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VOL XVII ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, DECEMBER 6, 1913 NO 14

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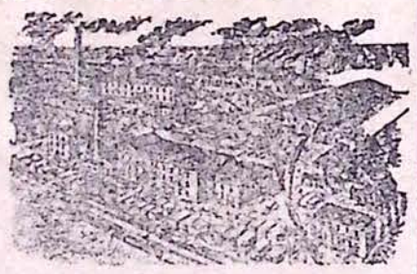
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THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD

Published Every Friday. Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.

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RATES MODERATE.

BERTRAM BOURINOT,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

ARICHAT, N.S., Dec. 6, 1913

PETITION TO USE THE GOVERNMENT WHARF.

Our comments upon the public wharf in our last number awakened a great interest in the subject and action to put our suggestions into effect was at once taken. A petition setting forth the desirability of the steamer Magdalen making the government wharf a dockage for the landing of passengers, freight and mails was put in circulation on Wednesday and up to the hour of going to press it has been signed by all the leading merchants, professional men and many men occupying various positions in the town. The people residing east and west of the town signed not only in large numbers but with so hearty a spirit as to leave no doubt as to where they stood in the matter. The public wharf was built not only for the convenience of subsidized steamers and other craft but for the general public, and it has been nothing short of disgraceful that it has not been used except by the C. S. Swansea Trader, whose captain knows a thing or two as to the most suitable wharf for docking his steamer.

The wharf cost $17,000 and was built in a substantial manner. It is the intention of the Conservatives, we understand, to expend some money on it next spring for the purpose of extending it into deeper water for larger steamers than those now calling here and also adding an ell to the eastern side, thus giving it a T shape.

AN ANTI-BRITISH SNARL.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet written by Delos R. Baker, Columbus, Ohio, in reply to magazine articles by Sir Gilbert Parker and others in favor of an Anglo-American Union for offensive, defensive and peace purposes. We don't know why the author should have sent his pamphlet to us. We do not feel complimented by his courtesy. The truculent prejudice of this ill-informed American writer against England and everything English is shown early in his pamphlet.

"Why were these articles written?" he asks. "Are they the skirmish line of a projected assault in connection with British imperial federation, upon the continental independence of the United States? Are they written and published as feelers to test the sentiment of our people towards an English alliance, to find out how many of our citizens are American patriots, and how many are British Tories? The answer to this question, the coming months of the year 1914 may be expected to reveal. No doubt we have many Tories among us, in Church and State, in Press and College, in Bank and Clearing House; but the great multitude of us, ten to one, are North Americans, and seek for our country no other alliance than with Jehovah, God to our Fathers."

The rest of the pamphlet is of the same sorehead snarliness. We venture to prophesy that, notwithstanding the ravings of such fellows as this pamphleteer, Great Britain and the United States will draw closer together, and be found fighting side by side whenever the time comes for defending Anglo-Saxon civilization in Europe or America against a formidable enemy.

DISTRICT CORRESPONDENCE

WEST BAY NOTES.

Miss Catherine Leonard has been engaged as teacher at Big Brook. We were alarmed at one time that she was to be hundreds of miles away from us, but "Henry" has induced her to keep as close to West Bay as is possible.

Winter hath returned in a mild form, having announced its presence by favoring us with a few snow flurries and continuous nightly frost having formed a good sheet of ice on the old mill pond and some on the harbor.

When a municipal or other election has taken place and the opposing candidates have won and lost, it would be well for us to let the result R. I. P., for adding postmortems is very much out of order, as unto the victor belongs the spoils, and the defeated should not forget that one thing still more beautiful than victory is defeat, admitting that victory should be won fairly and squarely, and defeat accepted like a man should take it.

PETIT DE GRAT NEWS.

The windy weather of the last few weeks, together with the dogfish on the grounds, has been quite a drawback to our fishermen. We hope that the month of December will prove more remunerative to the hardy toilers of the briny deep. The schr. Active, Young, and the S. S. Argus, of St. Peters, are an addition to the fleet fishing out of this port.

The schr. J. B. M., Landry, sailed for Port Hastings on Sunday to return with coal.

Walter and Albert Samson, Joseph and Bennie David returned home from Hawkesbury on Saturday. They had been employed there by the North Atlantic Fisheries, Limited.

The dredge Cadego No. 1 arrived on Thursday in tow of the tug Sir Henry Harness from Hawkesbury via Arichat. She will dredge from the main channel into the cove leading to the wharves of Councillor Martell and E. L. Comeau. Capt. Wells, of White Head, relieves Capt. Cann, who was forced to leave the dredge in Hawkesbury owing to illness. Hyacinth Samson is inspector of dredging for the government.

Ernest Loggie, manager of A. & R. Loggie's branch at Mulgrave, came down in the government's large motor boat on Thursday and returned home on Friday evening with the quantity of fish on hand.

Hugh Clannon, for the past month engaged at carpenter work at Louisdale, returned home on Saturday.

F. L. Fultz, a foreman erector on the staff of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Halifax; arrived here on Wednesday to change the lights on Green Island. During his stay Mr. Fultz was the guest of W. A. Duann.

Patrick Webb, of Harbor au Bouche, was married to Miss Maria Duann at St. Joseph's R. Catholic church here on the 24th ult. The bridal party left the same day for their future home at Harbor au Bouche.

Mr. McDuff, representing an American concern doing business in Sydney, arrived here on Tuesday to prepare for shipment fish purchased from J. H. Balcom and R. Martell.

James Marchand has had slight repairs made to his house. The work was in charge of Willie H. Samson.

Sylvester W. Boudreau left on Saturday to work at the N. A. Fisheries plant, Hawkesbury.

The tug Sir Henry Harness sailed on Sunday morning for Louisburg to replete her bunkers and returned on Monday with coal for the dredge. Jeffrey Marchand is employed on her as deck hand and pilot.

OBSERVER.

BLACK RIVER NOTES.

Some wintry looking days this week and the farmers were obliged to quit plowing as a result.

Dave Dunphy is spending a few days on Isle Madame this week.

We were delighted to meet our young friend, Alex McDonald, who has been in the "Great West" the past two years and who is now at home visiting his mother in Grand Ance. Mr. Mac likes the West and judging from his robust looking appearance the gods have been kind to him while absent. We wish him a pleasant stay at home.

Miss Mary B. Ross, the popular teacher at Kempt Road, spent Sunday at home in St. George's Channel.

Mrs. John A. Smith, who has been unwell for some time, is improving, we are happy to state.

A large sawing plant is in course of erection at Black River. James H. McDonald, West Bay, is the promoter. He has also purchased several timber limits and is putting a large gang of men in the woods shortly. The venture will, we hope, prove remunerative.

Some much needed road and bridge repairs is now being done. "Better late than never."

GILBERT.

The RECORD has been asked to voice its opinions concerning liquor conditions here. We prefer that the temperance advocates undertake this.

Canso Notes.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult., the Masons held an "At Home" in Hesperus Hall. It was a most enjoyable affair and those who had the good fortune to be present were well and pleasingly entertained. The programme, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations, was much appreciated, and those taking part kindly responded to the encores which their efforts called forth. Refreshments were provided. The hosts of the evening were untiring in their efforts to please and interest those present. The arrangements were most complete and those having the matter in charge are to be congratulated on its success. The Lodge members have for some years thus called their friends together and the affair has become the social event of the season.

The Boston schr. Harmony, which was dismasted off Sable Island some weeks ago and pluckily brought to safe anchorage in our harbor after a fight with the elements, was released under bonds and was towed a few days ago by the tugboat Scotsman to Lunenburg, where she will be repaired by her owners. She was held here at the instance of the crew, when the captain offered them $50.00 each as a salvage instead of $75.00 which he promised them under stress on the high seas. The crew, after waiting around for some weeks, were forwarded to Boston by the American Consul. The case will be settled in the Supreme Court.

The days of chivalry are past among those going on the sea as well as land. The old idea of sticking to the ship, overcome all difficulties, bring her safely to port and perform one's duty faithfully, is not considered a sufficient emolument nowadays.

On Monday morning the first bounty cheques arrived, and veterans were in evidence and could be met in all directions, the postoffice and Bank of Monteeal being the chief points of rendesvouz, however, and there were some who visited those institutions the last week who had but seldom called. It is to be hoped that a portion of the proceeds were left behind for nest eggs or for the proverbial "rainy days."

A fancy sale and tea was held in Hesperus hall on Thursday under the auspices of the ladies of the Baptist congregation. The occasion is one of yearly occurrence and is looked forward to with some expectancy, some expecting a social evening with old and new acquaintances and to others an opportunity to procure dainty and useful articles for Christmas remembrances or home decorations.

All those who suffer from Eye Strain are advised to meet an Optometrist who will test eyes and fit glasses at Mrs. Cutler's Hotel, Arichat, on Saturday, December 6th, and Monday, Dec. 8th. Representing "The Wallace Optical Parlors," Halifax, N.S. As his time is limited, patients from D'Escousse, Petit de Grat, Grand Etang and West Arichat will please come to Arichat.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1912. "A" No. 4584

In the County Court

For District No. 5.

BETWEEN:—

CHARLES W. IVES, Plaintiff,

—AND—

MARIE A. LANDRY, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Arichat in the said County of Richmond, on

Tuesday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1913,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the above named defendant at the time of the registry of the Judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to and upon the following three lots of land, situate, lying and being at D'Escousse, in the County of Richmond, and described as follows, viz:—

FIRST LOT:— Beginning on the Northern side of the Main Road leading from D'Escousse to Poulamond at the Eastern line of lands now or formerly occupied by Captain Vital Petipas; thence running Northwardly along the said Vital Petipas' East line, six chains; thence Eastwardly three-fourths of one chain; thence Southerly six chains to the Northern side of the Main Road aforesaid; thence along the Northern side of said road Westwardly three-fourths of one chain, to the place of beginning.

SECOND LOT:— Bounded on the West by the road leading to Arichat; on the North by the lands of Felix Landry; on the East by the lands of Alexander E. Morrison, and on the South by the lands now or formerly of Andrew Landry and Felix Landry, the above described two lots being the same lots conveyed to the said Marie E. Landry by Andrew Landry by deed dated the twenty sixth day of December, A. D. 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Richmond, at Arichat, in Book "G 1," Page 28.

THIRD LOT:—All that lot or parcel of land extending from the Main Road leading through D'Escousse to the shore. Bounded on the East by lands of Amie Langlois and lands now or formerly of the said Marie A. Landry and on the West by the road leading from the Main Road to the shore, being the same lot conveyed to the said Marie A. Landry by the heirs of the late Vital Petipas by deed dated the third day of August, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Arichat, in the said County of Richmond, in Book "I, 1," Page 313, together with all and singular the houses, buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

The same having been levied upon under an execution issued on a Judgment herein by the plaintiff against the defendant and duly recorded at Arichat, in the County of Richmond, in the registration district wherein the lands are situated, for more than one year.

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

Sheriff's Office, Arichat, N. S., November 26, 1913.

JAMES D. POWER,
High Sheriff in and for the County of Richmond.

E. M. MACDONALD, K. C.,
Pictou, N. S.,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.



PLOTS THAT FAILED

He saw Clarence Neville stop abruptly, and turn white as death as he gazed at a handsome victoria among the crush of carriages which he had to permit to pass before he could reach the other pavement.

Following the direction of his gaze, the actor saw that the vehicle contained a beautiful, fair-haired young girl. It needed but that one rapid glance to disclose her identity to him. From her marked resemblance to his actress wife, Clorinda, he knew that she must be Barbara Haven, the girl who had been so adroitly separated by law from the young husband who idolized her so madly, and whom the treacherous cousin who had planned such a desperate scheme and had carried it through to a successful finish was soon to win.

The actor thanked his stars that he was on the ground to see what would occur, thinking it might mean more money in his pocket.

Clarence Neville had stopped short, his handsome face pale as marble, gazing straight into the approaching vehicle.

It was the first time that he had beheld her since the night he had saved her life at the opera house fire, though she knew not of his heroic deed or his presence there.

A longing, strong as the life that pulsed in his veins, seemed to urge him to try to attract her attention toward himself.

"If I could but speak only one word to her"—he breathed, hoarsely—"only one word. I would go on with the desolate life ahead of me with less bitter heart pangs.

"Bab loved me once; she will not refuse me one little word, even though she is soon to marry Rupert Downing. God pity me; I must speak to her, here and now!"

CHAPTER LVIII.

As the carriage containing Bab drew up abreast of him, Clarence Neville sprang forward with a thrilling cry. But, alas! how true are the words of the old proverb: "Man proposes, but God disposes."

At that instant a hoarse cry from a dozen throats drowned his voice. Ere any one could take a leap forward to prevent the catastrophe, a fractious horse in the midst of the crowd of vehicles suddenly reared forward, then backward, crushing heavily into the victoria containing the beautiful, golden-haired young girl.

In an instant a veritable pandemonium reigned, and in the midst of it a young man, fighting his way through the crowd like a demon, gained the spot where the ruins of the vehicle lay, in the midst of which was the slender form of the young girl.

The man was Clarence Neville. No one else would have dared brave death from the heels of the terrified horses that had been attached to the carriage.

Whether Barbara was dead or dying Clarence knew not as he caught her unconscious form up in his strong arms and bore her through the struggling crowd to the pavement.

At that moment he caught sight of the face of the "doctor," whom he had but just left in India's home.

"Attend to this lady, quickly, doctor, for the love of Heaven!" he cried. "Tell me quickly, is she—is she alive—or—or—"

He could not utter the last terrible word. It seemed to stick in his throat and choke him.

In an instant every eye in the throng was directed toward the man whom he indicated, and who seemed to be doing his utmost to break through the crowd and get away.

[illegible] tall man who stood on the [illegible] the gathering, looking interestedly on. His keen eyes swept over the "doctor" casually, then an exclamation of intense surprise broke from his lips, and he muttered, slowly:

"The fellow is in disguise. There is something evidently suspicious here. And as to being a doctor, as this young man has called him, to my certain knowledge he is nothing of the kind; at least he is not a Boston physician. I will investigate him as a suspicious person."

The gentleman was one of Boston's noted detectives, and, stepping forward, he laid a heavy hand on the "doctor's" shoulder.

"This is the first time that I ever saw a doctor flee from an emergency call like this, my friend," he said. "Why are you trying to get away? Don't you see the lady is either dead or dying—at least, in a very bad way. See what you can do for her, as you seem to be the only physician in the crowd. That is my advice."

"Keep your advice to yourself," retorted the other, angrily. "Every man is supposed to know his own affairs best. I must catch a train; a dying patient is awaiting me elsewhere."

"And a dying one awaiting your immediate attention here," responded the other, sternly; adding, "I have advised you courteously to come and attend to her. Now I put my request in the shape of a demand. Refuse at your peril, sir."

The other's teeth rattled, and his eyes almost bulged from their sockets in terror, a fact which did not escape the keen gaze of the detective, who added, slowly, and in a significant whisper, in the other's ear: "It is my opinion—privately expressed—that you are no more of a doctor than I am, my friend."

With a terrible imprecation on his lips the "doctor" attempted to wrench himself free from the other's hold, but the steel-like grip of the detective closed down upon him the more firmly.

"Will you attend the lady?" he asked, sharply.

"I don't know what to do for her, curse you!" returned the other. "You were right, I'm no doctor. The young fellow over there, as did you yourself, simply took me for one. I'm not responsible for that, am I?"

"What about the patient who was awaiting you?" queried the detective, grimly.

"I was merely carrying out your impression," replied the man, trying to laugh lightly.

Meanwhile, Clarence Neville was calling on the "doctor" in the greatest of agony to come to the young girl at once, as each instant might be her last, for her heart beat faintly.

Another physician—this one a well-known Boston doctor, who was passing, and attracted by the crowd, had stopped—instantly proffered his services.

Thus the attention of the crowd was instantly directed away from the former "doctor," or they would have seen that he was quietly marched away by the heavy-set man, whose grip had never left the other's shoulder. Nor did they hear the detective remark:

"We will investigate as to who and what you are at police headquarters, my friend. Raise a fuss or come along quietly, just as you choose."

The next instant the two men were lost to sight around the nearest corner.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bowdon, who had recognized Barbara at once as being the daughter of his very old friend, Earl Haven, was doing everything that was in his power for the girl, who had by his direction been carried into the nearest drug store.

"I assure you the young lady has sustained no injury whatever, save a severe fright, which caused her to faint," he declared, smiling into the young man's anxious, perturbed face. "An hour from now she will be as good as new, I promise you. My brougham is close at hand," he added, "and I offer my services to convey her home. It would be much better, and cause her less of a shock to return to consciousness amid familiar home surroundings, than in the midst of this curious, gaping throng, Mr. Neville."

"You know me?" exclaimed Clarence, wonderingly.

"I think I ought to," laughed the old doctor, "for it was upon my face your eyes first rested when you made your advent into this pleasant world."

Clarence shook hands with the doctor with much agitation.

"From the edge of the immense crowd I saw your heroic rescue of this young girl," continued Dr. Bowdon, "and I say: Bravo! my lad, it was bravely done. But for your timely rescue this fair young lady would have been killed outright; she has you to thank for her life."

In the excitement of the moment Clarence quite forgot to pledge the doctor to secrecy in the matter.

He saw the doctor lift Bab's slender form in his rugged arms, and he followed to the coach door, seeing her safely deposited therein, his lips trembling with the intense emotion which was almost mastering him, realizing as he did that, though he loved her better than his own life, he had not the right to kiss her pale lips nor touch one of the little white hands, though one of them had, for one brief hour, borne his wedding ring.

That episode seemed almost more like a dream now than a reality.

As the coach rolled away, Clarence Neville turned back among the throng, which was quickly dispersing, now that there was nothing more to be seen, and at that moment he discovered that he had lost his watch; it had been wrenched from the chain. His grief over this episode was great, for it was the timepiece that his father had presented to him on the day he became of age; his monogram was on the cover, with the date it had been given. An inside case contained the portrait of his father and mother, and because of this he prized the timepiece beyond rubies.

His first step was to hurry to the police station, in the vicinity of which he had met with his loss, to acquaint them of the fact, and his willingness to pay a large sum for its recovery.

Arriving there a few minutes in advance of him, dear reader, we learn that the "doctor," whom the detective had just brought in, had asked permission that certain people might be made acquainted with his plight, and both telephone for to come to his assistance quickly.

This request was granted, and the sergeant was no little surprised to hear him call for two well-known society people—Mr. Rupert Downing and Mrs. India Neville—also Clorinda, a favorite variety actress, demanding imperatively that they should come to him at once.

He would make no statement when a jimmy and three gold watches were found in his possession, together with a bunch of skeleton keys.

"The friends whom I have sent for will answer you," he declared, doggedly. "Until then, I propose to remain silent."

At the self-same moment when Rupert Downing received the telephone message that a friend at the police station, who was in trouble, required his presence there, he was raging like a tiger over a letter he had just received from the Princess Eulalie, declining his offer of marriage with thanks.

"And to think that I threw Bab Haven, the heiress, over, for her," he groaned. "That Spanish girl was only making a fool of me in leading me on. By George! the next best move is to make up with Bab, and marry her at once. Delays are dangerous."

CHAPTER LIX.

"Yes," reiterated Rupert Downing, "I might have known that the beautiful Spanish princess, the peerless Eulalie, was leading me on to break with the girl to whom I was soon to be married in order to [illegible] the chance of refusing [illegible] one could see that from the cutting sarcasm of her brief note. She need not have added injury to insult, however, by concluding with the sentence: 'Do not make any attempt to see me; should you do so, I will promptly invoke the aid of the police against you!'"

Tearing the note into a thousand shreds, he cast them from him, muttering:

"It will not be so easy to win Barbara Haven's consent a second time; for she dislikes me so intensely as it is. India must help me in my dilemma. I can do nothing without her aid. Her relations with Bab and her father are a little strained on account of her recent sensational marriage with the feeble old banker, but for all that, she can regain the old, hypnotic influence over Bab, if she chooses."

Drawing a sheet of paper toward him, he took the time, ere he answered his friend's urgent call at the police station, to write and send the following note to India by special messenger:

My Dear Mrs. Neville.—Some few days ago you expressed amazing surprise at the abrupt termination of my betrothal to Barbara, brought about by himself, declaring it seemed to you little short of the act of a madman, considering all the trouble you and I had undergone to bring it about.

"Your surmise is quite correct, it was a madman's act, and now I'm regretting it heart and soul.

"It does not matter why I did it—all that will interest you is, that I must, at any cost, establish myself upon the same footing with Bab; that is, a new engagement must be entered into. She must become my wife. I am desperately in need of her fortune—I must have it.

"You must aid me in bringing it about, and pave the way for me to call upon Bab, and talk the situation over with her. I know you will not refuse, India—you dare not, for you realize that would be bringing down the sword which hangs suspended by but a single thread upon your pretty head.

"Moreover, I wish to ask a loan of you, of not less than a hundred thousand dollars in cash, which you must send me to-day.

"Refuse, and the next edition of every paper in Boston will contain the following: 'An adventuress brought to justice,' as a caption.

"The column which will follow will be the story of the life of the beautiful French girl who figures as the widow of the late millionaire banker, Mr. Neville. It will contain the full account of the life you have led from childhood to womanhood—luring the dupes around the gaming tables in Paris, where I first met you; of how you wedded an old nobleman for his fortune; and how he died mysteriously less than a fortnight after. Again and again you wedded aged men of fortune, until at last all Paris was aroused by the feeling against you, whom they called the most beautiful as well as the most dangerous fiend in all Paris, the wickedest city on earth, where crime peeps forth with the setting of the sun, and stalks boldly abroad under the dim flickering light of the stars.

"Your wealth came easily and went as easily. You lived like a queen—nay, a goddess—while it lasted.

"Your last matrimonial adventure did not turn out so luckily; you married a young man this time, supposing he was possessed of a fortune. When you found he was but a poor poet, you tried to dispose of him in the same way, and it is your belief that you succeeded, though you shook the dust of France from your pretty feet ere you could know.

"Let me inform you, clever India, that your last attempt was a failure; your victim lived, and invoked the aid of the French police to trace you. It may interest you to know that he is on this side of the Atlantic, and, furthermore, still suffering from the injuries you inflicted upon him. He was in New York Hospital at the same time Clarence Neville was there, and, in fact, occupied the very next cot to him. I have learned—and while there they became the great est friends.

"His presence will prevent your obtaining possession of the Neville millions, as the deceased banker's wife, for you are not his lawfully wedded wife; you are the wife of the young Frenchman who is hunting you down.

"I saw him only yesterday on the street, and remembering having seen me in Paris, he was only too glad to renew the acquaintance. He told me of his troubles—what had brought him to America—and asked me if I had ever come across you on this side, ending by saying, if he could not trace you by the time the next steamer sailed, he would remain over, and put his case into the hands of the Boston police.

"My advice to you is not to appear in public on any account; secure that money for me, and Barbara's promise that she will marry me, and I will be as silent as the grave concerning your affairs.

"You can wed Clarence Neville (if he can be induced to have you), and sail for Australia at once. Your French husband will have a nice time looking for you all over the world, especially with no money in his pocket.

"Awaiting the money from you, and Bab's promise to marry me, gained through your influence over her, I remain, yours very truly,

"Rupert Downing."

India was deep in her preparation for her coming wedding with Clarence Neville on the morrow, when this letter was handed her. She recognized Downing's hand-writing at once, and her arched brows lowered into an ugly frown.

"Now, what can he have to say to me?" she muttered, flinging herself down into a spacious velvet armchair, and tearing open the envelope in annoyance.

As she read on and on, her beautiful face grew ashy pale, her hands trembled like aspen leaves, and her eyes nearly bulged from their sockets.

(To be Continued.)

PEPPER RECIPES.

They're Coming More Into Use Every Year Now.

It would seem at first glance to some readers that "peppers are peppers," but they are not any more than "an egg is an egg."

The housekeeper is unusual these days who is found without one or more varieties in her refrigerator. The sweet green pepper has become almost a fad, and the fresh red sweet pepper should be just as universally used, but it is not.

Stuffed Baked Peppers.—Eight red of green sweet peppers, 1 cup of tomato pulp, 1-2 cup of white bread crumbs, 1 cup of meat stock, 2 tablespoons of flour, the same of butter, 1 tablespoon of onion juice, salt and paprika.

Cut the top from the peppers and remove the seeds and coarse veins. Cover with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes. Stand them in a well greased baking pan and fill with a mixture made from materials given. Rub butter and flour together and add to the hot stock, cook until it thickens, then add the remaining ingredients and stuff with peppers. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven 1-2 half.

Chicken Stuffing.—Prepare the filling for the peppers as given in the above recipe, substituting the chicken in place of the tomato, or any other cold meat may be used, and 1 tablespoon chopped parsley.

Pimento Salad.—French dressing; pimentos, Philadelphia cream cheese; 1-2 cup of chopped nuts, cream, lettuce. Wash pimentos and dry on a towel or use fresh red or green ones. Fill with the cheese, which has been slightly salted and has in it the finely chopped nuts and just enough cream to blend all together. Put the filled pimentos on ice and let get very cold. Just before serving slice with a very sharp knife and place carefully on lettuce. Season all with French dressing. Serve with ribbon or brown bread and sandwiches. When used with red peppers, pistachio nuts make a good contrast.

LONDON'S QUEER MARKET.

All Its Wares Are Strewn Upon the Cobbled Pavements.

There are many queer markets scattered over the face of the globe, but London, among its many other unique features, is the proud possessor of what is perhaps the strangest and most extraordinary of them all.

At the Caledonia market, Islington, whence the great metropolis draws a large proportion of its meat supply, the cobbled pavements, with their countless rows of white-fenced pens, are usually given up to the display of fat stock, but Fridays "a change comes o'er the spirit of the dream." The cobbled pavements are there, the white pens still break up the wide expanse, but no cattle or sheep are to be seen.

On that day the great market is given over to a throng of miscellaneous traders, whose wares provide the most amazing contrasts imaginable. There is nothing in the whole gamut of human devices and needs which one may not come across displayed in some odd collection set forth on the cobblestones. The traders use few counters or stalls. Each of them, whether he has a stock worth three or four hundred pounds or a few rusty old bolts and spindles which one might reasonably expect to purchase for a shilling or two, dumps his wares on the pavement of the markets, each taking its regular turn and place during the day and then packing up and vanishing. The market was opened by Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, about sixty years ago.—Wide World Magazine.

THE LAZY DAY.

Well, this has been a splendid and a very perfect day;
I took my work and worries and I threw them all away—
I took the work I ought to do and looked it in the eye
And said: "You get a holiday, old task of mine, good-by.
I hope you have a pleasant time wherever you may roam,
Now, don't get lost, but [illegible] the same you needn't hurry home."

My work stood begging at my side, my elbow Duty nudged,
But with a stern and haughty heart I never even budged.
I stretched myself upon my back within the hammock here
And swung and swung and let my soul get bubbling full of cheer
My work went galley-west, I guess—I know it isn't done—
But, friend, to have a Lazy Day is certainly some fun.

And all the things I worry for and often the pesky things!
I gave them all to understand they might as well take wings.
I'd worried over them in a most faithful earnest way,
But worry hasn't any place in any lazy day.
Some little worries fretted up and sighed, "What can you do?"
I blew them all to smithereens with one intense "Pooh! Pooh!"

So here I am, with work undone, unworries, too,
And still the grass is nice and green, the skies is nice and blue,
The world is rolling right along, no doubt the stars will gleam—
I guess I'll linger here a while and muse and doze and dream,
My friend, when Work is fighting you and Worry wants to stay
Just throw the whole thing to one side and have a Lazy Day.

—WILBUR D. NESBIT.

CREPE.

It is modish.
How it varies.
There's silk crepe.
There's cotton crepe.
And there are other crepes.

Some of the cotton crepes are exquisite.

Most of the silk crepes are altogether lovely.

New figured ones for dresses, blouses and linings are $4 a yard.

The new ones are nearly all in the rich and exquisite Persian effect.

Real mourning crepe in white and colors is not such a rage as was expected.

GIRLS WHO "DISAPPEAR."

(Buffalo Courier)

The Indianapolis News says that the record of girls "disappeared" in that city shows an average of twelve a month—chiefly girls from twelve to seventeen years of age. Probably the same thing is going on in other cities. It is a startling revelation.

The Housekeeper

To whiten the hands put a few drops of lemon juice into the white of an egg. If lemons are not at hand, a little alum water will answer; rub this mixture on the hands at night, letting it dry on.

A soft piece of linen dipped in milk and bound around a rheumatic joint will often cure a most obstinate case of rheumatism. The linen should be covered with a piece of oiled silk, and dipped again in the milk when dry.

In baking biscuits have the oven quite hot at first, but lower the temperature just a little before the biscuits are ready to take out. This will aid materially in making the biscuits light.

When washing handkerchiefs, add a few slices of lemon to the boiling water, and they will come forth nice and white.

MUST RAISE MORE CATTLE.

(Montreal Telegraph)

It is useless to look with regret on the passing of the great cattle ranges of the West. Under modern conditions they are a most wasteful way of utilizing land. What we have to do is to encourage the small farmer to devote more attention to cattle raising. That he can raise far more cattle to the acre than the ranchers, and with less risk of loss through disease and accident, is indisputable. This problem is one of the most serious before both Canada and the United States, and it is to be hoped our Government will give it the serious attention it deserves. There is no need whatever for beef to become prohibitive in price.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STILL LARGER GUNS.

New British Vessel to Have 15-inch Weapons.

When the report upon the new Japanese 14-inch guns was received, British experts concluded that a limit to the size of modern artillery had been reached. But the limit in this direction is by no means in sight, for the battleship that will constitute a naval record—H. M. C. Warspite—will mount 15-inch guns.

These great weapons will be the largest and most powerful guns in the world, no other nation, with the exception of Japan, having artillery with a greater calibre than 13.5 inches. Even Germany, after all her expenditure, cannot boast of guns of such immense size.

These monster pieces have a range of twenty miles, throwing a projectile 1,800 pounds; but their armor-piercing power is limited to about one-quarter that distance against 12-inch protection plates.

An interesting fact in connection with this shell is that the fuse is safe-guarded by a pin tested to stand a breaking blow equivalent to thirty tons, so that in the event of the projectile being accidentally dropped, which sometimes happens, there is little chance of it exploding.

The earlier Dreadnoughts are armed with a 12-inch weapon, throwing a shell 850 pounds in weight. The Orion, however, and her sister ships are armed with 13.5-inch guns, while the weight of their projectile is 1,400 pounds—400 pounds lighter than the Warspite's.

The only limit that can be set upon the size of modern artillery is that of human endurance, and, as is well known, the concussion of the modern 13.5 inch guns is so terrible that gunnery experts are confident that if modern gun-making continues to progress at the present rate the guns will become as deadly to those who man them as to those against whom they are directed.

At the present time the vibrations caused by the explosion of a 12-inch gun are sufficient to shatter windows at a distance of four or five hundred yards, and when gunnery practice is arranged at big firing stations, such as Southsea Castle, the fact is advertised to the townspeople, who throw up all windows, though it be in the depth of winter, while the business folk take all precautionary measures against the effects of the concussion by padding their plate glass windows.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills

The Song of the Crickets.

When the sun has sunk, a crimson ember,
In the west behind the lines of fir,
Through the purple twilights of September
You may hear the crickets chirr, chirr, chirr,
And when the stars maintain their midnight marches,
Hosts irradiant, sphere on wheeling sphere,
Blithesomely down all the shadowy arches
Sound these little brothers of good cheer.
They shall be our solace and our guerdon
When the days grow brief and nights are long,
Through the winter stills their tuneful burden—
Sets a seal upon the lips of song.

—Clinton Scollard, in New York Sun.

MURDERED

Put right out of business, a whole family of corns by Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. No pain or sore if "Putnam's" is used. Refuse substitutes, 25c per bottle at all dealers.

LIKES FEMININE FASHIONS.

(Ottawa Journal)

A good many people seem to be concerned about the dress of women these days. They profess to think it too gay, or too scanty, or too tight, or something. Well, there is a good case to argue that women's dress has never been more graceful or attractive or artistic than it is now. Fashion at present follows the natural lines of the figure to a greater degree than in any previous time since the Greek era, and our idea is that the natural lines of the human figure are the best guide women's dress can have. Maybe the skirts are a bit circumscribed for a hundred yard dash, and for practical purposes a bit of improvement could take place in the way of margin.

STUDY THE BOY.

(Belleville Ontario)

Many a boy has a deep seated desire as to what he would be when he grows up, but it is not always that he gets any great sympathy for his dreams or any particular help towards preparation for this chosen work. It wouldn't be a bad idea if every father and mother should get personally acquainted with their sons and see to it that they are helped to follow their "bent," if that bent happens to be an honorable one.

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

(Detroit Free Press)

A French dressmaker says that the trouser for women is inevitable. But let us have hope. Perhaps they'll stop before they get to wearing men's swimming suits.

ZAM-BUK

MRS. A. SAICH, of Cannington Manor, Sask., Writes:—"My brother suffered severely from eczema. The sores were very extensive, and burned like coals into his flesh. Zam-Buk took out all the fire, and quickly gave him ease. Within three weeks of commencing with Zam-Buk treatment, every sore had been cured."

This is but one of the many letters we are constantly receiving from people who have proved the healing powers of Zam-Buk. For eczema, piles, sores, burns, cuts and all skin troubles there is nothing like this wonderful balm. No skin disease should be considered incurable until Zam-Buk has been tried.

All Druggists, 50c. per Box. Refuse Substitutes.

ECZEMA

Caracul Sheep for the States.

In spite of the depressing news that furs are yearly becoming rarer and, therefore, more expensive, women who are content to have their winter wraps made of the unpretentious caracul may look forward hopefully to the time when their caracul garments will be grown on this continent.

Dr. C. C. Young has just returned from Bokhara, Central Asia, and has brought with him a herd of nineteen full blooded caracul sheep for breeding purposes. It is learned that he will put ten of these animals on his ranch at Belen, Texas, and nine on his ranch at Roswell, N. M. Caracul sheep produce a fine, valuable fur instead of wool, even when crossed with certain grades of sheep, according to Dr. Young, who also says that the climate and grasses of his district in Mexico are suitable for the raising of caraculs. He had a number of them here for a time in 1910 and 1911.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

A Solomon-like Decision.

A Rhode Island justice was called upon to determine the ownership of a brood of turkeys. The flock, consisting of fifteen young ones, was mothered by two hens, a white one and a bronze, and had been running for quite a time over two adjoining farms. The owner of the white hen declared that the turkeys were his, while the man who owned the bronze hen asserted just as positively that they belonged to him. The justice was puzzled. At last a witness came forward who swore that he had seen a dog chase the flock; that at the dog's approach the young birds flew up into a tree and the bronze hen took to the woods, but the white hen turned and gave battle to the dog. The justice thereupon decided that the owner of the white hen was also the rightful owner of the brood of young turkeys.—New York Press.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE RELIEF OF NEWARK, A. D. 1644.

Showing How Rupert's Advance Was Made Known to the Garrison By Chas. Coote Grant (Royalist)

Like hungry wolves, athirst for blood, the Roundhead army lay
Outside the walls, where famine soon will leave out few to stay.
A wary and a watchful foe, already has deserted
A messenger whose sash betrays the black Dragoons of Pride.
A curse upon his livery, what tidings does he bring?
Little that bodes much good, I fear, to Newark or the King.

How fare our friends who are not [illegible] to "Fieldings" you belong?
Doth Gideon's arm prevail, or are the Philistines too strong?
Then, piously, the canting knave looked up toward the sky,
As "Obediah-fear-the-Lord" awaits a fit reply.
A prick of spur—the charger bounds through the astonished ring,
While then rings out the exulting cheer, "A Rupert for the King."

'Tis "Lucifer," the voice we know, from angry rebels broke;
Down goes "the Ironside" in front, beneath the sabre stroke,
He flings aside the shattered blade, which served him in his need,
A truer friend be thou to me, my gallant roan steed.
He pats the noble charger's neck; nay, follow all who will,
You'll bear me safely, as you bore the standard at Edgehill.
He flings away the orange badge, as bridle-rein he drew
And waves "the Royal Crimson Sash"—the gates wide open flew.
I guessed aright, exclaimed the knight, the boldest cavalier
That rode with "Rupert of the Rhine" the day of Worcestermere.
Ha! Will, still in the old disguise, what glorious news you bring.
God! How I long to strike to-day a blow for Crown and King.

Note—"A Rupert for the King" was "the war-cry" of the Royal Horse, commanded by the Prince.

Note.—The Roundheads wore an orange sash, the Royalists a crimson one. The royal standard was re-taken at Edgehill by a few cavaliers, who boldly rode into the Puritan ranks, disguised, the scarfs taken from dead Roundheads. "Obediah fear-the-Lord," a name not uncommon in Puritan circles.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Afternoon Frock That'll Wear.

Black charmeuse is still a modish fabric. It was used for an afternoon frock which shows the season's favored high draped girdle, tulle draped bodice, and flounced skirt of varied treatment. Couturieres now insist that a gown must allow for body expression. One noted designer develops such a model by using white chiffon, trimming it with milk tail banding and black satin. This wrap, of rose velvet, attains distinction by a master's hand, which drapes the lovely fabric in two distinct ways and uses white fox, the kindest of foils for a velvety skin, for the generous collar.

One Georgia girl is making good money selling tomato worms to fishermen for bait.



DAIRY PROGRESS

Bulletin on Canada's Advance Ready For Public.

Conditions affecting the marketing of the dairy industry in Canada have undergone rapid changes during recent years. In the past it has been the custom to estimate the growth of the industry on the export trade. This, however, has become an entirely unreliable guide, because Canada no longer has butter to spare, but, on the other hand, finds it necessary to import from other countries. Cheese exports, too, have greatly decreased. These facts were brought to the attention of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the past session of Parliament by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, who showed very clearly that the industry is not losing ground, but is making steady progress. It was brought out that the Canadian people are consuming relatively more milk and milk products than heretofore, and that an increasing quantity of milk, casein, and other products

During the course of Mr. Rudick's evidence he gave out a great deal of interesting information concerning the tendency of the industry. This has now been printed in a pamphlet of fourteen pages, for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.



THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

DYOLA

The Guaranteed "ONE DYE for All Kinds of Cloth.

Clean, Simple, No Chance of Mistakes. TRY IT! Send for Free Color Card and Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal

TO ATTAIN OLD AGE.

Here Are the Rules the Japs Find the Best.

Do you want to live 100 years? Then get married.

At least, that is the advice for a long life given to the Japanese in the Tokio newspaper Jiji Shimpo.

There are other rules, too, that must be followed in order to live 100 years, according to Jiji Shimpo, but being married is the most important of all of them. Most of the rules are based on common sense principles that are being followed without question in America.

Here are a few of the rules that, if followed, will make you live 100 years:

Get married. If you are a bachelor, get married at once. If you are a widower, get married as soon as you can. (As it is a disgrace to be an old maid in Japan, it is not necessary to counsel the women concerning matrimony).

Sleep for seven hours in a dark room with the windows open wide.

Get to sleep as early in the evening as possible. Rise early, too.

Bathe frequently. One or two baths each day is none too many. Never neglect to take at least one bath each day.

Spend as much time in the open air as you can, whether eating, sleeping, or resting. Breathe deeply while in the air.

Eat moderately. Drink moderately. Drink no coffee nor alcohol. Do not smoke.

Eat little when the weather is warm. Eat little meat and never more than once each day.

Take frequent periods of rest and devote one whole day each week to rest and to the recuperation of the body.

Do not show anger or sorrow or great joy. Control all emotions and do not let emotions show in the face. Avoid too much working and thinking.

Exercise frequently and wear sensible clothing.

If you are old and have a weak heart, eat the heart of an animal.

FREE



NEW STYLE STEREOSCOPE, with beautifully engraved SILVER ALUMINUM hood, patent spring holder and handle, first quality crystal lenses which bring out every line and color with vivid reality. Also FIFTY of the finest PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS it is possible to obtain of scenes from all over the world. We give the STEREOSCOPE and FIFTY VIEWS FREE for selling $3.00 worth of the loveliest PICTURE POST CARDS, VIEWS, COMICS, FLORAL; also THANKSGIVING, XMAS, VALENTINE and EASTER in their proper season. These cards are of such fine quality and ARTISTIC coloring that you will have no trouble in selling them at 6 for 10c. and winning the GRAND STEREOSCOPE and FIFTY VIEWS and also a lovely pair of GEM SET BEAUTY PINS or a FLASHING ELECTRIC DIAMOND PIN and if you will show your premiums to your friends and get them interested in selling our goods we will send you as an EXTRA PRESENT a MAGNIFICENT WATCH (LADIES' or GENTS' size) stem wind and set. Write to-day and we will send you the cards to sell. Address COBALT GOLD PEN CO. Dept. 131, Toronto, Ont.

The Bonnechon.

Motor bonnets are now called Bonnechons in Paris, and some of them are babyish enough in character to deserve the title. One of these is made of gray voile, mounted on a cap-like frame, and trimmed with bands of lace across and around the crown. At each side is a little bunch of shaded cherries. This bonnechon ties under the left ear, and has neither veil nor other trimming. It hides the hair almost completely, and, after all, that is the principal duty of a motor bonnet.

Given a good shape, this baby bonnet could easily be made at home.

Apropos veils, here is a little hint: When going out in the evening do not tie the veil about your carefully arranged hair. Cover the face with it, and let the ends fall loosely, taking care that a certain amount of length keeps the whole thing in position at the back. This advice, if acted upon, will be found extremely valuable.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Of Course.

"What is it which a cat and no other animal has?" inquired the teacher.

One pupil answered immediately: "Fur!"

"Haw-haw," guffawed another pupil. "Rabbits and moles have fur!"

"I know, teacher!" exclaimed No. 3, "Whiskers!"

"Haw-haw!" this from No. 2 again. "Father has whiskers!"

"My pa ain't."

"Course he hasn't," retorted No. 2. "Haw-haw. Your father's no good. Now, my father"——

"Silence," cried the teacher. "Can't any one tell me what a cat has which no other animal can have?"

A little girl timidly help up her hand.

"Well, Eva?" smiled the teacher encouragingly.

"Kittens," replied Eva.

And the little girl went to the top of the class.

Lucky is the man who can unload his experience at the rate he paid for it.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH 10 CTS

Gives a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

No Turpentine

Easier to Use Better for the Shoes

ISSUE NO. 43, 1913

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FINISHING underwear. Apply, Kingston Hosiery Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.

TINSMITH WANTED — MARRIED man preferred; good wages; steady job. Davison & McInnis, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; UNDER MORTgage,—an improved 100-acre farm with buildings; only $100.00 required down. Apply to M. J. Kent, Box 119, London, Ont.

Are We Losing Sense of Taste?

France says England has lost its sense of taste. Is America also in danger of losing one of the five great senses?

According to the Carnet d'Epicure, a French magazine devoted to foods, English people are forgetting the real taste of food. Instead of enjoying the real tastes of the foods as they should, English people, the magazine says, destroy all taste by covering their food with salt, pepper and condiments. Then all food tastes alike and the real flavor is lost.

In days of savagery seasoning was unknown. Meats were eaten raw or cooked slightly over an open fire. After that roasting came into practice. But it was much later when seasoning was used on food.

All French chefs who are following the dictates of fashion in regard to food are going back, many centuries back, to the days when foods were enjoyed for their individual flavor, and not for the taste of condiments. So if you wish to be in style gastronomically you must follow the dictates of the French chefs: Use few condiments. Use a little salt, but limit it. Use no strong pepper.

Hat Chic.

Turbans lead.

They are queer things.

Brims turn up at the left.

Some brims turn up all around.

Most brims curve out at the upper edge.

Brims are likely to be longer at the left back.

Sailor hats and soft crowns are one of the features.

A square hat shows the brim's largest point flaring to the left.

Moire bows, the new cut and pasted sort, stand on hat of both the small and medium types.

50 ORGANS CHEAP

We have some fifty first-class organs on hand, at prices from $12.50 to $35. These instruments have all been overhauled by our own workmen and are in first-class condition. A few great bargains are: James organ, walnut case, 5 stops, $15. Dominion organ, 8 stops, $20. Bell organ, 9 stops, $25. Send for complete list, giving full description stating what terms you would like. Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont.

The Torture of Forcible Feeding.

Writing about her suffrage experience in England, Zelie Emerson, the American girl who joined the militants, tells about forcible feeding in prison. She says in the October Metropolitan:

The door was opened and the doctors came in with six of the wardresses. This time the feeding cup has been discarded for the tube, and as they could not open my teeth, the nasal tube was used. Two wardresses threw themselves across my legs and the others seized my hands, head and shoulder, and it began. What can one do with such odds against one?

At last it was over and the doctors went out and I was left alone with my thoughts. Never before had I realized the high courage that these women of England possess. Hundreds of them have endured this disgraceful thing, and not one has ever given in. Cannot the Government understand that the more it punishes the women, the more determined a spirit it creates?

Every time the doctors entered my cell to forcibly feed me they offered me some new bribe to give up the hunger strike. But, strength was given to resist them and I remained firm. By this time my nose had become so sore and inflamed that it was impossible to force the tube through it any longer, and the doctors decided to put the tube down my throat. But nature gave me a good strong set of teeth, and as I set them tight it was impossible to get the tube in. So they held my nose and poured in as much of the liquid through one small gap in my teeth as they could, until my mouth was full and I must either open my mouth or swallow the food. Of course, I would not do that, so, although I only opened my teeth to spit out the food, the doctors would slip in the gag, and in spite of by resistance and the pain it caused me, they would turn the gag round and round until my jaws were forced wide apart. Then they would pour in a pint of cold, nauseating liquid and leave me ill and shaken with the struggle and tortured with indigestion, from which all the time I was in prison and many, many weeks afterward I was never free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Lead and the Teeth.

A tendency of the teeth and gums to absorb lead has been observed by Victor Hinze, a German dentist, among the workers in an accumulator factory. The teeth all had much tartar, and that scraped from the teeth of one man affected with anemia and other symptoms of poisoning was found by analysis to contain about one-half of one per cent. of metallic lead. Extracting the seventeen teeth still retained by this man the metallic lead in the crowns was shown to be 0.038 per cent, and 0.033 per cent. in the roots—sufficient to give continuous lead intoxication. The tartar was removed from the teeth of the other workers, and this was followed by marked improvement in the condition of gums and general health.

In the cotton mills of the south, 61 per cent. of the feminine employees are under 21 years of age.

THIBET STUDENTS.

Party of Youths to Study in Great Britain.

The people of Thibet are the least traveled people in the world. For the first time in history a party of Thibetans has left the native county for a visit in England.

The visit received the sanction of the dalai lama. The party consists of six persons—four Thibetan boys, whose ages range from 11 to 17 years, and a Thibetan army officer and his wife. The travelers are attired in their native costumes, but have adopted the English shoes, finding them more comfortable for travel than those of Thibet.

The boys will attend school at Aldershot, England. None of the party has ever traveled before. They always have lived in an altitude of 10,000 feet. It has taken them a month to travel 300 miles across the mountains of Thibet. They saw a railway train for the first time when arriving at Darjeeling. At Marseilles they saw an aeroplane and had their pictures taken.

They have taken with them to England a small, square, red box which contains a portable shrine, images, and cloth blessed by the dalai lama.

FREE



The above illustrations give but a faint idea of the many beautiful of our premium RINGS. The setting is ARTISTIC and done by the best workmen. We will give you a sparkling RADIO GEM RING and also a lovely pair of BEAUTY PINS and a FLASHING ELECTRIC DIAMOND PIN FREE for selling only $3.00 worth of the loveliest PICTURE POST CARDS at 6 for 10c. We have the latest in VIEWS, FLORAL, COMICS, also XMAS, VALENTINE and EASTER in their proper season. These cards are of such fine quality and ARTISTIC coloring that you will have no trouble in selling them and winning your premiums, and if you will agree to get some of your friends interested in selling our goods we will send you as an EXTRA PRESENT a MAGNIFICENT WATCH (LADIES' or GENTS' size, stem wind and set. Write to-day and we will send you the cards to sell. Address COBALT GOLD PEN CO. Dept 21, Toronto, Ont.

Bogus Gems.

It is always wise when buying a white topaz to purchase it from a reliable dealer, inasmuch as rock crystal and even lead glass are often sold under that name.

Colorless beryl yields a very brilliant and diamond-like stone when properly cut. Indeed, many gems and even phenacite and rock crystal often passed in former days as diamonds, even under the scrutiny of experts, specific gravity being unknown until comparatively recent years.

No imitation of the diamond, however, is so brilliant as a skilfully cut piece of the kind of lead glass known in the trade as "paste." The play of color in these counterfeits is often very beautiful; no luster, this term being applied to the light reflected from the top surface of a gem. The flashes of light the interior, being thrown from the rear surfaces of the stone.

The glass diamond is soft and is attacked chemically by a number of things with which it comes in contact by wear, for both of which reasons it soon becomes dulled.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Women's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

A Quadricentennial.

The Pacific Ocean comes into notice. On Sept. 25 it had an anniversary.

Four hundred years ago it was discovered.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa was the discovered of the Pacific.

Balboa was a Spaniard, a nobleman in reduced circumstances.

He sought his misfortune in the New World and first settled in St. Domingo.

Of adventurous spirit, he had himself smuggled on board a ship to Darien.

He became commander in the new colony; and in 1513 he set out in quest of the Western ocean.

His first sight of the Pacific was obtained from a mountain top in the Isthmus of Panama.

This notable discovery confirmed the reports of the existence of the Pacific, of which the Indians had told Columbus.

The first explorer to traverse the Pacific was Magellan in 1521: others later were Captains Cook, Vancouver and Ketzebue.

The name "Pacific," given by Magellan, is appropriate to some portions; the total area is 80,000,000 square miles, or two-fifths of the whole earth.

Little was known about the Pacific Ocean, its size, islands, winds, currents, etc., till long after its discovery, and even now it presents a rich field for research.

A German Bridal Custom.

Six couples dressed in mourning went to the Garrison church at Potsdam recently to be married. They are known as the "Louise bridal pairs," for every year these funeral weddings are celebrated at 9 o'clock on the anniversary of the day and the hour the good Queen Louise died. In the year of her death a Lutheran bishop left a sum of money the interest on which was to be divided between couples married on its anniversary, and the directions he left for the ceremony are still observed. This year each couple, received the acceptable sum of 22 pounds ten shillings in return for their sacrifice of the bridal finery.—London Globe.

THE FRIENDLESS CULPRIT.

(Toronto Star)

Capital punishment remains on the statue book. But whether a man is hanged or not depends upon public sentiment and upon the energy of his friends, or his lack of friends. A friendless man will go to the gallows. Is that right? Is not his friendlessness really an additional reason for clemency? It looks to us as if capital punishment would have to be abolished, not altogether because of sentiment, but in order that there may be one law for all.

In 1912 over 100 persons died of starvation in England.



ARE YOU TIRED

Do you feel constantly tired so that everything is done with an effort? It is an indication that the Kidneys are not doing their work of filtering the impurities from the blood.

GIN PILLS

will help you. They restore the Kidneys to their normal healthy condition and give you back your old time energy and desire to be up and doing. From all Druggists, 50c. per box or 6 for $2.50, or direct from

National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Your money back if Gin Pills do not cure. 180

FARM AND GARDEN

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOCK.

While it is a fact that a little knowledge is often a dangerous thing, yet it is equally true that a little veterinary knowledge is of great value to the farmer who keeps live stock.

It is natural for both horses and cows to be in good health. If properly attended to they will remain so, but neglected they fall easy prey to illness that often becomes a serious problem to solve.

True veterinary science consists more in preventing diseases than in curing them. This knowledge will be of more service than a chest full of medicine waiting for an opportunity to use them.

The important factors in cleanliness are good, clean food, premises kept in a strict sanitary condition, and clean animals.

In the matter of food, it should be seen that no damaged grain or musty hay is given. See that only the best quality of feed is used, even though the price has gone up. "Cheap" feed is always the dearest.

Keeping the premises in a strict sanitary condition is next in importance to good feed. It is not only required that the manure should be removed daily, but it must be seen that the stable is well ventilated, and that ample provision has been made to allow the entrance of sunlight. The windows of the barn must not be neglected. Unless they are kept clean the sunlight cannot enter. There is no better disinfectant than the strong rays of a bright sun. But powerful as the sun is, it cannot penetrate through a lot of dust and dirt. The stable should be so arranged that it will be cool in summer and warm in winter.

The next factor is clean animals. The curry-comb is not used often enough on the average farm animal. When placed in the barn for the night, the horse's feet should be looked after. Remove all mud or dirt, and see that there are no small stones wedged in the hoof. Clean the dirt from the legs. If the horse is sweated, or has been exposed to the rain, give him a good rubbing down; wash out his mouth and nostrils with a wet sponge, wash his thighs and the saddle marks, and then throw a light blanket over him. Do not feed him until he has thoroughly cooled off.

It is a good rule to always water a horse before giving him his feed. While on the road, never allow a horse to drink and then stand. The drink should be given just as one is ready to drive on. A horse never drinks more than what he really needs.

It is a good plan for the farmers, dairymen, stockmen and even individual owners of horses and cows in a community to start a sinking fund for the purpose of employing a reliable veterinary surgeon, whose duty it should be to monthly visit the farms and inspect each animal to note if they are in a good physical condition, as well as to give general advice in preventing disease. Five or ten dollars could be raised monthly by each animal owner contributing a small fee for each head of stock. This amount could easily be given, and it might be the means of saving hundreds of dollars, and there would be less sickness and better success.

The condition of the horse in old age is very often the result of past treatment. His bad condition is the penalty for abuse heaped upon him by some inconsiderate, reckless owner or attendant.

The old horse is knock-kneed. Fifteen years ago his legs were neat and trim. He was a horse of mettle, and, proud of his ability on the road, the owner drove him pell-mell over hard roads and pavements. He was allowed to stand hitched to a post by the hour; kept in a nervous condition by stamping to keep off the flies in summer, or to keep up the circulation of blood during winter. Is it any wonder that he is bow-legged now?

His old head droops now where once there was a lordly arch in that neck. But the overcheck was used, resulting in a painful tension of the flexor muscles of the neck. This hindered full respiration and circulation of blood, bringing on quick fatigue. He can hold up his head now only for a short time.

The bunches of grey hair on his back are saddle galls. They were caused by hard riding at a rapid gait. The owner neglected to put a blanket under the saddle.

He is "sweenied." The collar did not fit and the hames were not properly adjusted. The seasons were dry and dusty and the poor horse's shoulders were often sore.

His eyesight is poor. The natural angle of vision for the horse is earthward, but in order to make the animal look stylish he was reined up so that eye strain resulted. At times he was driven without blinders, and then again with them. Dust and lack of sunshade put on the finishing touches.

There is some good in him yet. He wants to be of use, but his strength soon runs out. At times, when there is a level stretch of road, the poor old fellow gets up the spirit of his younger days, but he soon plays out. Poor, abused horse. He still loves his master, and whinnies at his approach. Then, to think that after all the years of faithful performance, how hard-hearted some owners are. They kill the honest animal who has suffered needless pains, instead of pensioning him for life.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Spread on Limbs. Red and Inflamed. Became Sores. Had to Tie Hands While He Slept. Well, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

St. Cesaire, Quebec.—"My child was scarcely two months and a half old when his face and arms became covered with little red pimples which a little later spread on his limbs.



The pimples were very red and inflamed. They were like a little red spot which soon became a little larger and raised up. There were four or five together. These pimples caused him to scratch so that we had to tie his hands while he slept. The itching made him suffer so much that he cried part of the night, waking up most of the people in the house. The pimples became sores and were very painful.

"I used without success several remedies which were recommended to me. I then used Cuticura Ointment and Soap, giving him a bath every morning with hot water and Cuticura Soap, and then applied a thin layer of Cuticura Ointment on the parts affected. They gave great relief with the first application. After using one box of Cuticura Ointment and a little more than one cake of Cuticura Soap my child was completely cured. Thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment my baby is perfectly well, and I shall always have them at hand." (Signed) Mrs. N. Jobin, Jan. 4, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A single set is often sufficient. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 37D, Boston, U. S. A.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The horse collar is made over a form while wet, and suits the taste of the maker. Then, why not make the collar fit the form of the neck that is to wear it? To do this, select a collar that will fit as nearly as possible the horse it is intended for. On an evening thoroughly wet cloths enough to wrap it up, leaving the collar in that condition all night. It need not be a new one, an old one may be treated the same way. In the morning, and while wet and soft, put the collar on the horse, adjust it properly; also the hames and hame thugs, and work the horse moderately during the day, when the collar will dry and adjust exactly to the form of the neck of the horse whose collar it must be right along. If by getting fatter or leaner the shape of the neck is changed, a reshaping of the collar is advisable, which can be done as in the first place.

Milk should always be strained and cooled by dipping, stirring and surrounding by cold water, immediately after milking. It should always be aired where the air is pure, at least 50 feet (or more if possible) from any swill barrel, hog pen, hog yard, feed trough, barn yard milking yard or dusty road. Two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth make a good strainer. Cloth strainers should always be thoroughly washed, then boiled and hung in a pure atmosphere to dry.

A safe horse is always the safest on or off the farm. To have such it will pay to handle him carefully and not be vicious. Occasionally one will be found that will be vicious in spite of all efforts. Let such go the first chance. Keep safe horses and keep on the safe side of them all the time.

It is not a wise plan to mix salt with horses' feed every time that salt is to be given them. By so doing they are too apt to get too much at once, thus creating undue thirst. Large quantities of water are then drank, and scouring, colic or an attack of indigestion are frequent results. Place the salt in a box in a box or on a board at one corner of the stall, where the horse can help itself as desired. If frock salt is used, a chunk may be left in the feed box, as it will not dissolve readily, and thus answers will.

Loss of potash in a manure heap cannot be completely prevented without a water-tight, non-absorbent floor.

Sandy soil ought not to be heavily manured at any time, but should receive frequent small applications.

PREVENTING SLUMS.

(Ottawa Citizen)

With a view of saving the east end of Vancouver from becoming a slum district three central Presbyterian churches there have decided to establish an institutional churches to cost $250,000, and the endow it with $300,000.

This is somewhat along the line of the physician who treats the symptoms and overlooks the cause of these signs. Slums are merely symptoms of social disease and institutional churches will be about as effective in curing the trouble as those other forms, social and legal, which do not take the human element into consideration. So long as people are kept from the land progress, so called, and poverty must go hand in hand. Human nature and natural craving will not be satisfied with the polite sophistries of institutional or other churches where the real root of the matter lies untouched.

IN BABY'S HONOR.

German Families Celebrate a Unique Festival.

In Germany when a child is born many festivals are given in its honor and the ceremonies are quaint and pretty. These begin at the christening, when the baby receives its Christian name. The baby is shown to relatives and friends, snuggled down inside a down pillow called a "trag-kissen," or carrying pillow.

The baby is carried in a "trag-kissen" for several weeks and the pillow is usually beautifully embroidered and finished. Godmother and friends all bring presents to the new baby and these are slipped down into the trag-kissen. These gifts are usually of gold or silver.

The trag-kissen is passed from one to another of the assembled guests so that they may guess at the weight of the baby and the gifts.

The nurse and baby then depart, and, after the gifts have been opened, comes the "Wiegen-Fest," or "festival of the cradle." In these modern times only the small, quiet homes have kept up the festival of the cradle, but once it was a universal festival. A part of a large room is curtained off and a sort of tableau or amateur play is acted. Two who pose as the parents of the baby stand near a cradle in which a doll is placed. One of the guests, disguised as a gypsy, comes in and prophesies all sorts of good things for the new baby and says that "much happiness is in store for it."

This is followed by other tableaux showing the baby as a child of 14, finally as a young woman, then as a bride and finally as a happy old woman. Then the gift of "Friendship," "Freundschaft, des Lebens schonste Gabe"—"Friendship, the most valuable gift in life"—is bestowed upon the gypsy and upon the new baby. Then music strikes up, and the guests, including the gypsy, join in a merry dance in celebration of the baby.

OH, DON'T REMIND US!

(Ottawa Evening Times)

As everybody knows—husbands in particular—the fashions of women's dress change, or rather are changed, with the seasons. A hat that is "too sweet for anything" this fall will be in the discard next year. So with a cloak, a coat, a dress, a wrap, even a parasol and a hand bag.

If Bad Water Causes Diarrhoea Use Some 'Nerviline'

Prompt Relief is Instantly Assured and Thousands Use Nerviline On This Account.

A Traveler's Experience Related

The experience of Mr. Norman P. Hendricks is not an unusual one. Writing from Prince Albert, he says: "My business calls me from one place to another, and I am frequently up against the bad water problem of the Canadian Northwest. In so many places the water disagrees with me, and I used to be kept very miserable on that account. An old settler told me one day that nothing is so useful to newcomers as Nerviline, and he explained to me how valuable it proved to him under similar circumstances twenty-five years ago. You would hardly believe how happy and comfortable my trips are since I learned of Nerviline. I look upon 'Nerviline' as my trusty friend and give it a place of honor in my hand bag. In fact, I wouldn't think of being without it in a country like this. It cures any little stomach trouble or digestive disturbances and relieves a cramp in ten seconds. To cure Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, or pain in your muscles like rheumatism, you simply can't beat Nerviline."

To cure little ills before they grow big and to relieve the aches and pains of the whole family get Nerviline to-day. Family size, 50c; trial size, 25c; at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Is Tower of Babel Found?

How the tower of Babel been discovered? Abbe Henri de Genouillac, who has just returned to England from the excavations at Babylon, believes he found the original of the biblical tower. The abbe was sent out on a mission of research. This took him to El Ahymer, about eighty miles south of Bagdad, and a short distance from Euphrates he discovered the remains of a primeval city.

The abbe believes this is the ancient city of Kiss, one of the earlies capitals of Babylonia. It is thought to be far older than Babylon itself. A large palace was uncovered. In the great courtyard were found the ruins of a high tower. This tower was named the "Temple of the Foundation of Heaven and Earth." It was sacred to the national god, Zamama. It is this towr that the abbe believes is the original tower of Babel.

Other ruins and statuary found near the tower show the tower must have been built before the reign of Han Murabi.

A CONTRAST IN FINES.

(Rochester Herald)

A Baltimore judge sentenced a reckless joy rider to three months in prison and fined him $500. This is quite a contrast to the $50 fine imposed on the New York factory man who locked his doors and permitted 140 workmen to burn to death.

"Head Feels Fine Breathe Freely Now"

Improved My Voice, Strengthened My Throat, Cured Me of Hawking and Spitting.

Miss Emma E. .erton Gives Great Praise to "Catarrhozone."



"I just wish I had known years ago about the wonderful effect of CATARRHOZONE," writes Miss Norton, from her home in Georgetown. "My nose and throat were continually stopped up, and I was seldom free from a gag in the throat. I coughed and hawked and often at night couldn't sleep. Just a few breaths from a Catarrhozone inhaler and my head was cleared right up. My throat trouble is well and I haven't a single vestige of catarrh. Catarrhozone made a perfect cure."

As the only way to reach catarrh is by inhaling medicated air, it follows that the healing balsams of Catarrhozone can't fail to cure. It is purely vegetable antiseptic—soothes and heals wherever it goes.

The germ-killing vapor is inhaled at the mouth and instantly spreads through all the breathing organs. Every case of bronchitis and catarrh is rooted out, and such health and strength is imparted that these troubles never again return.

Complete outfit, sufficient for two months' use, price $1.00, including the inhaler and liquid for filling; smaller trial sizes 25c. and 50c., all druggists and storekeepers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

THE POULTRY WORLD

RAISING GEESE.

The breeding and raising of geese calls for altogether different treatment from the breeding and raising of ducks, the necessary conditions being very dissimilar. While the ducks will do very well when closely confined in yards and fed such green food as we have, geese will not thrive if kept in this manner. The breeding birds need a large, practically free, green range, and if well watered, either by pools or streams, the breading results will be much more satisfactory than if the runs are unwatered.

Breeding geese require very little grain food. Cabbage, turnips, beets, cut clover, and other vegetable matter may be fed freely, together with a good quality of bran and oats. Corn and meal will prove rather too fattening, and should be fed sparingly even in the coldest of weather.

Very little shelter is required. A rough shed, free from extreme draughts, is all that is absolutely necessary. It should be littered with some dry material, and cleanliness will add much to the health and worth of the birds.

Old geese do not lay as many eggs as young ones, but they hatch good, vigorous birds. To the amateur it would be well to say, if your young geese (females) are but one year old, do not expect too many goslings, as you will do well to raise any from one-year-old females. Many a would-be geese raiser has given up the business because he did not know this.

The birds generally mate in February, and at this time such birds as are to be mated together should be shut apart from the others.

There is some question as to which is the best breed for general purposes. The three breeds which have the strongest following are the Toulouse, African and Embden. Each has its special virtues. The Toulouse is the largest of the three and produces a very strong and quick-growing gosling. The goslings require very little attention, except for the first day or two when they should be kept dry and warm.

A green run is really one of the necessary aids in the proper growth of young goslings. A little grain can be fed, say three times a day. This, with an abundant supply of green food, will cause them to grow and yield a profit to the producer. Let them have free access to grit and oyster shell. They should be ready to kill when the first flight feathers are grown, and should be fed at that time with corn, oatmeal and animal food.

NOTES.

It has been proved time and again that no matter haw cheap or how apparently expensive the ration, the eggs will come in proportion to the egg-making contents of the food element employed. Poor or scant food, few eggs, and vice versa.

One teaspoon heaping full of Epsom salts mixed in the mash to every twenty-five adult fowls will help wonderfully at this season.

It doesn't pay to steal poultry in the vicinity of Lebanon, Pa. Three chicken thieves were apprehended recentl yand convicted. Judge Henry, of Lebanon, sentenced two of them to the penitentiary and fined the third $500 and costs.

Warm days and cool nights are in order. This month growing stock, if properly cared for, will grow by leaps and bounds. The growing pullets, if matured, should be taken from the range and laced in the quarters they will have for the winter.

The third annual international egg-laying contest, conducted under the auspices of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., will begin Nov. 1. Records of the number of eggs produced, amount of feed consumed, duration of moulting, etc., will be in charge of the officials of the Agricultural Experiment Station. This means that the records published by this college will be correct. Ten birds (a fair comparison can then be made; will constitute a pen. Entries will be limited to 100 pens.

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, which usually occurs at about three months of age. After that they are hardy and may be allowed unlimited range at all times.

When the hens have the run of the farm, which is common, many are disposed to make their nests away from the regular buildings. Unless they are to be allowed to set, much care is needed in locating these nests and gathering eggs. Indeed, it is best to confine the hens for a time to induce them to lay in the regular nests.

Immediately after dressing, poultry should be placed in ice cold water and allowed to remain there until the animal heat has left the body. Failure to do this is very apt to cause the carcasses to turn green in parts by the time they reach their destination.

Once a week at least disinfect the drinking fountain and dishes used by the poultry by scalding them in boiling water. Infectious diseases are spread very rapidly through feed troughs and drinking fountains.

A chicken never should be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh killed chicken will be tough immediately after the animal heat has left the body. In about twelve hours, however, the muscles will relax and it then becomes acceptable for food.

A hen that begins to lay in November and lays even as many as ten eggs a month through to the end of February, at the prices that prevail in any town, has paid for her feed for a whole year, and all she produces the remaining eight months of the year is clear profit.

When taking eggs to market, cull and keep all the dirty and small eggs at home.

Assorting market eggs according to size and color is a good business move. It attracts the eye and the appetite of the buyer and the sale is readily made. It always pays to cater to the whims of the buying public, notwithstanding what our personal ideas may be.

Utility must not be forgotten. No breed that fails in practical points can stand well in popularity. And the practical points are: Great productiveness in eggs, even colored, even shaped, generous sized eggs, and the greatest possible increase of weight for food consumed.

There is only one way to build up a heavy laying strain, and that is to select hens that are good layers, and if possible hens that come from a line of good layers, and add to them a male bird that is known to be the "son" of a good layer. This work is possible only by the use of trap nests.

The hen is truly a profit player. She is capable of producing from 150 to 200 eggs in a year. If these eggs were hatched and the chicks sold at the age of six months, they would yield a return of no less than $80.

Now is the time to get rid of the old hens while the price is good. They will get poorer and poorer as the moulting season advances. When disposing, pick out all over two years of age, unless they are valuable breed specimens.

METALS GET TIRED.

They Need a Holiday, Same as Mankind Does.

Metals frequently need a holiday.

This may be a surprise to many who believe that metals were always the same, never varying from year to year.

It has been provided, however, that metals suffer from fatigue just as much as a man does, and that rest strengthens them proportionately.

Lord Kelvin has proved that iron wires kept in constant motion during the week act quite differently after a Sunday's rest. He has made countless experiments with various metals under many conditions, and has found that an iron bar while "working" will rise 10 per cent. in elasticity after a three weeks' holiday.

Repeated experiments have proved that steel and wrought iron deteriorate rapidly under constant strain and vibration, and, if they are denied the necessary rest, the time will come when, like the human machine, they will collapse altogether. A rest, however, at frequent intervals will keep these metals in good condition.

A Bessemer steel rail is one example of what lack of rest will do to metals. This rail has done good service for 22 years without a day's holiday. Then, suddenly, it collapsed under the weight of a train and broke into half a dozen pieces. Lord Kelvin believes that with a proper rest this rail would have lasted for several years more.

Singularly enough, cast iron, never considered very strong, and thought by most people to be far less durable than steel, improves greatly in strength when subjected to constant shocks. This was proved by guns of various ages and service. Guns tried a month after casting burst at the seventeenth or eighteenth discharge. Other guns which had been in use for six years failed to burst after 2,000 or 3,000 discharges, and cast iron bars, after being subjected to shocks, frequently gain 100 per cent. in strength. But, in all cases, the cast iron which proved the strongest was cast iron which had had a "holiday" in between the hard work.—Chicago Tribune.

Laughs With Joy! No More Indigestion

Montreal Man So Ill Thought He Would Die of Stomach Trouble.

Found a Simple Remedy That Has Kept Him Well Ever Since.



The experience of Mr. Larose is one very common to-day:

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your tratment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant, D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette street, Montreal, P. Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion, headaches, biliousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, at druggists and storekeepers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Mechanism of Life.

Sir William Osler, in a recent lecture at John Hopkins trainign school, named the seven virtues of the nurse: "Tact, without which no woman can be successful, and her chief protection in the mechanism of life; tidiness, it being the primary duty of a woman to look well; taciturnity, which should be cultivated as a gift; sympathy, gentleness, the birthright of a nurse; cheerfulness and charity, the test and greatest of all." If a "soft voice," which Lear called an "excellent thing in woman," be substituted for taciturnity life be ever done, this last may be recommended to all women. Nor it there any reason why these virtues should be regarded as exclusively feminine either. They belong to men as well.

"My dear," said Mr. Bickers to his wife, "I saw in the papers to-day a decision of a Virginia court that the wife may, in some cases, be the head of the family." "John Henry," replied Mrs. Bickers, "the courts are sometimes very slow in finding out things!"—Puck.

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 acre extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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

STARVING SHAD.

Use of Menhaden for Fertilizer Diminishes Food Supply.

The extensive use of menhaden for fertilizer, it is believed, is in one way responsible for the diminishing supply of shad, bluefish and herring in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Dr. Jones is representing the federal government in its attempts to obtain the co-operation of the States of Virginia and Maryland to conserve the fishing industry of the Chesapeake, which, he says, will be almost gone in a few years if present destructive methods continue.

The menhaden, although not caught for human food, constitutes the finest food that shad and bluefish can get, Dr. Jones says, but as a result of the fact that tons of menhaden are caught annually and used to make fertilizer, the bluefish are begining to devour shad. Thus a double crime is committed, for the food supply of the shad is being taken away, and the shad itself is falling prey to other fish.—Philadelphia Record.

THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM

Driven From the System by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The sufferer from rheumatism who has not gone about curing himself in the right way must expect a return of the torture with every change to cold or damp weather. It is not the change in the weather that causes the rheumatism, but it does start a deep-seated disorder of the blood. You cannot possibly cure it with outward applications or hot fomentations as so many people in their ignorance of the real cause of the trouble try to do.

Rheumatism can only be driven out of the system by driving out the poisonous acid in the blood. This can only be done by making the blood supply rich, red and pure. It is in this way that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism, even after other remedies have failed. These Pills make rich, red blood; they go right to the root of the trouble, and the pains and aches are driven from the system and will not return if the food supply is kept pure. That is the whole secret of curing rheumatism, and if you are a sufferer begin to cure yourself to-day by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Miss Mary D. Kelly, South Dummer, Ont. Miss Kelly says: "Some time ago I had a very bad attack of rheumatism. At times I would be confined to bed for a couple of days and would seem almost paralysed with the intense pain in my back and legs. At such times I could not walk, and my joints were stiff and swollen. I consulted different doctors and took their medicine, but could not get more than temporary relief. At this time a neighbor advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a supply. After taking a few boxes I found they were greatly helping me, and I continued their use until the trouble completely disappeared. Can strongly recommend this medicine to others who suffer as I did from the pangs and tortures of rheumatism."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HUMAN BAROMETERS.

Many Human Beings Are Sensitive to Coming Changes.

Much has been written on the relations between weather and disease and in medical literature there is no lack of carefully drawn curves, showing the varying prevalence of particular disease, the rise and fall of mortality, etc., side by side with others, indicating the march of one or more of the meteorological elements. There is, however, one phase of this subject that has been strikingly neglected. Many human beings are notoriously sensitive not merely to the weather of to-day but also to the weather of to-morrow. Arithitic rheumatic and neuralgic patients need no barometer or weather map to tell them when bad weather is approaching. Old wounds give trouble at such time, and members long since amputated reassert their power to cause pain. These phenomena are so well known that it would be sheer fatuity in any scientific men to deny them, merely because he cannot understand them, yet strangely enough they have been the subject of very little systematic investigatio.

A special case under this general head is the extreme sensitiveness of some persons to the approach of thunderstorms. The pathological condition experienced by such persons a thunderstorm must not be confused with ordinary dread of thunder and lightning. In fact, this condition often comes on before there are any ordinary indications of the storm's approach, adn the symptoms commonly subside before the storm is over. Attention was called to this condition some years ago by Dr. G. M. Beard, in Beard and Rockwell's Medical and Surgical Electricity, and it was given the name of "astraphobia." Cases of its occurrence are, however, familiar to almost everybody. The symptoms of tae complaint seem to include all kinds of nervous manifestations, going on quite often to extreme nausea and physical prostration.

One turns naturally to German literature for the elucidation of almost any scientific question that lies off the beaten track, but in this particular case without much satisfaction. It is true that W. Hellpach's unique book, "Die Geopsychischen Erscheinungen" (Leipzig, 1911) gives quite an elaborate account of astrophobia (without giving it a name) but this work raises many more questions than it answers. Other German writers have dealt with analogous problems. For example, H. von Ficker has attempted to explain the physiological effects often felt before the arrival of the Swiss foehn, as due to the rapid small fluctuations of the barometer. Finally, in Zeitschrift fur Balneologie for January 15 and February 1 last, there is a most suggestive article by Dr. Martin Farkas, of Budapest, on "Wetter-fuhlen." The author has been investigating the aches and pains of the inmates of a home for old soldiers. However, these questions remain obscure. There is an excellent opportunity here for some original work—Scientific American.

Fruit For Children.

It's a medicine.

Children should have it.

All fruit must be washed.

It is nutritive and refreshing.

Grapes (two or three pounds a day) are fattening.

And grapes are bowel antiseptics and disinfectants.

Fresh figs act on kidney and bladder and are easily digested.

Pineapple is not only delicious, but positively cleanses the mucus membranes.

Apples are germicidal and invaluable for gums, teeth, stomach and intestines.

Peaches and nearly all the berries have high value in a number of ways.

Bananas, especially when ripened on the plant, are very nutritious. So is porridge made from banana flour.

Good ripe fruit is, indeed, invaluable and should be eaten as a breakfast first course and as dessert at other meals.

"Charity covereth a multitude of sins," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes, but even then they are apt to show through," added the Simple Mug.



We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce.

CONTAINS NO ALUM

All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

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



Lydian Tongue Found at Sardes

Prof. Howard Crosby Butler, head of the archaeological department of Princeton University, has attained remarkable results in his expeditions to Sardes in Asia Minor. He and his staff of assistants, one of whom is Dr. Enno Littmann, of the University of Strasburg, have completely unearthed and to a large extent restored the ancient Temple of Artemis. The inscriptions on the walls leave no doubt that it was built early in the fourth century B. C., on the site of what was then the city of Lydia.

But even more valuable than the discovery of the temple is the unearthing of bilingual inscriptions in Lydian and Aramaic, which makes the first considerable advance toward deciphering the unknown Lydian language. This is considered by archaeologists and classical linguists all over the world as one of the most important additions to the dead languages ever made.

The monument containing the text of this unknown language was discovered and excavated among some tombs not far from the temple and near the River Pactolus, the gold bearing stream of ancient history. The largest Lydian-Aramaic text consisted of eight lines in each language, almost perfectly preserved, and dated in the reign of Artaxerxes. Near the tomb containing this text were a dozen or more smaller inscriptions on stars chiselled from stone and built into a later Greek or Roman wall. Stars bearing these inscriptions were also found to have been set up in pairs on either side of the entrances to the chamber tombs of the Lydians.

Among other texts found were several long documents which are exquisite examples of writing in stone and which appear to represent more than one period of Lydian writing. Dr. Enno Littmann is in possession of the squeezes or impressions in clay and other material pertaining to the Lydian inscriptions and will have charge of that phase of the archaeological excavations which deals with the Lydian language. There has as yet been no published account of the translation of these ancient documents.

When Prof. Butler organized and conducted the first archaeological expedition into Syria the only indications of the ancient city were two stone pillars protruding about fifty feet out of the sand. Now, after Prof. Butler's fourth expedition, the greater part of the old city is exposed. Owing to the depth to which the temple was buried it was found in a remarkable state of preservation. The work was carried on under rather hazardous conditions, for the great masses of fallen column drums often threatened to pitch down some fifty feet upon the native laborers.

At the end of last season's work the entire ground plan and much of the superstructure of the temple were visible. A large part of the foundation of the temple is of pure white marble and presents an imposing ruin, gigantic in scale and very beautiful in detail. The temple seems to have been undergoing repairs when abandoned, for some of the columns were beautifully fluted, were neither Greek nor Roman, but showed exquisite craftsmanship that is purely Lydian, while others were undecorated except for portions where the pattern had been blocked out. On the base of one of the fluted columns was found a very clearly carved Lydian inscription, indicating that the temple was in use before the end of the fourth century B. C.

On the wall of what is thought to have been the treasury of the temple was found an important inscription carved between 306 and 303 B. C. There were also found many Greek inscriptions, one of the most important of which is on a wall next to the lowest level; it is a long document of 138 lines, containing a letter dated 4 B. C., from Augustus to the people of Sardes.

Prof. Butler thinks that the temple was injured by the historic earthquake in the year 17 A. D., and that the attempt to restore it was not successful, because it was overwhelmed by another earthquake or was abandoned for some other reason. At any rate, suddenly or otherwise, the city of Lydia, whose ruins prove that it flourished some time between the fourth century B. C. and the tenth century A. D., was buried beneath the clayey soil of the acropolis that rises above it.

The excavation now covers so extensive an area that a number of miles of track has been laid, and small engines and dumping carts greatly facilitate operations. Moreover telephone service has been inaugurated so that Prof. Butler can communicate with various squads of workmen. It seems almost weirdly incongruous to hear Prof. Butler speak of telephoning from one tomb to another.

Before the first expedition under the present auspices there were grave doubts as to whether permission to carry on the work could be obtained from the Turkish Government. But instead of meeting with difficulties of this nature the archaeologists encountered the willing consent and hearty co-operation of the Sublime Porte. In its cordiality the Government even detailed an extensive military guard, which each season remains with the Princeton archaeological staff during the prosecution of its work. However, all treasures, such as small objects of gold and silver, pottery, bronzes, statuettes, etc., which are found in large numbers, go to the Imperial Ottoman Museum, in Constantinople.

One of the most surprising discoveries occurred during the process of excavating the east end of the temple, when a small and very early Christian church was unearthed. It appears to have been built at a date when part of the temple was already buried.

The little structure, which is entirely of brick, was very well preserved; it had lost little but its roof. The half dome of its apse was intact and protects a primitive altar. The pavement of the little church is of marble and was in good order. The altar consisted of a crudely cut block of sandstone set upon a short section of a column. The date at which this Christian church was built is uncertain, but it was probably some time in the reign of Constantine II. or Theodosius I., as bronze coins bearing the heads and dates of these rulers were found on the church floor.

Prof. Butler tells a very interesting story concerning the exhuming of a Lydian bride, the interior of whose tomb gave evidence of a romance and perhaps a nuptial tragedy. One morning a "voice from the tomb" called him by telephone to say that the final work had been done in clearing the debris from a remarkably splendid sarcophagus and to inquire if he wished to witness the opening of it. At first Prof. Butler replied that it was of no interest to him, as he had seen so many of the ancient caskets opened and never had there been any trace of the occupants save a little fine dust. Later, however, Prof. Butler reconsidered his reply, for upon this particular day he had as a guest a noted physician who had come from Athens and who was interested in the discovery.

They went to the ancient vault, whose silence had not been profaned for nearly two thousand years until a flippant little telephone bell jingled forth the fact that an American rather than the last trump had summoned the dead from their graves. Prof. Butler had informed his guest that he need expect to see nothing in the inner casket; but as the doctor from Athens looked into the dusty depths a curious sight greeted him.

There like a petrified cobweb were the remains of a gorgeous bridal gown. It was for only a brief moment that the perishable filament of past splendor remained visible, although numerous heavy ornaments of gold and silver that had decorated the dress lay in the bottom of the casket. The skull and some of the vertebrae were sufficiently preserved, if handled carefully, to permit of their being lifted for a moment from their last repose. The doctor quickly examined them, and with his professional knowledge of the human frame saw readily that he held in his hand the head of a woman not over 17 years of age.

Her beautiful rings with gems exquisitely carved lay in the casket where her hand had rested. As seems to have been the custom of the ancient Lydians, a beautiful hand mirror of bronze encircled with jewels had also been placed beside her, as though to appease the eternal feminine, which is would seem has not changed so very much in 2,000 years, regardless of man's insistence that of all creatures woman is the most changeable. But, justly or unjustly vain, it was a little Lydian bride who had been laid away in her wedding finery.

A CRAWFISH FARM.

How Two Missouri Boys Are Growing Rich.

Raising crawfish to supply the lovers of this delicacy is an unique industry of two Greene county farmer boys, Frank and Freddie Woods, who conduct a flourishing and lucrative business by the use of a large pond on the farm of their father, two and a half miles north of Springfield. The boys are believed to have the only crawfish farm in Missouri.

Four thousand of the crustaceans are marketed each week. They have a standing order with a St. Louis fish house for 1,000 crawfish to be shipped every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and for 600 on Thursdays and Fridays. Last year they sold about 30,000 crawfish in St. Louis, for which they received $8.56 a thousand. This year they expect to ship between 60,000 and 100,000.

On the property where the crawfish are raised a large spring supplies the water for a pond covering several acres. This lake is grown thick with a peculiar moss which is found in no other part of the county. Feeding upon this moss is a shell fish of the periwinkle species. Upon the periwinkle and the moss crawfish feed in countless numbers.

The crawfish are caught with a small hand seine. One of the boys follows the edge of the pond with one end of the seine, while the other wades out to armpit depths with the other end. A single drag with the seine will often reward the boys with a catch of more than 200 salable crawfish. The market requirements are for crawfish at least three inches in length. Many of the crawfish are eight inches long.

Seining for crawfish is done at night. An acetylene lamp is used by the boys to detect the presence of the "crawdads" feeding upon the moss near the banks of the pond. Not more than an hour is required each night to fall an order for 1,000 of the creatures.

These are packed alive in baskets with wet moss and they reach their destination by express in good shape. Crawfish like lobsters, are boiled alive. After being boiled the shell is easily removed, leaving the white flaky flesh, which can be eaten at once or prepared in various ways for the table. Many of the restaurants in St. Louis serve crawfish soup.

The crawfish multiply in the pond without being cared for in any way and all that the two Woods boys make is clear profit. The industry takes up little of their time and the work of catching the crawfish and shipping them to market does not interfere with their school work and their chores about the farm. With their recent contract they are now making $34 a week.

DIG.

That's the word.

Life's one long dig.

Life is just one dig after another.

Childhood's happy hour digs in school buildings.

Business people dig along various peculiar lines.

Students old and young forever keep up a terrible digging.

A few take time to relax and dig into the surface of the earth.

Children also relieve the tedium of school years by vacation time digging in the sand at the shore.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIENDS.

(Detroit Free Press)

When a woman has lost the freshness of youth there are three things that can make her socially tolerable. These are grace—that charm of manner that is so captivating; a clever wit, and genuine kindliness. These are things, however a woman cannot acquire in a beauty parlor, not even if it is goldplated.

ROYALITE
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Rayo Lamps **PERFECTION** SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

The Guarantee That You Get the Best

That is what these Trademarks mean to you

ROYALITE is the registered trade name for The Imperial Oil Company's pure refined kerosene. This oil is absolutely uniform, gives no smoke or soot, and is the best oil obtainable for general lighting and heating purposes.

RAYO is the trade name of the best and most inexpensive lamp on the market.

PERFECTION is the trade name of the best oil heater, bar none. Owing to the unequalled distributing facilities of The Imperial Oil Company throughout the Dominion, you can get these goods everywhere—in the small country store as well as in the cities and towns.

You are assured of best light and most heat at lowest cost if you use Rayo Lamps, Perfection Heaters and Royalite Oil.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

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FOR A BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL KITCHEN

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH



A PASTE NO WASTE NO DUST NO RUST

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The liquor question will receive attention shortly.

Frank Hill of Black River, was in town this week.

The weather this week was of the uncertain variety.

D. F. Macdonald, of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., was in town yesterday.

Alphonse F. Sampson arrived from Boston, where he spent part of the summer poggie fishing.

Ex-Warden LeLacheur, West Arichat, who has been seriously ill, has recovered his many friends will be glad to learn.

The high prices of apples this year for even the inferior quality makes them a luxury and beyond the reach of the average purse.

The quality of potatoes produced on Isle Madame this year is much superior to other years and the equal to the best produced in P. E. I.

Rev. Geo. A. Andrew arrived from Halifax on Thursday and will hold services in the Church of England here on Sunday, morning and evening.

Roland Binet, connected with the head office of the Royal Bank at Halifax the past year, has been transferred to Yarmouth. He expects to spend his Christmas at home.

We thank the many friends who have paid their subscription with such good cheer and so many pleasant words. Several accompanied their remittances with the names of new subscribers.

We stand for a square deal to the public in general and that is one very sound reason why so many people favor the government wharf for the use of steamers receiving a Dominion subsidy.

It is said the Fenian Raid Bounty to be paid out in this county to the veterans will amount to $60,000. This sum will be distributed among 600 vets. who made application. It comes at a time of the year when it is needed the most and there will be many grateful hearts.

Rev. Mother St. Camillus, Superior of Mount St. Bernard's Convent, Antigonish, underwent a serious operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph's hospital this week. We are pleased to state that the reverend mother is improving. She is an aunt of Allan J. Cameron, barrister, of this town.

An electric tram service for Isle Madame should be the next thing promoted after the local government completes the Lennox bridge. This would be less expensive than building a railroad and be just as satisfactory. The whole island could be connected and the service extended to Grand Anse to make connections with the C. B. Ry. We shall enlarge on this subject in a subsequent issue. We just throw out the suggestion now as a feeler.

Capt. Lawrence Gerrior, preventive officer at this port since the death of the late Charles J. Fuller, died on Monday night after a lingering illness of cancer of the jaw. Deceased is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Peter LeBlanc, of Halifax, and a son, Thomas, of Victoria, B. C., who was recently on a visit home. He was twice married, his second wife surviving. During his earlier days he sailed to many parts of the world and it was always interesting to hear him recite his experiences in foreign ports. He became well-known as master of the schooner Union in provincial ports. He sold the schooner after his appointment to a government office. He was 75 years of age and his funeral on Wednesday was attended by many of his old friends and neighbors.

Is there coal on Isle Madame? For some time rumors have been current that coal had been discovered near or at Rocky Bay. Samples of it were sent away and we understand, pronounced to be the genuine article. Before the value of the discovery can be determined, the search must be deeper than the surface. Workmen should be put on the job and the bowels of the earth should be opened to ascertain the depth and formation of the seam and the prospects of developing it upon an extensive scale. Coal has been discovered in more unlikely places than Rocky Bay and from what we learn we have some faith in the discovery at that place. It is natural to find coal in Cape Breton, and why not at this end of it? When Mayor Bourinot, of Port Hawkesbury, was here last summer, he visited the spot where coal is alleged to have been found and took a large sample of it away with him to be tested. Since then, we understand, further explorations have been made and the indications found very favorable.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is considerable snow on the ground today.

The RECORD has a growing subscription list in Sydney.

Read the new Christmas ad of Hon. James Macdonald, West Bay, in this issue.

If "Observer" makes his attack and charges over his own name his letter will be published.

Miss Agnes Bouchie, of Harbor au Bouche, and her brother Lewis spent a very pleasant evening with their friend, Miss May Pitts.

The steamer Weymouth once more made her appearance in this port on Thursday from Sydney in command of Capt. W. F. LeBlanc.

Before some people decide upon any course of action, even in the public interest, they want first to know how it is going to affect their pockets.

D. C. Macdonald, the very genial and popular representative of James Robinson, Montreal, was in town this week calling on the dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers.

Fish to the value of $34,000,000 were caught in Canadian waters in the last fiscal year, according to figures just compiled by W. A. Found, superintendent of Canadian fisheries.

E. L. Comeau, manager of the branch of the North Atlantic Fisheries, Limited, at Petit de Grat, who was away for several weeks visiting branches of the company in New Brunswick and Cheticamp, arrived home last week.

The stmr. Magdalen, after making her regular trip from Mulgrave to this port on Saturday, immediately returned to the Strait to go on the slip at Point Tupper. She had her boiler put in thorough shape and resumed her sailings on Thursday.

William Boudrot, who made his first visit to his old home at West Arichat in July last for 34 years, being the guest of hif son, Councillor Thos. P. Boudrot, left for New Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday to reside with his daughter, Mrs Mac Gerard.

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

The veteran Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, celebrated his 72nd birthday last week. He was the recipient of congratulations from King George, the Duke of Connaught, Premier Asquith, Hon. Lloyd George, Lord Strathcona, Earl Grey and many other prominent men in Great Britain, besides many from New Zealand. Men of both parties in this country expressed their good wishes.

"Sunny Jim" was in town for a few days this week writing up Christmas orders for John Tobin & Co., the "Quality Service" House. When John Tobin & Co. advertise an article it sells because they will not recommend goods unless they possess merit. Just one month ago John LeBrun received a consignment of "Crisco," the new cooking fat which has had such an enormous sale in the United States the past five years. Today the people of Isle Madame are louder in their praise of "Crisco" than the modest advertisement of John Tobin & Co. in the RECORD. We have tried "Crisco" and we know whereof we speak. The flavor imparted to the food is delicious and there is no strong odor or smoke thro' the house. Good boy, Jim; you not only quote prices, but "deliver the goods" as represented.

For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup. For Aches, Pains and Wounds,

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

is the never-failing remedy. Keep it in your home and be ready for both internal and external ills.

IN USE 103 YEARS

25c and 50c everywhere

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc. Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills

relieve constipation and headache



EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send 4 stamps for illustrated book—sealed—giving full particulars and directions how to use it. WILSON-MORTON CO., Inc., Dept. 1, 44 E. 23rd St., New York



CRISCO--WHAT IS IT?

CRISPO is a pure vegetable cooking fat used for frying and cake-making and is in all respects superior to butter or lard; one-fifth less is required to produce better results.

It is manufactured by Proctor & Gamble, makers of the celebrated Ivory Soap, and we understand is prepared from pure Cocoanut Oil. It passed The Pure Food Law of the United States in 1908 and is recognized as the purest and most healthful cooking fat in existence.

Sold by John LeBrun at 35 cents per tin.

Imported by

JOHN TOBIN & CO. HALIFAX CANADA



SHIP YOUR FURS TO "SHUBERT"

DO YOUR FUR BUSINESS DIRECT with the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in AMERICAN RAW FURS

Get "More Money" for your FURS

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Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING

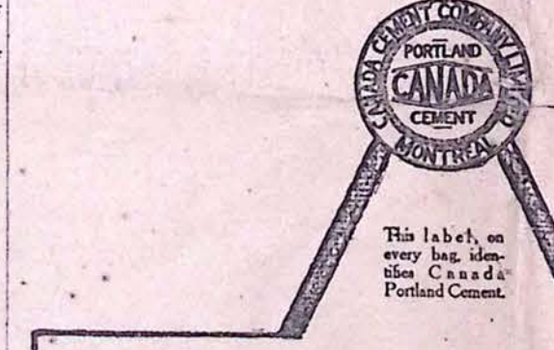
Toys, Dolls, Games, Mechanical Toys, Chocolates in 1 and half-pound Fancy Boxes.

Those celebrated XXX far famed Moirs Chocalates that have won the heart of the fair ones when all other attractions have failed. Try the game, boys.

The whole matter boiled down is tais: We have gifts for friends and sweethearts, for relatives closely and distantly connected, and as for supplying Xmas trees, well, we are "some class" in that line.

COME AND INSPEOT THE STOCK OF

James Macdonald, WEST BAY



This label, on every bag, identifies Canada Portland Cement.

MAKE certain of complete success in your concrete work by always using

CANADA Portland CEMENT

We are supplying Canadian farmers with the highest quality of Portland Cement it is possible for human skill to make.

We have reduced the price of Canada Portland Cement until it is within your reach for practically every purpose. It is the only building material that is not increasing in cost.

Be sure to ask for *Canada* Cement, in bags.

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

If you have not received a free copy of "What the farmer can do with Concrete," write our Information Department and get one. It's a complete practical concrete encyclopedia.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In Effect September 15, 1913.

		A. M
St. Peters	Leave	8.30
Sporting Mountain	"	8.58
Grand Anse	"	9.29
Whiteside	"	9.09
Basin Road	"	9.37
Evanston	"	9.43
Chapel Road	"	9.50
Pt. Tupper (I. C. R. Station)	Arrive	10.20
		P. M.
Pt. Tupper (I. C. R. Station)	Leave	3.45
Chapel Road	"	4.10
Evanston	"	4.15
Basin Road	"	4.23
Whiteside	"	4.36
Grand Anse	"	4.50
Sporting Mountain	"	5.11
St. Peters	Arrive	5.30

Trains connect at Point Tupper with all I. C. R. Passenger Trains except Nos. 7 and 22.

Baggage for stations where agents are not on duty must be claimed at baggage car door immediately on arrival.

Trains run daily except Sunday

GEO. E. JOHNSON, General Manager.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING ADVERTISE FOR IT.

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

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S. S. RICHMOND.

Capt. R. Nichan

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 afternoons 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.

TIME TABLE

S.S. WEYMOUTH

CAPT. W. E. LEBLANC.

Making sharp connections with Boston boat at Hawkesbury

Leaves Sydney MONDAYS at 7 a. m., North Sydney at 8 a. m., for Port Morien, Louisburg, Mainadieu, Gabarus, L'Ardoise, Petit de Grat, Arichat, West Arichat Mulgrave and Hawkesbury, making sharp connections with steamer "Evangeline" of the Plant Line from Boston; leaving Hawkesbury THURSDAY by Bras d'Or Lakes 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 and North Sydney.

Halifax and Canso Steamship Co., Ltd.

The S. S. "SCOTIA" is intended to leave Campbell's wharf, Halifax every THURSDAY at 10 p.m., calling at Sheet Harbor, Port Hilford, Port Beckerton, Isaac's Harbor, Goldboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queensport Guysboro and Boyleston and Country Harbor fortnightly.

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Sept. 25. 1913 1y

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Start at once and engage exclusive territory. We supply handsome free outht and pay highest commissions.

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Inverness Rail'y Time Table.

In effect June 19th, 1910.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND
10 40	Point Tupper	3 35
10 20	Port Hawkesbury	3 45
10 12	Port Hastings	3 58
9 57	Troy	4 15
9 44	Creignish	4 28
9 27	Craigmore	4 40
8 08	Judique	4 53
8 55	Catherine's Pond	5 08
8 40	Port Hood	5 23
8 40	Glencoe	5 43
7 40	Mabou	6 06
7 30	Glendyer	6 18
7 15	Black River	6 38
7 02	Strathlorne	6 50
6 45	Inverness	7 00

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

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ROBERT G. CANN.

Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sunday excepted.)

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