THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

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VOL. 19. ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, NOVEMBER 6, 1915. NO. 8

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Arichat, November 6, 1915.

The War as Seen By the Record.

Is the war outlook b coming b ighter?

This is an important question of vital interest to every citizen of the British Empire and the allied countries.

Many reasons have been pointed out in these columns showing that the outlook was certainly brighter, though apparently from time to time there were setbacks.

There are many people in cliaad to be pessimistic. They can only see the immediate foreground.

They have no vision which reaches the distaat peaks of the mountain range, upon which the reflection of the rising sun is visible.

Because the work of the British navy is not demonstrated by huge naval battles, involving the loss of ships and the destruction of thousands of human lives, these people fail to see any effective results of its work; but the pressure is there, though silent.

The British navy started on the very night of the declaration of war to slowly but surely strangle the German Empire. Had it not been for the British navy commanding immediately the control of the seas, not merely Belgium but France would have lain bleeding at the feet of the German military tyrant, and the safety of the British Isles been imperilled.

The cause of civilization and of human freedom would have been lost, and the progress of the world and its higher ideals set back for a century. The allies may well say, "Thank God for the British navy."

It is only when public attention is in the future withdrawn from the glamor and the horror and the tragedies of the military engagements which are taking place upon the continent of Europe, that it will learn to recognize in due sense of proportion the mighty work and achievement accomplished by those men in those ships out upon the stormy waters of the North Sea last winter and during the present summer, the silent watchdogs of British liberty and of allied success. The value of their services is inestimable.

But for the achievements of the British navy, the war would have been hopelessly lost to the allies. In praising the valor of the brave soldiers employed in the land forces, let us not forget the great work done by those at sea.

What is the outstanding feature taught by the despatches of the past few days? It is that the force of the German impetus in sudden military drives is weakening.

Contrast the drive of twelve months ago with that by the enemy today.

How rapidly the Germans swept over poor little Belgium, murdering, raping and destroying as they proceeded; and by the force of their own onrush were carried almost to the very gates of Paris.

Then it suddenly found a French army lying in wait, which it had overlooked, and it was forced back to the banks of the Aisne, and compelled to form that line reaching from the borders in France, across the northwest corner of Belgium, to the shores of the North Sea, which practically still exists, though battle worn. Let our readers recall the fierceness of the subsequent drives which were made to regain the road to Paris, followed by those tremendous drives to break a way through to the very gateway of England, viz., Calais and Dunkirk, in France.

But some weeks ago Germany undertakes a drive into Russia, and although this drive won success, yet there are evidences that it was so only under an extraordinary loss of life. Keen observation shows that though Germany is still strong, yet her strength is rapidly weakening. The limit of the drive was reached, and today Germany is barely holding that which she has conquered in Russia.

Next Germany concentrates her force for a drive through poor little downtrodden Serbia, whose brave people have been decimated by war and by fever to such an extent that even her very women are compelled to line the trenches with their men folk to resist the invading enemy. This shows how short is Serbia of effective combatants, yet her brave people are enabled, with a little assistance, to retard the success of the German drive.

The advent of Turkey, and now of Bulgaria, into the war on the German side is too well-known to our readers to need explanation.

It is only three weeks ago since, as a people, the allies were downcast because of the treachery of Bulgaria, but that treachery is unlikely to bear the fruit which the German Emperor anticipated.

Although there may be mishaps or setbacks, the tone of the despatches in such enterprising daily papers as the Moncton Transcript, Halifax Chronicle and Herald and the Sydney Post and Record, is certainly encouraging, and leaves little room for doubt that the allied army is holding back the Germanic-Bulgarian force.

The Balkan situation in a nutshell is that Greece has passively consented, with a technical protest, to allow allied troops to land at Saloniki and to pass through her territory to the relief of Serbia.

Later despatches intimate that Roumania may consent to the passage through her country of a Russian army.

The French army is occupying Strumitza, in Bulgaria, and has advanced about 20 miles into Bulgarian territory, after imposing upon the Bulgarians heavy losses.

There are confusing notes respecting the capture of places of strategic importance, and it is evident that at some places the fortunes of war waver from side to side, and that results are indecisive.

The war cloud is still dark, it is true, but the silver lining is becoming noticeable with ever-increasing brightness.

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CHURCH UNION AND DR. SCOTT.

To the Editor of THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD:

DEAR SIR,—I have read the letter of Dr. Scott Montreal, in your issue of last week, appealing to Presbyterians against the proposed union with the Methodist and congregational churches.

He has grave fears that the office of ELDER will be lost to us if the Union will take place. It may be said in reply that indications are to the effect that every session of the United Church will be made up, in process of time, of a minister and elders as our Presbyterian sessions are now. According to the Basis of Union every congregation will have a session as we have now in the Presbyterian church, and every session a representative member in the Presbytery, besides the minister as we have now. We may elect and ordain elders as we do now. The Basis of Union reads:—"In the management of their local affairs the various churches, charges, circuits or congregations of the negotiating churches shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices . . . . enjoyed by them at the time of the union."

Dr. Scott dislikes the proposed way of settling ministers in congregations once a year. This plan works well in Methodist churches. A minister, once settled as proposed, may continue in the one congregation from year to year as long as the settlement will be agreeable to pastor and people. The present method of settling ministers is very unsatisfactory and should be changed. Ministers ought to be freed from the miserable practice of "PREACHING FOR A CALL." Sometimes many excellent ministers are heard and rejected by congregations and inferior men accepted, and the rejected men placed at a serious disadvantage. At other times pastor and people may get out of harmony and a change may be desirable. The pastor is not CALLED elsewhere. The Presbytery does not want to interfere. The congregation is not satisfied. That condition may continue indefinitely. A settlement committee, as proposed, would deal with a situation like that to the great advantage of pastor and people. In the settling and unsettling of a minister, the congregation, the Presbytery and the minister will have their say as well as the settlement committee. If the settlement committee will act in an arbitrary manner, the Presbyteries can arrange for a better committee.

Dr. Scott is surely at sea when he imagines that a minister of the proposed new church may teach any error in the name of the church. Candidates for the ministry "shall be examined on the Statement of Doctrine of the United Church and shall, before ordination, SATISFY THE EXAMINING BODY that they are in essential agreement therewith, and that, as ministers of the church, they accept the statement as in substance agreeable to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures." They are pledged to teach nothing which is not agreeable" to the Holy Scriptures. If they do, Confesence will find a way to deal with them.

At present candidates for ordination occasionally refuse to be pledged to everything in our Confession of Faith. They hold that there are things in the Confession of Faith that are not Scriptural and [illegible] it ought to be revised or laid on the shelf and [illegible] substitute adopted by the church. Can we do better [illegible] than the admirable doctrinal statement of the Psalmist Dan Elliot

I may add that Church Union Documents, approved by a vote of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada as a Basis of Union, are now in the hands of our people generally, and they are expected to vote "yes" or "no" on the Union question before the first of December, and every voter is asked to consider the words of a respected layman of our church, recently deceased: "I would not like to go forward to old age with the thought that when three churches of my Master wished to join hands, I did anything to hinder and did not do all I could to help."

D. MACDONALD.

The Manse, Grand River, Oct. 30, '15.

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ROBERTA NEWSLETS.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on October 27th when Miss Alena Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs R H Morrison, Roberta, was united in marriage to Robert Ross, Seaview. After dinner being served at her home, they drove to St Peters, a distance of 12 miles, and after the ceremony was performed by Rev. Donald Fraser at the manse, the happy couple left for their future home in Seaview, where a large crowd of young and old had assembled and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The bride will be greatly missed by her many friends at Roberta, and we all wish them a happy future.

Miss Beatrice Morrison, St Peters, was visiting her friend, Miss Lydia Ross, recently. She was accompanied by Walter Stewart, St Peters.

A few young people from here attended the pie social given in favor of the Points school house.

Miss Tina Mauger and Alex J Campbell were visiting her relatives and his friends here recently.

Murdoch MacLeod is spending a few days in Seaview.

Good news is being received from Privates John H Stewart and John A Ross, who are doing well in the firing line.

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Jocelin's Penance

"Well, well, when the bowl is broke one may not readily pick up the spilled meal. Woman's curiosity will ever prove her undoing, as it did long ago for the seven wives of the blue-bearded one. Past is past. But hark ye now, puppet, an' heed my warning. Two nights ago I drew the magic circle; called Uriel, Gabriel, Raphael and Michael, to guard its quarters (for I'd writ thy name therein, an' wished thee well), that no evil influences should fall upon thee; but spite o' my charms, Uriel's blue flame paled, and the black shadow crept o'er the border. Outside my hut a ban-dog howled, and Paddock, my chitty toad, crept closer 'neath my gown. Then, by the pentagon, an' by the magic words, I summoned Asmodeus, my familiar; and that sweet fiend and I did converse heavily on thee till cock-crow. Heed, heed, Rohese, heed—

"Beware ye of a black, black robe,
Beware ye of a curled pate.
By all the power of dark Hecate,
Return ye home ere 'tis too late.

'Twice hath my black grimalkin mewed,
Twice wilt thou be assailed.
Death and shame shall hover o'er,
With tears thy cheek be paled.

Heed ye—now the witch's word,
Heed thee now this warning—
'Ware of the robe and tonsured head,
Beware this very morning."

Half chanting the doggerel the witch of Ely passed from the room, and vanished; as quickly and silently as a drop of dew in the sunshine. Rohese sprang from her bed, and rushed to Mary's door. The girl was soon roused and the two sat side by side on the little tirewoman's couch wrapped in its covers, and talking excitedly of the queer incident, their teeth chattering with the autumn chill. Mary was first to recover herself, and exercising loving tyranny, sent Rohese back to bed while she dressed, and after bustling about kindling a fire in the brazier, assisted her lady to robe.

As Rohese breakfasted, a message came from the Abbot—"Stay thou fast within the Gate chamber, keeping it close locked." Rohese pouted, for she wished much to speak with the Abbot regarding the warning of Dame Bernice. But, mindful of her late disobedience, and its consequences, through the day she and Mary busied themselves over their 'broidery frames or the maid listened while the lady read aloud from the "Lives of the Saints," bound in quaint wooden covers bossed with silver. Toward evening they had the excitement of watching the royal visitors depart, and, hidden behind the curtain, saw the Queen's horse-litter move off, followed by the Prince and his two friends on horseback, who nodded but a surly farewell to the Abbot, hospitably standing in the doorway to see his guests depart. The Advocates and their friends withdrew; the gates were shut and locked, the troop of soldiers, hitherto disguised as servitors, departed to their quarters. Just before vespers Rohese sent Mistress Mary with a message to Abbot Samson, desiring an audience, and when she had returned with his permission, Rohese arrayed herself for the interview, murmuring half to herself, as Mary combed her amber locks and bound them with fillets of gold: [illegible] least one part of the witch's warning cannot come true; and she [illegible] said, 'past is past'. No need [illegible] the black robe now." But the [illegible] de[illegible] f it not; had Rohese gone [illegible] the Abbot's parlor [illegible] dis[illegible]urag[illegible] to had the meeting which proved the undoing of both herself and Jocelin.

CHAPTER XVI.

Vespers over and the tapers lit, Rohese descended to the Abbot's parlor, where she sat waiting his return from the chapel. She was a little pale, for the past excitement told upon her. Besides, the witch's "'Ware the black robe" kept sounding in her ears. So her state of mind was very disturbing, and her most disquieting thoughts were of Jocelin. She was beginning to believe that the handsome monk felt more warmly toward her than was compatible with his vows; and while her girlish vanity was flattered, she was annoyed; for though she was interested in Jocelin (with a far different feeling from the tender regard in which she held the memory of Henry of Leicester), she was repelled at the thought that a monk loved her.

How does a woman know a man loves her? The day of realistic novels has forever banished from romances the fallacy that she, palpitating with surprised modesty, knows it for the first time when told. Nay, should the good old fashion of wooing change, and man, never uttering the dulcet speech of courtship, simply say, "Marry me," the eternal feminine would continue blushing consciously when the mate-to-be came near ,and would go to the altar without one love-word, needing no passionate phrases to tell what she had long since found out by instinct.

As Rohese sat leaning her head against the purple of the Abbot's chair, the object of her cogitation passed the doorway, glancing neither to right or left. He looked so wan and despairing that all her woman's heart went out to him, and she murmured his name almost unconsciously. Surely he could not have heard it! Rohese shrank back into the chair, chiding herself for giving way to impulse, but if the eyes of Love are blind, his ear is never closed to the Beloved's voice; and Jocelin, already past the door, stopped, paused and turning, walked straight into the room and up to her. "I felt something draw me hither," he said simply.

"Nay, sir monk, thy fasting hath sent vapors into thy head," Rohese said, lightly, trying to gain time, and entrenching herself behind coquetry, as foolish little fish hide among the reeds of a pond; their gold and silver but showing the brighter against the dark background. Jocelin was in no mood for trifling.

"Lady Rohese," he demanded, "hast thought of me since coming hither?"

"There are many monks here, brother, and as one black gown is like another, is it not likely that sight of them would bring thee to mind? "Yea" (petulantly), "in my dreams I have seen whole processions of thee, by Our Lady! clambering up a rock way; with wan faces and eyes that burn into my very soul."

"And so thou dost think of me? Ah, methinks thy dreaming is but an echo of the sweet fantasies which beset my sleep. Listen, Rohese, I, too, in dreams have trod with blood-stained feet a pathway thick strewn with briars and stones; but far, far up on the heights a tress of gold hair gleamed, and an angel face smiled down on me. 'Twas thou, Rohese, 'twas thou who stood there, with alabaster hands outstretched to welcome me. Thy voice's sweetest music breathed my all unworthy name, and straight I gained to where thou stood'st, and weary, bleeding laid me at thy feet. Then thou didst bend compassionately over me; and thy gleaming tresses shut us from the world. Ah, blood of saints, beloved! Then sounded a strain of music faintly, clear as trills the thrush in the dewy hush of the morning. It died away, slowly, slowly, whilst all the while thy golden hair wrapped us round and I awoke with echoings lingering in my heart. Ah, what an ecstasy it brought! An ecstasy that was such exquisite pain that I knelt on my pallaisse in the dark and cold to pray that melody would never again ravish me. Is't not true love which brings such dreams?"

Jocelin breathed fast as one who had run far, and Rohese trembled at the passion throbbing in his words. Something stirred within her, new and strange, which she had never known before. What warm rush and tingle of delight was this which swept over her, at sound of this man's compelling voice? What sweet, soft languor stealing through every vein, as he clasped her hand and bent his appealing face so near that the breath from his beautiful parted lips trembled on her cheek like a caress? What witchery lay there in that all-conquering glance, which seemed drawing her very soul through her eyes to mingle with his?

"Rohese, Rohese," he cried, "lovest thou me?" But the maid still had will enough to try to draw away from him; averting her flushed face, with a frightened "No, no, no!" But Jocelin did not loose his hold on her struggling hands, but turned them upward and kissed each pink palm, once, twice, with long, soft kisses warm as sunshine. They thrilled her through and through, like a draught of some rare elixir.

"Thine eyes are filled with tears, Rohese, yet thou say'st 'No, no.' What lieth within thine eyes behind these tears? Thou darest not look me in the face! Say no again, sweet scarlet lips, for those glorious eyes declare thee darling traitors!" he murmured, rapturously, triumphantly. His warm breath stirred the ringlets on her brow; his hot lips lay upon its cool whiteness like a flame.

"Thy lips, thy lips, sweet witch!" he cried, hoarsely. "'Twere crime to force their virgin rose; yet by the twelve Evangels, they tempt me sorely! Thy lips, thou regent of my soul!" As a serpent holds a fluttering bird within its potent gaze, so held the frightened maid. His bright eyes wooing, wooing, seemed impelling her to yield. Just then a bell rang, clearly, softly, far within the palace; it seemed to break the spell. Rohese arose, pushing him from her with all her strength.

"Nay, nay," she cried, with a look of terror, "a monk, a monk: bethink thee, Jocelin, what hath a monk to do with love?" Jocelin paled, though he did not answer her, but stretched his arms to her pleadingly, tenderly, and advanced as if to fold her in their embrace. While she paused undecided, half inclined to fly, yet, glancing at him with veiled eyes which shone like stars, the corridor outside resounded with a firm and heavy tread, and the deep tones of Abbot Samson sounded through the parlor:

"Let Jocelin await me in my bedchamber, Brother Walter; I'll to my ward within here, and then to rest. The hour grows late, and there is much to be written, so apprise him straightway. Good-night, Our Lady's benison on thee."

Jocelin and Rohese started guiltily apart. She pointed to a side door, and he slowly withdrew with ardent, backward glances, and Rohese, her hands pressed upon her breast, went to the window and stood looking into the night with eyes which saw not, and bosom which rose and fell tumultuously. Yet when she turned to salute the Abbot, and he commented on her flushed cheeks, she answered composedly, "Thy parlor is o'erwarm, Father, and in sooth, my head aches drearily. But thou hast other matters, as I heard thee tell Brother Walter; I'll set my mouthings by till morning. It was but of a visit from Dame Bernice I came to speak."

"Thou art thoughtful like thy mother, girl, and I'll accept thy gentle little sacrifice, and hear thee on the morrow," and with a blessing and a kiss upon her forehead, Samson dismissed her, and Rohese, guiltily thinking that he must feel the other kiss which so lately rested there, flew upward to the Gate chamber, where Mistress Mary sat demurely by a taper, sewing a long white seam, as though she, too, had not just raced thither from the corridor outside the parlor, where she had, with palpitating delight, spied upon the monk's love-making. But Rohese, in her own confusion, noticed nothing, and anxious to be alone, bade the girl haste to bring her nightrail and make her ready for bed. For a wonder, Mary made no comment on this early retiring, though she smiled knowingly to herself.

Rohese abed, the tirewoman withdrew and quiet and darkness reigned, save for the faint glow cast athwart the gate chamber by the coals glowing in their brazier.

CHAPTER XVII.

Entering the Abbot's chamber, Jocelin found that he had exchanged his richly jeweled dress for a white serge robe such as novices wear, and reclined on his couch, with eyes filled with unutterable weariness, fixed upon space, as if trying to fix the future. Beset by many other cares, this attempt of the prince to seize the dower and person of Rohese disquieted him much.

Though he had come into the high estate of Abbot inexperienced in governing, and little learned in the custom of courts had been set to preside over one, he had within him which, antagonistic to disorder and disobedience, overruled both. His early military training and studious anchoretic life had strengthened every mental fibre, and he was one who by obeying had learned to rule; who by self-restraint had learned to govern others. While within his stern true heart he had a "Courage to quell the proudest; an honest pity to encourage the humblest." Within the Abbey, there had been debts and disorders to fight; without rebellious subjects and wily Advocates who must be ruled with an iron but velvet-gloved hand. The incoming of the one hundred and fifty monks from Normandy infusing new life into the Abbey had greatly helped in its upbuilding, and in less than two years every bond had been paid. Bailiffs, sockmen and townsfolk raised their allotted portion of the Abbey's revenues; the repsilver came pouring in again in a small but steady stream; and woe betide the false, remiss or unjust subject, for the new Abbot, though generally slow to anger, was terrible in rage, and many a discomfited vassal murmured, "He rages like a wolf"; until Samson, with grim humor, adopted the saying and adding the motto "Saevit ut lupus" to his arms, had it inscribed in letters of gold upon his standards.

The Abbot had gained another concession from the sulky Prince; and when Jocelin began writing at his dictation, his first task was a letter to Ranulf de Glanville, Justiciary in Chief, enclosing a mandate signed by John's unwilling hands, banishing the Jews from St. Edmundsbury, and pronouncing sentence of excommunication on all who should harbor them. The next letter was to my Lord of Clare, denying an unjust claim of fees for bearing the banner of St. Edmund in war; which Bigot had set forth while attending on the Abbot.

"Write, son Jocelin, 'Earl Roger Bigot asserts himself duly seized, and by such seizing holds this office from the time we fought the Flemmings' ('Ehue, 'tis a weary while since then); also Thomas de Midham sayeth the right is his; so my Lord, when thou hast made out one with the other that the right is truly thine, come then and claim the fee, which shall be paid thee from the time of King Edmund's charter.'" So on and on the Abbot dictated, and the secretary wrote, far into the night. Letters to Pope's Legates and King's Viscounts, ending with a lengthy epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury on certain weighty matters of Church and State. These duly sealed and laid in a sandal-wood cabinet, the Abbot closed his eyes and pressed his hand to his brow, as if the print of the miter was there, sighing wearily, as at his "Satis," Jocelin arose to set away the writing materials.

"Thou sighest, Dominie," said the secretary.

"Yea, is it a wonder? My son, thou and thy brethren share our plenty and prosperity; but little thinking of the giant task it was to bring things so; or the cares concerning the management of our house and family, and all the other business which harrows my troubled mind. Those three sleek leopards just gone are plotting usurpation, if I mistake not, and I travail sore for the safety of my ward, whose fair person hath awakend in them the lust of the body, whilst her dower hath kindled that more dangerous lust, the lust of gold. If it were so I could be present at court, I could hold them somewhat in check, but God wot what they'll now be hatching once my back is turned. Alas, my child, man never knows when he is blest, or realizes his happiness ere it is flown. Were I a monk again, with but five mares in my pouch, I'd to the schools, or as keeper of the books, live at peace far happier than I am as Abbot and Lord."

"Who can believe such thing, my Lord!" exclaimed Jocelin, but the Abbot smiled sadly, turning on his pillow, like one weary of the world, and as Jocelin extinguished the tapers and withdrew, he blessed him and gently bade him "Good-night."

"A good night!" Jocelin repeated to himself, as he went out into the dark. "Ah, Mary mother, will there ever be good nights for me again? By my troth, I hope there is naught writ amiss in those letters; for I had but one word singing in mine ears the while I wrote— 'Rohese, Rohese,' and the feel of a soft, warm hand resting in mine own; until I cracked my Lord's gold pen-staff by my tight holding. God's love! 'Twas Paradise! A man might easily risk all earth and heaven to rest his lips upon the dewy scarlet of her mouth! Christe Eleison! 'Tis a bitter thing to be such as I; shackled to the stake of mine accursed vows, and burned by Love's flames. Danger threatens my heart's anointed love, and I perforce, a coward, shaveling monk, must stand aside ignorant, unskilled and weak of arm, unable to lift even one sword, one single sword in her defence. It is not right! Am I not a man, with all a man's hopes, desires and capabilities? God is unjust, that men should live maimed, incapacitated things! Ah, Mary, intercede for me! I blaspheme! Impious monk! Wouldst thou, like Job, curse God and die. Yet God made not monks—'twas some devil's work. Christ and the Evangels walked free into the world, and Peter, when 'twas needed, drew a sword. I will not thus be buried like some mummied Pharaoh in his tomb. On the morrow I'll to the Abbot and sue for release from this monkly servitude. Then I'll get me to my uncle in Normandy (my father used to call it when he sighed—"Sweet, sweet Normandy). There I'll prove myself a man, and with my sword and monkly lore, carve a fortune out of fate and then—and then I'll return for my Rohese!"

Wandering through the maze of corridors leading from the Abbot's room, Jocelin all unwittingly turned into the narrow hallway which led to the Gate chamber, pondering on his fortunes, building castles in the air, all tenanted solely by Rohese and himself, Jocelin opened the door which Mary had forgotten to bar, and was astonished to find himself within the Gate chamber. His first impulse was to leave at once, but an irresistible charm hovered around the place where Rohese spent her waking hours. It held him to the spot. The tapestry, stirred by some furtive draught, rustled softly on the moonlit wall, until it seemed imbued with life, and the white-clad figure of Helen of Troy 'broidered on the fabric seemed leaning toward the Paris at her feet, as if she would embrace him. "I must be gone," the monk murmured, yet stayed. Ah, "Sometimes we are devils to ourselves, when we tempt the frailty of our powers, presuming on their changeful potency."

A subtle perfume hung about Rohese's carved oak chair. Jocelin knelt by its side, and buried his face in its cushions. "Rohese, Rohese," the very murmur of the dear name as it fell from his lips, filled him with an exquisite pleasure that was half pain. As he knelt there, he thought of her lying on her bed; all her glittering hair spread out—Ah, sweet, like a golden net to catch men's souls in, whilst thou slumberest. Dear tyrant, have mercy; for thou hast my soul already fast. Oh, blossom of my heart!" the young monk cried brokenly, tears of love and longing stealing down his cheek, as he arose to tear himself from such a sweetly dangerous place.

(To be Continued.)

A Startling Hat.

A lady's hat which would no doubt create as great a sensation to-day as it did at the time of its first appearance in 1352 was that worn by Blanche de Bourbon, queen of Castile, wife of Peter the Cruel. It cost £35 and was made in Paris. The hat itself was composed of de chypre and relieved with great pearls, garnets and enamel work. Children, carved in the whitest of ivory, were depicted picking acorns of pearls from the oak and scattering them to the swine below. Birds were singing in the trees and at the foot were bees stealing honey from the flowering springing up from the verdure.—London Mail.

Kipling's Nightingale.

Rudyard Kipling was once telling a guest about a nightingale that frequented its gardens. He said: "I know all the popular illusions about the nightingale, but the truth is, he's a blackguard with a gift of music in his throat that he can't control—a noisy, swashbuckling blackguard of the garden. He comes here at night, and he proceeds to abuse all his enemies for all he's worth. It's feathered profanity in a disguise of harmony, and he gets so worked up over it that he finally ends in an inarticulate gargle."

Coal as a Charm.

In bygone England coal played a prominent part in popular superstition, but it was a very special kind of coal. It was found (or at any rate firmly believed to be found) under the root of the plantain on one day of the year—midsummer eve. And to its finder it brought not only immunity from "plague, carbuncle and burning," but also in the case of a maiden dreams of her future husband. A versatile charm and, with plantains so prolific, not rare. These "coal" were probably really old, discolored roots, but none of the faithful believers in them would have admitted that.—London Globe.

Cornmeal for the Feet.

Men as well as women are finding cornmeal very beneficial to aching and sore feet. Simply soak the feet in warm water into which a handful of meal has been thrown, and the meal when rubbed over the feet opens up the pores in such a manner as to stop the very disagreeable annoyance of painful feet. It is far superior to salt baths for the feet.—Philadelphia North American.

An Easier Task.

"Mamma, do you think 't is true, as papa says, that teachers do not have to work as hard now as they did when he went to school?"

"I expect it is."

"What do you expect the reason is?"

"The teachers of to-day don't have to teach your father."—Buffalo News.

PRETTY BAD.

(Punch)

Commander—What's his character apart from this leave-breaking?

Petty Officer—Well, sir this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general behavior, 'e might be an orficer!

Wonderful Miracles Worked On Weak Stomachs By Dr. Hamilton's Pills

There are despairing men and women by the thousands in this city, whose stomachs keep them in constant misery that can be quickly restored to vigorous health by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

We know of no other medicine that possesses such power to kindle into new life the exhausted energies of chronic stomach sufferers.

There is an extraordinary power in Dr. Hamilton's Pills that searches out the weak spots, that braces up the delicate glands and complex workings of the stomach and bowels.

There are invigorating, stimulating tonic ingredients in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are derived from powerful juices taken from rare herbs and roots, and these are scientifically combined with other medicinal products so as to assist in a harmonious and proper working of the entire system.

The ingredients of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, coming from the great storehouse of Mother Nature herself, can be relied upon to be harmless. Guaranteed results follow to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for stomach weakness, Gas, Sourness, Headache, Billiousness or Constipation.

Seekers of the better health can not do better than invest 25c in this health-bringing family medicine.

The Hollow in a Boiled Egg.

There is an air space in every egg, but we notice it particularly in a boiled one because the contents have been made solid by cooking and made the hollow space more apparent. This space is a provision of nature so that the chick which grows within the shell may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life until it becomes strong enough to break through the shell to the outside world.

To generate life in the egg it is necessary that it be subjected to a certain degree of heat for a period of twenty-one days. When this is not done the egg remains indefinitely in its raw state.

When it is boiled the pocket of air within the shell, which would have been used up by the chick if the egg had been set to hatch, begins to fight for its space and pushes the boiled contents of the egg back, leaving the hollow space.—Rocky Mountain News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

ODD DISCOVERIES.

Origin of Starch From Corn, Silver Plating, and Brilliant Dye.

How to make starch from corn (maize) was discovered accidentally by Thomas Kingsford, a mechanic. One day he threw a mess of cornmeal mush into a garbage pail. His wife emptied some lye into the same pail, and in the morning when he emptied the pail he was astonished to find a small quantity of starch at the bottom.

Thomas Bolsover, a Sheffield mechanic, was mending the handle of a knife made of copper and silver. He saw these metals fuse together, and the idea of silver plating was born in his mind. He laid a thin plate of silver on a heavier one of copper and heated them til the edge of the silver began to melt. He took them from the fire, let them cool slightly, then rolled and hammered them to the desired thickness. This was the origin of "Sheffield plate," all of which was made in this way until electroplating was invented.

Cornelius Dubbel left a bottle of aqua regia (a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids) on a shelf. It fell over, the acid ran down over a window and dropped into a bottle containing an extract of cochineal. This turned to a vivid scarlet. Dubbel found that the acid had dissolved some of the tin of the window casing and the combination had produced the new color. A few experiments added the most brilliant color to the list of dyes.

The accident by which Roentgen discovered the X-rays is too recent to need repeating now.—New York World.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor Ont.



Master—Bill, your garage is as hot as an oven!

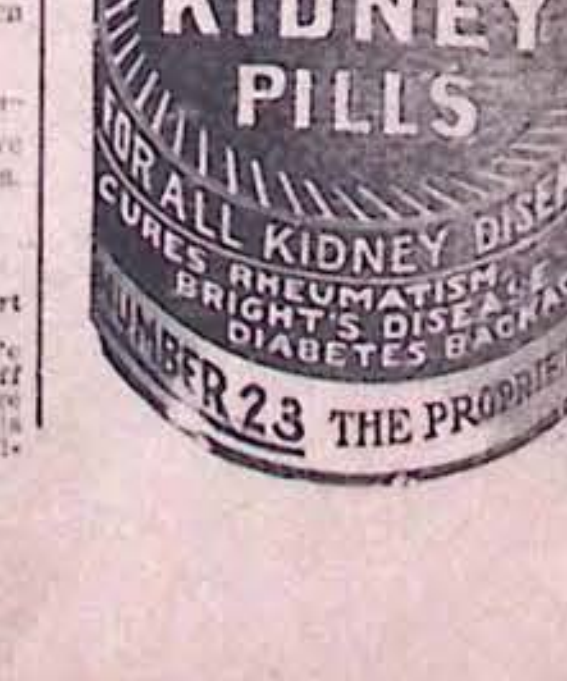
Chauffeur—Well, sir, that's where I make my bread!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Clews to His Writing.

Sometimes the worst of handwriting becomes intelligible when one grasps the rules, for a man's script—particularly an author's—is frequently made difficult, chiefly by his deliberate or unconscious inversion of the accepted rules of calligraphy. Henry Ward Beecher had a daughter who acted as copyist, and she read him with ease simply by remembering three principles—that in her father's manuscript no dotted letter was meant for an "i," no crossed letter stood for "t" and that no capital letter ever began a sentence.

The Brooklyn man who bequeathed 98 cents to his daughter knew the feminine penchant for something marked down.—New York Mall.



CROP ESTIMATE

Northern Hemisphere Production of Cereals, Etc.

The August number of the Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, published by the International Institute of Agriculture contains the latest information on production of cereals and other important agricultural products in the northern hemisphere.

Wheat.—New data received by the institute after the publication of the July Bulletin deal with the crops in Spain (39,223,823 quintals, or 123 per cent of the 1914 crop), Great Britain and Ireland (20,833,591 quintals, or 122.6 per cent.), Russia in Europe (205,199,241 quintals or 133.4 per cent), Canada (winter wheat 9,242,000 quintals of 163 per cent.), and Tunis (3 million quintals against 800,000 last year). The wheat crop figure for Italy has been modified since the last Bulletin and is now 47,800,000 quintals or 103.7 per cent. of last year's crop.

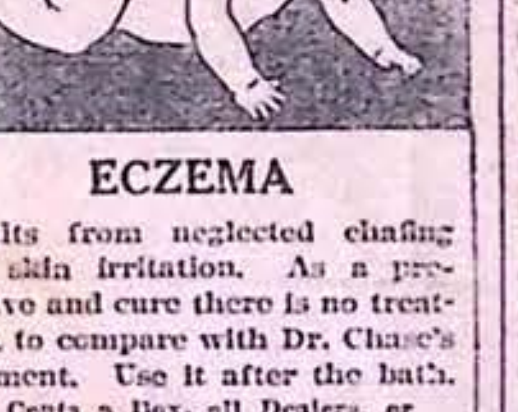
For the group of countries which have sent reports (Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada (winter wheat), United States, India, Japan and Tunis) the 1915 crop is estimated at 703,042,090 quintals in 1914, or 117.9 per cent of the latter amount.

Rye.—The production in Spain is estimated at 7,281,002 quintals or 119.7 per cent. of that in 1914, in Russia in Europe at 241,652,556 quintals, or 119.7 per cent., and in the United States at 11,176,440 quintals or 102.9 per cent. The following countries, taken together, the 1915 crop is estimated at 261,307,473 quintals against 220,223,673 in 1914, or 118.7 per cent: Spain, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States.

Barley.—The production in Spain is estimated at 18,391,315 quintals 116.9 per cent. of the 1914 production), in Great Britain and Ireland at 11,-128,159 (77.4 per cent), in Russia in Europe at 107,102,819 quintals (130.9 per cent.), and in Tunis at 2,500,000 quintals, against 700,000 in 1914. For the following group of countries: Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States, Japan and Tunis, the 1915 crop is estimated at 210,528,254 quintals against 176,841,632 in 1914, or 119 per cent.

Oats.—The crop in Spain is estimated at 5,275,473 quintals (102.1 per cent.), in Great Britain and Ireland at 29,539,755 quintals (101 per cent.), in Russia in Europe at 139,202,787 quintals (132.7 per cent), and in Tunis at 500,000 against 100,000 in 1914. For all the countries which have sent reports (Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States and Tunis), the 1915 crop is estimated at 383,623,315 quintals or 124.1 per cent.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

PACKING HINTS.

How to Take Care of Household Goods Before Moving.

For those who do their own packing a large pile of old newspapers will be found to be an indispensable requisite. In two or three folds the papers should be twisted and tied about the legs of chairs, tables and similar pieces of furniture. They should be mounted and fastened on all wooden framework. They may be made to serve as complete covering for almost any article of furniture.

Pictures of a size should be made into separate bundles in this way: Two or three layers of paper should be placed between pictures, the entire surface of the picture and frame being covered. Only the frame, not the glass, of the top picture should be covered, so that evidence of the breakable nature of the package may stare warningly at the moving men.

Then three or four sheets of paper should be folded lengthwise into long straps about five or six inches wide to form a dependable buffer. One of these straps should be brought under the bottom of the pile of pictures centrewise of the width and another centrewise of the length, with the band long enough to stretch well over the frame of the top picture. Straps may be lengthened by lapping one over the other for a few inches. Heavy twine should be used to fasten the straps and make the bundle firm.

The glass of all mirrors should be left uncovered to temper the zeal of these handling them.

Strong wooden boxes of the soap box model are best for holding books. With sectional bookcases each unit may be moved separately without disturbing the contents, care being taken to place a heavy covering of paper on top and secure the whole with twine or rope.

Barrels are the usual receptacles for glassware, chinaware and not too fragile bric-a-brac. But the precautionary measure of providing a cushion at the bottom of the barrel must never be neglected, so that any settling in transportation shall not be disastrous to the contents. An old quilt is ideal for this purpose; lacking this, a sufficient padding of rags may be substituted.

The resistance offered by newspaper rather than rag wrappings for the separate pieces insures a comforting promise of safety. Attention to close packing with heavy items at the bottom and light ones on top will well repay such discrimination.

Carpets and rugs should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed lightly with turpentine for moth protection before being encased in prepared tar paper or newspaper.

So far as possible all effects should be placed in boxes, barrels or other large receptacles.

Parliamentary Frontiers.

On either side of the Commons chamber of Great Britain's Parliament house there is a distinct line along the floor, and any member who when speaking steps outside the line on his side is liable to be called to order. These lines are supposed to be scientific frontiers, and the neutral zone between is beyond the length of a sword thrust, and, although members no longer wear swords, except those who are selected to move and second addresses to the throne on certain occasions, the old precaution still lingers on.—Westminster Gazette.

Bamboo Lighthouse.

A lighthouse constructed of bamboo which is in use in Japan, is said to have great power of resisting salt water and does not rot like ordinary wood.

It's so Handy



Compare the paper bag that tears and spills with the tidy, convenient

Redpath Sugar Cartons

These do more than keep the sugar clean and handy—they ensure your getting the genuine REDPATH — Canada's favorite sugar for three generations.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

144 "Let Redpath Sweeten it"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Things You Ought To Know

Spain yearly spends $41,000,000 on tobacco.

Chile has 250,000 acres devoted to vineyards.

California has a population exceeding 2,996,101.

New Zealand yearly devotes about 210,000 acres to wheat growing.

Honolulu is metering water supply.

New Zealand has a sugar shortage.

India is developing many new electrical plants.

Republic of Panama exposition is to be opened Nov. 3.

Most of the tea raised in Burmah is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

A 20,000-acre rice field is planned for the Sacramento valley in California next year.

Holland annually produces about 20,000,000 pounds of flax fiber and 50,000 bushels of seed.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world.

The Young Woman's Christian Association has a world membership of 650,000.

St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome took so long to build that 43 Popes reigned during the course of its construction.

The best seller in the German trenches is said to be Charles Dickens, translated, the second best Dumas, and then Turgenief and Tolstoy.

Mons—is 38 miles south-south-west of Brussels and is the capital of Hainault, with 29,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a hill above the Trouille and originated in a fortress built there by Julius Caesar. It was held by Prince Louis of Orange against the Spaniards for nearly four months in 1572, captured by Louis XIV. in 1691, it was restored to Spain in 1697 and again occupied by the French in 1701. After the battle of Malplaquet in 1709 it was captured by Prince Eugene. Mons is the centre of the chief coal mining district of Belgium, known as Le Borinage, the inhabitants being called "Borains." There is a school of mines and a late Gothic cathedral.

Shetland Islands—The most northerly British possession in Europe, lies to the northeast of the Orkneys and number over 100, with a combined area of 551 square miles. The surface of the islands is irregular, often rising into hills of considerable elevation and their scenery is for the most part bleak and dreary. The coast is much indented and very precipitous, and it is said that no spot in Shetland is more than three miles from the sea, so that the report of the discovery in the islands of a German submarine base is not unlikely to be true. Only twenty-seven of the islands of the group are inhabited, and in some cases only then by lighthouse attendants and shepherds. The total population amounted, in 1901, to 28,166 persons of whom 15,753 were women. Agriculture is primitive and the soil poor but barley, oats, potatoes and turnips are grown. The chief manufacture of the Shetland Islands is that of knitted goods, much fine work being turned out by the women, who also do the farm work; the men are occupied in fishing, which is the mainstay of the inhabitants.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont, are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Revenged

A busy housewife came into the sitting-room with a determined look in her eyes.

"I really shall have to punish those children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper.

"Why, they've made a mess of my sewing-room," explained his wife. "Needles, reels of cotton scissors—everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then, in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day, that I thought it only fair to return the compliment. So I tidied up your sewing-room."

Every woman should remember that a husband in the hand is worth two in a suit for bigamy.

CURIOUS FERRYBOATS.

Crossing the River at Simla is a Comical Performance.

Perhaps the most curious ferryboat to be found in the world is at Simla. The river that flows to the northeast of Suni, the chief town of the Simla hill states, has few bridges, so, necessity being the mother of invention, a novel method has been adopted.

The skin of a buffalo is inflated with air and is placed, with the four feet upward, to float in the water. The owner than throws himself over it and the one or two passengers sit or lean on the top of him. By means of a small paddle in his right hand and the movement to and fro of his legs in the water the owner takes his passengers across.

The journey takes from three to five minutes, and the modest sum of a pice (one-half cent) is charged. It is only by repeated crossings in a day that a man can earn much, but so many natives use this means of going to and from their villages that the trade is not unremunerative.

Few things are more comical than these mussacks, whether moving in midstream or being carried back to the village at night on the owner's back. They are, of course, very light and are about two and a half yards long.

They seem to be safe, except in monsoon weather, when heavy rain has caused a rapid current, but at such a time two mussacks are often linked together, so that, being heavier, they can avoid the rocks.—London Strand Magazine.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A NOBLE EXAMPLE

The excellent patriotic work of the File Indians at Balcarres, Sask., continues, and the Canadian Pacific, through Mr. W. R. Baker, the secretary of the Company, has received another encouraging report. It was in October last year that thirty-three of these colonists subscribed $502.10 to the Patriotic Fund, each farmer giving a certain number of bushels of grain, which when sold amounted to the above sum. During the winter that followed, the now famous File Indian Brass Band gave concerts thereby raising another $212.00, which went to the Belgian Relief Fund, and since March 1st the Red Cross Branch of this colony has raised $500.00 and endowed a bed in Cliveden Hospital. The young Indian women have done a great deal of knitting and sewing. The branch has a membership of 36, while there are only one hundred and sixty souls—thirty-eight men, twenty-six women and ninety-six children — in the colony. The patriotism of these Indians does not stop there. Two young men went to the front with the second contingent and six more are going with the next. The File Indians lay claim to having the oldest Red Cross Society member in the British Empire in the person of Pointed Cap. This celebrated character says that he is the ripe old age of 107, and on November 12th next will attain his 108th year. He is now an "associate member' 'of the Red Cross, and proudly wears on his heart the little red cross, the emblem of the society. It is quite possible that in addition to the six latest recruits for the front, older members of the colony will go, as one man who is the father of nine children has expressed his intention of so doing, and his wife says "I will not stop him." Despite the fact that a hailstorm last month destroyed all the crops in the colony, the File Indians are not downhearted, and have made arrangements to continue their good work during the coming winter months to aid the boys across the sea, thus showing a patriotism worthy of a king.

Signatures and Signs.

Walter Crane's signature—a crane impaled on a W—reminds us that other English artists have adopted queer "beasties" to form their signature. There was Richard Doyle, for instance, who among his friends and in his signature pretended only to be "Dicky," for you will find in the corner of many of his Punch drawings a "D" with a very perky-looking bird standing thereon. But Whistler's was the most famous, though somewhat incongruous. His sign manual often took the shape of a butterfly, though a wasp would have expressed him better, for he was not only an artist, but the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." And there are many who cherish envelopes from Prof. Blackie with the Greek scrawl meaning "Tell the truth in love."—London Spectator.

People who are getting married should take each other for good, as well as for better or worse.

THE T. EATON CO., Limited, TORONTO
WILL GIVE
20c Per Pound, Live Weight
FOR ANIMAL WINNING
THE T. EATON CO. SPECIAL
AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO
For Further Information and Premium List, Write
C. F. TOPPING, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Toronto

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address: 507 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone 4386, Hamilton, Ont.

DOPPLER'S LAW OF LIGHT.

It Proves That Our Solar System is Whirling Northward.

The fact that our solar system is traveling northward at a rate of twelve miles per second has been determined by means of one of the most remarkable laws in the entire history of science, Doppler's law of light. Stand by a railway track and listen to a rapid train approaching. As it approaches the bell or whistle will increase the pitch of its sound and instantly lower the pitch of tone after it passes and recedes. When coming more waves enter the ear and less when it is departing.

Light consists of the action of waves on the retina of the eye. Our earth and sun, all bodies in the solar system, are moving to a point in the celestial vault not far from the star Vega, in the constellation Lyra, and, of course, receding from the opposite point of the sky. Waves entering the slit of the spectroscope from the northern stars are compressed—namely, more enter per second and are displaced toward the violet end of the spectrum, less enter from the southern stars and are dispersed toward the red.

Now, exalted mathematics, based on the laws of light, determine the extent of dispersion of waves toward the red or violet for each decrease or increase of motion of light emitting bodies, and the amount actually found by experiment confirmed the mathematical formulas—a proof that modern mind is expressing at a very exalted rate.—Edgar Lucien Larkin, in New York American.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Odds and Ends.

The English language is spoken by more than 120,000,000.

The world's Sunday schools number 297,866, with 26,076,593 scholars, exclusive of the Catholic church.

Thirty-one colleges and universities in this country give courses in the various phases of journalism.

Thirty States at the beginning of the present year had on their statute books laws providing for the employment of State prisoners on road building.

According to a recent compilation there are 275,037 buildings of various kinds in New York City, the Borough of Manhattan having 94,849; the Bronx, 25,764; Brooklyn, 72,380; Queens, [illegible] and Richmond [illegible].

The first use of the treadmill was in China, where it did service in remote times in irrigating the land. It was introduced into English prisons in 1817 as a means of punishment.

In the Borough of Manhattan there are 813 office buildings as against 145 in Brooklyn, 60 in the Bronx, 95 in Queens and 47 in Richmond.

A cricket ball thrown 127 years ago at Oxford, in 1873 established a record which has not yet been beaten.

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.

THE BEST WAY

In Which to Do Some Useful and Seasonable Tasks.

To cleanse articles made of white zephyr, rub in flour and magnesia, changing often. Shake off the mixture and hang articles in the sun.

To blacken rusty stoves dissolve a handful of salt in a pint of vinegar and wash the stove with the solution. Wipe dry with a flannel cloth and then put a few drops of turpentine in the blacking with which you finish off.

To remove obstinate grass stains, cover the stains with common cooking molasses and let stand for two or three hours, then wash out in lukewarm water.

To remove iron rust from the daintiest fabric without causing injury, mix cream of tartar with water until it forms a paste, wet the spot and spread on the paste; hang the article in the sun, and as fast as it dries wet again until the rust disappears.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Arabs and Girl Babies.

It is a sad day in an Arab home when a girl is born. The musicians who have come to the house with their drums, their shepherd's pipes and all their strange musical instruments burst into wild wailing if the door is seen to open slowly and a head shake silently and sadly and then withdraw behind the closed door. All the rare food which has been prepared in the hopes that the new arrival is a boy is put away and the wailing guests turned from the house. For why, they say, should one feast and have music when another superfluous woman has been brought into the world? Though human nature is what it is, the little girl is not wholly unloved. She is given some pretty name, such as, translated, would be "star," or "dawn," or "pretty," or "pleasant." When a boy is born the rejoicing, on the contrary, is hilarious in the extreme. Welcomes are chanted by stringed instruments, the praises of the family are sung, and a forecast of the great deeds to be done by the son are recited.—Exchange.

No Late Visitors.

A successful business man was showing a friend round his new house.

"It's a fine place," was the comment; "but what on earth made you settle down so far from the city?"

"The last train leaves our station here at half-past ten," replied the host enigmatically.

"I believe that; but what has it to do with you?"

"My dear fellow, just wait till you see my two pretty daughters."

How He Acted.

"How did the robber act?" asked the curious one of the holdup victim.

"Oh, he was calm and collected," retorted the victim, mindful of his empty pockets.—Buffalo Express.

FARM & GARDEN

SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

The signs of farrowing are known to most pig-keepers, and so it is assumed that everyone knows. The beginner often cannot find what he wants in books for this very reason. We were all beginners once, and may exercise a little patience with those who are to succeed us sooner or later—sooner perhaps than we wish. The belly during the greater period of pregnancy enlarges in a more or less symmetrical manner, so much so that even the experienced may be mistaken in regard to an empty sow, but when about three parts gone there comes a measure of flatness in the space between the point of the hip, the spine, and the last rib—the part generally alluded to as the flank. In any species of animal I am asked to pronounce upon I depend more upon this sign than any other, but the animal at the time must not be blown up with wind. If the udder has begun to spring, and the bearing shows signs of elongation, and there is quite a drop in the belly nearer to the ground, it will not be very long before the sow exhibits symptoms of what is sometimes called nesting. It is true that some will put off the time almost too late, and then make a bed hurriedly, but most sows are deliberate about it, and some will pause like the cat that has made a bad choice as if considering it after all the best has been chosen.

The place is selected for her as a rule, and the bedding too, and here the beginner often makes a mistake, for he thinks that a good thick bed of long clean straw is what she ought to like. The sow knows better. She bites up the long straw into short and comparatively soft pieces, mostly broken lengthwise too, and push it to the sides, leaving a bare place for the actual business to be done, where the youngsters will not get twisted up in long straw and unable to reach the teat.

One of the commonest hindrances to farrowing is a dry or insufficiently laxative diet. Drastic purgatives, given late, are dangerous, but a soft condition throughout the canal can be assured by a few linseed and castor oil if the case seems at all urgent. Repeated small doses of laxative food, such as broad bran and linseed, made very sloppy, answer best of all, but several days may be needed to bring about this state of things. Many pig men fear to let a heavy brood sow take exercise, but it is generally good on anything but steep and slippery hill sides, and a little natural aperient is thus obtained. Roots are often given with the same object, but with sows heavy in pig the danger of any very bulky food, and especially of large quantities of roots, is that of giving off gas and flatulent colic results. The latter is apt to bring on premature labor, or serious illness, and death of the pigs in utero. Many people give salts before pigging, but in the writer's opinion this is one of the few occasions when it is an unsuitable remedy. Oil is the remedy par excellence for most animals requiring a laxative near parturition. Sulphur either as flowers or precipitated (milk) of sulphur, mixed with a quantity of lard, and then with a mash of bran, will generally be taken by the sow, but force should give place to guile, and heavy sows should not be drenched.

FEEDING AN ORPHAN FOAL.

Occasionally one has the misfortune to lose a mare that has a young foal and has to bring the foal up by hand on cow's milk. It should be remembered in a case of this kind that mare's milk is normally sweeter than cow's milk, but he has only about half the amount of fat and other solids that is found in the average cow's milk, consequently it is usual to add sugar to diluted cow's milk for feeding orphan foals.

A method of feeding is suggested by J. H. S. Johnson, of "Breeder's Gazette, which is about as follows: Use an old teapot for feeding with the thumb of an old kid glove, saving a few holes punched in it, fastened over the spout. For a very young foal, feed not more than a cupful of milk five times a day. A dessert spoon of sugar to a pint of milk is about the right proportion. Three tablespoonfuls of lime water added to this ration will correct acidity in the stomach. The milk should be perfectly sweet, the utensils should be kept clean, and the milk should be fed at normal body temperature. It should be obtained from a somewhat fresh cow that does not test too high in butter fat. The milk should be diluted with warm or skim milk.

After it is two months old, the foal will do very well on skim milk alone to which may be added a tablespoonful of linseed meal. The foal should have comfortable quarters, pasture and fresh water. As soon as it is willing to eat, it should have a grain mixture put in front of it, a little at a time, consisting of possibly one part of wheat bran to one part crushed oats, corn chop or crushed barley. A little alfalfa hay will also be of benefit especially if the colt does not have much pasture.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE SILO'S GOOD POINTS.

Here are ten reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo. They are formulated by Professor J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University:

1. The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.

2. It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.

3. The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.

4. Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.

5. Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.

6. The silo prevents waste of cornstalks, leaves and husks, which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.

7. The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.

8. The silo assists in reducing the cost of grains in fattening cattle and sheep.

9. Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season, and decreases the cost of production.

10. There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into silo.

All should understand that silage is not a complete and balanced ration. It is a succulent food and should be supplemented with some balancing dry feed.

NOTES.

As a rule a horse in thin or medium flesh never exhibits the amount of force or vim that is generally seen in horses in high condition.

The lighter, better ventilated and more comfortable the stable for all kinds of farm stock, the less it will require to keep them in good condition.

Sheep are going to be more and more in demand, both for wool and for mutton. Since beef and pork are both high in price, the American people are turning their attention to lamb and mutton, and an enlarged demand has been created among people who have heretofore not considered this most nutritious animal food.

By recent experiment the U. S. Department of Agriculture seems to show that scours are not due to sour milk but to uncleanly conditions. If the milk is not allowed to stand for any great length of time and not allowed to become unclean, it is as nourishing to the young calf as sweet skim-milk, and as rapid gains were made in one case, as in the other. It was further shown that sudden change and from sour to sweet, made no apparent change in the calf, although the calf was only a few days old. It was found by experiment, however, that sour milk does not prove so favorable in winter as in summer.

Intestinal worms are a common cause of epilepsy in young pigs. The spasms may also be due to an injury of spinal cord. Too close interbreed tract. Divide the pigs into small groups, withhold feed for twelve hours and then give turpentine in milk at the rate of a teaspoonful per 80 pounds live weight. Repeat for three consecutive days. An attempt should be made to prevent intestinal worms by providing dry, well-drained lots, free from mud holes and filth.

DIAMOND

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BLESSING AND CURSE.

Opium is the Oldest and Most Useful Drug Known.

It is a curious commentary upon our boasted progress in scientific medicine in recent years that the most useful drug in the entire Pharmacopeia is the oldest one known to medicine. Recently discovered coal-tar products, serums, antitoxins and vaccines have revolutionized the treatment of certain diseases; but opium is the remedy which doctors the world over place at the head of the list for usefulness in the greatest number of serious ailments.

"If the entire materia medica at our disposal were limited to the choice and use of only one drug," said Prof. Macht, of Johns Hopkins University, recently, "I am sure that a great many, if not a majority, of us would choose opium, * * * which has proved such a boon to suffering humanity." It was unnecessary for him to add, what every intelligent person knows, that the abuse of this beneficent remedy is also one of the greatest curses to humanity. Apparently it has no rival in either field, unless it be alcohol.

The first authentic record of the use of opium is that of Theophrastus, a Greek physician, who lived almost 400 years before the Christian era. Later the Romans recognized its value as a medicine, and the great Roman physician, Galen, laid down rules for its use that were guides to physicians for 1,500 years.

According to Galen, "opium resists poison and venomous bites, cures inveterate headache, vertigo, deafness, epilepsy, apoplexy, dimness of sight, loss of voice, asthma, coughs of all kinds, spitting of blood, tightness of breath, colic, the iliac poison, jaundice, hardness of the spleen, stone, urinary complications, fevers, dropsies, leprosies, the trouble to which women are subject, melancholy and all pestilences."

Of course, if Galen had been entirely right about the uses of opium, most diseases would have vanished from the earth long ago. Nevertheless, be understood the case in some particulars almost as much as he overstated it in others. And the modern physician could make a list of conditions in which opium was the sheet anchor even longer than Galen's, although considerably less comprehensive, and with less emphasis on the "cure." Indeed, the drug is of such importance, and such a menace, that in occupies the attention of all lawmakers at the present time.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The premium lists of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, in December are just out, and carry many new classes, among which are special prizes by the T. Eaton Co., Armour & Co., Wm. Davies Co., Walker House and Queen's Hotel. The secretary, Mr. C. F. Topping, of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, would be glad to give premium list or any information on application.

DARK HONEY

Crop Report by Ontario Beekeepers' Committee.

The crop report committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Thursday, Sept. 9th, to consider the crop of dark honey. It was found that 165 members had reported 116,400 lbs. from 5,807 colonies, being an average of 20 lbs. to the colony. This is about double of last year's average. The committee advises members to ask 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c. per lb., wholesale, depending on the size of package and no buckwheat honey should be retailed for less than 10c. per pound.

The local demand for white honey is exceedingly good, as many people are buying honey to put away instead of canned fruit, and the prices recommended by the committee are being realized.

Wholesalers are cautious about buying all lines of goods, including honey and naturally have made an effort to buy as low as possible. A large number of orders have been filled at a slightly lower figure than recommended, but these orders were for ton lots.

There is yet a large quantity of light honey unsold, but the market is firm and a great many of the smaller beekeepers report their crop all sold at prices recommended by the committee. All considered the committee feels that honey need not be sold below prices recommended.

Signed by the committee, Wm. Couse, H. G. Sibbald, W. J. Craig, Morley Pettit, Secretary-Treasurer.

The worst thing about an opportunity is that it has a habit of knocking at inopportune times.

TOMMY ATKINS ON CANADIAN HOSPITAL

British Soldier Grows Enthusiastic Over the Work Done at Hospital in France.

DOCTOR AND HELP

Nurses, Too, Are Most Efficient and Care and Food Are the Best.

A British soldier, wounded and taken to No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, the pleasure should be his. In tal, in charge of Dr. Bethune, of this city, writes as follows about the institution:

Canadians will, as usual, speak for themselves, and what they will have to say that No. 2 Canadian General Hospital will doubtless reach the ears of those concerned. But as a British Tommy Atkins, to whom the hospitality of that super-excellent institution has been freely and bountifully extended, I wish to weigh in with a few remarks.

Before this war I knew nothing about hospitals, except that, externally, they looked like jails. This refers, of course, to my own dear old home-grown country.

One is not long in France, however (now that the shooting season has commenced) before accumulating quite a lot of second-hand knowledge of hospitals. One of the most frequent troubles our boys spoke of as happening in hospitals out here was that they never could get enough to eat. Anyhow, I heard quite sufficient about hospitals to enable me to make up my mind that if it was a toss-up between me and some blue-grey German going to hospital, the pleasure should be his. In my case it turned out otherwise, as the said German had made other plans.

The nature and cause of my inquiries are a matter of no general interest, so it will suffice to say that they were serious (to me) and called for expert attention and sympathetic nursing. By some strange stroke of luck I was sent to No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, and every day since I have thanked my stars for it. I was a surgical case, and so I was placed in X Ward, under the beneficial care of Captain Bethune and his charming and cheery band of attendant sisters.

I had never previously met you Canadians in bulk, and I knew, and cared very little about you. We Britishers are a bit that way, although we mean nothing particular by it, so don't get riled. Well, as soon as I was able to sit up and take notice, my first and strongest impression of you, as typified by the staff here, was your undeniable air of efficacy and self-reliance. Of course, anybody can put on airs, but my impression was proved correct right up to the hilt. It was the real thing. Although I was in for what I believe is called a "major" operation, and my nerves were pretty well shattered. I went to the operating table with every confidence that Captain Bethune would see me through. I had no misgivings, no doubts.

As in my case, so all the others. Patients here are enthusiastic about X ward, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, and leave it, as I shall, with regret. But none will ever forget the unremitting care and unflagging attention they have received here and will look back with pleasure to the many happy hours (yes, happy hours) they have had, and which they owe entirely to M. O. and the sisters.

I don't know how or where you recruit the sisters for this hospital, but they are the healthiest, happiest, kindest and best-looking girls I have ever seen within a hundred yards of any hospital.

Our ward (X) is canvas, and consists of a series of small marquees connected together. Each marquee holds five beds and can be closed off so as to be entirely self-contained. In the daytime the sides of the marquees are raised, and we have fresh air and sunshine to our heart's content. Electric light also. I have not seen this type of tent before. I notice it is patented and made by a firm in Ottawa. My compliments to them.

Now let's speak of food. Better interfere with a man's liberty than his food. But here we have both, plenty of liberty and plenty of food. Good food, nice food, well cooked. They say that God sends food and the devil sends work. We found this to be exactly the case in the trenches, so the change now is all the more appreciable. As to liberty, there are no irksome restrictions or red-tape regulations. Any ordinary decent man cannot do wrong here. All this helps to improve the general condition of the patient, as it is the little worries that annoy one and retard.

Much more could, and would, be said, but in the endeavor of a grateful patient to do full justice to an institution to which he owes so much; I wish to avoid even the appearance of overstatement, but, anyhow, we Britishers are not prone to gush.

To No. 2 Canadian General Hospital and X ward in particular the thoughts of innumerable British Tommies will ever gratefully turn, and on behalf of all my comrades who have known the earnest care and kindly attention of Capt. Bethune, the thrice-blessed sisters, orderlies and staff, generally, I am only too delighted to have an opportunity of making public avowal of this.—Keith Layder, 5th Seaforth Highlanders, 124 Elizabeth street, Blackpool, Lancashire, England.

WETTED WATCHES.

What to Do When Camping or Where a Jeweler Can't be Found

What to do with a water soaked watch is often a problem when one is caught in the wilderness, or in a community where no jeweler is to be found. Lack of knowing what steps to take often results in much expense, if not in the utter ruin of the watch.

Watches made with both a screw face and screw back may be dried easily by removing the front and back, emptying the watch of as much water as will run out, reversing the crystal, screwing it on the back of the watch and then laying it where the sun will have a chance to reflect through the crystal.

The heat of the sun on the crystal will draw the moisture from the works in fifteen or twenty minutes. If water still remains in the works, the crystal may be unscrewed, wiped and replaced and the process repeated.

After the sun fails to draw any more of the water out on to the glass it is safe to conclude that there is no more in the works, and the oil originally on them, warmed by the sun, lubricates the parts.

There should be no more trouble with the watch, although it is advisable to have it examined by a jeweler at the earliest opportunity.—Technical World.

TIGHT VEIL AND SMALL HAT.



This season the veil, correctly adjusted, is actually part of the small hat. And few hats are complete without the veil. Pictured is a turban of white plush, with a wide bandeau of black plush. Not a single bit of ornament relieves the front, but at the back is placed a pompom of white ostrich from the centre of which emerge two black shaped quills. A bit of black curled ostrich is placed below the white pompom.

Mere Mention.

Umbrellas were first used in London by a person named Hanway, in 1786.

Freemasonry of this country embraced 1,671,477 members at a count made last year.

The Indian population of the United States at the end of June last year totalled at 331,250.

Last June Canada had 29,301 miles of steam railroads and 1,357 miles of electric railways.

The English language has approximately 600,000 words, half of which are of a technical nature and rarely used.

Horse-drawn vehicles on Chicago's principal downtown streets have decreased approximately 20 per cent. since 1907, while motor vehicles have increased 600 per cent. in a similar period. The total number of vehicles of all kinds has increased 11 per cent.

Man's Prime of Life.

At what age is a man in his prime. Opinion varies. The period of greatest efficiency has fluctuated between 25 and 50. Medical science has recently been interesting itself in this question. As death rates decrease and the health of the average man grows better, the period of efficiency, mentally and physically, must extend also into later life.

A man to-day retains his health and preservation later in life than he did 50 or 100 years ago because of the strides made in protecting the human organism from decay and degeneration.

For example, the death rate from tuberculosis alone in 1880 was twice as heavy as it is to-day.

A higher average plane of personal care due to education has done its share to extend the mental powers of man beyond the age of 35—considered the "ripe age" a hundred years ago.

In 1800 the death rate in Canada was 50 per thousand. To-day it is less than 14. Then the average length of life was 35—to-day it is 50!

This means that men are better preserved nowadays and therefore more efficient in later years. The mind retains its grasp of affairs as sharply at 50 to-day as it did at 35 in 1850.

Men are sent into the discard later in life—ripe experience is coupled with keen mental power and good health—all looking towards the betterment of mankind and the progress of the world.

Ah! to be devout, I am none the less human.—Moliere.

High Speed Locomotives

The average person thinks that the bigger the locomotive and the greater the diameter of its driving wheels the faster it will go, and in the popular mind these are the only reasons one engine can "run faster" than another.

The locomotive, although one of the simplest and best known of machines, embodies numerous devices not visible to the eye of the casual observer which are most vital elements in its efficiency and speed. For example, much of the power of the big express engine depends upon the steam valves and the grates in the firebox quite as much as it does upon the mere bigness of the driving wheels. At the same time it is true that large wheels in ordinary fast running are a convenience, and in the very highest speeds a necessity. It becomes necessary, of course, to lighten the load as the wheels are enlarged and increase the speed, which introduces the second phase of the problem—the grates and heating surface.

Fast engines, to continue their work for a long time at a stretch, must make steam very rapidly. To accomplish this the heat of the fire must come in contact with the water at a great many points. A large firebox involves a grate of large area to admit air to the fire—a difficult matter since but a small distance separates the wheels, the width of the firebox being thus limited, while the length must come within the limit to which the fireman can throw his coal.

A third factor is the counterbalance, the solid filling fixed between the spokes of the driving wheels opposite the connecting rods. This is to balance the weight of the cranks, parallel rods and connections, and, in addition, the force on the wheels of the weight of the moving piston in the cylinder. Lacking this balance the wheels would roll too rapidly when the rods and connections were moving downward and too slowly when they were moving upward, thus causing a jerky motion.

However, as the influence of the weight is varied by the centrifugal force, which, in turn, is greater or less according as the speed is high or low, it happens that a counterweight which is suitable at a speed of forty or fifty miles an hour produces an injurious "pound" on the rails at seventy-five miles an hour.

It follows, therefore, that the weight must be heavier than the rods and connections because a part of its office is to balance the piston and other parts that slide horizontally and are uninfluenced by centrifugal force. As the speed increases the downward motion of the weight, as that part of the wheel rolls over to the front, makes the wheel with its load press down upon the rail with so much more force than it does when the weight is moving upward on the other side that the effect upon the rail is as if a heavy blow were delivered upon it with a hammer.

So to use an engine successfully at the highest speed it is necessary to make the counterweight lighter than would be correct for moderate speeds. The light weights are not necessarily dangerous at the lower speed, but their use would cause unnecessary wear and tear on the engine and the track and in some cases would even cause unpleasant jerks upon the passenger cars. For this reason fast engines are seldom built unless they can be used in fast service all the time.

Properly proportioned valve openings are absolutely essential to a fast engine. These admit the steam to the opposite ends of the cylinder alternately, as the connecting rod moves first forward and then backward, and in a fast engine they must admit a large volume of steam very quickly. The valves must be moved so as first to open one passage and close the other and then as rapidly as possible close the first and open the second.

It will be noticed by even the most casual observer that the opening to let the steam out of the cylinders into the smokestack is several times as large as that for admitting the "live" steam. But even with this it requires a considerable amount of power to force the steam out with sufficient quickness. This must be done in the fraction of a second.

There are many engines that can get steam into the cylinders quickly enough and that are otherwise all right for high speed, but which are not so arranged to get rid of this steam which has been used and is only in the way. It is this rapid expulsion of the "dead" steam that makes the vigorous puffs at the top of the chimney that seem to indicate that the locomotive is doing a tremendous amount of work. It should be remembered, however, that this noise is not the result of real work, but only of this after operation, which engine builders would avoid. There is a class of locomotives, those arranged on the "compound system" in which the puffs are so faint that the engine would seem to be doing nothing at all.—Washington Star.

AN EFFECTIVE CONTRAST.

(St. Louis Republic)

"Why are all the women in the neighborhood so fond of Mrs. Homely's society?"

"Because anyone of them, in her company, appears beautiful in comparison."

SAILED ON THE WEBSTERIAN.

(Boston Post)

The bank cashier, disguised, was boarding the steamer with his loot, when he noticed a man standing by the rail who looked like a detective.

"If you think that when he sees me on the wharf he will seize me?" he asked of his accomplice.

"I apprehend you need not apprehend that he will apprehend you," responded the other comfortingly.

THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED FOR WINTER LAYERS.

With fresh eggs going higher each week and at poultry at a fair figure, the city man with a plot of ground longs for a few hens that will supply him with fresh hen fruit and best quality of meat. Cold-storage eggs at fresh-egg prices do not appeal to lovers of fresh eggs. The one drawback to many who would like to own a few hens is the feeding problem. When reading reports of the experiment station or some experienced large keeper of poultry the beginner thinks to obtain eggs that he must be an expert mixer of feeds, and that, while in a majority of cases the feeds can be mixed by the beginner, to the one with a few hens it is expensive and come labor.

It is proper that the big poultry-keeper with several hundred fowls should have a knowledge of mixing feeds to suit the requirements of his flock, and in this case, where feeds are purchased in large quantities, saving is made. Especially is this true of the dry mash to be fed in hoppers, which the fowls can go to at all times. But the busy city man with only an hour in the morning and a few hours at night cannot afford to give this attention to the feeding question, as far as results were concerned, was far from satisfactory. But with the success of the older poultry-keepers, aided by the experiment stations, satisfactory feed formulas were attained.

This knowledge was not kept a secret, and soon there appeared on the market a number of mixed feeds made up by poultry experts, and based on good results that these mixtures had made with fowls. So to-day the beginner can, with his few hens, rest assured that the high-grade feeds, already mixed, will produce good results and will give one a steady egg yield from any flock that is old enough to lay and is properly housed. Too many do not feed the fowls in the best way. Especially is this true now in the price of feeds, which is above normal. To feed but one or two grains and omit a good, dry mash, which is one of the essentials toward a good egg-production, is false economy. The growing pullets and older stock must be well fed to produce. This does not mean over-feeding, which is wasteful, yet with overfeeding one will obtain better results than under-feeding. A half-starved flock can do nothing toward producing eggs. The little they obtain goes only to keep body together and leaves nothing for the production of the egg, and to produce eggs in paying quantities the fowls must be well fed, and with feeds that contain every element that goes to not only maintain the hen's body, but to make the egg. In the high-grade mixed grains and mashes this can be found. The beginner, if using the dry mash, fed in hoppers that the fowls can at all times eat when hungry, can rest assured that the fowls are getting enough and the right kind of feed. In addition to this, a morning and night feed of mixed grains is the proper feeding system. Some poultry-keepers use self-feeders, which are regulated to feed a certain quantity of grain to a given number of fowls with some success.

Winter eggs are not so hard to obtain if the proper methods are followed. They consist of a good, well-ventilated poultry house, giving four square feet of floor space to each fowl, fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal and a well-balanced mixture of poultry feeds. With this any well-matured pullet will lay, and any hen that has fully recovered from the moult; but the beginner should guard against the purchase of cheap stock that are not matured and which no feed will make produce eggs until they have reached maturity.

EGGS ARE "FANCY."

When fresh, clear and full bodied.

When shells are sound, clean, bright and of uniform color.

When they weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

It pays to produce and market fancy eggs.

NOTES.

A dust bath of ashes, plus a handful of sulphur, will help banish parasites.

If fattening chickens are kept too long they go back and nothing will make them as good again.

Kill the fattened chickens at home—a journey reduces the weight of live ones.

A man who has been in the farm poultry business for five or six years, tells me that he no longer looks on it as a woman's job. "The one that makes a success of poultry, whether it be a man or woman, must make up his mind that it is one of the biggest jobs ever tackled." That is just what I have said all along. It costs a good many folks a lot of money to find it out, though.

Every hen shows certain physical signs which tend to prove whether she is a paying investment or not. If we had a cow that looked and acted as some hens do, wouldn't she start for the boneyard before to-morrow morning? But because it is "only a hen" we let her go, never thinking that she is running us behind just as surely as the poor cow. It would be worth many dollars to most of us every year if we kept out the unprofitable hens. Let's do it.

GREAT DEEDS, FEW WORDS.

Brief Dispatches That Told of Famous Victories in War.

It is fitting that the great soldier, who should be a man of deeds rather than words, should set an example of terseness in his dispatches. Thus, after the capitulation of Prague, Suvaroff thus communicated the joyful news to his empress: "Hurrah! Prague!" To which Catherine, not to be outdone in brevity, answered, "Bravo, field marshal!"

That grim seadog Robert Blake, after gaining one of his famous victories over the French, sent the news in this concise and businesslike form: "Met with the French fleet; beat, killed, sunk and burned as per margin."

The Vicomte de Turenne, marshal of France, was a man of equally few words, as he proved when, after his brilliant defeat of Conde at the Dunes in 1658, he announced his triumph in ten words. "The enemy came, was beaten; I am tired; good night!"

But the world's greatest generals have always been models of brevity as of modesty since the days of Caesar, whose "I came, I saw, I conquered," sent to his friend Amintius after the glorious victory over Pharnaces at Zela, is the most famous "dispatch" in the annals of war.—London Saturday Review.

Chinese Names of Places.

Chinese names of places often depict their character. Thus the terminal "yang" means fortress, Pingyang the "fortress of peace." "Cheng" means a walled city. "Shan" is a mountain, "hai" the sea, "Kuan" a camp, thus Shankaikuan is the "mountain sea camp." A "ling" is a mountain pass; Motienling, near Mukden, is the "heaven scraping pass."

The suffixes "tao" and "ly" indicate islands; "po" or "poo," a harbor, "wan," a bay; "kiang" and "ho," a river; "kow," a port; "tu," a first class city; "ju," a provincial capital; "pei" is north, "nan" is south, "king" is capital. These suffixes help to explain such familiar names in these days as Sanshantao, Chemulpo, Talienwan, Yangtsekiang, Hoangho, Yinkow, Chefu, Anju, Peking and Nanking.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



FIRST-BORN INFERIOR.

Argument for Raising Average Family From Two to Five.

First-born children are on the average inferior, physically, mentally and morally, to the brothers and sisters who follow them. Such is the conclusion of Professor Karl Pearson, of the University of London. His statistics, covering many thousands of cases, are published in the July number of the Journal of Heredity, organ of the American Genetic Association. Professor Pearson made his discovery when studying the population of a sanitarium for consumptives, where he found that there were many more first-born than there should be, if tuberculosis selected its victims at random. On the other hand, the later-born children were fewer in number than was expected. Since then he has applied elaborate statistical analysis to data of many kinds. In kinds that first-born children show the highest percentage during childhood. Further they weigh less and are shorter at birth than are later-born children.

Study of the inmates of homes to the feeble-minded and insane asylums shows him that first-born children are there is disproportionate numbers.

Criminality appears also to be a prerogative of the eldest members of the family. Statistics of English prisons revealed 717 first-born, where calculation led him to expect only 557. Epilepsy, albinism and congenital cataract are likewise studied, and in each case an abnormally large number of the affected persons are found to be first-born. This inferiority, as brought to light in statistics, is partly due to the fact that many weak parents die after having only a single child. Such a child, of course, counts as a first born and naturally inherits some of the weakness of his parents, but his inferiority is due rather to the bad stock than to the fact that he is a first-born. But aside from this, Professor Pearson holds that the first born are, on the whole, actually handicapped. This may be partly due to the youth of their parents and partly to physiological conditions in the mother. Believing that the eldest children are thus handicapped, Professor Pearson sees great danger to the race in the present tendency to make families consist of two children.

In a normal family of about five the first-born only make up one-fifth of the population and their inferiority is swamped. But in many classes of society nowadays the number of offspring is limited to two. Professor J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia University has shown this to be particularly true of American men of science. Under these circumstances the first born make up half, instead of one fifth of the population and their inferiority must necessarily be a much more serious menace to the efficiency of the race. In the interests of the race, therefore, Professor Pearson declares that parents of eugenically superior stock ought, if possible, to rear a family of five or more children.

AN OPEN LETTER

From a Well Known Methodist Clergyman of Interest to All Who Are Sick.

One of the best known ministers in the Hamilton conference is the Rev. Chas. E. Stafford, of Elora, Ont., who freely admits that he owes his present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Stafford writes as follows: "Some years ago I was severely afflicted for a period of nearly four months. The leading physician in the town in which I was then stationed diagnosed my case as one of complete nervous prostration, brought on by overwork and which superinduced intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, from which I suffered the most excruciating pain night and day for weeks. So weak and helpless did I become that my attendants had to handle me like an infant, raising me up and laying me down with the greatest care, so intense were my sufferings. Acting on the advice of my doctor, and taking his medicine, I did not seem to improve. One afternoon, while suffering great pain, the editor of the paper published in the town, and who was a member of the church of which I was then pastor, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sceptical as to the medicinal qualities of all proprietary medicines, but on the strong recommendation of the editor, who had great faith in the medicine, I decided to try them. To my great surprise and supreme delight, I soon found that the Pills were giving me relief, and after I had taken seven boxes I was fully restored to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, under God, having made me a new man. Ever since I have been better and stronger physically than I had been for a number of years.

Three years ago, after an active ministry of forty-six years, I asked the Hamilton conference of the Methodist Church to grant me superannuation relation, which it did, but for more than two years I have been supplying a charge which necessitates a drive of twenty miles every Sabbath. To-day I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can most heartily recommend them to the afflicted."

Scared Them Off.

The lady from Great Littleton was talking to a friend who lived in Lesser Littleton.

"I've often wondered," she said presently, "why you all combined to get your minister changed. What had the old one done?"

The Lesser Littleton lady settled herself more easily in her chair.

"Oh, my dear, he was quite impossible," she explained. "Why, he used to preach and talk about the responsibilities of marriage so much that none of the unmarried men in the village had the courage to propose."

Bayonets in Battle.

The bayonet is used in warfare as much as ever. Its chief value is its moral effect upon a line of troops. The reasons why a comparatively small number are actually killed by the bayonet are that those charged flee before the attack and those attacking are shot down or fall back before the concentrated fire. The hand to hand conflict with bayonets is comparatively rare because one or the other side has given way before grips are reached.—New York Tribune.

EMPTY HEADED.

(Washington Star)

Sappy—They say that a man is as he thinks, you know.

Smart—They say that a man is as he thinks, you know.

Smart—Sappy, it's a wonder you're visible.

SEAL PUPS

It is a common idea that the fur seal swims about in the ocean with its coat soft, brown and lustrous, as we see it when made into garments to shield fair women's delicate forms in wintry weather. This is a great mistake, for the fur seal has over its beautifully fine wool a shingling of hair straight and coarse, and of a color from gray to yellowish red, all of which has to be picked out by skilled laborers after the skin has reached London in a salted state. For, strange to say, nine-tenths of all the seal furs are sent to London, where labor is cheap, and certain people have for many years practiced the art of cleaning them of hair and dyeing them—for all are dyed.

The United States Government owns the great source of these skins and allows only a certain company to kill 100,000 animals in a year, which we shall see is not a "drop in the bucket" compared with their numbers.

There is no cessation in the demand for seal fur, no matter what fashion dictates, and the wise regulations of the U. S. Government, if persevered in, will keep up the stock forever.

In other parts there are now only the small Russian islands which produce skins in any number, in the same Behring sea, which contains our own islands. Once there were vast breeding grounds of the fur seal in the Antarctic ocean but these have long been almost entirely depopulated, so as not to be worth working, by sealers of all nationalities, who killed indiscriminately, old, young, male and female.

The government of Uruguay has in the River Platte a small island called Lobos or Seal Island, where every precaution is taken to prevent these valuable animals from being disturbed, but their numbers are comparatively few.

Mr. Elliott, the great authority on the fur seal, as it exists in the Pribylov islands, which we purchased from Russia with Alaska, gives, among most interesting details of seal life, descriptions of baby seals, or pups and how they have to learn to swim—for, strange as it may appear, these animals, which spend fully two-thirds of their lives without coming on shore at all, living in the fathomless depths of the great Pacific ocean eight months of the year, have to learn to swim, just like any land animal.

Born in the Pribylov islands, the queer looking little black pup, with cunning, bullet head, big eyes and tapering hind parts, never goes into the water until he is about six weeks old. Before that, if someone were to pitch him in, his head would go down and his hind flippers up, and the stupid little thing would drown in a very short time, but, at about six weeks, instinct drives them down to play in the wash of the surf, which alternately washes over them, and then leaves them dry.

After this they begin to paddle, floundering about in an awkward way, using their flippers like young puppies, but soon struggle on shore again seemingly so weary with their exercises that they curl up at once upon the sand or rock for a nap.

In half an hour they are at it again and thus gradually become familiar with the water, just as a Newfoundland puppy might do.

From that time the sea is their real home and their whole support and thoroughly do the puppies enjoy the watery element. They play, and bark, and chatter, swimming in endless, graceful evolutions, twisting and diving, and, when exhausted, once more drawing up their plump forms upon the beach for a rest and a nap. Before lying down, they shake themselves as dogs do.

It has been affirmed by writers that the old seals drive the young ones into the water, that they may learn to swim; but Elliott is very positive that this is not the case, and says that the mothers pay little attention to the puppies.

The females, which have only one young at a time, give them plenty of rich milk, upon which they gorge themselves, but never caress or play with them. They may even be carried off before their eyes without the mothers seeming to care.

At the same time, they will allow no puppy but their own to suckle them and pick them out, among the thousands just alike, by the voice; for the pups keep up a continual bleating, which the mother recognizes on coming back from a swim.

At his birth the seal puppy is a jet black with a tiny white patch behind each fore flipper. He is then a foot long, and weighs three or four pounds.

By September 15th they have all learned to swim, weight 20 or 40 pounds, have shed their black hair and taken on their sea-jackets of gray overhair, with soft brown fur beneath.

The hair conceals the fur, and they have splendid eyes, clear, dark and liquid, with long and perfect lashes. They do not seem to see very well on land, but their scent is most remarkable and in the water their sight is perfect.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"No Quarter Given."

"It is forbidden to declare that no quarter shall be given." So say The Hague regulations. That is a more modern rule than you would think. The Duke of Wellington said that he understood that the defenders of a fortress taken by storm had no right to quarter, although he himself did not, as a rule, adopt such a cruel practice. A century ago, when a feeble garrison stubbornly held out in a feebly fortified place against a force manifestly superior and apparently able to take it eventually, it was usually refused quarter. There was an attempt to justify the refusal by a doctrine of "futile resistance"—that he who uselessly resisted and caused assaulting or besieging forces unnecessary loss of life did not deserve to have his own life spared. But that doctrine has been rejected. Carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that every member of a weaker force in any kind of armed contest could be killed.—William M. Collier in Forum.

"My dear," he began mildly. "Well?" she snapped. "I don't mind your borrowing my Panama hat. But when you return it, please remove the veil and the hatpins. I don't care to wear such equipment downtown again."—Pittsburg Post.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

Schr. Active, Young, arrived in port from Halifax yesterday.

The weather is cold and wintry like and indicates the near approach of snow and frost.

Another postoffice has been established at Petit de Grat with A. F. Boudreau, merchant, as postmaster.

The first mackerel of the season were caught and sold about town this week by Simon Briand, of Cape Auguet.

Schr. Millie Louise, Boudreau, Eden with produce from Prince Edward Island, was several days in port this week.

D. D. Boyd, barrister, may be consulted professionally at his office in Arichat on Monday 8th inst., and regularly thereafter.

We shall be glad to receive news notes from West Arichat, D'Escousse and Petit de Grat. A cent stamp will pay the postage when the envelope is left open.

Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the "Fathers of Confederation," has died in England at the ripe old age of 94 years. It is said his body will be forwarded to Nova Scotia for interment.

Hallowe'en this year came on Sunday; but General Pumpkin and his forces decided on Saturday to take the offensive on Monday evening. Whether or not there was a shortage of ammunition we do not know, but we think we are safe in stating that this Hallowe'en's offensive was of the mildest type in many years.

Alex. G. Baillie, of Port Hastings, is still vigorously protesting against giving up the Canadian coastwise trade to foreign ships and thereby discouraging the building and owning of ships in Canada. Where does Canada expect to get men to man the navy she intends to build if her carrying trade is done by foreigners? Canada used to stand high as a shipowning nation, but she has been going down steadily of late years in that respect. It is treason to herself and the Empire to permit foreigners to monopolize her carrying trade. The government should, at least, protect the coastwise trade of the country from foreign competition.

The RECORD published the particulars of a shocking tragedy that occurred at Whitehead a few weeks ago. In connection with that tragedy an arrest was made at Whitehead on Saturday by Detective Hanrahan and Deputy Chief of Police Bayers, of Halifax. The prisoner is Carrie E. Munro. Early in October a man named Munro and his two sons were burned to death in their home. As the result of some suspicious circumstances, the attorney-general's department was communicated with and the officers were sent down to investigate the case. It is rumored that an axe was used on one of the victims. The woman is a sister of Munro, who lost his life in the fire. She is now in jail at Guysboro.

The bean supper held at Petit de Grat on Thursday evening, in aid of the Red Cross Society, was a pronounced success and the substantial sum of $75.60 was realized. Refreshments were served in the school-house, the best of order prevailed and everything was carried out with precision. Addresses were delivered by Recruiting Officer Blagdon, Rev. G. A. Andrew, Dr. B. A. LeBlanc, D. R. Campbell and Harry S. Boudreau, the latter arousing much enthusiasm by announcing his intention of volunteering for overseas service. A cousin, Willie Boudreau, has also enlisted, having passed the necessary medical examination. A musical program me formed a feature of the evening's entertainment.

N. W. McPherson, road inspector, was in town this week. He is giving particular attention to the roads, culverts and bridges throughout the county this season and a number of men are kept constantly on the job.

A subscriber, remitting his subscription from Halifax, writes: "The enclosed dollar is to pay for a year's subscription to the RECORD, the newsiest and best weekly newspaper published in Cape Breton."

In Grand Anse notes recently the RECORD recorded the death of Dan. McDougall, of that place and stated that he was survived by a son and a sister. Deceased was never the father of a son and the RECORD is willing to shoulder the responsibility for making the mistake and hastens to correct it.

Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, formerly of West Arichat, is again in the limelight. The Supreme Court of the United States will soon be called upon to take action concerning the suit of Mrs. Glover (now Delemarre) against the Waltham Laundry Co. and Samuel D. Elmore, executor of the estate of her former husband, Clarence F. Glover, who was murdered near his place of business. The death of Winfield S. Slocum, who was appointed by the court to hear and report on the facts, has interrupted matters. Mrs. Glover-Delemarre wants the respondents enjoined from selling 198 shares of the laundry standing in the name of her former husband, she claiming that on Sept. 22, 1898, under the maiden name of Lillian M. LeBlanc, she purchased from Frank T. Simos, for $5,000, a steam laundry in Waltham, and employed Glover to manage it for her.

Black River Notes.

The farmers are now busy threshing and plowing. It will be nice in the spring if the ground is turned red now.

Wheat and oats are a very good crop, but potatoes and roots are a very light crop with most of us.

A Bible class has been started at St. George's Channel. J. W. McRae is the president and Miss Mamie G. McInnis the secretary. We trust much good will be accomplished by their untiring efforts.

Miss Mamie M. McInnis arrived home from Boston last week and her hosts of friends are delighted to see her looking hale and hearty.

R. J. Urquhart spent Sunday in Grand Anse visiting "friends".

C. H. McLean, Grance Ance, has purchased the farm of Mary Morrison at Dundee and will soon reside there. Welcome to our midst, Charlie, and we also welcome your jovial spouse.

Alfred Nelson, who has been very ill, is able to be to work again, we are pleased to report.

Collectors are now around taking subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. They are meeting with a generous response, we are happy to report. Amounts subscribed will be paid quarterly in this district.

Mrs. Mackenzie, Dundee, recently received a letter from Corporal Willie Morrison (he being one of three brothers who enlisted in the Canadian contingents to help down German barbarism) from "somewhere in Belgium". He seems to be happy through it all. What a noble, patriotic spirit our brave young heroes possess! The Morrison boys are natives of Roberts.

N. W. McPherson, road inspector, was here last week in an official capacity. As a result necessary repairs to roads and bridges will be effected.

What has become of your gifted scribe in this place who has so much sympaty to lavish on others? Has he extended all his sympathy and died an unnatural death?

The ode by "Free Lance" in a recent issue was good. His intellectual "lance" is ever keen. We may always look for something rare from your brilliant Grand River scribe.

GILBERT.

Neuralgia
Nightsweats
Sleeplessness
Indigestion
Hysteria
Result from
Nervous Exhaustion
Take the new remedy

Asaya-Neurall

(TRADE MARK)

which contains the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.

Free sample bottle, containing treatment for one week, sent to any address in Canada upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage and packing. Send for booklet explaining formula and testimonials. Prepared by Lovell & Lawrence Co., Montreal.



Find the Finder

If you found a purse your first impulse would be to look in the "Lost and Found" columns of our paper.

If you have lost a purse don't you think the finder would do the same.

If you wish to find the finder use our Classified Want Ads.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of trustees for D'Escousse School Section No. 8 the subscriber will receive offers for the purchase of two properties in the village of D'Escousse until Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1915:

1 Dwelling House, store and lot near the church (west side).

1 Dwelling House, store and lot near the church (east side).

Tenders will be received for each lot separately. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

PASCAL POIRIER,
Secretary to Trustees.

D'Escousse, Oct. 8, 1915.

LOST.—A dark red mare, stands about 4 ft. Has been missing since May last. The party knowing of the whereabouts of this animal will kindly notify the owner, ELIAS MARCHAND, Port Royal, C. B.

WAGON FOR SALE.—McLauchlin's make, good as new; also a driving and working harness. Apply to CHAS. W. GOYETCHE, Arichat.

FOR SALE.—A pan-bred Ayrshire bull, 9 months old; bred by the well known Ayrshire breeder, J. Retson, Truro. Apply to M. GILLIS, Georgeville, N. S. 6-8

WANTED.

A good PLAIN FEMALE COOK for Asylum, St. Peters, service to begin at once.

WAGES, $15.00 per month.

Apply to
D. W. MORRISON,
Sec'y Asylum Commission.
St. Peters, Oct. 22, 1915.

IF YOU WANT YOUR WINTER'S

FLOUR, MIDDLINGS, CORNMEAL, ETC.

I CAN SUPPLY YOU. PRICES RIGHT. Trial Solicited

To Advertise I will offer for the remainder of this month a

$5.00 Rubber Boot

(Guaranteed 1st Quality)

FOR $4.25! Guaranteed to give satisfaction to the wearer or the MONEY REFUNDED.

I have a few bbls. No. 1 July Herring.

C. W. Goyetche

General Store. Phelan's Old Stand.

ARICHAT.

"RULE BRITANNIA"

The Latest Thing out for Canadian Seamen on Coastwise Shipping.

How the "Missing Link" between the Wheat Fields of Canada and our Canadian boys fighting in the trenches at Flanders can be connected—Canada has spent from the Atlantic to the Pacific on railways and canals over one BILLION DOLLARS to land our products on both shores, BUT NOT A DOLLAR SPENT ON CANADIAN SHIPS OR SEAMEN. To carry these products away out on the landwash!

This booklet will show you all about it, and how the people of Canada can supply the ships to be manned by Canadian seamen to carry wheat and other products to Britain—to feed Canada's sons fighting for our liberties on the Plains of Europe.

"To Canal Admiral Tirpitz."
(New York Telegraph.)

"The German fleet still rests on an even Kiel."

But let me remark that the German fleet is not hiding like "rats in a hole" in the Kiel Canal through any effort made by the Norwegian ships and seamen who drove 20,000 Canadian seamen to foreign lands, and monopolizes Canada's Coastwise Trade today. Just as the New York World states: "But for British domination of the sea the war would be over and civilization prostrated before triumphant German Militarism

Every seaman as well as every patriotic Canadian should have a copy of this Booklet. The money is to be used to pay for literature to help restore Canada to her former proud position of FOURTH among the Maritime Nations of the World instead of, as today, the ELEVENTH place.

Price, single copy, 15 cents—2 copies, 25 cents postage prepaid—50 copies, $5.50—100 copies, $10.00 Send your orders and cash at once, as the supply is limited, to:—

FOR
BACKACHE and RHEUMATIC PAINS
USE
"the D&L"
HAZOL-MENTHOL PLASTER
The 4 and 1 Yard Rolls, $1.00. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

ALEX. G. BAILLIE
PORT HASTINGS, C. B.



The Original and Only Genuine.

BEWARE of Imitations

SOLD on the Merits of Minard's Liinment

A. DRUKER
Optometrist & Optician
334 Charlotte Street
SYDNEY, C. B.

Inverness Rail'y Time Table.

In effect June 28th, 1914.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND
10 40	Point Tupper	3 40
10 29	Port Hawkesbury	3 50
10 12	Port Hastings	4 08
9 57	Troy	4 20
9 44	Creignish	4 33
9 27	Craigmore	4 45
9 08	Judique	5 00
8 55	Maryville	5 13
8 40	Port Hood	5 33
8 20	Glencoe	5 48
7 50	Mabou	6 11
7 40	Gleneyre	6 23
7 25	Black River	6 43
7 12	Strathlorne	6 55
6 55	Inverness	7 05

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 Bodkerton, Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queensport Guysboro and Hadskin and Country Harbor fortnightly.

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

For freight or passage apply to
A. N. WHITMAN & SON, Ltd. Canso, or
G. S. CAMPBELL & CO. Halifax, N. S.

Sept. 25. 1914 1y

STEAMERS RICHMOND AND WEYMOUTH.

Subject to change without notice.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

S. S. RICHMOND.

On and after Monday, July 5th, 1915, leaves Grand Narrows for Marble Mountain, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays after arrival of morning train from Sydney. Monday and Thursday trips are extended to West Bay, returning to Grand Narrows same day.

Leaves Grand Narrows Tuesday and Friday afternoons for Irish Cove, Johnston's Harbor and St. Peters.

S. S. WEYMOUTH.

Leaves Sydney 7 a. m., North Sydney 8 a. m., July 12, for Grand Narrows, Castle Bay, North Side East Bay, South Side East Bay, Big Pond, Irish Cove, Johnston's Harbor, St. Peters, Marble Mountain, returning to Sydney.

Leaves Sydney 7 a. m., North Sydney 8 a. m., July 19, for Port Morien, Louisburg; Mainadieu, Gabarous, L'Ardoise, Petit de Grat, Arichat West Arichat, Mulgrave, Hawkesbury, Hastings, Grandique Poulamond, River Bourgeois, returning to Sydney.

Monday, July 26, leaves for Lakes. Monday, August 2, leaves for Port Morien, Gabarous, etc.

Making alternate trips every week in accordance with above.

S.S. Magdalen

(Subject to change without notice.)

This steamer will leave Arichat every morning (except Sunday) for West Arichat and Mulgrave, returning to Arichat and Petit de Grat in the evening

W. G. LESLIE,
Managing Owner

Try the new
DYLCIA TOILET CREAM
Preserves the Skin against Wind and Sun
50c. bottles. A sample to any lady for 5c.
Write Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

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

A. D. GUNN, K. C.,
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
SYDNEY, C. B.

J. P. BURKE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Collections receive prompt attention.
Fire, Life, Marine & Accident Insurance.
OFFICE:
River Bourgeois, C. B.

CANN LINE.

Strait of Canso Summer Service for 1915.

MALCOLM CANN.

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

ROBERT C. CANN.

Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sunday excepted.)

J. R. Burkee, Manager

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In Effect September 15, 1913.

		A. M.
St. Peters	Leave	8.30
Spanish Mountain	"	8.53
Grand Anse	"	9.09
Whitesaile	"	9.20
Baddeck 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
Baddeck Road	"	4.23
Whitesaile	"	4.35
Grand Anse	"	4.50
Spanish 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 checked at baggage car door immediately on arrival.

Trains run daily except Sunday

GEO. E. JOHNSON,
General Manager.

Watch for Our New Advt.

"THE BIG STORE WITH THE LITTLE PRICES"

RELIABLE GOODS

AT

Reliable Prices.

Popular Prices

IN ALL LINES

Buying Dry Goods and Groceries in large quantities,

We can sell to suit all pockets.

Do your trading at this store.

JOHN LeBRUN

Of course a Red T Shoe will *wear out*—but it will *out wear* any other shoe of equal price.

This durability is assured by the first quality of selected leather and the honest workmanship of the Red T Shoe. Nothing but solid leather used in the sole and heel.

Ask your dealer to show you Red T Shoes for men from $3.50 to $5.00—or for women from $2.50 to $5.00.

Made in Halifax by

The Robt. Taylor Co., Ltd.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL

MERCHANT BARS, SHEETS and PLATES—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths up to 50 inches.

HEAVY FORGINGS. HAMMERED SHAFTS.

NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TOO LARGE FOR US.

Steam and Electric Car Axles. Fish Plates and other Ry. Materials

Tee Rails.12, 18 and 26 lbs. per yard.

Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.

ALSO MINERS and SHIPPERS of

The Famous Old Mines 'SYDNEY'

COLLIERIES: SYDNEY MINES

COAL

SHIPPING PORT: NORTH SYDNEY

An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal. Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash.

UNRIVALLED FACILITIES FOR BUNKERING at NORTH SYDNEY.

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