THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

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VOL XVI — ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, MAY 30, 1913 — NO 38

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The Makers of the Great New Scale Williams Piano

Are striving for quality, and that is what makes their instruments so much in demand. To show they are sincere we quote their great challenge, which has never been accepted:

"Since the conception of the great "NEW SCALE WILLIAMS" PIANOS, some seven years ago, it has been our aim to produce all that was possible in a high grade piano, and to show the public that we are sincere in this statement we will give $1,000 in gold to any Charitable Institution in Canada if any Canadian Manufacturer produces a better piano."

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Last Year's Paper Below Cost.

Casement Cloths, Serims, Madras and Art Muslins from 10c. a yard up.

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CARPETS and RUGS.
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Window Shades, light or dark green and cream.
LACE CURTAINS.
Our prices are Low, our designs the Newest.
Why send to a mail order house when you can get just what you want at home?

Ask to see Hebberlin's Spring and Summer Book of Samples for Men's Suits.

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Absolutely Guaranteed NOT TO SAG.

Absolutely Guaranteed not to sag or bag.

By a patented weave the Hercules Spring is made five times stronger and springier than if the same amount of wire was woven any other way. Buy a HERCULES and you will never buy any other.

No. 1. Wood Frame, absolutely guaranteed,	$3.60
No. 0. " " for extra heavy people,	4.50
No. OB. Tubular Steel Frame,	6.30

ALL SIZES SAME PRICE.

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ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 43 YEARS.

Authorized Capital,	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up,	11,500,000
Reserve Funds,	12,500,000
Assets,	180,000,000

OVER 300 BRANCHES.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Open a Savings Account. Any person can become independent by cultivating the saving habit. The time to begin is NOW. Small sums can be deposited and earn interest.

Call or write J. F. BLAGDON, Manager at Arichat, C. B., or W. L. WRIGHT, Manager at St. Peters, C. B.

Tobin's Molasses Prevents Heartburn

A number of people have remarked to merchants that TOBIN'S MOLASSES does not cause heartburn and is nicer in tea than granulated sugar. The taste is delicious and does not turn the tea black.

RAKWANA TEA, of course, should be used.

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THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD

Published Every Friday.

Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.

Annual Subscription $1.00; $1.50 will be charged if not paid till the end of the year. Foreign Subscriptions $1.50 per year.

One of the best Advertising Mediums.

RATES MODERATE.

BERTRAM BOURINOT.
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

ARICHAT, N.S., May 30, 1913

D'Escousse Notes

[Transmitted by Telephone direct to the RECORD office.]

Schr Eldora, Capt Freddie Poirier, and Petite, Capt Alex Poirier sailed on Monday for the North Bay fishing grounds.

Painting operations have been started upon the church here, the contractors at work being Mr. John Poirier and his two sons, Augus and Andrew.

Lawrence Poirier left on the 16th bound for the United States, much to the regret of his many friends.

Jeffrey McDonald and Fred Poirier left on Tuesday for Boston.

Patsy McDonald, Alphonse Poirier and Felix McDonald left for the States this week,

Baptiste AuCoin, in the employ of A A LeBrun since some time, is enjoying a vacation.

Additional Applicants.

The following is an additional list of those who have made application for the "Fenian Raid Bounty":

ARICHAT.

John R Smith
Hon Isidore LeBlanc
D O'C Madden
John [illegible] Leland
Henry H Crichton
C P Terrio
Lawrence Gerrior
Peter Monbourquette
Edward Boudrot

WEST ARICHAT.

Charles Fougere
Lawrence Mury
Pascal Vigneau
Charles Landry
Andrew Fougere
Peter Marchand

PORT ROYAL.

Charles W LeBlanc

CAPE AUGUET.

Pascal Boucher
Domin[illegible] Goyetche
Daniel Boudreau
Charles Boudreau
John Boudreau

PETIT DE GRAT.

Frederick Boudreau
Hilaire Landry
Vital Landay
John Landry
Michael Boudreau
Sylvester Boudreau
Peter Fougere
Ben Linden
Edward Martell
Wm A Boudreau
Dominic Boudreau
Mariah Sampson

PONDVILLE.

Edward Burge

CAPE LA RONDE.

Daniel Cavanagh
Thomas Ranson
Simon Bona

MADAME ISLAND.

Christopher George
Roderick McNeil

D'ESCOUSSE.

Simon Burke
Edward Burke
Charles Burke
Abraham McDonald
Amie Mayette
Joffrey Bona
Abraham Poirier

LOWER D'ESCOUSSE.

Murdoch Bona
William Bona
James Cordeau
Wm Monbourquette
Remi M Poirier
Eugene DeRoche

Poor appetite is a sure sign of impaired digestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will strengthen digestion and improve your appetite. Thousands have been benefited by taking these Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

Read the new ad. of Vernon & Co. in this issue.

HUMAN ELECTRICITY

Explanation of the Ability of Some Persons to Locate Under-ground Streams by a Forked Stick

Are you a sort of storage jar for electricity. Most folks are apparently.

When you rub a rubber comb through your hair, you will hear faint crackilngs and spittings as the teeth of the comb pass clear of the hair. In the dark you can sometimes get a real electrical spark like that produced by a laboratory machine.

There are other folks who are able to produce the same thing by rubbing the feet swiftly back and forth on a carpet and then touching their finger tips to another person. If the other person does not know of this possibility the effect is sometimes startling.

Some people have more of this power than others. They are apparently charged with electrical fluid most of the time. They are able to produce the same effect by rubbing their hands on silk, woolen or other fabrics. When they comb their hair in the dark they can get inch-long sparks of snapping brilliancy.

It is the same thing that enables a rubber comb to pick up and hold little scraps of paper after it has been pulled through the hair two or three times. There will be a faint whispered crackling as the teeth of the comb approach the scraps and a few of them will jump up and cling to the comb. They will continue to do so till the electricity has passed off and left the comb in its usual condition.

Some scientists claim that different people have different kinds of electrical energy stored up in them. Some are positives and some are negatives. It is also asserted that the greater number of people are positively charged and that it is hard to find the human variety of negative electricity.

Here is the test for negative electricity that also seems to explain the power of the "water witch." If you think you have negative electricity cut from a green tree a small limb that forks into two branches of about equal size.

Trim this limb down into a forked wand about two feet in length. Hold the ends of the fork in either hand with the butt of the limbs upward.

Then take a walk across the fields or through a wood. If you are a person of negative electricity the moisture in the green wood will act as a conductor for your particular brand of lightning, and as you pass over an underground stream the point of the forked wand will twist in your hands till the butt will be pulled straight down toward the earth. The point will also show the existence of the underground stream.

If this is true it explains the ability and the scarcity of the "rural water witch." There are one or two of these men or women in every neighborhood and they are always consulted when the farmer wants to sink a well. They sometimes charge a fee for all wells that are sunk at their direction. Others take pay only when water is found within a certain depth. Whether they are men or women, the title of "water witch" is given them.

According to the theory the positively charged man or woman has no ability to make the green twig move when passing over the water or where the earth is dry. Their particular brand of electricity has no affinity for moist sticks.

THE SPEED OF LIGHT

Sixteen Minutes to Travel Two Hundred Million Miles

Light travels at the astonishing rate of 186,000 miles a second. To the layman this seems incredible and his first question is how do they go about it to measure light.

There is a delicate instrument used in measuring light which throws a beam of light upon a revolving disk. There was some doubt about the figures obtained in this way until it was found that when the earth was in the part of its orbit nearest Jupiter the eclipses occurred 16 minutes earlier than when it was in the furthermost part, whereas by all rules of astronomy they should have occurred at the same minute each time.

It was deduced from this that the light was not instantaneous, and consequently took 16 minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 200,000,000 miles, thus giving to light a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, which was accurately shown later by other experiments.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROPS

Only Four Countries of Northern Hemisphere Ahead of Dominion

Canada stands fifth on the list of wheat producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere. Leading the procession is the United States with 621,336,000 bushels; followed by the Russian Empire with 569,494,000; India, with 370,414,000; France, with 320,143,000; and Canada, with 215,851,000 bushels. Behind Canada comes Italy and Hungary, with 192,297,000 and 180,242,000 bushels respectively. Great Britain and Ireland raise 64,851,000 bushels. The figures are the latest obtainable.

SEVEN TONS OF BIBLES

Seven tons of Bibles, and none of them printed in English, was the record one day's shipment of the American Bible Society. They went from the Bible house in Astor Place, New York, and where sent to South America. There were some in Spanish and Portuguese, with others in the Indian and other dialects.

The society has now completed the translation of books of the New Testament for the 1,000,000 Quechua Indians of Peru and Bolivia.

Wireless for Signal Corps

The Canadian Militia Department is organizing a Wireless Telegraphy Department in connection with the Signalling Corps. Wireless operators are being trained and two field equipments have been purchased.

Help the worthy in all their laudable aspirations.

The RECORD desires to hear from a good, reliable printer who would like to engage in newspaper work in this county, and from another who is capable of undertaking the management of a newspaper plant in another county.

H. F. McDOUGALL REPLIES TO GEO. W. KYTE, M. P.

Editor RICHMOND CO. RECORD:

SIR,—A friend has called my attention to the letter of Mr. Geo. W. Kyte, M. P., which appeared in your issue of the 16th inst., on the subject of the grant to the men who responded to the call for service in connection with the Fenian troubles of 1866, in which Mr. Kyte refers to statements made by me in the Sydney Daily Post as "absolutely untrue." A somewhat similar letter from Mr. Kyte appeared in the Sydney Daily Post and Sydney Daily Record, and was answered by me in both papers, copy of which I enclose, and would ask you to publish same, thereby giving the same publicity to it as was given to Mr. Kyte's letter. It will be seen that Mr. Kyte and his friends, as charged by me, did vote against any measure of land, money or any Parliamentary consideration to those volunteers. Mr. Kyte attempts to deny this. And how? Here are his own words: "Neither of us was in Ottawa at the time the vote was taken and our names do not appear in the division except in the list of pairs. Every person familiar with the procedure in Parliament knows that a list of the absent members is appended at the end of each division list, the Liberal members appearing in one column and the Conservative members in another. This list, however, does not indicate that the absent members had any knowledge of the subject upon which the vote was taken." Mr. Kyte, for reasons better known to himself, did not offer this defence in his letter to the Sydney papers.

Mr. Kyte says that he was not in the House when the vote was taken (in 1911), that he was paired, and that the list of pairs does not indicate that the members had any knowledge of the subject, etc. Mr. Kyte's pair meant, if it meant anything, that his vote on all questions coming before the House during his absence should be counted against the Conservative party and the Conservative party, so paired with him, could not honorably vote during Mr. Kyte's absence, as the pairing, when the pair was recorded on any question. Those pairs are recorded by the whips of both parties, and if pairing means anything, it means that such record is of the same effect as if Mr. Kyte was in the House when the vote was taken and voted with his party; as if a member of a corporation left his proxy for voting at a company's meeting with a stockholder—Mr. Kyte, by his pair, left his vote to go against the Conservative party on all questions and without reservation. Few people are familiar with those rules, and that is why Mr. Kyte advances this flimsy, untenable and misleading excuse—not argument. Is it not because the greater number of the people are not familiar with Parliamentary rules that he tries to draw the wool over their eyes in this way? Mr. Kyte knows that since 1906 the Conservatives had this question several times before the House, and that his leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Minister of Militia, refused to grant the slightest recognition to those loyal veterans who, at great sacrifice, responded to the call for the defence of the Sovereign's authority in 1866; and that he, Mr. Kyte, and every other Liberal member behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Minister of Militia were behind them in such refusal, and as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Mr. Kyte knows more, and that is, when the Conservatives got back to power and undertook to make a grant of one hundred dollars to each of those loyal veterans, thereby proving their sincerity by carrying out, when in power, what they advocated when out of power. Where was Mr. Kyte then? Crouched under his desk in silent humiliation; and it took him nearly a year to get his speech on the subject; and that was to join in chorus with his Liberal friends, "Me and Peggy did it."

As to the records of procedure in Parliament Mr. Kyte would have us believe that there is usually a list of absent members appended at the end of each division list; no such list appears in the votes and proceedings, and no such list is recorded in Hansard, except in respect to those members who are paired, and that only occurs when a member who keeps his seat and does not vote is brought to the notice of the speaker by the whip of his party, which is done to enable the neutral member to put himself right with the House. He rises to address the speaker and says, "I am paired with John Jones and cannot vote; had I voted I would have voted for the resolution." This statement lands absent members to the vote with his party; as if the two paired were in the House and voting opposite ways. Thus it was that Mr. Kyte and Dr. Chisholm (of Inverness) both voted against the grant to the veterans, and with the other Liberal members of the House; they did this by signing a pair with an opposing member unreservedly. There are many other votes that they give in Parliament, if brought to the knowledge and criticism of their constituents as plainly as this one is, that would more fully expose the blind partizan conduct of members voting against the interest of the people and trusting to a whitewashing with misleading explanations of the Kyte type on the stump.

Thanking you for giving space to this and enclosed copy of my former letter in reply to Mr. Kyte which appeared in the Sydney papers, I am,

Yours truly,

H. F. McDOUGALL.

Christmar Island, May 25, 1913.

NOTE.—We think Mr. McDougall is rather unreasonable in asking us to reproduce his letter which appeared in the Sydney Post nearly three weeks ago. Considering the length of the above letter, we feel that we have treated him with much indulgence and used space that might have been more profitably utilized in publishing matter from those who are patrons of the paper. Our experience with most politicians—and Mr. McDougall is still in the game—has never been very profitable; we have found some of them the most ungrateful of men, who think the newspaper man should be used on all occasions without being compensated or rewarded in the slightest degree—just as if his services and space were of no value at all—except during an election campaign. We have yet to learn that Mr. McDougall is any different to the generality of his class, and we say this without offence or any unfriendly feeling. The veterans who are to be made the beneficiaries of a grant of $100.00 are more interested in knowing when the grant is to be paid than they are regarding the matter in dispute between Mr. McDougall and Mr. Kyte.—Ed. RECORD.

Bishop Morrison will shortly be here on a Confirmation tour. This will be His Lordship's first visit sidce his elevation to the Bishopric of this diocese.

We had about decided to bring a certain matter to the attention of His Lordship Bishop Morrison, but after a little reflection we concluded to abandon the idea and seek other means of redress.

There never was a time when people appreciated the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. For sale by all dealers.

"By Common Consent" the Smith Premier is the leading complete keyboard Typewriter—and the Remington the leading shift key machine—I sell them both.

A. MILNE FRASER,
Halifax, N. S.

WANTED.—Wool, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Calfskins. Highest market prices paid in exchange for goods.

JOHN LeBRUN.

CANN LINE.

Strait of Canso Summer Service for 1912.

MALCOLM CANN.

Mulgrave and Guysboro daily (Sundays excepted), calling at Queensport every morning from Guysboro. Monday, Wednesday and Friday trips extended to Boylston.

ROBERT C. CANN.

Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sunday excepted.)

J. R. Durkee, Manager

Winsome Winnie

She would be reconciled. And on this very day of her return, in the soft, warm, shadowy summer afternoon, Madam Vivian, strong of will and purpose yet, for all her seventy years, put on her travelling attire, which she had scarcely laid off, took her slender silver-headed walking-stick in her hand, and then quietly set out to walk to her nephew's house at Tregarthen.

Poor Stephen's sorrowful, desolate home—her poor, generous, self sacrificed boy! What did Trewhella mean by her ridiculous gossiping news about his wife's being nearly well? Those kind of people were so apt to exaggerate every thing. The poor, dying, crippled creature was perhaps able to go about in a Bath chair, or be carried in an easy-cushioned barouche, or something of that kind.

"Poor Winnie! She used to be such an active, nimble little creature. Poor Stephen, to what a life he has doomed himself!" Madam thought again, as she came in sight of the quiet old gray-tone-pointed house lying amongst the trees and evergreen shrubberies of Tregarthen, with the blue smoke rising softly on the quiet evening air, not even a ray of sunlight to brighten up the rows of windows, not a sound to be heard on the smoothly-mown lawn or the neatly-raked carriage drive, not a figure of a human being visible about the orderly precints of the calm, quiet desolate-looking old mansion.

"It must be nothing less than a prison to him after his free, wandering life—my poor Stephen!" Madam almost groaned. "His days have to be spent in an invalid's room, or in one of those silent downstairs rooms, reading the newspaper."

One the silent downstairs rooms had its long French windows standing open. It did not look particularly gloomy or dreary, either, with its vases of flowers, its gay litter of tiny chairs and footstools and tables, its open books, writing cases, and open piano, with loose sheets of music fluttering here and there in the evening breeze, all which madam caught sight of as she passed on.

She had espied the open door of the high-walled fruit garden lying to the south of the house, and bent her steps thither.

"He is in the garden, perhaps," she thought, with kindly pity. "He was always fond of wandering about in a garden, plucking flowers and fruit, poor fellow!"

Yes, there was no doubt that he was in the garden, for madam caught the sound of advancing steps and her nephew's voice—not a subdued or sorrowful-toned voice either—indeed, he was laughing gaily with some one.

"You're a nice young lady!" she heard Captain Stephen say, hilariously. "Do you pretend to have a conscience? I should be glad to know. How many more ripe gooseberries am I to gather for you, scratching my hands? They are so exquisitely white it is a pity certainly. No, you sha'n't! No, you sha'n't! I have no intention of spoiling you as your mother is doing, mademoiselle."

"Visitors!" madam thought, in vexed disappointment. "What shall I do? It was silly of me to come here unexpectedly; but I never imagined that he would have visitors."

But a retreat being impossible, madam stood her ground quietly, gazing in surprise and confused uncertainty at the group that emerged from the [illegible] covered archway of the garden-[illegible] with the long vista beyond of [illegible] beds, gooseberry bushes [illegible] their weight of purp[illegible] and downy [illegible] fruit ripening in the [illegible] summer air, open cucumber [illegible] trailing vines, and the distant [illegible]een house, with its roof festooned by drooping stems clustered with white grapes.

Was that Stephen—her nephew, Stephen? That great, broad-chested, ruddy-cheeked, jolly-looking country gentleman in a straw hat and gray morning coat, with a dainty bouquet of moss-rosebuds in the top buttonhole? And carrying a baby!

Nothing less. A great, fat, handsome lively baby of some eight or nine months old, who held an enormous amber gooseberry squeezed in one little pink, fat, dimpled hand, and with the other retained a firm and unceremonious clutch of Captain Tredennick's necktie!

And by his side, leading on his other arm, walked a pale, fair delicate looking woman, dressed in a simple graceful dress of pearly gray, with rich claret velvet ribbons in her hair and around her throat; these with a thick silk sash of the same hue knotted at her waist and hanging its heavy rich fringes down as far over her dress, brought out the delicacy of its clear pale hue and the fragile purity of her own complexion in a manner that caught Madam Vivian's artistic eye and charmed it on the instant.

That pale little woman walking rather feebly by his side, the fat, handsome, troublesome baby, and the jolly-looking country gentleman—who were they? Utter blank amazement looted Madam Vivian to the ground.

"Aunt Vivian! My dear aunt—my dear aunt!" Stephen Tredennick cried, rushing forward, holding the baby tightly yet, even while he embraced and kissed the old lady; whereby the young person in the white embroidered frock was brought into remarkable contiguity to Madam Vivian's bonnet.

"Aunt, dear," he said in the next breath, holding aunt and baby squeezed in one arm, and allowing madam not an instant's opportunity for the tender, severely reproachful, gracious, forgiving little speech she had been preparing all the way from Roseworthy—never even seeming to recollect the necessity for it in his flush of pleasure and gratification—"Aunt, dear—look here!" and he put his other arm around the little woman in the pearly gray poplin dress. "Aunt, look at my Winnie! As well as ever nearly, thank Heaven! She can walk about the grounds as well as I can now! Isn't it wonderful?"

Winnie Tredennick remembered the need for the forgiving speech if her husband did not. The old shy color flooded her face, and her lips trembled, as madam remembered to have seen years ago when giving one of her lengthy rebukes.

"Dear madam," she faltered, timidly putting out her hand; "I am glad—so glad to see you again."

"And I," said madam, gracefully meeting the greeting hand more than half way, "am glad to see that you, my dear, have been so mercifully restored."

Madam meant that Winnie should have the benefit of that little reproachfully-kind speech, and was proceeding to say that "the pleasure of knowing that you have recovered your health, Mrs. Tredennick, is gratifying enough to cause me to feel less keenly the memory of the past," when, fortunately, or unfortunately, the floating white ostrich feather, curling gracefully on the top of Madam Vivian's black lace bonnet, caught the quick, bright, violet-grey eyes of the young person in the embroidered frock, and in an instant both the satiny dimpled hands, dropping the crushed ripe gooseberry, clutched at the white feather in rampant glee.

The baby, screaming with delight, there was an end put from that time, henceforth and forever, to Madam's studied sentences and the grave, rebuking, reconciliatory speech.

"Oh, dear me—the child!" Madam exclaimed, involuntarily.

"My daughter, aunt," said Stephen Tredennick, putting the fat, handsome, troublesome baby right into the old lady's arms. "Isn't she a beauty—a regular young Tredennick? Hasn't she got the Tredennick eyes, aunt, and the Tredennick nose? She's an imperious young d[illegible]! And my word! hasn't she got the Tredennick temper? She's got Winnie's little mouth, though," he added, more softly—"a gentle, persuasive little mouth—and Winnie's hair. See what thick, curly brown hair she has, and she is not nine months old!"

"Only eight months and three weeks, dear," put in the mother's "gentle, persuasive little mouth—and Winnie's hair. See what thick, curly brown hair she has, and she is not nine months old!"

"Only eight months and three weeks, dear," put in the mother's "gentle, persuasive little mouth," with accurate maternal knowledge. "Dear Madam, isn't she very like Stephen?"

"Very," said Madam, holding the troublesome baby in a closer clasp.

A kind of thrill ran through her—a momentary feeling of displeasure and resistance at the sound of the wifely familiar words which seemed to draw Stephen and Stephen's child so tenderly close to her who had been Winnie Caerlyon as to shut out her who was but Madam Vivian, his aunt, into the outer circle of mere relationship.

It was but momentary. In the tender light of Winnie Tredennick's wistful, loving eyes, in the radiance of Stephen Tredennick's wedded happiness, in the touch of the baby arms of the little one on her bosom, who seemed like a son's child, a grandchild to the lonely old white-haired woman, the last remnant of coldness, jealousy and unworthy pride faded quietly out of her heart.

"We called after you, Madam," Winnie added, softly.

The old lady looked earnestly and inquisitively at her for a moment, and then she gave her the reconciled kiss she had meant to delay for so much longer.

"Did you, my dear?" she said, putting the baby into her arms. "There, Helen Tredennick, you shall make peace between your mother and your grand-aunt forever!"

THE END.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

Long, Hard Tramp Ere Game Was Bagged.

A native brought in news from a village on the Beni-Mwambi road of three elephants that had for three or four nights successfully plundered the potato and banana "shambas." I set out at 5.20 a.m., accompanied by my gunbearer and a native hunter from the village, who had already proved his prowess as a fearless tracker, writes Basil Duncan in the Field. We reached the village in question after one and a half hours' trek through the forest. Here I was shown the plundered "shambas," there were the footmarks of three elephants—one large bull and the other two cows.

The chief of the village supplied me with a man who said he knew the forest well—but of this more later on. The elephants had evidently only just left, and in twenty minutes we heard them crashing about in the dense forest a little way ahead. I sent my tracker on, and he soon came back with the good news that the bull had separated from the two cows and had gone to the right, so we followed the bull's spoor through dense rhododendron bushes so thick that one could not see five yards ahead; but then one is accustomed to this in the Congo forest.

The rain which had been threatening now poured down in torrents, making it impossible either for us to bear the elephant or vice versa. Suddenly the tracker pointed at something, and I saw some ten yards ahead—the forest had thinned here a little—a fine bull with long, heavy tusks. Fearing I might not get such another opportunity, although the bushes were still thick enough to give me only an imperfect sight of the elephant, I determined to risk a shot, and gave him both barrels of my .450 in his ear, while my gunbearer fired with the .350 Rigby at the shoulder.

The elephant showed no signs of being wounded, and dashed off. There was nothing else to do but follow up the beast, as I was sure the shots had told. Many elephants show no signs of being struck, but if they are followed up steadily one can generally get another shot at them. The rain meanwhile still continued to fall in torrents, and it was anything but pleasant work forcing our way through the dense undergrowth, while the spoor was in places difficult to follow, owing to old tracks.

After two hours my trackers wanted to give up and go home, but I did not wish to lose the chance of a big tusker, and insisted on going on. Soon we had our reward, for after another hour I suddenly saw the elephant standing waiting some twelve yards ahead in a small clump of reeds. The tracker was so engaged in picking up the spoor that he did not see the great brute, and I had no time to call for him, so I fired both barrels as quickly as possible at the elephant's forehead and dashed to one side in case of a charge. However, the heavy bullets had done their work, and a fine elephant he proved to be, as on weighing him next day his tusks scaled 104 pounds and 102 pounds.

The time was now 10.30 o'clock, so I decided to get back as soon as possible. The guide I had obtained from the last village said he knew a way back which only took two hours, so we started off, the natives carrying as much of the trunk as possible. After three hours' wandering through dense jungle my gunbearer drew our attention to the fact that we had come back to the same point twice, and that the guide had lost his way. This soon became painfully evident.

The abuse heaped on him by my two men only muddled him the more, so I told him to go on by himself and try to find the Myambi road, which I knew could not be far off, and in the meantime halted under a large tree where my gunbearer and the other tracker made a rough hut and as good a fire as the damp surroundings would allow. At 4 o'clock I had quite made up my mind that we should have to spend the night in the forest, and was delighted when I heard a shout some distance to our right. Ultimately the guide turned up, and we reached his village at 6 o'clock and finally my camp at about 8 p.m.

My cook, guessing that I had got lost, had got the chief to sound a big war drum, which can be heard about five miles away; but once in his own district my tracker had no difficulty in finding his way, and his remarks to the other guide were, to say the least of them, scathing in the extreme.

HOUSECLEANING HELPS.

To clean painted walls. Dirt seems to have an affinity for newly painted walls. For some reason or other the walls of the kitchen are bound to get dirty before the paint becomes dry. There's a way to keep the dirt out. Before the paint has thoroughly dried make up a batch of starch as you would for the laundry. Thin it so that it will flow nicely under a brush and apply a coat to the wall. It will dry clearly and protect the paint. When the wall gets dirty just wash off the starch and put on another coat. You'll have a good clean wall most of the time and one painting will last about four times as long as if usual methods were followed.

To ebonize wood—Take one pound of log-wood chips and three pints of water, boil to one pint and apply to any grained wood. Let dry and apply another coat. After this is dry sandpaper it. Mix one gill of vinegar and three tablespoons of iron or steel filing. Let stand five or ten hours. Put on wood with a brush. After it is thoroughly dry sandpaper and polish.

To clean plaster casts—Bust and statuettes may be cleaned by dipping them into a thick liquid of starch or apply a thin solution with a brush, covering every part. Let it dry two or three days. Then carefully peel off the starch. The dirt will come with it.

Cleaning windows—Be sure and wash your windows when the sun is not shining. If they dry too quickly they may streak before they can be wiped. A good way to clean them quickly is to use whiting and alcohol and benzine, with enough calcined magnesia added to make a thick milk, is excellent. Both these mixtures are much better for cleaning than soap and water.

To clean wood work—Wash white paint with a heavy suds made of white soap and to every quart of suds add one tablespoonful of gasoline.

For mahogany or other polished woods use a mixture of linseed oil, vinegar and turpentine, equal parts. Pour some of the mixture on a cloth, rub the wood well and polish with a dry cloth. On unpainted varnished wood use soap and yater and then revarnish.

To clean door handles—Clean plated handles and hinges on doors by rubbing with a flannel cloth wet with kerosene and dipped in whiting; polish with dry flannel. Clean the woodwork as explained elsewhere for painted or varnished surfaces.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

U. S. Paper's View of British Land Reform.

(Rochester Post-Express.)

There is small wonder that Lloyd-George is the best hated, most beloved man in England. He has dared to threaten the landed interest. In no country in the world, perhaps, is it more difficult for the laboring man to own his patch of land than it is in Great Britain. Ireland, by comparison, is an emaciated country, and it is highly probable that the long-continued and ceaseless agitation of the Irish Parliamentarians has had the effect of arousing the more sluggish Saxon to a sense of his own wrongs. On this head, by the way, it is not without point to recall the valet in "John Bull's Other Island," who meets the complaints of the Irish agitator with the remark that the poor Londoner has much worse grievances to put up with.

The fact is that England has never completely emerged from feudalism. The lord of the manor can no longer call on his retainers to follow him as a retinue or assist his attack on the estate of a neighboring noble, but he holds the laborer in a servitude that differs very little in effect from the serfdom of old, when all who were not freemen wore brass collar round the neck, inscribed with the name and address of their owner. The laborers on an English landed estate do not own their little plot of land; they are usually so miserably poor that they are practically imprisoned in the locality where they were born. If it were not for the fact that many of the landowners are benevolent men, kind-hearted, within the narrow traditions of their class, England would long ago have suffered the throes of a revolution as bloody as ever stained the soil of France. And to-day, fired by the example of his neighbors, "Hodge," as the typical English laborer is called, wants to know why he too should not "have a place in the sun."

Within the last twenty years men like Joseph Chamberlain's henchman, Jesse Collings have done yeoman service in getting passed allotment acts, providing for the purchase of garden plots by local boards and their renting or sale without profit to the public. In the neighborhood of cities this movement has acquired considerable momentum. But most of this legislation is permissive, and, if the owner of a vast estate does not wish to part with any of this land he need not do so. To American minds it will seem almost incredible, yet it is a plain fact that the land of the great city of Birmingham is owned almost entirely by three families. A little more than a century ago the Calthorpes were a comparatively poor family. But within that hundred years Birmingham has quadrupled its population and become the hardware capital of England. There are cases in which noble families own the greater part of counties. At the same time, as every observant American tourist can testify, the cottages of the laboring class and the patch of ground adjoining are so small that the dwellings cannot be healthy, and the land is insufficient to raise enough vegetables to supply the needs of the smallest family. This is the condition of things which the Welsh statesman declares he will reform, and, if anything will hold the Liberal Government in power long enough to pass the Home Rule Bill, it will be this grappling with the most momentous question in English life—the land question. "This rich country," declared Mr. George in a speech which thrilled the land from end to end, "does not provide—I will not say adequate, I will not say sufficient—it does not provide decent homes for the laborers engaged in an occupation which is vital to its very existence." What wonder then that the country districts are becoming depopulated and the cities overcrowded? By the greedier class of landowners, Mr. George is regarded as an incendiary; but by the most philosophic among Englishmen he is hailed as the David who will rid the land of the Goliath of landlord tyranny.

Eskimos' Code of Etiquette.

The Eskimos have a code of etiquette that runs something like this, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine: "If a stranger has nothing, give him anything you have got; if he has plenty ask him for everything."

The generosity or stinginess of a newcomer on his initial visit forever establishes his reputation among the Eskimos. If he withholds the usual present and pays sparingly for his labor he is blazoned throughout the country as a "tightwad" the Eskimos are promptly converted, so far as he is concerned, into thieves; but if, on the other hand he pays his natives well for unloading his cargo and dispenses with little presents with discretion, he is known as a "good fellow," and the whole tribe stands ready to do his bidding.

Of the general natural honesty of the Eskimo there is no question," the writer continues. "During a three-years residence among them I never lost so much as a pin, and frequently had lost articles returned. They would not even take a lump of coal off the school grounds without my permission.

Every year I ordered my supplies in Nome, and had them sent up to the Island and delivered to the natives and although some families might be entirely out of food, they never touched a single box of sugar or biscuit, but stored it carefully in the school building, accounting for every item.

"Any dishonesty shown has been learned from the white man. I might add that the Siberian tribes do not bear this reputation, and when they made their annual visit in the spring we had to put everything under lock and key.



"Making it hot for him."

It's a good plan to stand your ground, but be sure you have some.

Keep your mouth shut and you won't have to eat your words.

The Housekeeper

Burn a cup of sugar until black, then add half a cup of water after taking from the fire. Put in a bottle and use for coloring gravies.

Soap and wood ashes is excellent for cleaning zinc tubs and pails.

A glass of very hot water sipped slowly will often prove a cure for sleeplessness.

In preparing sauce of any kind, to serve with a sardine or salmon dish, the oil from the canned fish may be used as a basis quite as well as butter or olive oil.

When a wall is soft and will not hold a nail where you wish to hang a picture, mix a little plaster of paris in a teacup; enlarge the hole, insert the plaster—and in a minute after the nail and when it hardens the nail will be perfectly secure.

Cook vegetables which have a strong odor or taste in a large amount of water.

Oysters chopped and added to the gravy of a juicy porterhouse steak are as good as mushrooms. Try it.

Forty years in use, 20 years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Woman's Ailments, Dr. Martel's Female Pills, at your druggist.

WIDER SKIRTS.

The dress of the near future need not necessarily be too tight, judging by Paris fashions of the moment. The newest skirts, though not full, are certainly not tight, although in the evening the ... nier form is still worn, and, as the modern woman is too vain to have anything punchy at her hips, the paunier is simply made by tightening the skirt around the ankles.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little one. They act as a gentle laxative, sweeten the stomach, break up colds and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Landry, Upper Caraquet, N. B., says: "Baby's Own Tablets were of great benefit to my little boy and I would advise all mothers with sickly children to give them a trial." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BABY WOOD DUCKS.

Journey to Water When They Leave Lofty Nests.

Somebody, Burroughs, I believe, said "the notion that the mother duck takes the young birds one by one in her beak and carries them to the creek is doubtless enoneous." I could not see how else it could be done, writes a contributor to the Youth's Companion, and I spent several valuable days of several different years in trying to find out how it was done.

The thing that puzzled me was how the mother wood duck (Aix sponsa) managed to get her numerous progeny down from their lofty cradle and upon the water without injuring them. I was not alone in my ignorance; some very eminent ornithologists have wondered about the matter as well.

After a five mile pull one hot June day I let my boat lie in the shade of some lofty cottonwoods that grew on the lake shore, while I lay back and watched the play of shadows on the calm water.

A splash near by attracted by attention, and I looked around to see a mother wood duck just alighting. There was a little one by her side, but before I could see how it got there, the moment the old duck rose, circled a few times to gain altitude, and made direct for a hole in a large dead tree a few rods away. The hole was at least sixty feet from the ground. The duck squeezed her body through the opening and disappeared. She came back in a few moments with a duckling in her mouth. After resting for a moment she came sailing down and placed this baby beside the first. One after another she carried down the entire brood of eleven little yellow and black fluffy balls. They flapped their tiny wings and fluttered in the water as if that were not the first time they had ever been in swimming.

The mother duck returned once more to the tree to make sure that she had not overlooked one, came back, placed herself at the head of the procession, called softly to her babies and swam away, followed by the entire family in single file.

3% OR 6%?

We Will be Pleased to Mail Upon Request Letter Dealing With This Subject

THOS. W. FORWOOD & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

90 King St. W., Toronto

TROLLEY BENDS IN MIDDLE.

An experimental street car known as the articulated car has just been put into service on one line in Boston. This car, according to Popular Mechanics, embodies a number of new features making for safety, comfort and convenience of passengers. As the name articulated indicates, the car is jointed, which enables a car of large capacity to be used on tracks having sharp curves without dangerous overhang of cars, and is, therefore, particularly well adapted to meet the conditions in Boston, which is famous for its narrow and crooked streets.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

LIVE UP TO THE TREATY.

(Buffalo Express)

There is absolutely no attempt on the part of the British Government to interfere with our internal affairs. All that is asked is that we live up to our treaty obligations, which appear to be plainly set forth in the text of the convention. Beyond that, Great Britain does not care what we do. Let the Democratic leaders be honest and say whether or not they wish to subsidize the coastwise shipping.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

JUST ROUTINE NOW.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

When a five or six line paragraph is enough to dispose of the case of an aviator who has been killed through collapse of his machine in midair there is nothing more to be said as to whether the reading public regards aviation and its hazards as a part of the hurly-burly of everyday life.

GLAD IS NOT THE WORD.

(Buffalo Express)

If the friends of Zelie Emerson would enable the state department to assure the British Government that Miss Emerson would come home at once and would engage in no further lawlessness for the cause of women suffrage in Great Britain, there can hardly be a doubt that the British Government would be glad to release her on the instant.

HUMOR AND PATHOS.

(Washington Star)

"After all," said the ready-made philosopher, "humor and pathos are very closely allied."

"That's right," replied the comedian. "I don't know of anything sadder than to tell a funny story which doesn't get a laugh."

SANOL'S ANTI-DIABETES

SANOL is the "RELIABLE CURE" for Gall Stones, Kidney Trouble, Kidney Stones, Bladder Stones, Gravel, Lumbago and all diseases arising from Uric Acid. Price $1.50.

SANOL'S ANTI-DIABETES is the only remedy which has a record of complete cures of Diabetes. Price $2.00.

For sale at all leading druggists.

Send for free literature.

The Sanol Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

HAS NO KICK.

"Isn't it a fright the way living has gone up!"

"Oh, I don't know. I haven't any fault to find."

"What, do you think the present prices are satisfactory?"

"Perfectly. They suit me exactly."

"But look at the cost of foodstuffs, sir. Eggs are 45 cents a dozen, butter 40 cents a pound, flour up in the air, potatoes costing more than ever before. We can't stand it, I say."

"Maybe you can't, but I can."

"You're the first man I've ever met who said so. May I ask what is your business?"

"You may. I'm in the grocery business."—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.

All carpets or rugs should be well beaten and rubbed with a broom before being cleaned. To beat properly hang them on a stout line, wrong side out. The sticks used should be pliable, with cloth in the form of a knot at the end to prevent tearing the carpet. After well beating the wrong side turn and beat the other in the same way. After the floor has been washed and become dry, the carpet can be relaid and then cleaned with a damp flannel cloth wrung out of warm soapsuds or water containing ammonia or borax.

HOPE IS NOT LOST.

(Buffalo News)

Gradually a faith in the world that was almost shattered is being glued together and made whole again. Nothing as hopeful as this has been speared by our scissors in many months: "When the trousers skirt models were sent out into the street they were very promptly hooted back into the shop again," from the French fashion magazines.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION WASHER

Is the Washer for a Woman

In the first place, Maxwell's "Champion" is the only washer that can be worked with a crank handle at the side as well as with the top lever. Just suit your own convenience.



Another Maxwell feature—Lever and Balance Wheel are so accurately adjusted and work up such speed that the washer runs along even when you have stopped working the lever. There's no doubt about Maxwell's "Champion" being the easiest running washer on the market.

Write for new illustrated booklet if your dealer does not handle Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's Ont.
92

BANISH THE SLUMS.

(Toronto News)

The housing conditions which prevail in Toronto are dangerous to health and to the physical and moral stamina of the community. The isolated fortunes that are being made out of slum property will have to be paid for many times over by the whole community, and the greater part of the burden will fall on industry. The debt will have to be paid ultimately in hard cash, and the interest is being paid now in lives, in suffering and in misery.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

DAFFODILS.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee—
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company,
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth to me the show had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude.
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

William Wordsworth

Shiloh 25¢

"The Family Friend for 40 years." A never failing relief for Croup and Whooping Cough.

THE BETTER WAY.

Melancholy rhymes with folly
Brooding never built a nest.
Deck your walls with smiling holly
Work contented; do your best.
Melancholy rhymes with folly—
Only he who laughs is blest
—Arthur Powell in Woman's World for April.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

(Birmingham Age-Herald)

"Belle and Ermentrude don't seem to be on friendly terms."

"Friendly! Why, those two girls are so mad at each other it makes them furious to think that they have to use the same telephone system."

BETTER HOMES NEEDED.

(Montreal Herald)

A thirteen-year-old boy in New Jersey stole and played truant so that he could be sent back to jail where he had been taught music and telegraph. At home he had learned nothing. This is the sort of jail we want, but not the sort of home.



MARROW BALLS.

A Tested Recipe By Caroline Coe.

One tablespoon of marrow taken from the soup of one bone before you put it on to boil.

Mix together.

The white of one egg beaten stiff and seasoned with one saltspoon of salt.

One slice of green pepper chopped fine.

And enough fine bread crumbs to make a dough stiff enough to boil into balls.

Make them half an hour before you are ready to cook them, so they retain their shape better if allowed to stand.

Drop them into any hot stock and let boil six minutes, being careful not to crush them in taking out. Serve at once.

This is a recipe much used in Jewish families, who have many splendid ways of cooking food—ways that make for economy as well as palatableness and nourishment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

FRONT FASTENINGS.

Welcome it!
It is a treat!
And one may enjoy it!
There are back fastenings,
But front ones may be chosen.
Think of the contortions we've endured.
However gymnastically clever, we often failed.

One woman even admits once having slept in her gown!

Returning from a ball in the wee sma' hours, it is often a question as to whether to disturb some member of the family.

However, the new front fastenings are seen on the blouses which figure with coats and skirts.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

A MOTHER'S TRIBUTE.

Pathetic Ceremony at Night on an Atlantic Liner.

Strange, perhaps, to us, but very touching, is the tender, intimate solicitude of the Latin races for their dead—"I nostri morti," as the Italians are wont to call those whom they have lost. There is a simple pathos in the incident that was related by a passenger on one of the great transatlantic mail boats.

A few days before the steamer sailed from Havre its captain received a letter from a peasant woman of Indre-et-Loire. In it she explained that her only son had been a cook on the Titanic and had gone down with the vessel. She was sending, she wrote, a cross which she begged him to drop into the sea at the spot where the disaster occurred.

The cross came in due time, a simple cross of wood, fashioned rudely enough by the mother's fingers, and one night, as the great vessel neared Newfoundland, for the space of a minute her engines ceased to pulse and the little wooden cross, weighted with lead, sank beneath the waves of the Atlantic. —Paris cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Problem for the Editor

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns gives provocation for swearing. Answer: Keep the toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's the best, 25c. at all dealers.

TRAWLERS HURT THE TELEPHON

Some difficulty is being experienced by the Japanese telegraph service owing to the damage caused to the submarine cables off the coast of Japan by fishing trawlers. Owing to the profitable nature of the business, there has recently been a large increase in the number of trawlers, with the result that an interruption of the cable service is frequently caused. The authorities of the Government Telegraphs and Agriculture Departments are at present conferring as to the steps to be taken to overcome the difficulty.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 40

BUFFALO ROADS.

American Bison Was Great Highway Builder.

The buffalo was good surveyor, since its instinct led it to take the easiest and most direct paths over high lands and low to its goal. Channing and Lansing, who have given study to this matter, assure us that the buffalo observed something like the principles that to-day govern the operations of the civil engineer.

The explorers who landed on the southern shores of Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior, very soon observed the buffalo roads or "traces." Sometimes these were narrow ditches, a foot wide and from six inches to two feet deep, trodden down by the impact of thousands of hoofs, as herd after herd of bufalos had stamped along in single file behind their leaders.

When the first path became too deep for comfort, by reason of repeated travel, the bison would abandon it and begin a second path alongside the first, and thus the frequented traces would be gradually widened. Or an immense herd of these heavy animals would crash through the forest, breaking in their rapid progress a broad, deep road from one feeding ground to another. Inasmuch as this route would be followed again and again by this and other herds, it would become quite level and as har das a rock. The consequence was that the pioneer roadmakers always greeted with joy the sight of a buffalo road. The line of many of these roads is followed to-day by railways and canals, just as in the old days it was followed by the log roads and turnpikes.

The buffalo followed the level of the valley. He swerved round high points whenever it was possible, crossing the ridges and watersheds at the best natural divides and gorges. He crossed from one side of a stream to the other repeatedly in order to avoid climbing up from the level, after the manner of our modern loop railways.

It is not difficult to give jewelry a rich lustre if the articles are rubbed with a cloth wet with alcohol diluted one-half. Then it should be rubbed dry with a soft cloth.



For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

SHOWS DIRECTION OF SOUND.

A machine has been recently granted a patent by the United States Patent Office covering a method of determining the direction of a sound wave or of locating a source of sound, and in doing this the waves emanating from such parts are compared by bringing first one part and then another through a common conductor. He employs an apparatus including two diametrically opposite receivers, the direction of the source of the sound waves being determined by stopping one of the said receivers thus upon sources are shifted and the shifted indicating into which of the receivers the particular sound wave was received.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Largest of Extinct Animals.

The German expedition sent out to East Africa several years ago by the University of Berlin, and which is still at work in the Hinterland, has made a preliminary report, in which it is stated that although the explorers have so far found no complete skeleton of any large Dinosaurs, enough has been unearthed to prove that the largest African animals of that kind exceed by far the mightiest of North American Dinosaurs.

It is thought that the largest attained almost twice the length of the Diplodocus, of which there is a cast in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and which was eighty feet long. The neck of this reptile, Gigantosaurus, appears to have been at least fifteen feet longer than that of the Diplodocus and a good deal thicker, as the vertbrae are nearly twice as high as in the American monster. "Dull-witted giants" they have been called, with necks nearly forty feet long and six feet thick, with length of legs exceeding any known size.

But in their neighborhood was a reptilian fauna, almost more diverse than the assemblage of animal life in Africa to-day—the dragon tribe, large and small, herds of armed Dinosaurs, terrible in shape, with mighty spines along back and tail, small, swift Saurians, and others that flew, and the fearsome carnivorous reptiles, which would attack anything except, perhaps, a Gigantosaurus.—London Post.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8. Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

SHE INSISTED.

A woman stopped the car at one of the avenues, and, upon reaching the platform, attempted to get off on the wrong side.

"The other side, madam," said the conductor.

"I want to get off on this side," exclaimed the woman.

"You can't do it, madam," was the reply.

"Conductor," she said, angrily, "I want to get off this side of the car."

"Gentlemen, please stand aside and let the lady climb the gate."—Harper's Magazine.

SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

HE BLESSED IT.

(Judge)

A teacher of a Sunday school class tried to impress upon her young charge the necessity of blessing the food before eating.

"Billy," she asked of a little fellow whose father was an elder in the church, "what prayer does your father say before you eat your dinner?"

"I dun know."

"Well, what did he say this morning before breakfast?"

Billy mediated; suddenly he remembered and beamed.

"He said, 'You kids go slow on the butter now! It's 40 cents a pound!'"

EXTRA!

(Judge)

Crawford—It the postscript always the important part of a woman's letter?

Crabshaw—It is when it from your wife. That's where she always mentions how much money she wants.

NAPOLEON LOST SOMETHING, TOO.

(London Opinion)

Host—That is the sword of my great-uncle. He lost his arm at Waterloo.

Guest—Yes, it's a terrible place for losing things. I lost a bag there only last week!

BELIEVED IN IT.

(Detroit Free Press)

"Do you believe in a minimum wage for girls?"

"Sure. I pay it."

A company has been organized in the city of Puebla, Mexico, capital $25,000, and has asked a concession from the city council to rebuild the old theatre which was destroyed by fire and to erect small theatres for the entertainment of the lower classes.

ISSUE NO. 16, 1913

HELP WANTED.

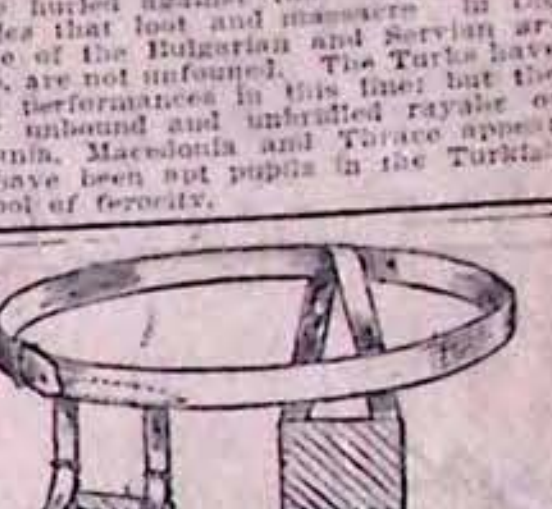
CAPABLE MAN WANTED TO TAKE charge at night of Three Set Woollen Mill. Must be able to control help. Preference given to one having practical experience in carding or spinning. Apply, Box 85, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FINISHING Room. Good wages and constant work. Apply to Kingston Hosiery Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.

BALKAN ATROCITIES.

(Philadelphia Record)

A good deal of history will probably remain unclosed until after the termination of the war in the Balkans. The petition of the Mohammedan women of Stamboul to the reigning queens of Christian Europe lifts the corner of the curtain to show a record of crime unsurpassed in bestiality by that of any previous war. "In the name of chivalrous honor and Christianity charity, deign to listen, madam," is the piteous cry; and there is independent evidence that the accused of arson, murder and rape, which these heart-broken women have hurled against the undisciplined hordes that loot and massacre in the wake of the Bulgarian and Servian armies, are not unfounded. The Turks have past performances in this line; but the now unbound and unbridled rayahs of Albania, Macedonia and Thrace appear to have been apt pupils in the Turkish school of ferocity.



Perfect Sanitary Protector

A Woman's Invention for Women. Many thousands have been sold. Eliminates worry, protects linen. No chafing; no trouble; cleanly and sanitary. Can be worn next to flesh or under corset. Designed to meet every need; holds securely. Elegantly made of neat material and pliable rubber, soft as silk; gives with every motion of the body, wears indefinitely. Send waist measure and $1, or write for particulars, Ladies' Dept.

TOILET MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
2175 Queen St. E. Toonto, Ont.

MORE EXPENSIVE PEARLS.

The cost of wearing pearls has risen because the oysters that produce pearls are going on strike and the cost of living for the pearl divers is higher. Those who should know say that oysters seem to have been unusually successful in recent years in expelling from their shells the foreign bodies that cause the growths resulting in pearls.

Even the pearl fishers find that the cost of living is greater than in former days. In this case the word "living" may be taken in a literal sense, since the occupation of pearl diving results in ailments, genrally of a paralytic nature, which the natives in pearl fishing districts now treat in their atempts to ward off total disability and death.

Greater care is taken now than formerly in making pearl necklaces for the reason that present day tastes demand absolute uniformity of color and form. Necklaces of former generations are rarely homogeneous. Even in such necklaces as the famous one in the Louvre a $10,000 pearl may be seen next one worth no more than $100 or so.—New York Sun.



CANCER

Book Free. A simple Home treatment removed lump from this lady's breast. Old sores, ulcers and growths cured. Describe your trouble; we will send book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED
10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

A MATTER OF RIGHT.

(Toronto Star)

Culture women complain because they cannot vote, while ignorant men can. But at the bottom of all this discussion is what Walt Whitman calls "The never-ending audacity of elected persons," who think they are masters, when they are, or ought to be, servants of the people. Upon what ground does any class of the community claim right to withhold the vote from any other class? If no man or woman has the right to vote, how can a--- class of community have a right to a monopoly of voting power or of government?

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT!

(Kingston Standard)

In the accounts of the life of the late M. J. P. Morgan, it is noticeable that more attention was paid to his character than to his money. And after all in men's intercourse one with another does not what a man is count a great deal more than what he possesses?

COULDN'T HELP IT.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

Jane—Mr. Todgers paid me a great compliment. He said to me as I entered the reception parlor, "You are the prettiest girl I have seen to-night."

Mary—Yes, I understand you were the first to arrive.

DEFINED.

(Philadelphia Record)

Tommy—Pop, what is flattery?

Tommy's Pop—Flattery, my son is having someone else tell us the nice things we have always thought about ourselves.

QUITE LIKELY.

(St. Thomas Journal)

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that 100 years from now meat eating will be a thing of the past. With most of us, certainly.

Wax show-window figures are being shown in China for the first time, and they invariably arouse the interest of the natives.

DON'T MISS THIS

A splendid 10 cent Household Specialty is being introduced all over Canada. It is appreciated by the thrifty housewife who wants things "just a little better." Send post card to-day. Simply say:

"Send Package of Household Specialty Advertised in My Newspaper"

That's all! You will be delighted! Pay if satisfied—we take the risk. Address P. O. 1240, MONTREAL, CAN.

This Offer Expires June 1st, 1913. SEND TO-DAY!

We have compiled a Special Folder dealing fully with

"An Attractive Profit Sharing Bond Yielding 7%"

Copy mailed on request

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., - TORONTO, ONT.

ARMS AND FACE VERY MUCH DISFIGURED

Skin Cracked and Bled, Causing Much Pain, Was Getting Discouraged. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Soothed Right Away. Used Them Four Weeks. Has Not Been Bothered Since.

8 Hunter St., Davisville, Toronto, Ontario.—"My little girl was troubled with cracked arms and face from the time she was born. They were certainly very much disfigured. The skin was sensitive and cracked and bled, causing much pain by smarting. When healing a little it took the form of itching. The trouble made her very cross. When she cried the tears would make it smart and cause more pain. I tried cold cream, ———, ——— and ——— and it got better only to break out again when exposed to the air. She suffered for over three years and I was getting discouraged when I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for samples. Cuticura Ointment seemed to soothe it right away, where other ointments made it burn, so I bought some more. I used them for four weeks and she has not been bothered since. Her face and arms have never had a mark since, in fact her complexion is wonderfully clear." (Signed) Mrs. Underhill, Dec. 11, 1911.

Cuticura Soap is best for skin and hair because of its extreme purity, delicate yet effective emollient properties, and refreshing fragrance. It costs but little more than ordinary soaps, wears to a wafer and gives comfort and satisfaction every moment of its use, for toilet, bath and nursery. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 49D, Boston, U. S. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

PIG FEEDING AS A SCIENCE.

In feeding pigs which are to be developed for feeding purposes less protein food should be given than in the case where the pigs are intended for market. According to experiments tried, pigs which are to be developed for breeding purposes should start with 5-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight when two months old. This should be increased to 55-100ths of a pound during about seven purposes should start with 5-10ths of a pound during the next four weeks and then during the following seven or eight weeks they should be fed 5-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein per 100 pounds live weight daily. Following this there is another four weeks' period of reduction from 5-10ths of a pound to 35-100ths of a pound, and then another seven or eight weeks' period of feeding 4-10ths of a pound. Thus the reduction continues till the hog reaches maturity at two years of age, when only about 2-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein is necessary as a daily allowance per 100 pounds live weight.

PIG AT TWO MONTHS.

The market pig when it is two months old gets 6-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight. This is gradually increased. Following this there is a reduction from 7-10ths to 6-10ths of a pound during four weeks' time. During the next seven weeks the pigs get 65-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight. This is reduced to about 5-10ths of a pound during the next four weeks, at which point it remains constant till the pigs are in prime condition for market when eight months old.

Pigs that are to be developed for breeding purposes should have about 13 pounds of total water daily per 100 pounds live weight when they are two months old. This includes the water contained in the feeds used in the ration, as well as the water that is used as water. This quantity of water is gradually reduced, so that when the pig is 8 months old it is getting 9 pounds of water daily per 100 pounds live weight. Following this the amount of water in the ration should remain somewhere between 8 and 10 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight.

WATER FOR PIGS.

The amount of water fed to pigs that are grown and fattened for the market, starting with the pig when it is two months old and having it in prime condition for market at eight months of age, decreases gradually from 12 pounds to 4 pounds of water daily per hundred pounds live weight. This, however, does not include the water contained in dry feeds. The latest data shows that this should be slightly modified, as follows: The amount of water at the beginning, including that of the feeds, should be the same as that for pigs that are to be developed for breeding purposes, namely 13 pounds. But this should decrease to 10 pounds at five and one-half months of age, and after this decrease to five pounds at eight months of age, with the pig in prime condition for market. Thus the decrease is not in a straight line, as previously, but the amount fed is relatively higher at about the middle of the feeding period.

FEEDING CARBOHYDRATED FOOD.

The amount of carbohydrate fed to pigs that are being developed for breeding purposes should be somewhat lower than is fed to market pigs, so as to prevent them from getting too fat. They should get approximately 2.2 pounds during the third to the sixth month, inclusive. Following this it should be decreased, so as to keep the pigs in the desired breeding condition.

By using different feeds and different quantities of the same feeds there are an infinite number of combinations that may be made, all of which may be good. If corn is not available, rye, barley and wheat rice, etc., may be used instead. If soy beans are not at hand, oil meal may be substituted, or peas may be used, but the quantity must be increased, as the peas do not contain as much protein. This would also increase the carbohydrates; hence the corn would have to be correspondingly decreased. Or these may be left out and more skim milk added. Some of the protein may also be supplied in the form of clover or alfalfa. If skim milk is not available, more of some other nitrogenous feed may be supplied, and also more water, as milk is 85 to 90 per cent. water. If tankage containing 60 per cent. protein is used in the place of soy beans, meal will much less suffice, as tankage is richer in protein.

The above is intended for dry lot feeding. If pigs are on pasture these quantities should be somewhat reduced. If the ration is used in a dry lot, a little more bran or shorts used in place of part of the corn, so as to give the ration more bulk, will improve it. A greater variety of feeds will probably also make the ration better.

COMPULSORY EXERCISE FOR SOWS.

We claim that exercise constitutes more than one-half the battle if strong litters are expected, and it should be remembered that the average sow will not of her own accord spend enough energy to answer the purpose.

We believe in scattering feed for sows, and there is no better place to do this than right out on the pastures or in the bare feed lots. Shelled corn or grain of any kind may be used for this purpose. It is a mistake to feed sows a heavy ration in the morning and allow them to go right back to their sleeping quarters. If they are fed in troughs, they should be immediately turned out, so that they have no access whatever to strawy quarters. Unless the weather is too cold, they are far better off out on bare ground, where the comforts of life are so few that they will spend their time romping around and perchance in squealing. Anything to keep them going is better than to let them loaf in the yards.

Under this plan many a man has been able year after year to raise strong litters, even though his sows have been fed on corn alone, while it is never difficult to find instances where balanced rations have been fed, only to find very poor results follow in the production of weak litters.

Compulsory exercise by brood sows should be the watchword of every swine breeder during the weeks that follow between this period and farrowing time.

LINEN AND VELVET.

Bizarre Combination Beloved of Paris Designers.

While looking around the various couturiers, writes a Paris correspondent, I have come across some models showing various unexpected tendencies, which, however, are suitable for the spring, and will be a change from the dress with flat or draped panniers.

First of all—which appear to me a little premature—are the mixtures of linen and velvet which are disconcerting and somewhat bizarre until the eye becomes accustomed to them. Here is one of these combinations: The skirt, slightly draped, was of black velvet halfway up. In front it was prolonged to the waist by two long points, which were passed under the belt. All the upper part of the skirt consisted of Indian linen embroidered in strikingly colored patterns. The sleeves, also of the Indian linen, were very long and tight-fitting. The collarless corsage opened over a waistcoat of Venice lace, which had a pointed decollete at the neck and reached more than half way down the skirt, meeting the black velvet drapery.

This robe was completed by a black velvet jacket having basques with a gored flounce effect. The jacket completely covered the part of the dress which was in linen, and in front was cut away only just enough to show the long lace waistcoat.

Sore Back, No Fun, Cure It To-Day, Rub on "Nerviline"

It will Cure Your Aching Back, Stop Your Suffering, Keep You Well.

Back Sufferers, Read Below.

"I am just so delighted with the comfort of Nerviline brought me that I want to talk about it all the time," writes J. C. Caughlan, of Saskatoon. "For ages I have been subject to an aching, dragging feeling at the base of the spine. When attacks came on it made my whole body ache. It appeared as if I had taken cold and a soreness developed all through my muscular system. When in Winnipeg one day a friend spoke to me of Nerviline, and I bought a 50c bottle. That was the best half-dollar I ever spent, it did so much for me. It is hard to convince some people of what a really good medicine can do, but there will be no sceptics after they try out Nerviline. I use it for everything now. It's fine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and all sorts of muscular pain it cures quickly. But internally, if possible, Nerviline is even better. It cures a cramp in ten seconds, and, as for gas and upset or sour stomach, nothing can excel Nerviline. I think it should be kept in every home as a protection against sudden ills, and also to cure ills that resist other treatments."

Family size bottles, 50c; trial size, 25c; at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U. S. A.

WORTH KNOWING.

I have proved the possibility of retaining all the juices in a fruit pie by binding it firmly around the edge with a strip of wet cotton cloth. I keep a roll of old pieces, old pillow cases, etc., for that purpose, and tear off strips one and one-half inches wide; wet and draw closely around the pie, so that it will adhere to the bottom of the plate, and cover the edge of the pie well above. I do not lose the juice, and also keep my oven clean.

Cabbage should be placed in barrels, the roots uppermost.

Boiled rice must always be lightly handled. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

A delicious way of using the piece of corned beef left from a boiled dinner is to cut off all gristle and then run the meat and fat through the food chopper. Either cold boiled potatoes run though the chopper or mashed potatoes are used for this dish. Measure half again as much potato as there is meat; season well with pepper, salt and butter, and mix with cream till the mixture is about the consistency of croquettes. Put into a buttered dish and bake until brown on top.

A soft rag moistened with lemon juice and then dipped in silver whiting will be found excellent for cleaning piano keys.

After having washed lamp chimneys in soap and water scald with clear water. They can be dried much more quickly and will be perfectly clear.

If metal teapots are not used for some time they are apt to become musty. This may be prevented by dropping a lump of sugar into the pot before putting it away.

To bleach handkerchiefs, towels, etc., soak over night in a solution of half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water.

Bright, Ruddy Cheeks For Pale Girls

No Longer Any Need to be Pale, Weak or Anaemic.

By Following the Advice of Miss McEwen You Can Quickly Become Strong Again.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested.

At night she is restless, she dozes, but doesn't sleep soundly.

Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied and a general rebuilding take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so prompt in building up young women as his vegetable pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption. Additional nourishment is quickly supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwen, of Haliburton, speaks for itself:

"In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills I find my system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly, and awaken in the morning feeling quite refreshed.

"Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness were hanging over my head.

"Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00, by mail or from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Some Experiments In Bee-Keeping

Ontario farmers have been conducting experiments of various kinds under the direction of the Experimental Union for quite a number of years, and for the last three years some of them have conducted experiments in bee-keeping with special reference to the "Prevention of Natural Swarming," and also in the "Races of Bees." During 1912, three different methods of swarm prevention were tested by members of the Experimental Union and one or two experiments on races of bees.

Experiment No. 1.—Of the the 220 persons who undertook the first experiment in swarm prevention, 31 sent reports from 18 different counties. These reported a total of 830 colonies of bees in the spring and 1,109 in the fall, being a spring average of 27 colonies per experimenter and a fall average of 36. Their total honey crop was 63,230 lbs., an average of 76.1 lbs. per colony, spring count. Fifteen of these experimenters were for one reason or another unable to complete the experiment, but all of them sent good reasons for this and most of them stated that they had received benefit by applying at least part of the instructions to their bee management. Those who were able to compete the experiment reported that they had been able to reduce natural swarming from 48 per cent. to 21 per cent.

Experiment No. 2.—Experiment No. 2 was for "Swarm Prevention in Comb Honey Production." Six complete reports of this experiment were sent from five counties. The total number of colonies represented was 161, spring count, and 228, fall count. The total honey crop was 8,449 lbs., an average of 52.47 lbs. per colony, spring count. The per cent. of natural swarms from hives managed according to instructions was 57 per cent. and from those managed according to the old method 100 per cent. Swarming is always more difficult to control in comb honey production. The average crop of honey was also higher than from those managed according to directions.

Experiment No. 3.—Twelve experimenters sent complete reports from five different counties on Experiment No. 3, "The Prevention of Natural Swarming by the Manipulation of Hives instead of Cells." The total number of colonies owned by experimenters in the spring was 515, and in the fall 743. The total honey crop reported was 25,363 lbs., an average of 49.24 lbs. per colony. The per cent. of natural swarms from bees managed according to directions was 14 1-2 per cent. and from those allowed to swarm naturally was 39 per cent. The average number of pounds per colony was a little higher from the former than the latter. This shows a distinct gain in the prevention of swarming and in the honey crop all along the line by experimenters following directions.

While experimenters are learning to prevent the loss and worry of natural swarming, they are also learning to increase their number of colonies when desired, by artificial means quite as successfully as by the natural way and much more cheaply.

PROFITS IN BEEKEEPING.

Now to sum up, we have 49 experimenters scattered all over Ontario, with 1,526 colonies, spring count, and 2,080 colonies, fall count. This represents an investment of say $20,000,000. Their income for 1912 is first, an increase of 574 colonies, which, without hives, would be worth in the fall at least $3.00 each, totalling $1,722.00, also 97,042 lbs. of honey worth at least $10,000.00. This gives each of our 49 experimenters the neat dividend of 58 per cent. on his capital invested. These figures represent beekeeping on the farm and do not take into account rent for location, training of honey and supplies, labor and other costs for which the farmer bee-keeper usually does not pay cash. The specialist has all these expenses to face and still makes a good living.

These reports come from experimenters and show that they are getting much better returns from their bees than the average Ontario beekeeper. Even the latter do not do so well as those from whose reports the following summaries are taken. The indifferent beekeeper is holding down the production of honey all over Ontario, that tons of it have to be imported from the United States, in spite of the tariff wall to supply the demand. It may surprise many of our beekeepers to know that United States extracted honey, which costs the Canadian dealers 12c. and more per pound, is being sold in Canadian cities this winter. The average returns from honey sales by co-operative experimenters were given above.

The following reports come to this office from various sources:

In 1910—633 beekeepers, from 31,1?? colonies, produced 1,643,000 lbs. of honey—an average of 52 lbs. per colony.

In 1911—749 beekeepers, from 32,??? hives, produced 1,489,000 lbs. of honey—an average of 46 lbs. per colony.

In 1912—569 beekeepers, from 29,5?? hives, produced 1,011,200 lbs. of honey—an average of 34 lbs. per colony.

RACES OF BEES.

As to the special experiments in "Races of Bees," the results are not very conclusive as yet, except that it seems to be well demonstrated that Italian bees are very good resisters in the neighborhood of this disease to get their bees Italianized as rapidly as possible, because there is no way of curing the disease in black bees, and when one has good Italian bees and the colonies strong there is very little loss from trouble of this kind.

For particulars in reference to conducting similar experiments during 1913 write to Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

TEACHING POLLY TO TALK.

In teaching a parrot it is first necessary to get on friendly terms with it writes Mary Day Lee in the Museum News. Quick motions should be avoided in approaching the cage and for the first week or two it is well to leave the bird unnoticed. As it becomes less fearful its shyness will pass away, and it will begin to observe the surroundings. Feeding by hand can then begin.

Preparation for the lessons consists in removing from the cage all food and drink. Instructions should begin at daylight, as birds will learn faster during the early morning hours or at about sunset. The words, sentences and songs should be repeated over and over again and the bird should be rewarded with food from time to time. "Good morning" should be said early. "Good evening" late. "Come in," if someone knocks. An intelligent bird soon comprehends such things, and it is often astonishing with what sharpness and certainty it learns to vary sentences under given conditions.

Popular Young Farmer Talks

TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM.

He's Back at Work Again, After Suffering from the Pains, Nervousness and Depression that Only Kidney Disease Can Bring.

Point Alexander, Ont., April 14.—(Special.)—Mr. D. A. Froncare, a well-known and popular young farmer, living near here, who has been a sufferer from kidney disease for some time past, is back at work again, and he says, without hesitation, that his cure is due to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was always tired and nervous," Mr. Froncare says, in speaking of his illness. "I suffered from backache and neuralgia, and my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. My eyes were puffed and there were dark red circles around them.

"My muscles would cramp. I felt heavy and sleepy afterwards, and I was depressed and low-spirited, while shortness of breath and dizzy spells served to make life yet more miserable for me.

"I was always thirsty; my limbs were heavy; and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"My symptoms led me to believe I had kidney disease, and I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have taken eight boxes in all, and I am very grateful for the benefit I have received from them."

If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

FRIENDS.

A family living in Vermont removed from their long-time residence to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie of unusual intelligence, but left behind the family cat. The collies and the cat had been warm friends for several years, and had fought each other's battles with courage and impartiality.

After the family reached their new home the collie was evidently lonesome. One evening as the family were gathered about the open fire some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head said: "I am sorry that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?" The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterwards he came into the yard in a state of great enjoyment, indicated in the usual dog way, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited, and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted in the company of the other, and the old-time status quo was at once resumed.

Out of curiosity inquiry was made by the family, both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway, between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home, and very deliberately and very distinctly induced the cat to start on the journey with him.—New York Times.

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

TO WASH BLANKETS.

You must never rub soap upon wool blankets and they must never be put into water of different temperatures.

Any of the white soaps are good for washing wool blankets. Cut up two bars of soap and boil them in eight quarts of water. When it is all dissolved turn four quarts into a tub half full of tepid water, with a half cupful of ammonia added. Put your blankets in this and rinse them up and down and rub them and squeeze them through the hands. Unless there are very bad spots I do not advise rubbing them on the board.

After they have been treated in this way until you are sure that they are fairly clean put them in another tub of water the same temperature to which you have added the three quarts of soapy water, and go through the same treatment as you did at first. Take them out and put them into still another tub of water the same temperature and add to this water the remaining quart of soap. Never rinse blankets in clear water. Put them through the wringer and hang them up to dry in a rather warm place in the sun if possible.

Pull and straighten them into shape.

If they are very fine blankets a good way to dry them is to put them on a curtain frame and stretch them down. Otherwise you must be very careful to stretch them and pull them straight by hand.

Never put anything made of wool into very hot water, as it fulls and thickens it.

If you have cotton quilts "like mother used to make" these can be laundered very easily if you have a washing machine (and I think every woman who has a large family should have one). Use the same soapy water made a little stronger than was given for washing the blankets and put them in the machine and rinse them in clear cold water through the wringer.

Employer—Do you know the duties of an office boy? Office Boy—Yes, sir; wake up the bookkeeper when I hear the boss coming.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

New Treatment Now Advocated For Bronchitis

Is Having Wonderful Success, and Is Making Most Remarkable Cures.

For bronchitis a different form of treatment is now advocated. It consists of a scientifically devised vapor that penetrates to the uttermost recesses of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Every spot that is sore, every surface that is irritated is at once bathed with soothing balsams and healing essences that make chronic bronchitis an impossibility.

This treatment now so universally employed in bronchitis, throat troubles, colds, etc., is called CATARRHOZONE. It acts just as air of the pine woods acts, as a healing antiseptic remedy for all diseases of the breathing organs.

Just think of it—a remedy that can be carried with the very air you breathe to the seat of bronchial or catarrhal inflammation. A remedy powerful enough to kill germ life and yet so healing that disease flees before it. Catarrhozone is truly a wonderful remedy. In many lands it has won its way, and is affording grand results to sufferers from colds, catarrh, throat weakness, asthma, and bronchitis. There is no sufferer from a grippy cold or any winter ill that won't find a cure in Catarrhozone, which is employed by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months and costs $1.00 and is guaranteed; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c., all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

ARCTIC WELCOME.

How Tribes of Eskimos Received Explorer.

In Harper's for February, Stefansson the explorer, tells of the remarkable hospitality with which he and his party were received by one of the strange tribes of Eskimos whom they encountered.

"When we had entered the house the boiled pieces of seal meat had already been taken out of the pot and lay steaming on a sideboard. On being assured that my tastes in food were not likely to differ from theirs, my hostess picked out for me the lower joint of a seal's fore leg, squeezed it firmly between her hands to make sure nothing should later drip from it, and handed it to me, along with her own copper-bladed knife; the next most desirable piece was similarly squeezed and handed to her husband, and others in turn to the rest of the family. When this had been done one extra piece was set aside in case I should want a second helping, and the rest of the boiled meat was divided into four portions, with the explanation to me that there were four families in the village who had no fresh seal meat. The little adopted daughter of the house, a girl of 7 or 8, had not begun to eat with the rest of us, for it was her task to take a small wooden platter and carry the four pieces of boiled meat to the four families who had none of their own to cook. I thought to myself that the pieces sent out were a good deal smaller than the individual portions we were eating, and that the recipients would not get quite a square meal; but I learned later that night from my two companions that four similar presents had been sent out from each of the houses where they were eating, and I know now that every house in the village in which any cooking was done had likewise sent four portions, so that the aggregate must have been a good deal more than the recipients could eat at one time. During our meal presents of food were also brought us from other houses; each housewife apparently knew exactly what the others had put in their pots, and whoever had anything that was a little bit different would send some of that to the others, so that every minute or two a small girl messenger appeared in our door with a platter of something to contribute to our meal."

ST. SOPHIA.

Legends of Constantinople's Beautiful Mosque.

"Famed throughout the world for its beautiful architecture, the mosque of St. Sophia has a legend that acquires sudden interest now," writes a European correspondent of the Chicago News.

"Originally the mosque was a Christian Church. The priest was in the act of celebrating mass on that memorable 29th day of May, 1453, when Sultan Mohammed rode his horse into the sacred edifice, followed by his victorious Turks, and began slaughtering the Christians. The priest fled from the altar, passing through a small door behind it, but when the pursuing Turks reached the spot, intending to follow the priest, they found but a blank wall. The door had disappeared, and all traces of the fugitive were gone.

"But the story goes that when once again the mosque of St. Sophia becomes a Christian place of worship the wall will open of its own accord and reveal the secret door, out of which the aged priest will step forth to conclude the celebration of the mass at the altar.

"Another legend, recounted even by the Turks themselves, tells of two monumental candles built into the apse of the mosque. On every high Christian festival these candles are supernaturally set alight. When these candles are quite burned down into their sockets the Turkish denomination will be over and the mosque of holy wisdom will be a Christian church once more."

THE ENGINEER'S OPPORTUNITY.

(Philadelphia Record)

These are days of large engineering projects, and there is a consequent large need of competent engineers. Young men who have to fight their own way in the world, if they have in them that measure of brains, energy and competence that necessarily goes to the outfitting of a mechanical engineer, cannot do better than to select the vocation. For men who are masters of mechanical, electrical, mining and hydraulic engineering there will be a surety of demand and occupation in this big country as long as population increases and the processes of development and conservation are carried forward to a state of more systematic efficiency. The skilled engineer is a more potent factor in the contemporary worker in that field of achievement. What other investigators and inventors discover the engineer brings into use. He holds the key that unlocks the hidden treasure of the earth and turns what was waste into wealth. There cannot be too many of them.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son or daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SOME REVERSALS.

Where Women Wear Trousers and Men Skirts.

There are places in the world where women dress in men's clothing and men don women's apparel.

Even in Paris there are women dressed in cheap, coarse, masculine attire, working as teamsters and day laborers. While it is against the law, the police wink at the fact and allow them to earn peaceably their daily wages.

In Persia, in some of the interior parts, the women wear the strangest, oddest trouser garments. They seem to like them, too, from the fact that they cling to them in spite of all efforts to make them don feminine attire.

Then there are the Alpine dairy maids who dress as men when they go about their work and look pretty, if we are inclined to take evidence from the numbers of men who yearly persuade them to cast off their masculine dress and put on more clinging costumes. But then their eyes are so bright and their cheeks so red that they couldn't really look homely in anything they might choose to wear.

Again, far in the north, where it is freezing cold most of the time, and people dress to be comfortable and not to look pretty, the women are actually forced to wear trousers to keep warm.

The ancient women warriors always wore trousers. But their reasons were purely military. Besides, they were half masculine in manner and appearance, and dressed to accentuate their qualities. They had to make themselves into fierce looking creatures to terrify the men on the opposing side, and from all accounts they succeeded admirably.

As for the stronger sex, there still seem to be men in existence who wear women's garb and enjoy it. In certain parts of Greece, Spain and Albania there are bands of desperate brigands who, when they are decked out for attacks on strangers or neighbors, look for all the world like grand opera ballet girls, in their short, brightly colored skirts, which are made very full, and sometimes even ruffled a bit. They seem tremendously proud of their attire, and rival bands strive to surpass each other in vividness of patterns and newness of styles.

IMPURE BLOOD IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will rejoice in new health, new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and do not be persuaded to take something else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN CLEANING THE CELLAR.

People who live in houses should clean the cellar out very thoroughly in the spring, as it is almost impossibly to keep out bits of decayed fruit and vegetables during the dark winter months.

If you have been able to "lay down" vegetable for the winter, those remaining, if any, should be carefully looked over and all those that are the least bit defective should be disposed of.

The bins and shelves and receptacles should be thoroughly swept and washed out with a disinfectant. Change all the places of the boxes and barrels; look over your preserved and canned fruit and see that it is all in good shape on your hanging shelf.

Don't use chloride of lime to disinfect your cellar, as it will spoil the flavor of all foods.

Use a strong solution of copperas water and common salt and sprinkle it over the floors and shelves from a sprinkling can.

Open the cellar windows and let it dry out, then whitewash every bit of the wall and underposts and shelves, the outside of the bin barrels and boxes.

Zam-Buk for the Children

Mothers Tell What It Did For Their Little Ones.

Thousands of mothers in Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Zam-Buk.

Mrs. J. Quiding, of Ninette, Man., says: "My little boy was suffering very badly from a form of skin disease over his eye. I applied Zam-Buk to the affected part, and in a very short time the sores were healed."

Mrs. F. Misers, of 311 Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont., says: "My little daughter Lorinda (6) contracted a skin disease. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scales. These would disappear for a short time, and then reappear worse than ever. We tried Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its use resulted in a cure."

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

SHIRT WAIST OF WASH SILK.

The soft wash-silk shirt waist is made more or less plain, according to the figure that its wearer possesses. For those who are plump the plainest models are chosen. But shoulders are long and so are sleeves.

The neck of these waists is finished with a turnover collar and tie. The collar is soft and rather high at the back. Cuffs are turned back, and link buttons are worn with some of them.

By way of a little frivolity, jabots of net or lace provide a finishing touch which seems superfluous with the four-in-hand tie, but is nevertheless in evidence.

When made up for a slender figure these waists are set to a yoke in the back and fulled into the shoulder seam in front. The collars are widened.

Soft waists and crepe cloth are made plain with long sleeves and wide collars as well as in the regulation designs just described. Turnback cuffs are often finished with crochet buttons. These waists are worn at the throat.—Woman's World for March.

The growth of the steamship traffic in the port of Amsterdam requires a large extension of dock and quay facilities. About $10,000,000 will be spent by the city government for this purpose.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

THE STANDARD AND FAVORITE BRAND.

MADE IN CANADA — CONTAINS NO ALUM



The Doukhobors Good Citizens.

The Doukhobors are good customers, being strictly honest and very hard workers, and as they get used to our language and customs they become good citizens. It is a fact that they can grow better wheat than their English-speaking neighbors, as they are more particular in tilling the soil and are very thorough in their work.

In connection it will be interesting to reproduce an article on the Doukhobors from the September issue of Chamber's Journal. It is as follows:—

In 1908 a good deal of surprise was occasioned in Nelson, the principal town of the Kootenay district, in the southeast corner of British Columbia, by the news that the Doukobors had brought a tract of two thousand nine hundred acres of fruitland beside the Columbia River, some twenty miles west of Nelson, and some three thousand five hundred acres at Grand Forks, seventy-five miles farther to the southwest, and intended to plant them with orchards. People began to ask one another, 'Who are the Doukhobors? Where do they come from? What are they going to do with all the land?' And in allusion to certain somewhat disagreeable rumors which had attended their coming, the further questions were occasionally heard, 'Is it true that they go about without clothes? Don't they ever marry? Are they dangerous religious fanatics? What do they believe, anyway?'

In a little while certain items of reliable information became known about the new-comers. Originally the Doukhobors were a religious sect which sprang up one hundred and seventy years ago in the government of Kharkov, one of the provinces of the southern part of Middle Russia. Their religious tenets are in several respects akin to those of the Quakers. They object to bear arms for any cause whatsoever. The present leader of the community in British Columbia, Peter Veregin, was exiled to Siberia for fifteen years for refusing to join the colors when called upon in the usual way; and his brother, who is also in British Columbia, was sentenced to eleven years' exile in the same part of the world for the same cause. At one time when tenet seemed likely to lead to trouble when the recent Canadian census was taken. The people who are settled at Brilliant, the Doukhobor colony beside the Columbia River, refused to give the authorities any information whatever. Their leader, Peter Veregin, ably backed by his lieutenant, John Sherbinin, tried his utmost to persuade them to comply with the demands of the census officials. Nevertheless they quietly but firmly resisted his authority; and yet the deference they habitually pay to him is very great, and every man who meets him invariably raises his hat in greeting. The ground of the revolt was the fear and suspicion that the Canadian Government wanted to enrol them for military service.

Another of their distinguished traits is that they refuse to eat the flesh of any animal which has been killed for that object, and to wear its skin, or hair or wool. To the outside world their most noticeable peculiarity is that they own all property in common; there is no private property. Their houses even stand two together, one being occupied by the women and the other by the men. The women work one week in the fields, woods, and factories, and in the second week do domestic work in the houses. They are simply but neatly dressed, the women wearing shawls over their heads instead of hats, and aprons over their gowns, and the men being dressed in jerseys and woolen head-dresses. They are clean in their persons, and wear an air of contentment and prosperity. Their food consists of cereals, of fruit and vegetables with milk and bread.

After suffering persecution in various occasions from the Russian Government, and being moved from one part of the empire to the other, a large body of them, numbering several thousands, settled in the district of Yorkton, in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, in the year 1899. In making this move they were assisted by the English and American Quakers and by Count Leo Tolstoi, the well-known Russian writer, who was a very close personal friend of Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader. Indeed, people who knew the latter state that he is himself a very remarkable man, long-sighted, a deep thinker and a man of lofty ideals.

In 1912 and the following years part of their body occasioned the Dominion authorities a certain degree of anxiety. They became possessed with the idea that the second advent of Christ was imminent, and they insisted upon setting out to meet Him, taking with them no food and rejecting their own clothing wholly or in part, in order that they might appear before the Lord divested of all adventitious aids and any claims on his consideration. It was with considerable difficulty that they were induced to turn back to their homes, after being escorted for some distance by the Royal North West Mounted Police.

In 1899, as stated above, their leaders bought six thousand four hundred acres of land in the Kootenay district of British Columbia; and these first purchases were quickly followed by others—namely, one thousand one hundred acres at Slocan Junction, about fifteen miles west of Nelson; two thousand five hundred acres at Pass Creek, a few miles farther west; fifty acres on the opposite side of the river from their settlement at Brilliant, part of this being an orchard in bearing; and finally in September 1911, they bought the Crest Valley Ranch, only three to four miles from Slocan Junction, comprising one thousand two hundred acres, a ranch which had been cultivated for eight years by a prominent citizen of Nelson. In this way the Doukhobors now own approximately eleven thousand acres in British Columbia. The settlement at Brilliant numbers about one thousand five hundred people, and that at Grand Forks nearly five hundred. In addition, there are still four thousand left at Yorktown, in Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan they have seven flour-mills and six elevators of big wheat warehouses. They engage principally in agriculture, and are said to be good farmers. One who lived five weeks amongst them quite recently says: "I watched during my visit to see if I could find a frown or a discontented face, and I was unable to discover one. In cleanliness they are superb. There is no liquor drunk among the Doukhobors, no tobacco used in any form, no profane language, while an exhibition of bad temper is impossible to find. And the morality of these good people is a world-beater. . . . The Doukhobors are an extremely honest people, good neighbors, and most law-abiding citizens. The progress they have made in Saskatchewan is marvellous."

In British Columbia it has been equally marvellous; although it is only three years since they began operations, they have already cleared at Brilliant alone a total of one thousand acres of land, all of which is planted with fruit trees, there numbering sixty thousand in all. But they include within the range of their energies many other trades and crafts represented in the following: house-building, saw-milling, planing-mills, bee-keeping, sash and door factories, brick-making, flour-mills, linseed oil [illegible]. Their possess fifty horses, and in Saskatchewan twenty threshing machines with full complements of engines and men. At Brilliant they have also constructed a huge [illegible] a large concrete tank or reservoir [illegible] hundred and fifty feet long, seventy [illegible] and thirteen feet deep; and [illegible] own telephone system. At Brilliant [illegible] possess fifty horses, and in Saskatchewan no less than seven hundred teams and six hundred yoke of oxen. In the [illegible] they started a jam factory [illegible] to give to [illegible] growers [illegible] who [illegible] to send their own pickers to gather it. This should prove of immense advantage to all the fruit ranchers who are dependent upon small fruits for a living during the time that their orchards are growing up and before they come into bearing. The high cost of labor is a real handicap to the grower of small fruits. Not only is it dear, but it is also difficult to obtain. Hence the advent to this body of trained workers in the heart of the fruitgrowing district of West Kootenay is likely to prove of great service to the community in general.

During the hot summer of 1910 the Doukhobors proved of every great assistance to the local government fire wardens of the province in fighting the many bush or forest fires which broke out. They were able to send out quite a small army of men at the shortest notice, and in fact did so more than one occasion. They are strong, sturdy men, and accustomed to hard, muscular work from their youth up.

They live in frame or wooden houses, large two storeyed, cottages roofed buildings, with fine high ceilings and plenty of windows. They are built from lumber sawed in their own mill, and veneered with brick made in their own brick-kilns.

At first there was a certain amount of prejudice against these people, partly because of what was supposed to be their religious fanaticism and partly because of their refusal to fuse with the rest of the population. It was felt that they were creating a self-contained community which help itself aloof from the rest of the people amongst whom they had come to live. An endeavor made to break down this spirit of exclusiveness by getting up an agitation which should call upon the provincial government to enforce the attendance of the Doukhobor children at schools similar to those which exist in every other part of the province. To this the Doukhobors have expressed their willingness to conform, and have often invited the Board of Education to furnish them with proper teachers for the schools which they are building for themselves. Time shows that if there does exist any religious fanaticism amongst them, they are at pains to keep it to themselves, and none of it is evident to their neighbors about them.—Canadian Industrial Review.

Shiloh 25¢

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds "Shiloh costs so little and does so much!"

A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The History of the 12th Royal Lancers.

The story comes from Potchefstroom, South Africa, where the 12th Royal Lancers are now quartered, that the famous cavalry regiment is this year to be delivered of the burden of a hundred years' punishment inflicted on the corps a century ago by the Iron Duke.

In the year 1812, says the report, the lancers broke into a monastery during the war with Spain, and there conducted themselves very badly. When the Duke of Wellington heard of this he paraded the regiment and sentenced it to a penalty which was to last a hundred years. Every night at 10 o'clock, ran the order the band must parade and play five hymns as a punishment—the Spanish national anthem, the Russian national anthem, the Vesper hymn, the [illegible], the English [illegible] them. [illegible] at attention while the hymns is being played.

This hardly sounds like the Iron Duke, and, as a matter of fact, the pretty legend is only a legend. And an eminent military officer, who had occasion years ago to investigate the story, knows exactly on what the hymn playing of the 12th Lancers is based.

"The custom is more than a century old," he says, "and is not penal. These are the facts: In 1793, a part of the 12th Light Dragoons as the regiment was then styled, when Toulon was abandoned, proceeded to Corsica and were present at the taking of Bastia on May 22, 1794. The remainder of the regiment sailed to Italy and landed at Civita Vecchia. Here the conduct of both officers and men attracted the notice of the Pope, Pius VI., who, on May 30, 1794, addressed a most complimentary letter to them through Cardinal de Nelada, his secretary of state.

"He presented a gold medal to each of the officers, 12 in number. Three of the officers proceeded to Rome, where they were presented to the Pope, who received them most graciously, and taking the helmet of one officer, Captain Browne, blessed it and replaced it on his head. He also presented them with three melodies: (1) Sicilian Vespers, (2) the hymn now used as the Russian national anthem, and (3) a melody the name of which has not been handed down, for the band to play.

"The Peninsular War was in no way connected with the matter. Had misconduct taken place in a 'monastery' (convent, one concludes), it must have been detected, duly reported. A court-martial must have followed, and its sentence would be recorded, as the sentence of all other courts-martial are, in print.

"But assuming that such a thing did take place, and first a court-martial was somehow avoided—which it could not have been—the Duke of Wellington could not legally have passed any such sentence, and had he done so, would have been liable himself. Such a sentence would never have been obeyed, and rightly.

"The story of the men having to turn out of bed long after 'lights out' in order to stand at attention while the hymns are being played is equally unsupported. Tradition dies hard, however, and the story of the Iron Duke's sentence of one hundred years of hymn playing has been adopted into several other cavalry regiments."—London Evening Standard.

RAILWAY WHEELS.

Did you ever notice that the wheels of a locomotive engine are beveled? The reason for this is that in rounding a curve the outer rail is, of course, a little longer than the inner one. The difference is very little, but it would be enough to make an engine "skid" unless it were reckoned for. In the beveled wheel the higher part, with its greater circumference, is forced against the outer rail by the very tendency of the engine to drive straight ahead, and with the other wheel the smaller circumference rests on the rail, thus overcoming the difference in the lengths of the lines.—Railway Gazette.

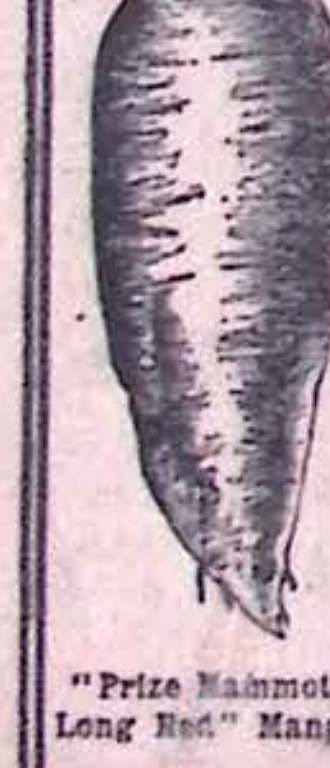
Occasionally a widower's heart is warmed over by an old flame.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH 10 CTS

Gives a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

Easier to Use Better for the Shoes

No Turpentine



"Prize Mammoth Long Red" Mangel

OUR SEEDS PRODUCE

Big Roots! Big Crops! Big Results!

When you ask for "ROOT SEEDS" insist on getting:—

Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet.
Steele, Briggs' "Prize Mammoth Long Red" Mangel.
Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Oval" Mangel.
Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Globe" Mangel and
Steele, Briggs' "Giant White Sugar" Mangel.

No other Root crops produce so large an amount of desirable cattle food for winter feeding. Insist on having them—they're the best—refuse substitutes and others said to be just as good.

Sold by leading Merchants everywhere in Canada

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited

HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Canso, West Arichat, Grand Ance and Balmoral notes crowded out.

Contractor E. C. Doyle returned from St. Peters on Friday after completing his contract in that village.

Angus McDonald, carriage maker, St. Peters, was in town on Tuesday.

Those needing extra copies of our special issue will send in their orders, early, as we will have only a limited number for sale. Copies 5c. each.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts freely at each application. For sale by all dealers.

Philip Gruchy, who now represents T. & W. Moulton & Co., Ltd., wholesale grocers and fish exporters, North Sydney, arrived in town on Thursday after a trip to Amherst, Springhill, etc., establishing agencies for his firm.

The tongue is a little thing, but it is mighty in power. It can make or mar the happiness of a life or of a home. It should be closely guarded.

Good churches, good schools and good roads never fail to make a good town.

A man who has enemies (we have them even in the pulpit) amounts to something. He is a live man. He is a fighter. People don't kick a corpse. A live man can swim against the current; a corpse floats down without hindrance. God bless our enemies. We love them. They make life worth living.

This is the time of the year when the old hen never fails to get into your neighbor's garden. You know the result. One good scratching hen can in five minutes scratch up all the friendship that has been growing for many years between neighbors. Keep her at home or cut her head off.

Lame back is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the back which you will find relieved sooner than Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

Henry Kaulback, real estate agent, of Moosejaw, Sask., was visiting his brother, D. A., at Lennox Ferry last week. He visited the RECORD office on Friday and infused the editor with some of his western optimism.

PNEUMATIC STOPS YOUR PAIN or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Applied externally. All Druggists.

We hope none of our readers have made consignments of fish to the Penn Fish Co., Boston, as a draft on them for an amount due this office for advertising has been returned with the statement that they have "dissolved," leaving no doubt many sorrowing creditors. We can bear our loss quite cheerfully if we know that none of our readers have lost anything by shipping their fish to this tricky concern, who evidently sneaked out of business owing everyone with whom they had dealings.

Try the 40c. package of Red Rose Tea.

Although the 30c. and 35c. qualities are generously good, people who use the 40c. quality believe it to be worth the extra money. It's a stronger, finer-flavored tea. It goes farther in the pot.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea



THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Jas. A. Ross, Tobin's traveller, was in town this week and as usual booked a large number of orders. "Sunny Jim" seems to have made such a favorable impression on the business public that he has little trouble in securing orders.

We intend collecting every dollar due us, no matter by whom due, or whether for subscriptions, advertising or for an unfulfilled agreement entered into for the publication of a letter having the elements of mischief in it, of which more will be heard in due course.

How much richer is the Inverness News since the change of government? It used to think the weekly Liberal press had great pickings out of government patronage; but it should be now wise to the fact that the dailies have a monopoly of that sort of thing, some of the weeklies not even having a "peep in."

Rev. George A. Andrew returned on Thursday from attending the Synod of the Church of England at Halifax. The reverend gentleman left for Mulgrave this morning and will conduct services in the Church of England there tomorrow morning and evening. There will no no service in the church here on Sunday.

Sir George Ross, Liberal leader in the Senate, in a speech in that chamber on Tuesday intimated pretty clearly what the Senate intends doing with the Naval Bill when a division is taken on it in that body.

Mackerel have struck in and some fishermen have made some good hauls this week, one at Lennox Ferry having 500 in his nets early in the week.

Some people would rather criticise such references that appear about themselves in this paper than thank us. They are always looking for something in this paper to criticise. They had better turn the searchlight of criticism on themselves and they will find enough to do.

Mayor Bourinot, of Port Hawkesbury, is mentioned as a probable candidate of the Liberal party for the local legislature should Hon. James Macdonald resign his seat on account of ill-health. The latter gentleman has been the most powerful political force known in the history of Inverness county for many years, and if Mr. Bourinot receives his active support in the event of his resignation and the formers nomination, he should have no trouble in being elected, as he is himself very popular throughout the county.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Good citizens will never allow their hens to annoy their neighbors.

Pay what thou owest and do not try and cheat the poor newspaper man out of his honestly earned dues.

Miss Louise Macdonald, daughter of Prof. Macdonald, Antigonish, is in town visiting her relatives, the Jeans. Miss Macdonald is a trained nurse and it was her sad duty to attend the late Miss Jean in her last illness.

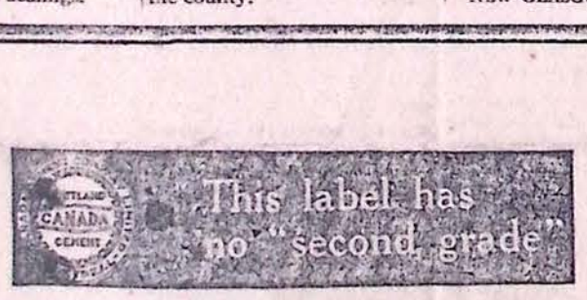
It is the opinion of many people on both sides of politics that the Dominion government will take the plunge that will either mean defeat or victory in the coming fall, such an event being contingent, of course, upon the Senate throwing out the Naval Aid Bill, which they seem determined to do. The Commons having passed the measure by the enforcement of the Closure and against the most vehement opposition of the Liberal minority, it is more than likely that the Liberal majority in the Senate will retaliate by rejecting the Bill and recommending that the people have a chance of voting upon it before it becomes law.

Miss Janie Jean, sister of Capt. Tupper Jean, Registrar of Deeds, died at an early hour on Wednesday morning after a short illness. Although not in very good health for some years, she was yet able to attend church and it was while attending to such devotional duties that she contracted a cold from which she never rallied. Miss Jean was about 67 years of age and lived a quiet life with her brothers and cousins—Miss Margaret, and Messrs. J. E. and W. G. Jean, to whom we extend our sympathy. The funeral took place yesterday morning and notwithstanding most inclement weather was well attended by many who appreciated their departed friend's good qualities in life and would brave any storm to pay their respects to her in death.

Laborers Wanted

We are increasing our force of men and can use TWO HUNDRED more good laborers and handy men. Good intelligent workmen who get on the work now will be able to find permanent work in the construction of cars. Houses are being built near the works to accommodate the men.

EASTERN CAR CO.,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



This label has "no" second grade"

THERE'S only one quality of Canada Cement. It is the highest quality that can possibly be made with modern equipment, scientific methods and rigid inspection by expert chemists.

The Canada Cement you buy for a garden walk is the same cement that is sold by the tradesmen for great dams, elevators and bridges. The engineers in charge of these great works have ample facilities for testing the quality of cement.

Canada Cement

comes up to their most rigid requirements.

The farmer has not these facilities for testing the quality of cement. He must buy a product upon which he can depend for a grade that is *always of highest quality*, and that therefore does not *need* to be tested.

You can place absolute reliance upon the quality of Canada Cement.

It's always the same and always the best. The large output—which enables us to *keep the price down*, enables us also to maintain the factory equipment and organization that *keeps the quality up*.

A Canada Cement label appears on every bag and barrel of genuine Canada Cement. See that it's on the bags and barrels of cement that you buy.

WRITE for our free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." It has told to hundred thousand Canadian farmers of the money-saving and profit-making possibilities of concrete.

Address Farmers' Information Department—

Canada Cement Company Limited, - Montreal

There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighbourhood.

New Summer Goods Are Ready---Are You?

"Sovereign" BOOTS AND SHOES

Ready-Made Clothing

25 per cent. Discount.

ANYTHING---EVERYTHING
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

A. D. SAMPSON

Arichat and Petit de Grat.

Tenders for Bridges, Culverts, Etc.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1913, for the construction of the following bridges and culverts in permanent material:

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

1. Arichat Road from Arichat to Grandique Ferry, 6½ miles. 29 culverts.
2. Ferry Road from Grandique Ferry to Stewart's Corner, 2.7 miles. 12 culverts.
3. Road from Arichat to Grand River, section from Stewart's Corner to St. Peters Canal Bridge, 13 miles. 71 culverts.
4. Grand River Road from St. Peters Canal to Grand River Cross Roads, 8½ miles. 26 culverts.
5. Grand River Road from Grand River Cross Roads to Grand River Bridge, 5.6 miles. 35 culverts.

Plans, Specifications, Forms of Tender and all other information may be seen at the office of the Road Commissioner in Halifax, and also upon application to the following parties in the County of Richmond,

Simon Joyce, M.P.P., D'Escousse.
Dr. C. P. Bissett, M.P.P., St Peters
N. W. McPherson, Inspector, St. Peters.
D. H. Campbell, Municipal Clerk, Arichat.
Editor "Journal-Bulletin," Port Hawkesbury.

All parties tendering should visit the sites of the various structures.

TENDERS must have the word "TENDER" and the designation of the particular lot of structures for which the tender is submitted, marked plainly on the outside of the envelope containing same, and the printed Form of Tender properly filled in.

Contracts may be awarded for each list separately, or for the whole of the work, as stated above.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. H. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner Public Works and Mines.
Halifax, N. S, May 16, 1913.

Halifax and Canso Steamship Co., Ltd.

The S. S. "SCOTIA" is intended to leave Campbell's wharf, Halifax every THURSDAY at 8 p. m., calling at Port Hilford, Port Beckerton, Isaac's Harbor, Goldboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queenspert Guysboro and Boylston.

Returning will be due to leave Canso early Monday morning for Halifax and way ports The "SCOTIA" has excellent passenger accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to
A. N. WHITMAN & SON, LTD.
Canso, or
G. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Halifax, N. S.
Sept. 25. 1912 1y

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING ADVERTISE FOR IT.

IF YOU
Want a cook,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a servant girl,
Want to sell a horse,
Want to sell a carriage,
Want to sell your property,
Want to sell your groceries,
Want to sell your dry goods,
Wan to sell your hardware,
Want to sell your millinery,
Want customers for anything
Advertise weekly in this paper.
Advertising brings customers,
Advertising will ensure success
Advertising shows energy,
Advertising shows pluck,
Advertising is "biz,"
Advertising is bust,
Advertising pays,
Advertising well,
ADVERTISE
At once.

The weather has been all frowns this week—cold, damp, rainy, foggy and windy. More like March than May.



Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply you, send $1.00 and we will send you one, postpaid. Illustrated booklet sent on request. MARVEL MFG. CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

And All Afflicted With Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Grippe or any Lung or Throat trouble.

After suffering for years with a severe throat trouble which ran into Consumption, Rev. E. A. Wilson was cured by following plain rules of health and using Dr. Churchill's prescription. Wishing to help all sufferers he sends, for free distribution, a full description of his trouble and the simple means he used to cure himself.

WILSON'S REMEDY (Dr. Churchill's prescription) has been doing its wonderful good work for over 60 years. It has been tried and proven in and in a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

If you are suffering from any Lung or Throat trouble whatever, do not fail to give this (probably) remedy a trial. Send for Rev. E. A. Wilson's story of his own complete cure, and for the sake of FREE, together with a $1.00 package of the remedy, to all who write for it. Address: Wilson Remedy Co., Westwood, N.J., U.S.A.

RICHMOND S. S. CO.

S. S. RICHMOND.
Capt. W. H. Micheau.

TIME TABLE.
(Subject to change.)

MONDAY—Leave Grand Narrows for Marble Mountain after arrival of first express from Sydney. Leave Marble Mountain at 11 a. m. for Grand Narrows Leave Grand Narrows for Irish Cove, Johnston's Harbor and St. Peters.

TUESDAY—Leave St. Peters at 7 a. m. for Poulamond, Grandique and Mulgrave, returning to St. Peters via above ports the same evening.

WEDNESDAY—Leave St. Peters at 5 a. m. for Johnston's Harbor, Irish Cove and Grand Narrows Leave Grand Narrows for Marble Mountain and West Bay after arrival of first express from Sydney returning to Grand Narrows via Marble Mountain same evening.

THURSDAY — Leave Grand Narrows for Marble Mountain after arrival of first express from Sydney. Leave Marble Mountain at 11 a. m., returning to Grand Narrows. Leave Grand Narrows for St. Peters.

FRIDAY—Leave St. Peters at 7 a. m. for Poulamond, Grandique and Mulgrave, returning to St. Peters via above ports same evening.

SATURDAY—Leave St. Peters at 5 a. m. for Grand Narrows. Leave Grand Narrows after arrival of first express for Marble Mountain and West Bay, returning to Grand Narrows via Marble Mountain the same evening.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

—AT—

GRANDIQUE FERRY

The property of Rev. L. E. Noel, comprising a fine house thoroughly finished, a stable and 40 acres of land, about 12 of which being cultivated. A fine place for farming, near the waters of the Lennox Ferry and a few miles from the Cape Breton Railway.

For particulars apply to
JOHN P. BURKE.
River Bourgeois, C. B., Sept. 18, 1912.



In the Spot Light

On the stage of business the spot light is on the man who advertises.

Our Classified Want Ads will place you or your needs in the limelight of public attention.

If you have not tried them, their illuminating power will surprise you.

GEO. W. FYFE, K. C.,
Barrister & Solicitor
St. Peters - - - C. B.
Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.

Allan J. Cameron,
B. A., LL. B.,
(Successor to Judge Finlayson)
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Agent Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,
ARICHAT, - - - C. B



The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE of Imitations

SOLD on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Passenger Train Service

(ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 8, 1903.)

Trains run Daily except Sunday.

IN EFFECT OCT. 17, 1909

WEST BOUND

		A. M
St. Peters	Leave	8.10
Sporting Mountain	"	8.33
Grand Anse	"	8.51
Whitesside	"	9.09
Basin Road	"	9.17
Evanston	"	9.23
Chapel Road	"	9.30
Pt. Tupper (I. C. R. Station)	Arrive	10.00

EAST BOUND.

		P. M.
Pt. Tupper (I. C. R. Station)	Leave	3.45
Chapel Road	"	4.30
Evanston	"	4.35
Basin Road	"	4.47
Whitesside	"	4.55
Grand Anse	"	5.09
Sporting Mountain	"	5.23
St. Peters	Arrive	5.46

Trains run daily except Sunday.

GEO. E. JOHNSON,
General Manager.

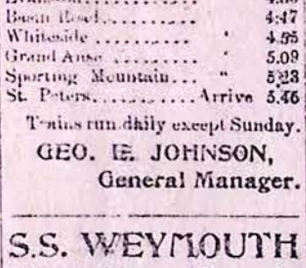
S.S. WEYMOUTH

Sub'ect to Change without notice

Weather permitting, the S. S. Weymouth will leave Sydney at 7 a. m., North Sydney 8 a. m. every Friday for Port Mbrien, Mainadieu, Louisburg, Gabarus, L'Ardoise, Petit de Grat, Arichat, West Arichat, Mulgrave, Hawkesbury and Hastings.

Returning, will leave Hawkesbury after the arrival of the Boston boat Tuesday morning for Sydney, calling at Grandique, Poulamond, St. Peters, Johnston's Harbor, Irish Cove, Big Pond, North Side East Bay, South Side East Bay, Castle Bay, Grand Narrows, North Sydney and Sydney.

This will enable passengers leaving Hawkesbury to have an all-day sail through the Bras d'Or Lakes.



Money in Economy

Classified Want Ads. are an economical and effective method of reaching the buying public. Their small cost is not an expense, but an investment which will return large dividends.

FURNESS LINE.

The S. S. "SWANSEA TRADER" will sail from Furness Pier, Halifax, N. S., on Monday of each week, calling at the following ports:

Canso	Port Hastings
Arichat	Charlottetown
Hawkesbury	Summerside

and calling fortnightly at Souris, Montague, Georgetown.

FURNESS WITHY & Co., Ltd.
Halifax, N.S.
Sailings

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

YOU NEED AND WANT NEW ATTIRE, New Household Supplies

We are prepared to show you the very Latest in

Dress Goods, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Laces, Embroideries

Footwear and Ready-to-wear GARMENTS & FURNISHINGS

Also a large Range of RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, SHADES TABLE LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, &c.

All of very best quality
At very lowest prices.

See us for your Wall Paper & Paints

To buy them of us, will mean Money-Saving to you

ON GROCERIES

Our prices are UNBEATABLE

We help you to reduce the cost of living.

EXTRA SPECIAL DISCOUNTS on all Heavy Merchandise.

IT PAYS TO SHOP WITH US.

JOHN LeBRUN

"The Big Store with the LITTLE PRICES."

Keith's Ale

The Chief of All.

Just as the Canadian Indian chose his chieftain for deeds of valor in war, and wisdom in times of peace, so has KEITH'S ALE, because of its QUALITY and PURITY, been chosen by the Canadian of today the Chief of all Ales.

Nova Scotia Brewery,
Halifax, N. S.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG & Scottish Potato Manure

The best FERTILIZERS on the market

DON'T BUY FOREIGN MADE SLAG WHEN YOU CAN GET HIGH GRADE GOODS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd., of Sydney, invite applications from the leading merchants in the Island of Cape Breton who wish to secure Agencies for the sale of their goods. Enquiries to be addressed to their

Travelling Salesman:
MR. A. G. McLEOD, South Gut, Vic. Co., C. B

Inverness Rail'y Time Table.

In effect June 19th, 1913.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND
10 40	Point Tupper	3 35
10 29	Port Hawkesbury	3 45
10 12	Port Hastings	3 58
9 57	Troy	4 15
9 44	Creignish	4 28
9 27	Craigmore	4 40
8 08	Judique	4 53
8 55	Catherine's Pond	5 08
8 40	Port Hood	5 23
8 40	Glencoe	5 43
7 40	Mabou	6 05
7 30	Glendyer	6 18
7 15	Black River	6 38
7 02	Strathlorne	6 50
6 45	Inverness	7 00

Trains make close connection at Inverness Junction with I.C.R. passenger trains excepting the Maritime Express, which leaves Point Tupper at night.

"The dollar enclosed will pay for the newsiest and best weekly in western Cape Breton" writes a good friend from Fourchu.

Don't Neglect Your Eyes.

If your eyes are weak, sick or strained, don't neglect them. If your eyes are in such a condition that they require glasses there is no other remedy for them only to get glasses, and it is better to put glasses on in time than to wait till glasses will not help you. Come to me and I will satisfy you. I am able to examine perfectly. Among all my patients in Richmond county and elsewhere I have doctors, high toned and educated people, who are able to testify to my honesty and good work and this is my best guarantee.

A. DRUKER.
Graduated Optician.
Sydney Mines, C.B.

"Send me your paper for a year and accept my congratulations on the splendid spirit always displayed by your paper," writes a friend from L'Ardoise.

The Record will be sent to new subscribers for 50 cents to end of 1913.