THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

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VOL XVI — ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, AUGUST 30, 1913 — NO 51

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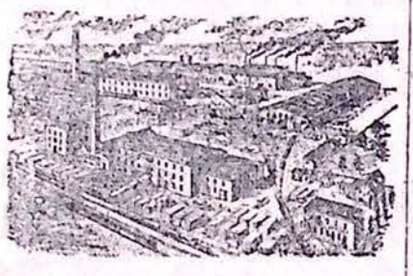
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The Makers of the Great New Scale Williams Piano

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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Cut Prices in Boots & Shoes

STRAW HATS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

25 p. c. Discount on Ribbons

(All Shades and widths)

See our CORSETS at 19c. a pair

10 YARDS PRINT FOR $1.00

Dress Gingams at 12 cents a yard

(A GOOD ASSORTMENT)

Ladies' Black Hose, 15 cents a pair

(2 PAIRS FOR 25c.)

Space will not allow us to describe more, but we have them. CALL AND SEE. McCall's Patterns and Magazines always in stock.

These SPECIAL PRICES for a short while only.

A. A. LeBRUN, "THE STORE OF SATISFACTION."

Summer Furniture.

Refrigerators, the best makes, Galvanized and Enamel lined, from $7.25 up

Porch Chairs and Rockers, big, strong & comfortable

Lawn Settees, Strongly made and nicely varnished, $1.35

Hammocks, in new and handsome colorings, from $1 up

Hammo-Couch (celebrated) the best Couch Hammock made. Steel frame spring and soft mattress, with ends and windshield of heavy khaki duck, complete with chains, $11.70.

WE PAY FREIGHT on orders amounting to $10 or more

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

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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
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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.

JOHN TOBIN & CO.

HALIFAX, CANADA.

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

Mined and Shipped by the Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

SCREENED, RUN-of-MINE

PEA and SLACK.

Unexcelled for Steam and Domestic purposes,

SHIPPING PIER AT

PORT HASTINGS, C. B.

Read all the Ads.

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.

ARICHAT, N.S., Aug. 30, 1913

A COMMENDABLE SPIRIT.

At the present time there seems to be a good-natured rivalry between some of our citizens to make this town a better place to live in. In some quarters can be found evidence of this commendable spirit being fostered in our midst. The friendly competition of traffic, the observance of social amenities, the support of church and school, the beautifying of home and environment, and all else conspiring to that end. These and more may be secured through well directed effort.

PAY YOUR WAY.

It is better to have the reputation of paying your honest debts than of being a leader in society. All the glory of social life cannot compensate for the ignominy of getting through on false pretences. The wretchedness of a man or woman, who, for the sake of display, is haunted day and night by creditors, is pitiable. There must be an end to him, and a bitter one. Character is worth more than clothes, and independence than the social swim. Fine clothes often covers a poor character with little brains.—Exchange.

BUY AT HOME.

Don't be a chump. Give your trade to the merchants who keep store the year round and who are not afraid to spend a few dollars to advertise in their local paper. Buy of the man who stands at your side at the tax collector's counter. Buy of the man who is your neighbor, your acquaintance, your friend. Buy of the man who is a factor in the town you live in, who helps to make a market for the things you have to sell. Buy of the home merchant that advertises to let the public know what he has to sell them. Don't spend your money to make millionaires of those who contribute nothing towards the upkeep of the town.

D'ESCOTSSE NOTES.

Excellent weather lately for haymaking.

A. E. Morrison and his two sons of Point Tupper were in D'Escousse last week.

Miss Zenobie Pettipas, of this place, was successful in obtaining her grade "C." Congratulations!

Quite a few poggy men arrived home these last few weeks, the different companies in which they were engaged having failed.

Angus McDonald was the delegate sent to Tignish, P. E. I., last week to represent the parish and our branch of the Society l'Assomption respectively at the national convention of the Acadians. George Etienne was the delegate who represented our branch of the Society at their tri-annual convention held in Shediac, N. B.

The Misses Lucy Britten, Katie Burke and Lizzie Conway, of Poinerville, who were spending a few weeks vacation, returned to Boston last Friday. Their many friends regret to see them leaving so soon.

The schr. G. C. Kelly, Fougere sailed last Friday for Sydney. Last week the schrs. Beaver and Theresa also sailed for United States ports.

PETIT DE GRAT NEWS.

The fishermen have been quite busy haymaking the last two weeks and consequently but few fish of any kind were landed during that time. We have reached the season when fish and bait are scarce in our waters and the fishermen look to this as a time for shore work and recreation.

Fred Marchand left on Monday for Halifax, where he expects to locate work.

The schrs. E. L. Comeau, Boudreau, and Fleetwing, Reddy, arrived in port on Tuesday, the former from a fishing trip to the eastward, the latter from Boylston with lumber.

Mrs. Delphis Bedard and Mrs. Arthur Bouchie and children, of Somerville, spent a week among relatives here.

The breakwater at Little Ance was completed on the 22nd inst. and the work is a credit to Contractor Morrison. The construction of the breakwater was under the foremanship of Sylvester Samson, one of the most capable foreman in this part of the county. The work was found satisfactory by the engineer and will prove of good advantage to the fishermen. The workmanship being of the best will enable this marine structure to stand like a brick in all kinds of weather. The foreman got along nicely with the men throughout the whole work and in assigning "time" to the employees.

Peter and Walter Landry, Albert Boudreau and Willie LeBlanc are recent arrivals from the American poggy fishery.

Mrs. Daniel Boudreau and Mrs. Annie Boudreau, who spent several days with relatives in St Peters and River Bourgeois, returned home on Monday evening.

John Martell, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., arrived here on Tuesday to spend several weeks at the old homestead. Mr. Martell has been away ten years and found quite a few changes in Petit de Grat and vicinity.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Simon Boudreau, on the 11th inst., a daughter—Marie Marguerite Zyta.

OBSERVER.

WEDDING BELLS.

The marriage of Miss Alvena Landry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Landry, Petit de Grat, and Walter DeCoste, of Cape Auguet, took place in St. Joseph's R. Catholic church at Petit de Grat on Monday, 25th inst. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the officiating clergyman was Rev. L. Chouinard, P. P. The bride was tastefully attired in a dress of white silk and wool santoy trimmed with silk lace and wore a veil and wreath of lilies of the valley. Miss Cecilia Boudreau, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of white lustre and a hat trimmed with white lilacs. The groom was supported by Albany Landry, a brother of the bride. After the marriage ceremony the party drove to the bride's parents, where a sumptuous dinner was served to a large number of guests. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, Mr. and Mrs. DeCoste will make their future home at Cape Auguet.—COM.

Dr. McLean, dentist, was in town and asked us to state that he would make a professional visit to Arichat on Sept. 4 and would remain 10 days.

ST. PETERS HAPPENINGS.

The foreman of the St. Peters canal contract broke his arm while hoisting up a tackle that discharges the cars at the dump; the rope broke and falling on his arm dislocated it.

Mr. Wright, manager of the Royal Bank, held a picnic at McNab's Cove, a number of the ladies and gents of the town being invited They all enjoyed themselves very much.

There was another picnic held on Tuesday at Mr. Patrick Kyte's. I presume it was held in honor of his two sons who are now here on a visit from the United States. They have been absent some 20 or 30 years and have saved enough of this world's goods with honesty and economy to do them the rest of their lives.

The hay crop in our vicinity is nearly all housed, and a most bountiful one it is, being twice as large as last year's crop, and all housed in good order and condition.

GRAND ANCE & BALMORAL JOTTINGS.

Farmers are about all done haying, but the grain is turning white.

James Burns is tax collector in Balmoral this season, and truly he is out out for the job.

Mr and Mrs Diamond, formerly of the United States, are visiting at Grand Ance.

There was a surprise party held at the home of Dan A McRae lately. People came from far and near to enjoy themselves, which they did until early dawn. They presented him with a cane rocking chair. Get a wife, Dan.

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

375

RED ROSE TEA "it's good tea"

Dan McLean is home from Massachusetts and is giving Angus McLean a hand at the hay.

The stork visited the home of Mr and Mrs Dan McRae on the 17th and left a baby girl.

Duncan Buchanan has the finest field of turnips in the province. You can smell them half a mile.

Barb Burns left for Sydney this week.

Mrs Angus McRae is confined to bed with a severe illness. We wish her a speedy recovery.

We hear that Miss Barbarah MacPherson intends teaching in Louisdale this term. We hope this is true, for she is one of our most amiable young ladies.

HUSTLER.

FRAMBOISE NOTES.

The beautiful weather which has prevailed during the last two or three weeks has enabled our farmers to store almost all of their hay crop. The yield is more than it has been for a number of years, which has greatly encouraged our local tillers of the soil.

From a credible source your correspondent has obtained the information that at a recent meeting of Seaview Division Sons of Temperance the following efficient officers were installed by A D Patterson, D G W P:

W P—Neil Ewen McDonald
W A—Mrs Catherine McLeod
Chap—William Macdonald
Treas—Allan J McLeod
Con—A D Patterson
A C—Kate McLeod
F S—Jno H McKinnon
I S—Malcolm McLeod
O S—Angus McDonald
R S—D A Macleod
A R S—Maggie A McDonald
P W P—R D Patterson

With such a capable official staff little wonder or astonishment is created at the Division's progressive achievements.

At a recent meeting of the Stirling Debating Society, the matter of electing a new president was considered, the present incumbent being compelled to resign owing to many business responsibilities requiring all his time. It is more than likely that the contest will be a heated one, as three different candidates have been named and according to their comments they will fight to the bitter end in order to obtain the coveted position.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Sunday, a party of 20 members of Stirling Sunday School proceeded to Three Rivers to visit the Sunday School there. The delegation were greatly inconvenienced on this occasion by a downpour of rain, many of the fair sex having to retreat to wayside houses. 'Tis said that a mill near the road appeared more like a milliner's parlor than that of a mill on account of the hats left there by the ladies in order to save them from a drenching.

A GOOD ENTRY LIST FOR THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Less than one week more and the Provincial Exhibition will be in full swing. The entries so far received are in many cases larger than those of last year, and it is especially pleasing to note that many of the exhibitors in stock are those who have not exhibited in previous years. One department that appeals to many of the visitors is that of the Fine Arts, Dr. Ritchie, the Superintendent, states that the gallery will have an unusually large display.

It is customary for the public to wait until the second day before visiting the grounds with the belief that the first day is "get ready day". This year it is planned to have everything ready for the opening on Wednesday at 2 p.m. The aeroplane man has and will be ready for business on the first of the week. One of the best horse races will be on the opening day when nine horses will face the starter in the 2.17 trot and pace, and if anyone can pick the winner he is a wizard.

A full vaudeville programme, concluding with the best display of fireworks ever seen at this Exhibition, will be put on before the Grand Stand on Wednesday evening.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1913. A. No. 19581.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN:—

THE ACADIA LOAN CORPORATION, Plaintiff

—AND—

CHAPMAN S. WHITNEY & EDWARD C. WHITMAN, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Guysboro, at the County Court House in Guysboro, in the County of Guysboro, on Saturday, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1913, at Twelve o'clock Noon, pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and Sale made herein and dated Tuesday, the 5th day of August, A. D., 1913, unless before the date of said sale, the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest to the day of sale, and Plaintiff's cost, to be taxed, be paid to it, or its Solicitor, or to the Sheriff, or into Court.

ALL the Estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above named Defendants, and of each of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under the said Defendants, or either of them, of, in and to ALL that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Canso, in the County of Guysboro, and more particularly described as follows:—ALL that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Canso aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:—Being lot Number Nine in Block Letter "D" on plan of lots owned by Estate of A. N. Whitman, deceased in the New Town of Canso, the said plan having been made by Charles W. Taylor, Deputy Surveyor, in June, A. D., 1905, and registered in the office of the Registry of Deeds in Guysborough on the twenty eighth day of July, A. D., 1905, the said lot being forty-four feet front and one hundred feet deep on one side and sixty feet deep on the other—formerly the property of Harry E. Feltmate.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Guysboro, in the County of Guysboro, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1913.

A. J. O. MAGUIRE,
High Sheriff of Guysboro County.

ALFRED WHITMAN,
of 8 Prince Street, Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Halifax and Canso Steamship Co., Ltd

The S. S. "SCOTIA" will leave Campbell's wharf, Canso, every THURSDAY at 10 a.m. for Sheet Harbor, Port Bickerton, Isaac's Harbor, Goldboro, Brumhead, Country Harbor, Canso, Queensport, Guysboro, Beaver Island and Country Harbor fortnightly.

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'S, Ltd., Canso, or G. S. CAMPBELL & CO., Halifax, N. S.

Sept. 25, 1913

PLOTS THAT FAILED

She knew how they had been attracted from the beginning and that three weeks of constant companionship must have drawn them irrevocably toward each other. Her guilty soul trembled with fear lest in an unguarded moment Clarence Neville had revealed to Bab that it was he who had rescued her in the terrible accident which had befallen her as she left home—instead of Rupert Downing.

The young man greeted India kindly—courteously—but there was neither gladness nor eagerness in his eyes, nor in the touch of his hand.

"I have lost a great deal of time," she thought to herself, and her anger at Bab knew no bounds for not acquainting her of the fact in her letters that Clarence Neville was at Long Branch.

"She is learning to be tricky," she thought.

She could scarcely wait to get Bab alone to question her, and when India taxed her with not mentioning that he was there, she answered:

"Really, India, it seemed to me of such little moment that I quite forgot it."

The French girl looked at her long and keenly, searchingly, but Bab's face did not betray what was in her heart.

During the next two days that followed, Clarence Neville did not get the opportunity of exchanging so much as a word with Bab—India was with her so continuously. He was growing desperate—see her or communicate with her he must. In sheer desperation he wrote her a little note, which he bribed one of the maids to convey to her.

It it contained but a few words, and was as follows:

"Miss Barbara: I leave Long Branch to-night. I should appreciate, more than words can tell, your kindness if you would but come down on the beach alone in the gloaming to say good-by to me. If this is asking too much, forget that I have requested it and forgive me. Yours sincerely,

Clarence Neville."

A very fever of unrest seized him—the very food he ate semed to burn his lips as he touched them. He did not see Mr. Haven or the two girls enter the spacious dining-room.

"What detained them?" he wondered; "was anything amiss?"

Then he fell to wondering whether or not Bab would keep the appointment.

The twilight deepened into the night, the stars slowly fixed themselves one by one in the blue arched dome overhead, gleaming in the dark waters like points of dancing flame.

"Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand in the sea."

The water dashed sullenly upon the beach, breaking at his feet in a low, murmuring sob—the moon was rising over the water and a great path of gold seemed to lead directly to it—but he was oblivious to the beauty of sky or water, or to the throngs of people promenading the beach, or to the bewildering strains of music that floated out upon the night air from the hotel verandahs.

"Will she come?" he muttered, glancing at his watch for the twentieth time, but the waves at his feet could give him no answer.

In her room at the hotel at that moment Bab was twisting the note about in her fingers in a very distressed way. Should she obey Clarence Neville's request—or not? He was leaving her—she might never look upon his face again. Would it be very wrong to step down on the beach to say good-bye to him?

India was writing a letter for Mr. Haven, dinner was over, and it was just the hour when most of the guests were grouped about on the piazzas.

How could she arrange to go without India or her father noting her absence? If she were to ask his permission a refusal would certainly be the result; he would not even let her go if India accompanied her; he had often given it as his opinion, most emphatically, that it was decidedly out of place for ladies, unescorted, to promenade the beach, even though they were in plain view of the hotel of which they were guests.

No; if she kept the appointment, she must slip out unobserved and risk her father's anger as wel las India's.

"I will go," she said to herself, clasping her little hand over her beating heart.

She crossed to the window and stood looking out upon the sands; the silken portieres of the bay windows quite concealed the slender form from India's watchful eyes.

With a sigh of impatience she gave herself up to the letter in hand. She was anxious to get through with it and get down upon the verandah to see the object of her mad adoration, Clarence Neville, to whom she had given the great passionate love of her heart, unasked. She did not see Bab emerge from the curtained recess, glide slowly toward the door and disappear through it, her light footsteps making no sound in the corrider without.

With fleet steps Bab hurried to the trysting place and on to her fate.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"Love took up the harp of life, and
smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of self, that, trembling,
passed in music out of sight.
Many an evening by the waters did we
watch the stately ships,
And our spirits rushed together at the
touching of the lips."

Over the sands Bab sped, her heart beating, her pulses throbbing, with but one thought in her mind—she was going to the trysting place where Clarence Neville awaited her.

He was pacing up and down the sands as she approached with trembling feet. Slight as the sound of her footsteps were, he heard them and turned quickly.

"You have come, Bab," he cried, huskily, as though he could scarcely believe the evidence of his own eyes. He held out his hands and clasped the girl's little fluttering white ones, uttering no word; indeed, he could not, for at that moment his heart was too full for utterance. By a mighty effort he controlled himself.

"I asked you to come here that we might say good-by on the spot where we have spent so many happy hours, little ... he whispered. "I leave Long ... on the midnight train."

... cry broke from the girl's lips; ... seemed to pierce her very ... a face paled with sud... He crushed the little ... closer against his breast. ... ied, huskily, "to go and ... ed me seems like tearing ... ing heart from my body. ... my best to school myself ... but it has been a failure. ... ed to have remained in the ... of your presence when you were not for me to woo and win. I have played with a fatal fire, and now my heart is seared beyond healing. Oh, Barbara, little Barbara! teach me how to say good-by to you.

"My darling," he added, "I meant to go away without uttering one word of the anguish that fills my heart, but I was not proof against the mad desire to stand here face to face with you alone, just once more, telling myself after death; for it will be death in life to me to go out into the world and leave you behind me. My heart hungers for just one word from you, Bab."

The girl flung her arms about him with a wild, piteous cry.

"I cannot let you go," she sobbed, hiding her face on his breast. "Oh, Clarence, stay stay for my sake; I cannot part ... you."

"... mean it, Bab?" he cried, ... I must be mad or ... per those words to me

He caught her in his arms, straining her closely to his madly throbbing heart.

"If you love me, Bab," he cried, "they shall never marry you to Rupert Downing; you must be mine; all is fair in love and war."

In that moment the full madness of love was upon him, and he went on passionately:

"I am going to put your love to the test, Bab. Marry me to-night, this very hour, and I can take you with me."

"I—I cannot, Clarence," she sobbed. "Papa would never forgive me."

"Yes, he would. Hundreds of marriages have taken place in the same way. He would forgive you at once. He has not forgotten what it is to love, and the uncontrollable desire that accompanies it, to wed the one beloved," he declared, eagerly.

She was silent so long, with her face still hidden on his breast, that he grew painfully anxious as to what her decision would be. He raised her face and looked eagerly down into it.

"Oh, Bab, I love you so madly, you must consent," he whispered. "Could you live for centuries, you would never know a love like mine again. Mydarling, will you consent?"

She was young, and the passion of his words was beginning to influence here. She did not consent at once, although the novelty, the romance and the promised happiness tempted her.

"Say yes, Bab, will you not?" he murmured, his handsome face flushed with eagerness, his eyes and lips eloquent words he whispered to her! What unalterable devotion he swore!

He wooed her with such eloquent words, with such passion, with such romance, that it was little wonder that the girl yielded at length to his entreaties, loving him as she did.

The hour of night, too, had its own witchery, its own glamor; the light of the stars was so tender and bright, the wind and the waves rippling at their feet sang of nothing but love and its joys; the place and the surroundings mastered her.

She did not resist when he bent his handsome head and kissed her lips, the first kiss of love that she had ever known, although she was bound by a pledge to wed another.

"This solemn kiss settles it, my darling," he whispered, eagerly, and, trembling like a flower in a chill wind, Bab whispered back a faltering, "Yes, Clarence."

That was the beginning of one of the most pitiful tragedies that was ever enacted.

"Here is the New York boat," he exclaimed. "We will take that, and in ten minutes we will leave all troub'e and heartaches behind us, sweet."

What happened afterward always seemed more like a dream to Bab than a reality; the night boat cutting its way through the bright, starlit waters, the hum and buzz of the passengers who crowded the deck, and the face of the lover whom she was to wed so romantically bending over her, his low-spoken words of love making strange, sweet music in her beating heart.

Still more like a dream seemed the landing, with the hurrying throng at the dock, the ride in the hansom cab, and at last standing before the old white-haired minister, who uttered the words that bound her for life to the handsome young lover by her side. Then the sail back over those same starlit waters, with Clarence Neville clasping her hands tightly, and calling her in every breath his darling little bride—his, to have and to hold, to love and to cherish until death did them part.

"And are we really married, Clarence!" she whispered, clinging to him like a frightened child. "It seems so unreal."

The sound of his happy laughter and the answer he made her rang in her ears until the hour she died.

"It is real enough, my darling. I have anchored you so fast to me that no one in this world can ever take you from me; we may have to face a little anger at first, but it will be like the clouds that obscure an April sun—it will pass away directly, leaving the sky of our future all the brighter."

Another thought crossed his mind. He had saved her from a fate worse than death in rescuing her from a marriage with Rupert Downing, of whose follies he knew altogether too much.

He never meant to tell sweet, innocent little Bab of the girl who had sworn that Downing should never lead any other girl than herself to the altar. She defied him to ever attempt it, vowing that it would end in a tragedy; that the bride should be clasped by the bridegroom death, at the very altar; that she should never turn from it alive. Since those old college days in which Rupert Downing had been dare-devil enough in every way possible, Clarence Neville found that after Downing's return from gay life abroad he had developed into a libertine and a gambler. He had done his best to arrest his old college chum's downward course, but to no purpose.

He had learned more of Rupert Downing's true character during the week he had passed with him in East Haven than all the years he had previously known him, and on the very day of Bab's memorable birthday party he had come to the conclusion that his old college chum was no longer a fit companion for an honorable man, and that he would draw his visit short and drop his acquaintance forever. It had also been the cause of much agitation to him as to whether he ought to inform Bab's father of Downing's true character when the fact of his betrothal to Mr. Haven's lovely daughter had first become known to him.

He had insisted to Rupert Downing that he should make a clean breast of the past to Mr. Haven; that it was due him, for his innocent young daughter's sake, and in consequence they had parted from each other the bitterest of enemies.

"It is simply a case of jealousy on your part," Downing had said, with a sneer. "I do not thank you for interesting yourself so conspicuously in my business. What they do not know concerning my past will not hurt them; it will be time enough to acknowledge my misdeeds, as you are pleased to term them, when they come to light and confront me. You would like to make yourself out a model young man, and me a libertine; but it will not work, Clarence Neville. I would kill you—do you hear!—I would kill you ere you should win from me the little beauty upon whom I have set my heart."

Clarence Neville knew Rupert Downing well enough to know that he would challenge him to a duel on sight; but he had no fear. They were both equally skilled in the use of firearms, and he would have gone through seas of blood for Bab's dear sake.

He and Bab loved each other; that was reason enough for the step he had taken.

He was willing to take any consequences which might follow. This hasty marriage had been born of the impulse of the moment; he had meant to say farewell to Bab forever when they met on the sands, and at the last moment his mighty love for her had conquered him. He said to himself that he should never regret what he had done, nor should the dear little girl who had trusted him with her future.

No, he would make her life too beautiful a reality for that.

Mr. Haven would naturally be displeased, but when he learned how devotedly they loved each other he would forgive them willingly, no father would stand in anger against the happiness of the child he loved better than life itself, especially when the lover who had won her was worthy of her.

And again he said to himself, comfortingly, "That all was fair in love and war."

Meanwhile the steamer glided rapidly on to her destination; already the lights of Long Branch glimmered in the distance.

CHAPTER XXIX.

So engrossed were the bride and bridegroom with each other as they sat sat upon the deck that neither had noticed how the sea and the sky changed on the homeward trip. The young moon shyly hid herself behind a huge bank of dense clouds, the stars died out one by one, and a cold, gray mist seemed to rise up from the waters. Even the light of Long Branch seemed glinking, and very indistinct, considering how near they yere to them.

Suddenly, and without a moment's warning, they discovered the meaning of it a fog had ariseen; a white mist, enveloping and obscuring all things, rendering it an impossibility to recognize objects scarcely three feet distant.

"Come into the cabin, my darling," exclaimed Clarence. "See, the deck is quite deserted by all save ourselves. You will take your death of cold, and I—"

The rest of this sentence was drowned by the loud clanging of the fog bells.

"Come, my love," whispered the solicitious young husband, anxiously. "I should never forgive myself for permitting you to have one moment's discomfort which I could ward from you. Come, Bab, let us go into the cabin. Of course, it is not so delightful as sitting out on the deck, where we can make love to each other to our heart's content, but we shall have all the remainder of our lives to adore each other in, and that will make up for this brief half hour."

With those tender words ringing in her ears, and making sweet music in her pulsing young heart, Bab turned to follow his outstretched hand.

That was the last clear remembrance she had of what transpired. Before she could take the first step forward a violent shock hurled her to the farthest end of the deck.

In less time than it takes to tell it, the wildest pandemonium reigned, hoarse cries from men and shrieks of horror from women and children. Then above the shrill cry, "Two steamers have collided; our boat is sinking; gather the women and children on the forward deck with all haste!"

The awful holocaust which followed will be a matter of history as long as time shall last. When the lifeboats landed with their human freight, India Haven was standing among the frantic throng on the dock, enveloped in a long dark cloak, eagerly watching for Bab.

She had missed her quite as soon as she had left the room, making a hurried excuse to Mr. Haven that her head ached, and that she would be glad if she could be permitted to finish the letters on the morrow, she had arisen hastily and had started off in search of her cousin.

There should be no more interviews between Bab and Clarence Neville, she told herself. At that moment she caught a glimpse of a bit of crumpled paper on the floor in a bay window at which Bab had been standing. She pounced upon it quickly, and smoothing it out and reading it found that it was a note from Clarence Neville, begging Bab to meet him just once more at the old trysting place. Her rage knew no bounds.

She did not know just what place the note referred to, but she knew it was somewhere in close proximity upon the beach.

"Bab will tell him that Rupera Downing comes on the morrow, and ten to one, it will end in the elopement of Bab with the man she loves, unless I can in some way prevent it," she muttered.

Like a veritable shadow India Haven glided up and down the entire length of the beach where it was possible they might be, but her search was in vain. The sands were crowded with young and beautiful maidens, with their escorts and chaperons, but Barbara Haven was not among them.

As a last desperate effort she reached the pier just as the New York boat was moving out and there upon the forward deck she beheld them.

She shrieked out frantically to them, but the crash of the dance music from a near-by pavilion, and the hum of the hundreds of people rushing hither and thither about the pier drowned her voice. She hurried to a lone spot on the beach, and there, throwing herself face downward upon the sands, wept as few women weep in a lifetime.

Despite all her plottings and planning to keep them apart, they had eloped together at last, the sweet, baby-faced young cousin whom she so heartily detested, and Clarence Neville, the man whom she loved in secret, and with such mad idolatry that she grew frightened at herself at times, when she fell to wondering what she would do with her life if Barbara Haven succeeded in winning him from her. And now what she had feared and dreaded most had actually occurred.

(To be Continued.)

Oh, Yes, He Came in for Pie, Allright!



UNPROFITABLE AIR NAVIGATION.

There is no profit yet in the navigation of the air. The aeroplanes will not carry passengers; the huge, unwieldy, costly and fragile dirigible balloons encounter too constant a succession of disasters to permit them to come anywhere near to paying their expenses. A German company that is building the airships invented by Count Zeppelin, and operating some of them commercially, gets a subsidy from the Government, but it admits a deficit last year of $150,000, or one-half its capital. Yet its charges are far higher than are justified by any commercial service it renders. Only while it is a novelty will men pay $50 for a couple of hours' ride.

Daudet received $200,000 for "Sapho"; Victor Hugo $100,000 for "Les Miserables," but Dwight L. Moody received $1,000,000 for his share of the profits on the famous hymn-book.

NERVOUS PEOPLE MADE CHEERFUL

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Rebuild Shattered Nerves.

Good blood—rich, red blood—makes all the difference between health and sickness. If the blood is thin and watery, the health of the whole body suffers. The sufferer becomes nervous and irritable; the stomach fails in strength and the appetite becomes poor. Food does not give the necessary nourishment, and the first feeling of weakness passes, as time goes on, into a general breakdown in the health. The case of Mrs. Angelique Gagnon, of St. Jerome, Que., illustrates the truth of these statements. Mrs. Gagnon says: "I am fifty years of age and up to a few months ago always enjoyed the best of health. Then I began to feel rundown and weak, without patience or ambition. My appetite was poor, and my nerves seemed to be on edge, and the least noise or worry would make me irritable and nervous. Life became an actual burden and I could no longer look after my household duties. My doctor prescribed and ordered a change, saying that I was a nervous wreck. I tried to become interested in other things but failed, and my condition was really deplorable. I continued in this condition for several months, gradually going down, and as my doctor was not helping me I was easily persuaded by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking the Pills for a few weeks I could see an improvement, and I gladly continued using them for a couple of months, when I found my health fully restored. I am more than thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and I gladly recommend them to all who are weak, nervous and rundown."

By making rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such cases as Mrs. Gagnon's. In the same way they cure nervous headaches, neuralgia, indigestion, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, and the ailments that come to growing girls and women of mature years. If you are at all unwell start to-day to cure yourself with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, what they have done for others they will surely do for you, if given a fair trial. Sold by all druggists or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box; six boxes for $2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CONFIRMS BIBLE.

Giant California Trees Tell of Giant Drought.

Biblical history has been recalled by the forestry bureau of the Government to assist in advertising a new pamphlet it has just issued on the giant trees of California. The tree scientists have discovered in the grains of the California trees what they claim to be unmistakable proof that the great drught and famine in Palestine, in the days of the prophet Elijah, 870 years before Christ, was equally felt on the Pacific Coast of the United States. However, the press agent of the Bureau of Forestry tells his own story in the following language:

"In the days of the Prophet Elijah sore famine afflicted the land of Palestine. No rain fell, the brooks ran dry and dire disaster prevailed. 'Go through the land,' said King Ahab to the prophet, Obadiah, 'unto all the brooks per; peradventure we may find grass and save the horses and the mules alive, that we lose not all the beasts.'

"When Obadiah went forth in search of forage he fell in with his chief, Elijah, and brought him to Ahab, who greeted him as the troubles of Israel. Then Elijah prayed for rain, according to the Bible story, and the famine was stayed. From this famine in Palestine some 870 years before Christ, to the forests in the Sierra Nevadas, in the twentieth century is a far cry, but the connecting link betwen the past and the present, between the ancient east and the modern west, is found in the big trees of California, the huge spectres known as Sequoia Washingtonians.

"In a publication entitled The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington, just placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., it is shown that the growth rings in the big trees of California indicate that in general the same sequence of climatic changes took place in California and Asia Minor. Curves indicating climatic conditions in California and Asia Minor show a remarkable resemblance between the two regions.

"The curves begin with the epoch of the Trojan War about 1200 B. C. There both curves dip very low, indicating an epoch of sudden and severe dessication. That particular period, historians tell us was one of the most chaotic in all history.

"The famine in the days of Elijah appears in both curves. Apparently at that time the climate did not become extremely dry, nothing like so bad as it had been a few hundred years earlier during the twelfth century, but there was rather a distince falling off in the amount of rainfall as compared with the uncommonly good conditions of the preceding century. About 700 years before Christ both curves stand high in the day when the Greeks were laying the foundation of their future greatness, and the empires of Mesopotamia were at their height. Then comes a pronounced falling off, with a recovery 300 or 400 years before Christ, another decline eliminating about 200 B. C., and a recovery reaching a high point about 50 B. C.

"The time of Christ, the great era of universal peace under the sway of Rome, was apparently an epoch of favorable climate, a time of abundant rain and consequent good crops in all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea and eastward in Asia, as well as in California. Next comes a long period of decline culminating six or seven centuries after the time of Christ. No period in all the history, save that which centers about 1200 B. C., was more chaotic, and that early period appears to have been a time of greatly diminished rainfalls.—Chicago News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ill-Fated Explorers.

Among the Spaniards who won fame as discoverers and conquerors in America only a few died peacefully. Here is a list of some of the more important who suffered at the hands of fate: Columbus died broken hearted, Roldin and Bobodilla were drowned. Ovando was harshly superseded, Las Casas sought refuge in a cowl, Ojeda died in extreme poverty, Enciso was deposed by his own men, Nicuessa perished miserably by the cruelty of his party, Vasco Nunez de Balboa was disgracefully beheaded, Narvaez was imprisoned in a tropical dungeon and afterward died of hardship, Cortes was dishonored, Alvarado was garroted, Pizarro was murdered and his four brothers cut off, and there was no end to the assassination and executions of the secondary chiefs among the energetic and daring adventurers.

WEALTH THE MERIT STANDARD.

(St. John, N. B., Telegraph)

There is a strong class animosity growing up in the United States, and it is being daily fed by the increasing evidence of insatiable avarice on the part of the privilege seekers. The privilege seekers are playing havoc with democracy. At present the common man is impoverished not merely by an absolute want of money and the increase cost of living, but by the current way of thinking which makes pecuniary success the standard of merit, and so he is made to feel that failure to make wealth is failure of life.

IF.

(Toronto Telegram)

If every pessimist who is out looking for hard times was busy working to cultivate the soil or otherwise avert hard times, this country would enjoy an experience of prosperity such as has never blessed any land on earth.

The Housekeeper

A new orange peeler is a single piece of bone, slightly bent and having a nick in one side near the end. The orange is held firmly in one hand, and with the nicked side of the peeler the skin is cut around the orange. Then the curved blade is inserted under the peel of first one-half and then the other and worked gradually around in the same way that an apple is peeled. When the peel has been separated from the fruit it can easily be removed.

When you have handkerchiefs or small, delicate laces to be ironed, let them be quite wet, then spread them on glass; the window pane will do if you have no other glass. Smooth out every little crease with the fingers, and when dry they will look like new.

When making sponge cake it is a good plan to put a tablespoonful of water with the yolk off it into the cake mixture directly after pouring in the eggs. This makes the cake deliciously light and spongy.

In making cocoanut pie or custard, soak the cocoanut in the milk a few minutes before adding the other ingredients.

Pretty shirred egg dishes are made to fit glass bells under which mushrooms are cooked. The bells are in all degrees of elaborateness, from plain glass to finely embossed.

Always heat plates on which you are going to put hot bread, cakes or pies. The lightest, crispest pastry, if put while hot on a cold plate, will become flabby and not fit to eat. If pastry and plate get-all together, the integrity of the former remains.

Ink spots of however long standing may be easily removed from any white or colored goods by saturating spots first with milk and then turpentine. Roll the cloth up for about half an hour, after which wash out in clear water, and you will find that the ink spots have disappeared.

The newest dining-room table dispenses with the removable leaves and has a centre section which rises into place as the two ends are drawn apart.

To darn large holes in stockings and underwear quickly, place a piece of fine mosquito netting unde rthe hole, tacking it around, and darn through that. Trim the exposed edges of this off (if there are any) after the darn is finished. This not only enables one to make a beautifully even darn, but it strengthens the mended place.

URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 456, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.

BETTING ON SPORTS.

Gambling Evil's Alarming Spread in Britain.

The spread of gambling among the English people, both men and women, is causing serious and growing concern. No measures yet have been devised to stop the habit, which rapidly is becoming more and more of a menace. On all big races practically everybody from the newsboy on the street to the peer in his motor, has something on his favorite horse, and even on the everyday race an immense amount in the aggregate is wagered. Lately it has been disclosed that women working in offices and restaurants in the city have become as inveterate gamblers as the men and boys. Nowadays both men and women, during the afternoon hours, are distracted from their work by their anxiety over the results of the races, and employers complain in vain.

The House of Commons, with a view of curbing this increase in the betting habit, passes a law prohibitig commission agents from accepting money on a bet, but this was easily evaded by the agents carrying wagers on a credit system, settling once a week. As the system works to-day and boy with a shilling to bet on a horse can go to almost any newspaper seller and get his money down. Another measure to overcome this condition was met by opposition from the workingmen, who claimed for himself the same privileges and opportunities according his wealthy neighbor, who can wager as freely as he likes by either going to the track or telephoning his commission agent.

The complaint is made also that gambling is spoiling golf. At most of the big clubs to-day members will not play unles assured of a good side bet on the result. It started with half a dollar a round, but at some clubs a game is seldom played for less than $25, $50 or even $100 a round. The professional, too, who, gets his fee wor taking a novice around, now wants a wager on the result. Even if he gives the novice all he deserves, the professional generally can win.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

RECIPROCITY



It isn't right for men to smoke
Upon an open car;
That is, they should not on the seats
Up front, where women are,
And women should not feathers wear
That reach to seats in rear
Which tickle smokers or the nose
And jab them in the car.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAKES HEADWAY.

(Philadelphia Record)

Woman suffrage is making headway in the most unexpected quarters. The recommendation by a United States Senate Committee of a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution was a distinct surprise, but not greater than the passage of a resolution by the Paris Municipal Council to give women the right to vote at municipal elections. There is no civilized country in the world where there is a greater show of deference to womankind than in France or less substantial regard for equality of treatment under the law. This Parisian movement may lead to a very desirable betterment when the mistress of the house has her say in that part of civic management which is hed nearest concern.

WHEN YOU REST.

Rest!
Insist.
Stretch out.
Seek the hammock.
Doff the snake-like skirt.
Rest in a pretty roomy dress.
Remove all jangling ornaments.
Rest in materials soft to the touch.

A rest dress should be washable at this season.

While some embroidery or lace may appear on a rest dress there should be nothing to interfere with its supreme restfulness.

A scientist says that thoughts can be seen. Probably most of them will look so small that the old-established price of a penny for your thoughts will be greatly reduced.—Kansas City Star.



LADIES

FRENCH PILULES

No. 258 Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act

Harmless and never failing monthly regulator. No lady should be without them; they are pleasant to take and act very promptly. Mailed perfectly sealed to any part of the world. $1 per box or three boxes for $3. Canadian Medicine Co., Dept. A, Montreal, Quebec.

A SAFE NAME.

Does "Hugh Williams" Always Escape Accident?

There may be nothing in a name, but if you wish to possess what might be termed a really safe cognomen, call yourself Hugh Williams. Here are reasons for this choice culled from sources which can be relied on as truthworthy.

In the year 1664, on Dec. 5, an English shi, the Monia, was capsized in a gale while crossing the Straits. There were eighty-one passengers on board. Only one was saved. He was named Hugh Williams.

On the same day in 1785 a pleasure schooner was wrecked on the Isle of Man. There were sixty persons on board, including one Hugh Williams and his family. Of this three score, old Hugh Williams only survived the wreck.

Again, on Aug. 5, 1820, a picnicking party, mostly children under twelve years of age, were run down by a coal barge on the Thames. Little Hugh Williams, aged five years, a visitor from Liverpool, was the only survivor of the twenty-five young and happy picnickers who left their homes so gaily in the morning.

Finally, on Aug. 19, 1889, a Leeds coal barge, with nine men as crew, foundered. Two of them, both named Hugh Williams, an uncle and nephew, were rescued by some fishermen. They were the only men of that ill-fated crew who lived to tell of the calamity.

These incidents may be merely singular, but th eyare true. Possibly, then, there may be something in a name, after all. Who knows?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

New Device for Baby.

If he hasn't reached the playtime of his young life give the baby something for his own comfort or his mother's convenience on anniversaries. If he is very, very young, and his mother has not one, get him baby scales, for there are sorts that some for his particular use. They may be as simple or elaborate as you like, from the plain little affairs that hold wicker baskets on top of the measuring arrangement, to quite beautiful affairs, with white enamel baskets that are ribob ntrimmed and padded, so that the process may be more luxurious for the young person.

Dainty white toilet baskets may be made at home if you are at all clever. They are all small flat baskets covered with white—Swiss may be used and pale pink or blue used as a fonudation—with pockets to hold the little accessories and pin cushions to hold these quite necessary articles.

One of the gifts that commends itself strongly to the mother of a baby just beginning to creep is the "creeping fence," a little latticed pen, hinged together so that it may be folded flat and set up out of the way when not in use. To be used with the little play "pen" for the small one, fascinating robes are shown, some made of felt, with stitched on kindergarten figures in contrasting color, while others are genuine bath mats, in pretty delft colorings, capable of standing any number of "tubbings," and therefore always fresh and clean.

The creeping fence encloses a space about five feet square, giving the baby plenty of room to scatter and toss about his playthings.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

BUY YOUR FRUIT

From the Grower Direct

Send your order at once and get the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cherries, Best Red Sour, 5 baskets, 11 quarts, $3.50. Raspberries, 24 quart crate, $3.25. Peaches No. 1 best varieties, 5 baskets, 11 quarts, $5.00. All other small fruits to order. Plums, Pears, Peaches and Grapes a specialty. Write for information. Reference: Royal Bank, Winona, Ont. Money to accompany orders. All fruits delivered to the nearest Express Office free. V. R. & G. R. Carpenter, Winona, Ont.

BASED ON SCIENCE.

Were Forecasts of Prophets of the Bible.

A London theologian has recently claimed for the prophets of old a knowledge of science far greater than modern men give them credit for. He says that they prophesied because they understood perfectly the laws of nature.

For instance, the weather moves in cycles and that was a fact known ages ago. The cycle is nineteen years. Elijah predicted a drought in the land. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth there shal not be dew nor rain these years but according to my word."

The scientists of those days could have predicted the drought as well as Elijah, or it was known at that time that droughts move in cycles of nineteen years, and it was then just 42x19 years after Pharaoh's drought in the days of Joseph, and that was 5x19 years after the drought in the time of Isaac, as recorded in Genesis xxvi.

Nineteen years after Elijah called down the drought and famine on the land Elisha said, "For the Lord hath called for a famine." And then drought and famine came on the land.

The drought in David's time was not predicted, but it was expedient as being because of Saul and his "bloody house." Yet it occurred just 36x19 years after Pharaoh's drought.

In all probability the astronomers of the ancient world were familiar with the cycles of drought and famine just as they were with the cycles of eclipses 4,000 years before our era. So undoubtedly the Egyptians knew of the cycles of the fat and lean years, and the Jews carried that knowledge with them when they left Egypt.

Heat.

Consider it.
It is invaluable.
What doesn't it mean to us?
The sun-worshippers understood it.
But let us come down to earth about it.

The humble hot water bottle is a real medicine.

An application of heat will cure ever so many pains.

Pains in any part of the body resulting from a cold will respond if treated at once.

A woman, fagged by a tiresome journey, who had to sleep in a damp room in a hotel of a small Virginia town one night last winter saved herself an illness by demanding that her bed be warmed by some hot stovelids done up in papers. It was a bright irea, the absence of a hot water bottle bringing out afresh that necessity is the mother of invention.

Evening in Paradise.

Now came still Evening on, and Twilight
gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad;
Silence accompanied; for beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to
their nests,
Were slunk, all but the wakeful night-
ingale;
She all night long her amorous descant
sung;
Silence was pleased: now glow'd the fir-
mament
With living sapphires; Hesperus, that
led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the
Moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless
light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle
threw.

—John Milton.

Hot Day Food.

—It should be cooling.
—It must be nutritious.
—It need not all be piping hot.
—Cold meat often tastes very good.
—Fresh fruit tastes better than puddings.
—Of course some hot cooked food must figure at a meal.
—But with gas cooking the kitchen need not be the inferno it once was.

RUSH TO CANADA.

But British Emigration to Australia Drops Off.

There has been a remarkable falling off in emigration from Great Britain to the Australian colonies during the present year, according to the steamship companies concerned in this tariff. It is put down to the present high level of wages and the continued trade boom which give men employment in England. Despite this, however, Canada continues to get a very large number of emigrants from England and Scotland, so there are probably other causes for the decrease in the Australian figures.

This loss in traffic has been felt rather seriously by the steamship lines running to the South Seas. Last year there was a tremendous demand for passages to Australia and New Zealand, and to meet this trade the steamship companies increased the accommodations on each vessel and also put on new steamers. To-day the ships are running very light, even on reduced schedules.

For Women's Ailments

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

Science Notes.

An American university is being organized in Siam.

The Alps have been crossed for the second time by an aeroplane.

The elevators of the Woolworth Building in New York have a vertical travel of 676 feet.

There is no indication that the submarine cable will be supplanted by wireless.

There is a great engineering activity in Argentina. Several large rojects are planned.

A patent has been recently issued covering the manufacture of dog biscuit made in the shape of a bone.

Recent irrigation works in Egypt have cost $53,000,000, but the results have more than justified the expenditure.

Boston will spend $3,000,000 on the construction of a dry dock which will accommodate the largest liners now afloat or building.

A gun for use of submarines disappears under the deck and is covered by a watertight hatch when the boat is about to be submerged.

One thousand-foot piers will be built in New York, and the Mayor of the city is in favor of making them 1,200, to take care of future needs.

The electric bell signal, without some special protection, is not suited for use in mines, as the sparks made by the moving contacts often give off sparks. A new system which is free from this danger has been invented by a foreign electrician.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work, and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Chili's Wealth in Guano.

The guano deposits of Chile are worth more money than the richest gold mine in the world. It would seem that the precaution taken by the Chilean Government in restricting the exportation of this fertilizer is hardly warranted when we realize that the deposits of the Chincha Islands, where this material abounds, are computed to be 180 feet in depth, and as the removal proceeds the quality improves. The value of the guano of these islands is computed to be $1,000,000,000. In 1840 a firm of Lima merchants sent the first cargo to Europe, consigned to a commission man of London. Two years afterward the amount, transported to England was 182 tions, and 20 years thereafter, in 1862, it was 435,000 tons. Between 1851 and 1860 the amount of shipping that loaded at the Chinchas represented 2,860,000 tons, and between 1853 and 1872 guano to the amount of 8,000,000 tons was shipped from the north and middle islands. In this last year the Peruvian Government prohibited the further export of guano from this group.

PEARL FARMERS.

They Have Their Own Troubles in Japan.

Raising pears for market, although it sounds like an industry which would have fabulous returns, has a great many drawbacks that sometimes makes the life of the pearl farmer one of deep anxiety. In the Bay of Ago, Japan, where there are flourishing pearl farms, the owners of these plantations shiver with dread when the "red current" arrives and sweeps over the beds, sometimes destroying an entire crop in the space of a day, according to the Marine Journal. Seaweed and starfish are also dangerous to the oyster beds from which the pearls are to be got. The seaweed, or rather one peculiar variety of the growth, called the Miruno, smothers the crop, and the starfish or octopus will destroy many oysters and of course the jewel which is embedded between the shells.

One pearl farmer makes a bed for his crop in the shallow water and then scatters a great number of small stones along the bottom. The oysters attach themselves to these stones. Women divers then transplant the oysters to deeper water, where they stay for three years. By this time they have become fully attached to the stones. The divers then bring the oysters to the surface and a small seed pearl is inserted in each oyster. The oysters then go back to bed for another four years. At the end of that period it is time for the oyster to be brought to the surface for the last time, for the little seed pearl, through the accretions of nacre in the oyster, will, by this time, have grown to the large, brilliant and iridescent gem demanded by the jewellers.

Garden Party Dresses.

That's the name.
It sounds very easy.
One sees sweet simplicity.
The creations themselves are different.
There's no one sort of garden party dress.

Every dainty sumer dress is more or less gardenpartyish.

Lingerie dresses of the most exquisite type are the most admired.

Those who do not wear white are likely to go in for black or colored crepe de chine.

Altogether charming and dainty are these airy-fairy dresses which arrive with the strawberries.

WOULD HELP A LOT.

(Niagara Falls, N. Y., Gazette.)

If British diplomacy can enlarge the entente cordiale to include Germany this world will be a lot nearer the dawn of universal peace.

Frenchman (who wants a pass-out ticket, to attendant at theatre)—Pardon, monsieur, are you se ticket-of-leave man?"—Parson's Weekly.



ISSUE NO. 30, 1913

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATION NURSES, three-year course. Apply to Superintendent of Nurses, The Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 GORDON PRINTing Press with Steam Fixtures, in good condition; will sell cheap; also some type. Apply Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.

PRIVILEGES.

Ambasadors Can Turn Backs on King.

Ambassadors have curious privileges at the court of Saint James. Most people know that they and their households are safe from arrest an embassy being considered a geographical part of the ambassador's own country. But there are many less well known. The ambassador is the only person about a court who has the right to turn his back on the sovereign at the end of an interview. And he always exercises it, turning to bow after walking three paces. This, of course, refers only to state occasions.

This worked out rather funnily in Queen Victoria's time. To turn one's back on a lady would be rude, to retire backwards would be to resign a privilege—so the ambassadors always compromised by edging sideways toward the door like a crab.

Another privilege of ambassadors is the right of having both leaves of the folding doors thrown open when being ushered into the royal presence. No one else can claim this privilege.

Another highly prized privilege of the ambassador—one that sovereigns must often regret—is that of being able to demand an interview with the sovereign whenever he chooses, at any hour of the day or night.

The sword is the ambassador's emblem of honor. It is a long rapier with a blunted point. One great diplomatist—the late Lord Dufferin—used to say that the only practical use he ever found for it was to poke fires with and file bills on.—Pearson's Weekly.

HOW THE SCRAP STARTED

Jones stepped on Smith's favorite corn and, of course, there was trouble. What Smith needed is Putnam's Corn Extractor—that painless remedy for corns and warts that cures in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the only standby. Try it; 25c. at all dealers.

WHY AND WHEREFORE

Answers to Some Frequently Asked Questions.

Why does the owl come out at night? Way does the moth fly around the candle? Why must we always develop photographs in a red light? Why does wood rot away? Why do teelgraph lines hum?

The owl comes out only at night because the food on which the owl feeds is to be found during these hours. Mice and other small creatures are active during the night, and the owl, with its peculiar noiseless flight, due to its soft plumage, comes out and devours them.

The moth flies around the candle because the moth loves light and turns toward it; a baby would do the same thing if it were allowed. People follow sunny side of the street, and flowers when they turn toward the light. There are other creatures which just naturally seek darkness as the foolish moth does the candle.

Why have we to develop photographs in a red light? We know that white light is really a mixture of light of all sorts of colors—red, yellow, green, blue and so on. Some of these lights of various colors have one kind of power and some another. Now the kind of light that has the power of causing chemical changes, which is the light we photograph by, is mainly violet light. We can see in a way by red light, but red light has practically no influence on photographic plates. We may say that photographic plates cannot see red light, and so we can use red light to develop them by without fearing that the photograph of our faces or the walls of the room will be printed on the plates.

It seems there are kinds of wood that will not rot away even thought they are kept in water. The ancient city of Venice is actually built on wooden piles buried in the shallow sea, and these have lasted for many centuries already. This wood does not rot because the things that make wood rot cannot attack it. Sometimes wood is soaked with creosote, and the particular property of creosote which makes it so valuable is that it is poisonous to microbes. So the answer to the question is microbes. Wood will not rot if it is charged with something that kills microbes or if it is made of stuff so hard and tough that even microbes cannot digest it; or if, as in the case of Venice, it is good wood and also protected from microbes by being kept in salt water.

Why do the telegraph lines hum?

Anything that is stretched is apt to be thrown into vibration by the force of the air blown against it. If it vibrates so fast as to produce the air waves that our ears can hear, then that is what we call sound. This is what happens to the telegraph wires when they hum, and if we put our hand on the telegraph pole we shall feel that the wires vibrate strongly enough to set the whole pole trembling, too. But when the air is quite still the telegraph wires do not hum.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Cures for Garden Pests.

The rose chafer is one of the worst pests. Use arsenate of lead, even though the treatment means some discolored foliage. Collect every bug you see and drop it in kerosene. This pest attacks grape vines, chrysanthemum bushes, peonies and other plants, as well as roses.

White grubs that are a menace to lawns are said to be easily destroyed by spraying the affected ground well with kerosene emulsion diluted 15 times, and then watering it copiously.

Aphis, thrips and various leaf-hoppers may still be seen, but they disappear where emulsion of kerosene or of whale oil soap are used.

Current worms become innocuously scarce if hellebore is used, and this is to be preferred rather than a more virulent poison.

Mildews, rots and similar fungi should be controlled by the use of potassium sulphide. Boreaux mixture used for this purpose causes undesirable stains on ornamental plants. Cooper carbonate can be used for this purpose on well-developed fruits.

Night Jobs for the Jeweler.

Under the Jeweler's letter box and door bell was a second bell labeled "Jeweler's night bell." "Kindly explain," said the visitor. "Is the craving for diamonds so insatiable that you have to get up at night to meet the demand?"

"It is not the prospect of making a sale that gets me out of bed after midnight," said the jeweler. "But the misfortunes of my fellow man. About the only people who ring me up after working hours are those who have a piece of jewelry on that they can't get off and don't dare to wait until morning for fear of blood poisoning. These accidents happen often. Every doctor in town knows I can be routed out in an emergency case, so all rings that must be filed off swollen fingers, all ear rings that must be removed from inflamed ears, all necklaces and bracelets that must be taken from bruised necks and wrists without delay are brought to me."—New York Press.

Pure Fiction.

"We enjoyed your visit so much."

"Say, Central, I've been waiting twenty minutes."

"My wife and I never had a word with each other."

"I never wore a hat that cost less than eighty-five dollars."

"I've had only one drink to-day."

"I never put myself out for company."

"We did not have a fly in the house all summer."

"I've got to meet a customer tonight."

"We never have trouble keeping servants."

"I was reared in luxury and refinement."

"When the baby came their happiness was complete."—August Smart Set.

THE POULTRY WORLD

LATE HATCHED CHICKS ARE RISKY.

Throughout the country the press is giving advice how to grow late-hatched chicks, and in some cases advocating the growing of the same as most profitable. It is true that the great bulk of poultry reared in this country is brought out in May and the first part of June, with still a great number in July, but this is because of the conditions confronting the majority of people who raise poultry, and not from the fact that these late-hatched chicks have in the past proven to be the most satisfactory from a dollars and cents standpoint. In spite of the rapid advancement in the fancy, the big bulk of those engaged in raising poultry do so purely from a commercial point of view, to obtain eggs and meat. The majority who start raising poultry are not properly equipped for early hatching. Fertility is not so good, the bulk of the hatching egg orders and day-old chick deliveries are not to be had in great quantities, hence each year the lateness of the hatching of chicks. On the farms hens only become broody at their will, and the majority will be late in the season, and not in February, March or April.

But to the average poultry raiser who seeks a winter egg supply late-hatched chicks are apt to prove a discouragement. It is true that June-hatched leghorns, where conditions are ideal, good range, shade and properly grown, will lay in winter. It is true, the first part of June may be ideal growing weather—grass, bugs, etc., at their best—but in a few short weeks comes the hot days and night of July and August, and, like the human race, the growing chicks fall, the depressing effects of the heat, and, unless ideal conditions are to be had, which is not found in at least one-half the cases, the chicks are stunted and never fully recover to properly mature for winter laying (as a flock), and it is flock laying that pays the feed bills and put a balance on the proper side of the ledger, and not a few chicks, stronger than the rest, who develop fast and lay at 5 or 5½ months from the shell.

Late-hatched chicks need extra care. If brooder-raised, one has to watch the temperature closely, that too much heat is not given them, for during hot nights, and there are many of the stuffy nights in June, with a high temperature, it will weaken the chick. Plenty of fresh air must be supplied, and good, roomy quarters must be provided to do this. The average poultry raiser does not look ahead to see that the fast-growing chicks are not crowded. If crowded, no matter how well they are fed, they will not properly develop, and each and every chick in their growth means that much longer in maturing. Again, summer complaints are more likely to crop out.

Taking it all together, as a commercial proposition the June hatched chick is not a big success except under certain conditions. For those who wish show specimens for the late winter shows they are essential. A few can be hatched to supply the table at different periods but a liberal supply of eggs cannot be depended upon during November or December. Feed clean, high-grade feeds, with not over 25 per cent. of corn. A good chick feed will start them, with bran in hoppers from the start, following in 10 days to two weeks with a dry mash of 200 pounds of bran, 100 middlings, 100 ground oats, 100 mealed alfalfa and 15 per cent. of high-grade beef scraps. At 6 to 8 weeks of age the chick feed can be dispensed with, and equal parts of corn, wheat and oats can be fed. Plenty of green food in clovers, lawn cuttings, cabbage, beets, etc., must be fed. Fresh water not once a day, but from three to four times, and plenty of shade, with roomy quarters, will make these late-hatched chicks grow fast, without undue forcing. The natural hatching season for bird life is in the springtime. No one will dispute, and hence when chicks are hatched from June until midsummer it is against the laws of nature, a hard thing to buck against. Nevertheless, with extra care and attention they can be successfully grown, but not without.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK NEEDFUL.

The majority of failures in the many phases of the raising of poultry other than pure neglect could, if looked into closely enough, be traced to 90 per cent. of the cases to the breeding pen. After all the real foundation of success in poultry is strong breeders, reproducers full of vigor, the kind that will lay eggs that not only show a good percentage of fertility, but hatch livable chicks, the kind that thrive and grow with reasonable care under up-to-date equipment.

Many eggs are set in incubators or entrusted to the care of hens that will show the germ of life, that is fertility—fertilizing the egg, but that is not all. When the germ of life dies either in the incubator or under the hen at all stages of incubation—providing the incubator is a first-class one and the hen likewise, and that the machine has been properly run, the hen properly setting—then fertility is weak and the fault, as is the case in many instances with the breeding stock. Again the machine may (as well as the hen) hatch the majority of the eggs—and one will find under good care and treatment they do not thrive. The fault will be found within the breeding pen.

It is true that there are many little things that can and are done in many cases to produce chicks that are not up to the mark, such as incubating at a high or low temperature, keeping eggs too long, or in a high or perhaps too low a temperature. The hen may also be a poor sitter, the brooder heat may be too high or low. Chicks could be chilled in changing them from the incubator to the brooder, or improper feeding of both incubator or hen-hatched chicks. But there are so many cases each year of poor chicks when they have been properly cared for, as far as human ability can do, that in these cases the fault lies with the breeding stock.

The good breeder is not always the bird that won a blue at one of the leading shows, or the fowl that made a record of 280 eggs in 365 days, or made a record at one of the laying contests, but the bird that has proven a producer of strong fertility and of livable chicks, which were producers and possessed strong vigor, had never been sick a day. That is the kind of a bird the breeder should tie to. A safe rule, although one that takes nerve, and one that in some cases may mean the loss of a few dollars in the first, is never to breed from any fowl that has ever been sick.

Breed from only strong, hardy specimens, regardless of what they have been in the past. The high-grade breeder will use trap nests, the only sure road to successful breeding, for it will tell which hen laid the egg, how many and how those eggs hatched; her general condition throughout the year and many other things of great value. The average poultry raiser may not have the time to devote to trap-nesting—but he can at least see that only the strong, healthy birds are used as breeders.

During the period that hatching eggs are desired, breeders should be handled with extra care, never forcing for great egg production and feeding very much less corn than is generally the rule. No wet mashes or conditioning or forcing powders should be used. Plenty of exercise, clean grains of wheat, plenty of oats, barley, a little corn, the dry mash consisting of bran, ground oats, middlings and not over 15 per cent. of high-grade beef scraps, with clean, roomy quarters, oyster shell grit and charcoal and an abundance of green feed will give results. Cracked corn can be fed once a day in the grains, giving them not over 20 per cent., depending on weather conditions and the time of the year and the breed, always keeping in mind the Leghorns and the lighter breeds can stand more corn than the heavier feathered breeds, such as Wyandottes, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and the Orpingtons.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES CAME ON FACE

Sores Spread Until Face Was Covered. So Itchy Could Not Resist Scratching. Cured Entirely in About Two Weeks by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Clachan, Ontario.—"My trouble started with sores breaking out on the face. They came as pimples and were unsightly. These sores seemed to keep spreading until my face was covered. They were so itchy that at times I could not resist scratching them. After trying two or three different salves which did not stop the sores breaking out, I tried a cake of Cuticura Soap also Cuticura Ointment. I found that they cured me entirely of the sores in about two weeks." (Signed) Fred E. Meyer, Feb. 12, 1912.

LEGS BURNED AND ITCHED

Souris West, P. E. Island.—"My little girl, aged four years, was troubled with a painful rash on her legs. It began in a dry rash very hot and itchy and after a few days it looked like little pimples with a white top on them. Her legs burned and itched very much and she was very restless and was also cross and fretful. She used to scratch and make sores when I was not watching her. I had to leave her stockings off her as they would irritate her legs. I used to bathe her legs with warm water and use the Cuticura Soap freely, then dry her legs and rub on the Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in one week." (Signed) Mrs. P. J. Mullally, Aug. 1, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 51D, Boston, U. S. A.

NOTES.

It doesn't cost the world to go into the chicken business, and the one who goes into it in a one man way at first and learns it thoroughly is sure to be well satisfied with his investment.

June hatched chicks, if grown where shade is plentiful, often makes very fine specimens when matured. If you have the time, teh room and the wherewithal try a flock of June chicks.

Right now be careful of all mixed feeds containing cracked grains and be sure that the corn is right. This is the season when corn spoils quickly. Don't feed mouldy or musty grains or cracked grains thadt look and smell off color. Spoiled corn, green heart corn, is poison for chicks and fowls. It will kill little chicks and will put adult fowls quickly o of condition. Be sure that your feeding grains are sound, sweet and wholesome.

Don't crowd the brooders, brood coops or growing houses. Crowded quarters spoil your chances of getting good growth and development. See that all sleeping quarters for chickens and fowls are well ventilated and so constructed that there will be an abundant supply of fresh air both night and day, particularly at night. A tight, close, poorly aired coop will take more out of the chicks in one nig't than you can put on or in the in a week.

Provide a good dust bath for both young and old stock. A dust bath to give best results should not be too dry and dusty. A bath in a sheltered spot containing rather moist, fine earth will be appreciated most and will do the most good. Watch your fowls when they have the chance to pick a place for an earth bat'i that is entirely to their likigg. You will find that moist loam suits them pretty well.

When through using the eggs for hatching better take the males away from the layers. You get more satisfactory summer eggs for table use when there are no males running with the flock.

There is no better article of nourishment for human beings than new laid eggs from properly fed hens. Such eggs are well worth 50 cents a dozen for table use in any locality where beef sells at 30 cents or more the pound, and pork and lamb at from 20 cents upward. Eaten sensibly, prepared in the many attractive ways known to good cooks, and not eaten to the surfeit of the individual, they will be productive of only good results.

When the hens are busy scratching, laying and cackling, and the cocks almost continually crowing, you may feel sure you have a healthy flock.

Eggs for hatching are reduced to half price now, and it is not too late to raise and mature winners for next winter's great shows or to improve your stock. Most breeders also are offering their breeders for sale at greatly reduced prices. This is the time to buy.

Human sympathy to the bird's comfort amounts to dollars and cents.

Clean the nests occasionally and put in a fresh supply of nest material.

Uniform nest moxes add to the attractiveness of the house.

White diarrhoea is contagious among young chicks.

The purchase of a few baby chicks from some fine pen of birds will make a splendid start if you care to start in June.

Each year is teaching the poultry raiser that there is more than the mere throwing out of a few handfuls of corn, and a place for the poultry to sleep in. It is surprising how many who start never read a poultry journal or study the future conditions of their operations. Gradually, as ill-luck overtakes each operation, they commence to seek knowledge, and then only do they commence to read the poultry press and save themselves the money and time that could have been saved at the start. It pays to heel good, safe and sane advice, and the sooner it is done the better the poultry operations will be.

Constant thought and judgment are necessary in poultry raising.

COOLING.

Three Ways of Overcoming Heat and Its Afflictions.

If you are picnicking to-day and would cool a bottle of beverage or earthenware jug of water, remember that one of the most genera land useful modes of cooling is by evaporation; therefore, wrap the bottle or jug in a wet cloth and place it in a shady place. It will cool all the more rapidly if it is placed in a good breeze. The cloth should be resprinkled as soon as the water evaporates.

"Prickly heat" is relieved by applications of water into which 10 cents' worth of sweet spirits of nitre has been poured. A half a glass of water is the proportion.

Lemon claret is most cooling. Take the juice of one lemon, one ounce of claret, the juice of half a lime and cracked ice; sweeten to taste, toss in a shaker with a half a glass of water, pour into a glass and serve.

THE EVIL OF LUXURY.

(St. John, N. B., Telegraph)

Increasing leisure to-day has produced an enormous growth of luxurious living. The evil is not in the multiplication of pleasures, but in the ever-increasing expenditures on things which add nothing to the sum of human enjoyment. The ostentation of luxury which values all things by their cost is making society more cumbrous, costly and ugly. The whole tendency of it is to vulgarize life.

HOW HEROES ARE MADE.

(Montreal Herald)

Another survivor of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava has just died, thus bringing up the total number of alleged survivors of the noble six hundred to fifteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"There are men," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "who wouldn't make much of an impression even by falling into a mortar bed."

FARM GARDEN

TREATMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE.

There is some truth in the assertion that "no one ever sells his best cows." It, therefore, is established that to have profit-making cows it is important for the dairyman to raise his own herd, and not rely on purchasing animals to keep up the supply.

Inherited capacity for milk production is a point that must not be overlooked in breeding cattle. In fact, it is the first thing the dairyman should avail himself of, and to strongly further this end a good bull of one of the dairy breeds should be used.

The work of establishing a good dairy herd, however, is only begun when the breeding is done. Starting with dairy inheritance the heifer calves should be fed and handled with a view of increasing the influence of the maternal function on which milk production depends. The feeding of the heifer calves intended for the dairy is a very different thing from that calculated to make a good calf in the sense of pleasing outline and a thrifty plumpness. These latter points should be aimed at by the beef producer, of course, but in dairying, while the heifer calf should be well nourished, it should be done with feeds that produce angularity of form, rather than plumpness. This means that little or no fattening food should be fed, and that the tendency to lay on fat should never be encouraged at any step in the feeding. A heifer calf that insists upon putting on fat should be left out of one's calculations so far as the dairy herd is concerned, and prepared for the butcher, for whose use the capacity to lay on fat is desirable. The calf should be handled, also, regularly every day, and with kindness, so that it will never know fear of man, and as the early establishment of the maternal function is important dairy heifers should be bred early. There is a tendency in some breeds to overdo at this point. A good many heifers are bred too early. About 15 months is about right for breeding dairy heifers.

In dairying it is important that the calf be sucked as little as possible. Many dairymen never allow the calf to take the dam's milk direct at all, believing that any nursing whatever awakens the instinct to do so in both dam and calf, and when the latter is denied, makes both fret to a greater or less extent. Others allow the calf to suck a couple of times, taking care not to permit it to gorge itself, so that it will begin life with a bad case of scours, and they then remove the calf entirely out of sight of the mother. The future thrift of the little fellow will then depend upon it being taught to drink promptly. To do this put warm diluted milk in a pail and get the calf in a position where it cannot back away from the operator, stand astride of its neck, hold the pail in the left hand, dip two fingers of the right hand into the milk and then gently insert them into the calf's mouth. Instinct will teach it to suck the fingers, and as it does this its mouth should be placed in the milk and the fingers slowly removed. After a few trials the calf will usually learn to drink without assistance.

At this stage of the feeding of the calf care should be taken to avoid overfeeding. More calves are injured by permitting them to gorge upon milk quite early in life than in any other way. Nature's own methods in this respect are a good guide, and for the first week little and often should be the rule. In the course of a week the calf should be gradually brought to a skim-milk diet by reducing the whole milk little by little, and supplying a like quantity of warm, sweet skim milk.

Warmth and sweetness in the feed must be insisted upon. If the milk given be cold, or if it be a little bit turned, digestive disturbances are almost sure to follow, and perhaps the calf will be raised and perhaps not. As it gets to a skim-milk diet an effort should be made to replace with the best substitute obtainable the fat that is removed from the whole milk by skiming.

The best means to do this is by the use of a little ground flaxseed, every pound of which contains about one-third its weight of quite easily-digested vegetable fat. It is sometimes added directly to the milk in the form of gruel, made by boiling a pint of ground flaxseed in a gallon or two fow ater. As early as possible, however, not only this, but whatever other supplemental feeds are added to the ration, should be fed dry, as it is important to teach the calf to eat dry meal as early as possible.

Cornmeal in the proportion of about eight or nine parts to one of ground flaxseed makes a very desirable addition to a skim-milk diet, beginning with a small amount of it and gradually increasing it from a couple of tablespoonfuls in the beginning to twice as much within a week, and then slowly increasing to a pound a day; and when the calf is two months old a pound of oatmeal or wheat shorts may be added and continued for a couple of months longer. Care should be taken not to overdo the skim milk portion of the ration. Twenty pounds a day is abundant, and, properly supplemented, a considerably less quantity will answer well.

The demand for draft horses is far in excess of the supply, and prices are at a point where satisfactory returns are sure to accrue to the breeder.

Drive slowly when the horse is full of food and water, but after the muscles are limbered and the system emptied, increase the speed. Never keep the same gait and speed for a long time, for a change of gait is equivalent to a rest.

Where there are crops and animals to market at intervals during the year difficulties are not met in keeping up the cash expenditures of the home. Diversified crops, with animal husbandry, is the safest and best plan for profitable farming.

When cultivating corn do not plow so deep as to cut the roots. It has been demonstrated time and again that shallow cultivation is best for corn.

When a limb of a tree is to be removed entirely the cut should be made at the union with and parallel to the surface from which the limb arises.

Covering the ends of the whiffletrees and hames with burlap or leather will protect the orchard trees from being barked or bruised while driving through the orchard with horses.

Milo maize is similar in composition to Indian corn and will make very good silage. For all practical purposes it has about the same feeding value as corn silage.

A good liniment for wire cuts, where the bones of the feet of the animal have been injured, is made as follows: Chloroform, one ounce; tincture of belladonna, one and one-half ounces; tincture of opium, one ounce, spirits of camphor, two ounces, and olive oil, two and one-half ounces.

For What is Life?

For what is life, if measured by the space,
Not by the act?
Or masked man, if valued by his face,
Above his fact?
Here's one outlived his peers,
And told forth four-score years;
He vexed time, and busied the whole state;
Troubled both foes and friends;
But ever to no ends;
What did this stirrer, but die late?
How well at twenty had he fallen or stood!
For three of his four-score, he did no good.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk doth make men better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sear;
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night;
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures, life may perfect be.

—Ben Jonson



ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



IN BUYING YEAST CAKES BE CAREFUL TO SPECIFY ROYAL YEAST CAKES DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL.

Developing the Mind

Under the influence of Sandow and Horace Fletcher and other health specialists the world takes its physical culture very seriously. So many health magazines are published, so many advertisements appear in the papers with offers to develop the muscles and systems to ensure health. Arnold Bennett is moved to remark that the American nation must be approaching a state of physical efficiency of which the world has probably not seen the like since Sparta. But while there are systems a plenty to develop the muscles, and, judging by the amount of advertising, the systems have an increasing number of followers there is not the same encouraging evidence that mental development is also receiving its due share of attention. It is the opinion of the popular English author, that although people have a genuine feeling of regret when they realize that they are passing beyond the age of athletics, they do not greatly concern themselves about their far more refretable neglect of mental development. But there is a certain vague regret, as Bennett says, curling like a vapor from the more cultivated section of the public:

"It is to be detected everywhere, and especially among people who are near the halfway house of life. They perceive the existence of immense quantities of knowledge, not the smallest particle of which will they ever make their own. They stroll forth from their orderly dwellings on a starlight night, and feel dimly the wonder of the heavens. But the still small voice is telling them that, though they have read in a newspaper that there are fifty thousand stars in the Pleiades, they cannot even point to the Pleiades in the sky. How they would like to grasp the significance of the nebular theory, the most overwhelming of all theories! And the years are passing; and there are twenty-four hours in every day, out of which they work only six or seven; and it needs only an impulse, an effort, a system, in order gradually to cure the mind of its slackness, to give 'tone' to its muscles, and to enable it to grapple with the splendors of knowledge and sensation that await it! But the regret is not poignant enough. They do nothing. They go on doing nothing. It is as though they passed for ever along the length of an endless table filled delicacies, and could not stretch out a hand to seize."

Since the discovery of steam and iron and mechanics the development of the mind has suffered neglect to a remarkable degree. At school instead of the child mind being prepared for future mental development it is moulded to fit in with, and become part of, the world-wide scheme of profiteering, termed industrial development. And even so, by a sex distinction, and minds of one-half of the race are subordinated and discouraged from development. Not until the passing of the Victorian era were women supposed to think for themselves or hold opinions of their own. Considering the number of institutions established with the deliberate intention of dwarfing the child mind and forcing thought into narrow and darkened chanels and blind pits, it is remarkable that mental development has not been more effectively checked. It would appear as if the brain were like an instrument for receiving and sending messages. The instrument may be limited in its scope, it may be tuned to receive only certain selected messages, it may be destroyed; but the source of energy whereby the messages are transmitted remains infinitely beyond the control of those who would monopolize and exploit it. It may be that electricity and mind are more closely related than it is commonly thought. When there is as much attention given to the development of the mind as to the development of the dynamo, more may be known about both.

In his book, "Mental Efficiency," Arnold Bennett asks: "Why does not some mental efficiency specialist come forward and show us how to make our minds do the work which our minds are certainly capable of doing?" The question is evidence of the changing times. Schools of memory and of mental training are growing up. They may be the fore-runners of a vastly widened sphere of education. When the mind of the nation is freed from the entangling undergrowth of superstition and dogma, there may be development of mental power undreamed of at present. Mr. Henri Bergson, the eminent French philosopher, recently addressing the British institute of psychical research said:

Supposing Newton and Galileo had devoted themselves to psychical instead of physical research, what point might we now have reached. Biology would have taken a different line which the vitalists were even now entering upon. Medicine might have found in treatment by suggestion its main basis. And if in some undiscovered America physical science had gone as we know it here the incursion into our world of a steamship or an aeroplane might have raised the same kind of astonished and indignant scepticism which psychical phenomena rouse in some of our scientists to-day. There might even have been a society founded for physical research!

Bergson's philosophy may some day be known to the masses. The thought that mechanics and materialism do not necessarily lead to the fullest expression of life and happiness is growing in strength amongst those who are free to think for themselves. —Ottawa Citizen.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIBLE.

The untrammelled study of the Scriptures helped men to find things in them they had not before noticed and to learn things about them they had not before known. It revealed peculiarities, too, that had not been previously observed, or, if they had, had not been fully appreciated. Some of these peculiarities have become specially manifest with the evolution of scientific thought, and are now so apparnet that uncritical readers remark them, and are perplexed by them. Let me give some examples.

The free study of the Bible discloses difficulties such as the statement of Genesis 36: 31, that certain kings reigned in the land of Edom before there reigned any king over the children of Israel, a passage thought once to be of Mosaic origin, but seen now to have originated from some one who lived when the Israelites had a king; and such as the account in the last chapter of Deuteronomy of the death and burial of Moses, which of itself demonstrates that he could not have been, as was at one time popularly supposed, the author of the whole book.

The free study of the Bible discloses divergencies, such as the sober statement in Second Samuel 24:24, that David paid Araunah fifty shekels of silver, and the exaggerated statement in First Chronicles 21-25, where he is said to have paid six hundred shekels of gold; such as the earlier and more primitive account in Second Samuel 24:1, that God moved David to number Israel and Judah, and the later and developed account in First Chronicles 21:1, where it is stated that Satan provoked him to number Israel, and such as the two genealogies of Joseph given in Matthew and Luke, which agree only in the portion from Abraham to David.

The free study of the Bible discloses impossibilities, such as the anthropomorphic representation in the eighteenth chapter of Genesis of Jehovah appearing to Abraham as a guest; such as the fabulous account in Numbers 22: 28-30, of a dumb animal talking to Balaam in human language, and such as the poetic account of Joshua 10: 13, of the sun standing still for almost a whole day.

There are other peculiarities which the free study of the Bible discloses, namely, references to institutions which conflict with the historical situation of the person who is supposed to describe them, and allusions to events which imply a later date for certain writings than that which is commonly assumed for them. An example of the former kind occurs in the twelfth and fourteenth chapters of Deuteronomy, which refer to a central sanctuary, an institution that did not exist at the time of Moses, who, therefore, cannot be the author of those passages. An example of the latter kind occurs in chapters forty to fifty-five of Isaiah, which deal with the captivity of the Israelites in Babylon, an event that did not take place till long after the son of Amoz had died, and so those chapters cannot possibly have been written by him.—Rev. Dr. Geo. Coulson Workman in The Canadian Magazine.

By taking up a collection you usually get the cents of a meeting.

This Brave and Clever Little Girl Can Operate Wireless on Big Ship!



(By Aunt Gertie)

This clever little girl is only 12 years old!

Her name is Alice McConaughey.

What do you suppose she is and what do you suppose she has in her possession?

Why, she is a wireless operator!

She has just received the first license to operate a wireless on the great lakes, under the new federal laws.

She made her own wireless apparatus and learned to run it, too.

When the terrible floods were carrying away homes and cattle and killing many people in Ohio, this brave, smart, young girl sat before her wireless in the kitchen of her home receiving messages from the flood-bound people.

Now, Miss Alice has the right to take a position on a real ship on the great lakes!

You know wireless operators on ships have to be very, very brave because they are the ones who call for help to other ships in case of accident.

They are the ones who usually stay right at their post to the last.

Alice McConaughey is the daughter of R. C. McConaughey, national bank examiner of Cincinnati.

Chats With the Doctor

By a Physition

TO TAKE UNPLEASANT MEDICINE.

However carefully the flavor of nasty medicines is disguised and nowadays the process has become almost a science, there still remains some remedies whose unpleasantness baffles all disguise. The discomfort and disgust of taking these may, however, be greatly lessened by the method adopted in swallowing them. The first rule to be noticed is that nothing can be tasted whilst the breath is held, so that if the draught can be swallowed without taking breath, and another flavor immediately substituted, the first taste will hardly be perceived. The medicine should be swallowed as quickly as possible immediately after a long breath has been taken; as soon as the liquid has disappeared the mouth should be at once washed out with some such sharp and pleasant drink as lemonade or lime juice and water, all this before another breath is drawn. The operation sounds as if it must take more time than is actually the case, and after performing it once or twice it becomes quite easy and the avoidance of discomfort is most marked. Certain medicines such as castor oil, have special methods of administration the latter being particularly odious, owing to its tendency to cling to the inside of the mouth. An excellent way of giving castor oil is to float it on the surface of a cup or rather salt beef-tea, the oil will be swallowed enveloped in the salt fluid without touching the surface of the mouth, whilst the savouriness of the soup will cover any trace of disagreeable flavor. Medicines which smell unpleasantly should never be brought near the patient until the latter is quite ready to take the dose.

DELAYED WALKING IN CHILDREN.

Children usually make their first attempt at standing when about ten months old, and within the next couple of months they make their first effort at walking. When a child is unable to walk at the age of eighteen months there is commonly some physical cause for the delay. The commonest cause is undoubtedly rickets. In these cases, owing to the weakness of the muscles and the laxity of the ligaments, the joints are exceptionally moveable. Indeed there is a general "limpness" of every joint. The child can practically be rolled up into a ball with its head between its legs without causing it any pain. There are of course, other cases, much more serious, in which the brain or spinal cord is diseased. The treatment of delay in walking consequent on rickets consists in remedying the malnutrition and muscular weakness. This is best done by means of dieting and massage. At first the child should not be allowed to rest its full weight on its feet or flat-foot bow-leg, or knock-knee will certainly result. Milk should be freely given, as also should fresh meat-juice and a certain amount of stewed fruit. Abundance of fresh air is important, and the muscles should be well massaged three or four times a day.

DIET IN GASTRIC CATARRH.

I find frequently in my leters requests fro msufferers from gastric catarra for a safe diet, and also information on what to avoid. The sufferer may eat the following:—Clear soups; fish; meat of all kinds, except veal or pork; poultry, game, ham bacon; bread white, brown or whole meal, choose the coarser breads with bran and wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be new. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old-fashioned treacle; cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil; onions and Spanish onions; apples, stewed or baked; figs, prunes, dates; Normandy pippins, or pears, stewed; oranges, grapes, bananas, strawberries; gooseberries, currants, etc.; jam, marmalade, preserves, fruits; hot or cold water; coffee, thin cocoa. You must not take new bread and pastry; peas, broad beans, new potatoes; nuts of all kinds; tea or beer. Insist upon taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult at least two and a half to three pints daily. This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, immediately on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at be lme. Take one or two 5-grain aloes pi s every other night for a month.

THE EFFECTS OF ILL-HEALTH.

The effects of a bad environment and of ill-health in infancy and youth are apt to be serious and more far-reaching than is supposed. We often hear of children who were frail and unhealthy when young growing up into healthy adults, but we do not take into account how much more healthy and strong they might have been had their early influences and circumstances been more favorable. The best setting for a fine mind is undoubtedly a fine body, and a fine body can only be produced under favorable conditions. We occasionally see a strong brain in a weak body, but in such cases the celebral result would probably have been better if circumstances had permitted the free growth of the body. Pope would have been a greater man if his body had grown to greater perfection. It is sometimes argued that because a particular man drinks inordinately for many years and nevertheless lives to a good old age therefore alcohol does no harm; the real fact being, however, that he lives on in spite of the alcohol, and that without it he would have lived still longer. And so it is with the strong brain and the weak body; the mind is great in spite of the deteriorating influences of unhealthy surroundings which must necessarily tell injuriously upon the entire body structure. It is thus seen to be of the utmost importance to cut short evey malady, however slight in appearance, which occurs before the body has reached maturity. Whilst such maladies last the individual cannot be developing as he should, and if the ill-health be of long duration the effect on his mental and bodily progress will be marked, and cannot be effaced in after life. The sufferer is permanently handicapped.

INSOMNIA.

Every cause capable of increasing the amount of blood ordinarily circulating through the brain has a tendency to cause wakefulness. If the brain is often kept for long periods on the stretch, during which the blood vessels are filled to repletion, they cannot contract even when the exciting causes cease.

Wakefulness as a consequence, results, and every day the condition of the individual becomes worse, because times brings the force of habit into operation. Everything that has a tendency to send the blood unduly to the brain, or to accumulate it there, should be avoided. This is extremely important that is a case of prevention being better than cure. Tight or ill fitting articles of dress, especially about the neck or waist and tight boots and shoes must be avoided. The circulation must be promoted by changing the socks often and keep the feet warm. Apart from physical causes, there are various moral causes acting on the brain keeps attention fully aroused keeps the blood vessels of the brain distended and the consequence is insomnia. On the other hand, when the attention begins to flag the tendency is to contract and for sleep to ensue.

CURE OF DANDRUFF.

There seem to be so many people suffering from dandruff from the number of queries sent in for advice that, again I give some general remarks upon this troublesome complaint. There are different kinds of dandruff, one comes from the scalp being too dry, and in spite of all the combing and brushing the dry scales of loose skin accumulate and produce great irritation. Another kind is oily and seems to permeate the hair itself down to the very tips. The first step is to get a mixture of equal parts of soft soap and eau-de-Cologne. Any chemist will mix a four-ounce bottle, which will last quite a long time. Two spoonfuls of this mixture in a half-pint of warm water makes a splendid wash for the head. Be careful to rinse every particle of soap from the hair with tepid water, then dry carefully with a soft towel. The scalp will now be thoroughly; if you are suffering from the oily dandruff get the folowing mixture from the chemist: Otto of roses, 1 drop; oil of bergamot, 3 drops; tannic acid, 60 grains; pure glycerine, a sufficiency; white vaseline, 60 grains, cold cream, 1 ounce. Part the hair with a comb and rub the dressing into the partings until you have rubbed all the scalp; then thoroughly brush with a soft brush, when the hair will look clean and glossy. If the dandruff consists of scaly, white, hard shiny particles, which fall over the clothes in showers when the hair is brushed, use after washing and drying the following dressing: Otto of roses, 1 drop; oil of bergamot, 3 drops; lanoline, 60 grains; cold cream, 1 ounce. At first this treatment must be continued daily then as the dandruff becomes less at longer intervals, and finally once a week.

CAUSE OF DANDRUFF.

Dandruff often rises from a low and sluggish state of the constitution, so that whilst you are curing the dandruff you must try to build up your health, and keep it good. You must also bear in mind that dandruff is catching and is easily recommended from one child to another by wearing one another's caps and hats. There is sometimes a tendency even in healthy and luxuriant hair to become a little too dry. These seems to be an insufficient quantity of oil or fat secreted in the oil glands to keep the hair in nice condition, the following dressing used just occasionally in a very small quantity will keep the hair in good condition: Otto of roses, 2 drops; oil of bergamot, 6 drops; lanoline, 60 grains; oil of sesame to make two fluid ounces.

A WORLD-WIDE NEED.

(Buffalo Courier)

Old Mr. Crusty says that what this country needs is a conservation of its resources in the public treasuries.

Quinine hair tonic may be made by putting sixty grains of quinine into one quart o flay rum. Rub well into the scalp every night.

Hamilton Centennial Industrial Exposition and Old Home Week

August 11th to 16th, 1913

Manufacturers' Exposition of Hamilton-made Products, filling two Armouries and Parade Grounds. Grand Carnival Midway. Aviation Exhibition daily. Military Pageant, with seven Canadian and U. S. Regiments participating. Fourteen Military Bands. Aquatic Sports. Motor Boat, Sailing and Rowing Races. Championship Athletic Events. Championship Ball Games, two U. S. League Teams. Trap-Shooting Tournament. Rifle Matches. Big Parades daily.

Come to Hamilton—Canada's Magneto

and see the biggest Civic Holiday Week and Industrial Demonstration that has been seen in Canada—or elsewhere.

Special Rates by Rail and Boat—ask your Local Agent.

CHAS. A. MURTON, Secretary

Industrial Efficiency

(Montreal Gazette.)

Our readers are aware that about three years ago a royal commission, of which Dr. James W. Robertson, C. M. G., is chairman, was appointed by the Minister of Labor, to inquire into the present equipment and needs of the Dominion as to industrial training and technical education. We have been favored with an advanced copy of Part I. of the Report of the Commissioners, addressed to the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K. C., M. P. It begins by quoting from the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council by which provision was made for the inquiry to the extent that "the commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and, subject to the approval of the minister, elsewhere on the continent of Europe," that they should carefully collect information which, with such recommendations as they might deem expedient, should be published in a "suitable report" which should be "at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution." To the interim statement, submitted on March 28, 1911, comprising a summary of the commission's work in Canada, we have already called attention. In summing up the equipment of the Dominion, the interim statement said that the most advanced courses were provided by the University of Toronto, McGill University, the Polytechnic School of Laval, the School of Mining of Queen's, the Nova Scotia Technical College, and the University of New Brunswick. It was also noted that the Agricultural College at Guelph and the Macdonald Institute on adjoining grounds received men and women. Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue conducted its work in three schools—that of agriculture, that of teachers and that of household science. There was also at Ste. Anne a Macdonald Illustration Rural School and a model school garden. The testimony gathered by the commission went to show that properly organized hand-and-eye training was helpful in developing the faculties of the young. Their survey revealed a large measure of interest in industrial and technical training. Under nine main heads the interim statement succinctly indicated the people's most pressing educational needs.

Having completed the investigation in Canada, the commissioners crossed the Atlantic and began the inquiry in Europe. Mr. Ernest Belanger, B. A., B. Sc., C. E., took the place of Mr. Gaspard de Serres, who was unable to accompany the commission abroad. The other commissioners were: Rev. Dr. George Bryce, F. R. S. C., of Winnipeg; Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N. S.; Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. David Forsythe, M. A., of Berlin, Ont.; Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto. Mr. Thomas Bengough, C. S. R., was secretary and reporter to the commission. Mr. F. H. Sexton, principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College, obtained permission to accompany the commission. His presence was a distinct advantage to the commission, particularly in Germany, as was that of Mr. Belanger in preparing the report on France. The report also highly commends the continuous good service of Mr. Thomas Bengough. Their visit to Europe included in its range England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, France, Germany and Switzerland, and everywhere they were received with the utmost cordiality. Lord Strathcona treated them with characteristic kindness, and the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, made arrangements through the Foreign Office which greatly facilitated their work on the continent. Wherever they went they found continuation classes, technical classes and art classes prominent features of educational work. In the English city of Halifax, for instance, 60 per cent. of the boys and girls who leave the elementary day schools, continue their education at evening vocational classes and technical day courses, and in many other places, in Scotland as well as England, the attendance reaches a figure nearly as high. In Manchester it is claimed that 39 per cent. of the whole population of the city attend some form of continuation and vocation schools while between the ages of 14 and 18 years. In four-fifths of the states of Germany, for the whole state, or in some cases for cities only of over 10,000 inhabitants, attendance at continuation and vocational schools is compulsory between 14 and 17 years. It was observed that German cities had the advantage both over those of England and those of Canada in the number of youths of either sex seen standing at street corners or roaming aimlessly about. The vocational classes for young people seem to have affected the whole working population, though at first compulsory attendance was resented by some employers as well as by some of the young people. In all the countries visited by the commission much valuable information was gathered through conversations with recognized leaders in educational movements who spoke frankly and fully of the systems with which they were identified. The information thus obtained has been so arranged as to be of service in dealing with the needs of Canada. It is the opinion of the commissioners that the experiences of the school should tend more directly towards "the inculcation and conservation of a love of productive, constructive and conserving labor," and that the children whose parents desire them to follow manual occupations, after twelve years of age, have their faculties directed toward their future life work. Stress is laid on the importance of a harmonious growth of mind and body and the formation of habits of obedience, courtesy, diligence and thoroughness. In secondary and higher education it is recommended that the changes which have been taking place in France, Germany and the United States should be gradually introduced in Canada in such a way as to be most advantageous to the country's industry and trade, and that the increased financial support of our universities and colleges, which such a state will necessitate, should be provided in such a way as will not prevent deserving young persons from seeking the highest grade of technical instruction.

Never before, in the history of mankind, urge the commissioners, did seven millions of people come into free possession of so grand a heritage as ours. Yet what is best in Canada's inheritance is the quality of her life. The ancestors of the Canadians of to-day loved liberty, cherished justice, prized intelligence. All that they won for us and left to us needs be improved by education and general education must be crowned by industrial training. Thus in time will the nation become more intelligent, capable and prosperous, and more united in its efforts to meet and solve such problems as may arise.

WILLS OF THE WISP.

Peculiar Conditions Attached to English Legacies.

Some people make wills in favor of their relations containing such vindictive or abitrary clauses as to what they must do, or must not do, under pain of forfeiting the money, that many of the recipients prefer to renounce the wealth in order that they may follow their own inclinations.

In any case the agony of deciding which of the two things to do must be a mental strain.

A peculiar will which attracted considerable attention six years ago was that of Robert Beard, who left his estates to his nephew, provided he did not enter either the naval or military service of the country.

The nephew took the case to court, and Justice Cody decided that the clause could not stand, as such a provision struck at the very security of the state, and was, therefore, contrary to the public good.

An eccentric stock broker of Sloane street, who died in 1905, left over £200,000 to his only son, who was then eight years old, on very quaint terms, several pages of the will being taken up with curious provisions, regarding the care and moral welfare of the child.

He is not allowed to have any dealings with his mother, except as and unless ordered by a judge in the court of chancery.

Every effort is to be made by the trustees to prevent the granting of such an order, but if such grant cannot be prevented, they are to employ "doctors, nurses, detectives or tutors," as they shall deem necessary, to guard both his moral and material welfare.

Lord Kew was a very wealthy peer of strict principles and peculiarly acrid temper, and, having no wife nor children to annoy, he "took it out," as the saying is, of his brothers, nephews and other expectant kinsfolk. One gem from his collection is in some such words as these:

"By a previous will I had left £50,000 to my brother John, but as he has sent his son to Oxford instead of Cambridge, contrary to my expressed wish, I reduce the legacy to £500."

Charles William Jones of Gwynfryn, Carmarthen, a former mayor of the town, who died five years ago at the age of 72, leaving a fortune of £72,126, bequeathed to his wife "the sum of one shilling," but he left £3,500, a field, two cottages and certain furniture to his servant.

Probably the meanest will on record was that of a man who left to his wife the sum of one farthing, with the direction that it should be sent to her by post in an unstamped envelope.—Pearson's Weekly.

Lord Ballyrot —IN— Slangland



One day I entered an American headgear establishment, wishing to replenish my wardrobe to the extent of a new straw hat, you know. When I requested to be shown such an article, the clerk retorted:

"I gotcha, Stevanovitch. You mean you're tired of sporting a winter bald spot concealer, so you've decided to worry like a cow and try a straw diet. Say, I've got the toggiest lay-out of breakfast foot kellies you ever nailed your lamps on. Here's one that's a dame killer. Clinch it between your ears!"

MY WORD!

Money in Chinch Bugs.

Farmers in MacAlpin County are making a profit out of a pest by taking advantage of one of the strangest "bounty" offers ever made. When chinch bugs began swooping down on growing fields, business men organized a committee, which offered two dollars a bushel for all the bugs sent in by farmers.

Ike Sneadeker, of Jerseyville, who, with his brother, Dr. Frank S. Sneadeker, owns a fine farm at Pleasantville, Ill., was the first to claim the bounty. He shipped a consignment of thirty-two quarts of bugs they had gathered from holes at the side of a field. They estimated that there were fifteen million bugs in the consignment. They say this bounty beats raising corn as regards pure profit.

The present rate of timber cutting in the states is three times that of the growth.

Hoax—Why did Mohamet go to the mountain? Joax—I suppose he was tired of the shore.

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.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Schools reopened on Monday with a good attendance.

There was a jolly dance in the hall on Tuesday night.

E. C. Doyle is putting up a fine looking barn on his premises.

Morton Binet arrived from Sydney on Saturday and returns in a few days.

Mostly all the hay on Isle Madame has been harvested, and a goodly crop it is.

Hector MacNeil arrived on Monday from Ontario to spend his holidays with his parents.

Geo. W. Somers, our resident knight of the grip, was in town a couple of days this week.

Don't wait for the government to do something for your town. Go right in and do it yourself.

A large schooner with hard coal from New York arrived in port on Monday and discharged her cargo.

Mrs. Annie Locke and her bright little daughter Ivy, who were summering here, left for Boston on Thursday.

Mrs. Lizzie Campbell returned from her visit to Hawkesbury on Monday, where she met her old friend, Mrs. Henry, of Antigonish.

A man from Sydney was in town on Tuesday putting up posters announcing the date of our own Cape Breton Island Exhibition—Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

Chas. Butler, the popular representative of the Imperial Tobacco Co., was in town this week. Mr. Butler is said by tobacco users to represent what is best in the tobacco trade.

Geo. W. Kyte, M. P., and E. M. Macdonald, M. P., will address a political gathering at Kennetcook, Hants county, at a picnic to be held there on Labor Day.

Miss Muriel L. Kyte, of St. Peters, daughter of Geo. W. Kyte, M. P., was among the successful candidates who wrote for Grade A at the recent Provincial Examinations.

Willie MacLeod went to St. Peters on Tuesday to visit friends in that town. From there he will leave for Boston on time to report for duty on Monday. He is a shrewd and brainy young man and is in a business where brains are indispensible.

Mr. W. S. Gunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it an excellent remedy, and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

E. L. Comeau, superintendent of several branches of the North Atlantic Fisheries, Ltd., is in Caraquet, N. B., looking after the branch there. He will be away for two months. Mrs. Comeau left for there on Tuesday.

Capt. J. H. Poirier, of West Arichat, sold the schr. Dart to Lawrence Poirier and Gilbert Gerrior, who will engage in the coastal trade. Capt. Poirier left on Thursday for the West, where he may locate.

Schr. Edith M., Hemmelain, from the banks with a partial fare of cod, was in port this week and landed one of her crew, David Boudrot, suffering from typhoid fever. The young man belongs to Petit de Grat and was conveyed there in a motor boat. It is said to be a bad case of typhoid.

A very happy event was celebrated at the residence of Patrick Kyte, senior, River Tillard, on the 26th inst. The occasion was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kyte. Friends from the surrounding country, upwards of sixty in number, gathered there in the afternoon to extend their felicitations to the worthy couple. Entertainment in the form of a garden party followed, having all the characteristics of an outdoor picnic. Dinner was served and dancing and other amusements were provided. The party did not disperse until after midnight. The happiness of all and particularly that of the aged parents was greatly increased by the presence of their son, George P. Kyte, of Hokiam, Washington, who is paying his first visit home in twenty-five years. Other members of the family present were Michael F. Kyte, Mrs. David M. O'Toole, Mrs Edward Lafford and Mrs. McSweeney, of Boston.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

Mrs. H. A. Burton left for Charlottetown on Thursday on receipt of a telegram apprising her of her father's serious illness.

James A. Ross, looking fit and good for a successful commercial tour of the island, is in town and you bet getting his share of the trade.

We understand the Conservatives are to hold a party convention in this county some time this fall.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

J. C. McKay, of Mears Limited, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. John Williams, Canso, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Arsenault returned to her home in Tracadie, N. B., last week.

Mrs Brown and her little daughter Jean returned to Sydney on Thursday.

Mrs. James Duff left for Halifax yesterday to attend the Provincial Exhibition.

Miss Comeau, Comeauville, N. S., who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Comeau, returned home last week.

The many friends of Miss Howell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are glad to see her in town. She is a pleasant mannered and entertaining young lady; much like her respected father in that respect

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

The successful woman in business owes much to the Remington and Smith Premier Typewriters which, while helping to better hours and higher salaries, have raised Typewriting to a profession.

A. MILNE FRASER,
Halifax, N.S.

If you wish to be considered intelligent, wide awake and up to date you must be a subscriber of this newsy weekly.

Cape La Ronde News.

Haymaking now is in full swing and the weather during the last few days was first class. The hay crop this year is considerably better than it was last year.

St. George's Church was Consecrated by the Bishop of N. S. on August 10th. Prior to Consecration it was necessary to make several improvements. The building was given two coats of paint and a chancel and a vestry were put in. We are very thankful to several of our Arichat friends for valuable gifts to our church. Mrs. George Clough gave a handsome and costly chancel carpet. The Rector gave the Communion table and Mr. Fiott, Arichat, gave valuable material for Communion table. Several others who assisted in getting the church ready deserve the thanks of the congregation. The Bishop was evidently well pleased with all things.

We are much pleased to see our old friend, Mr. Mersen, back again. We understand that he has been sent down by the government to make some changes to the light house here. The work will be started in a few days.

—:o:—

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to fanlty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by all dealers.



EVERY WOMAN
is interested and should know about the wonderful
Marvel Whirling Spray Douche
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

S.S. WEYMOUTH

Subject 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 Morien, Mamadieu, 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.

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

Notice.

A DRUKER,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN,

(of Sydney Mines)

Will be at D'Escousse on Sept 1 and will visit his patients there and at Rocky Bay, Arichat, West Arichat and Petit de Grat.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Yarmouth, N.S.," will be received until 4.00 P. M., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1913, for dredging required at Yarmouth, N. S.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Dredges and tugs not owned and registered in Canada shall not be employed in the performance of the work contracted for. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent (5 per cent) of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifteen hundred dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCPERS,
Secretary

Department Public Works,
Ottawa, August 14, 1913.

Property For Sale.

The property of the late Edward J. Hearn, St. Peters, is offered for sale.

For particulars, price and all other information, apply to

A. A. LEBRUN,
D'Escousse, C. B.

Aug. 30, 1913.

WHY BUY INFERIOR TOBACBO?

WHEN YOU CAN GET

HUDSON PLUG SMOKI'G

FOR THE SAME MONEY.

On to HALIFAX

FOR THE EXHIBITION

DATES, SEPTEMBER 8 to 11.

PLAN FOR A VISIT TO HALIFAX FOR THE GREAT

Provincial Exhibition.

AEROPLANE FLIGHTS.
SPECIALTY PROGRAM
THE HORSE RACES.
PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAY.
YOU SHOULD COME.

Splendid Departmental Exhibits.

Every Nova Scotian should come to the Nova Scotia Exhibition, with its splendid ist of special attractions and its magnificent exemplification of the varied resources and great commercial and industrial achievements of this province by the sea.

The various lines of transportation will assist by low rates in helping you to take a Holiday at the Fair.

M. McP. HALL. Manager and Secretary.

Inverness Rail'y Time Table.

In effect June 19th, 1910.

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 25
8 40	Glencoe	5 43
7 40	Mabou	6 05
7 30	Glendyer	6 18
7 15	Black River	6 36
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.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

RICHMOND S. S. CO.

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

TIME TABLE,

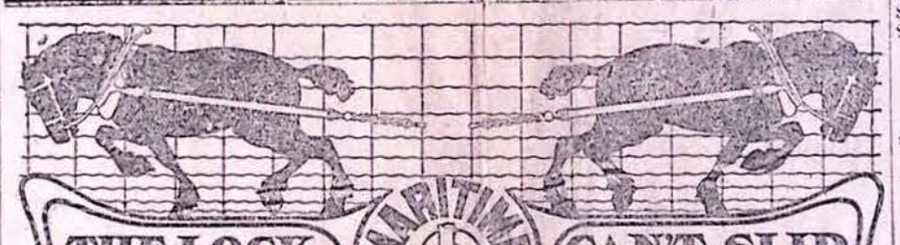
(Subject to change.)

On and after Monday, July 14 1913, the S.S. RICHMOND leaves Grand Narrows for Marble Mountain on Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays after the arrival of the morning train from Sydney. Monday's and Thursday's trips are extended to West Bay, returning to Grand Narrows same day.

Leaves Grand Narrows on Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 1 p.m. for Irish Cove, Johnston's Harbor, St. Peters, Poulamond, Grandique and Mulgrave.

Leaves Mulgrave on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Grandique, Poulamond, St. Peters Johnston's Harbor, Irish Cove and Grand Narrows.

On Saturday's trip the steamer will lay over Sunday at St. Peters.



THE LOCK MARITIME WIRE FENCE CAN'T SLIP

The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping-strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that unfailingly holds the wires in their correct position.

Our Free Catalogue will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick



The only building material that has not increased in price is

CANADA Portland CEMENT

It makes concrete that you can depend upon for satisfactory results, whether you use it for a silo or a garden walk.

High quality and low price are made possible by efficient organization and manufacturing economies due to a large and growing demand.

See that every bag of cement you buy bears the "Canada" label—it is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

Write for a free copy of the book "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

GEO W. KYTE, B. 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
Whiteside	"	9.09
Basin Road	"	9.17
Evanston	"	9.23
Chapel Road	"	9.29
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
Whiteside	"	4.55
Grand Anse	"	5.09
Sporting Mountain	"	5.23
St Peters	Arrive	5.45

Trains run daily except Sunday.

GEO. E. JOHNSON,
General Manager.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of the Estate of David A. McLeod, lately doing business at Cleveland and Sydney Mines, C. B., Insolvent.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House at Arichat, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1913, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon:

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said David A. McLeod which he had at the date of Assignment herein, in the following lots of land in the County of Richmond, thet is to say:

Lot at River Inhabitants containing 4 acres.
Lot at River Inhabitants containing 2 acres.
Lot at River Inhabitants containing 15 acres.
Lot at River Inhaoitants containing 30 acres.
Lot at Cleveland containing 30 acres.
Lot at Cleveland containing 5 acres.
Lot at Cleveland containing 8½ acres.
Lot at Cleveland containing 150 acres.
Lot at River Inhabitants containing 20 acres.
Lot at Cleveland containing ¼ acre.
Lot at Cleveland containing 44 acres.

The title to said lots is subject to certain mortgages and judgments recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Arichat, as by reference thereto will appear.

Full particulars as to description of lands can be had on application to the undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash at time of sale.

STANAGE BINET,
Official Assignee.

Arichat, August 9, 1913.

We Have the Goods

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, SHADE 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.

EYTRA SPECIAL DISCOUNTS on all Heavy Merchandise.

IT PAYS TO SHOP WITH US.

JOHN LeBRUN

"The Big Store with the LITTLE PRICES."

BUY

At the RICHMOND TRADING CO., Limited,

ST. PETERS, C.B.

Full Lines of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, &c.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Cheapest place in Richmond County for cash purchases.

CHARLES I. CAMERON.
Manager.

New Summer Goods Are Ready----Are You?

—:o:—

"Sovereign" BOOTS AND SHOES

Ready-Made Clothing

25 per cent. Discount.

ANYTHING---EVERYTHING FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

A. D. SAMPSON

Arichat and Petit de Grat.

Subscribe for this paper and recommend it to your friends. If you owe for it be good enough to pay.