THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

"Pledged But to Truth, to Liberty and Law: No Favor Wins Us, and No Fear Shall Awe."

VOL. 20. ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, JUNE 23, 1917. NO 25

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The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Mother:—

I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic drug gists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know [illegible] that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,
Rob.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
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1917

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Also Stoves, Ranges and Baseburners.

SECOND-HAND BASEBURNERS (almost as good as new). Sizes: Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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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	Crailgmore	4 45
9 08	Judique	5 00
8 55	Maryville	5 13
8 40	Port Hood	5 33
8 20	Glencoe	5 53
7 50	Mabou	6 11
7 40	Glendyer	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 Beckerton, Isaac's Harbor, Goldboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queensport Guysboro and Boylston and Country Harbor [illegible]

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Sept. 25. 1916 1y

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THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.

BERTRAM BOURINOT, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

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

One of the best Advertising Mediums.

RATES MODERATE.

Arichat, June 23, 1917.

Conscription, the Halifax Herald and Quebec.

The conscription of the manhood of our country for military purposes in other lands is engaging the deep concern of all Canadians. The Bill has many supporters in Parliament on both sides of the House and also many opponents. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier favors a referendum and a general election, prominent Liberal members as Dr. Michael Clark, F. B. Carvell, A. K. McLean, Hugh Guthrie and Mr. Pardee (Liberal whip) are in hearty accord with the government's policy of conscription and are opposed to a referendum or an election, but have announced themselves in favor of another extension of Parliament. On the other hand, the government is having troubles of its own and the machinery of government is not running very smoothly since the Conscription Bill was announced. A prominent French member of the Cabinet has resigned and there may be other Quebec defections. The chief opposition to the Bill comes from the province of Quebec and this has stirred the deep resentment of the Halifax Herald against the people of that province and its language as applied to the Quebec Frenchmen is not such as to earn their love or esteem Frenchmen in this country [illegible] opinions as those of any other race. If they object to the enactment of a Compulsory Service Bill, it may not be because they are disloyal citizens, but because compulsion in any form is as distasteful to them as it is to hundreds of others in Richmond county, as elsewhere, who are not Frenchmen. No one goes to war for the love of it and no one can blame the French people of Quebec if they prefer their peaceful occupations to the slaughter grounds of Europe.

Looking at this question from different viewpoints, we believe the best solution to the conflicting opinion on the question, which has already stirred up angry passions and divided instead of uniting the people, would be to give the electors an opportunity to pronounce judgment upon the measure, and the time thus lost in putting the Bill into operation (if that is found necessary) should not seriously affect the position of our troops at the front.

WHY SOME TOWNS GROW.

They Have Men of Push and Energy Who Back Their Confidence with Investments.

The reason why some towns grow is because there are men of push and energy in them who are not afraid to spend their time and money to boom their town. They erect good buildings, organize stock companies and establish factories, secure railroads, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate in their town, and when they get them to drive down their stakes they don't organize a plot to drive them out. Wherever they go they tell of the advantages of their town, they write about them in every letter, they send circulars and newspapers to all whom they think can get to visit the town, and when anyone visits them treats him so kindly that he falls in love with them and their town at once. It is enterprise and everyone pulling together that makes a progressive town, and don't let the fact escape your memory.

To hear everyone saying something pleasant about its people and its interests is the surest, quickest and easiest way to make a town attractive to a stranger. One of the best ways in which to make a town attractive with that sort of attraction that will draw other people to it is for every man and every woman to have a pleasant word for the people and the town generally. Talk up your town if you would have it do well. Talk up your town if you would have others come to you. Talk up your town if you would feel an interest in it, and have its people feel an interest in you. There is no better way to do it. And many a time one's little word of [illegible] reference to something that does not exactly suit his pleasure you and not particularly concern you as to that matter, will turn a good man's influence away from your town, and may even drive him away. At your fireside talk up your town, no matter what your private opinion may be, or how far short of a bustling, modern town it may be. Among your neighbors talk up your town. When you come in contact with strangers, talk up the most potent agency ever set in motion for helping your town.

Strange Talk and Seasonable Advice.

We are not going to apologize for our birth and existence. We are here and mean to make the most of it. Do you ask how? By giving our readers their money's worth in the shape of good and useful information regarding the country and the interest we represent and in keeping them posted on all the news worth while in Richmond county. Are you interested? If so, send us $1.00, which is fifty cents less than the subscription rate of many weekly newspapers in this province. Don't hesitate or you may regret it. We give all the news and $1.00 will bring it to you a whole year and much seasonable advice. Drop in and see us when in town. It will cost you nothing, and it may be we can do you some good; that is our mission.

We do not expect to become a Vanderbilt by means of the proceeds resulting from the publication of this paper, but if every subscription was paid up we could pay our debts and have enough to buy a new hat.

[illegible] subject. We [illegible] way into [illegible] want to sell to our [illegible] brethren? If so, our rates for space are moderate. Get our terms and be happy. We go right out among the people, in their houses, their shops, their places of resort, and tell them where you live, what you have for sale and how you sell it. We don't stop there; we press them to call on you. We hunt up customers for you and then try to bring them face to face with you. If we fail in getting you customers at first, try again and again, fifty-two times a year. Is trade dull? Advertise. If you don't, buyers will think you are weak in the knees and will patronize someone else; therefore advertise—that is, if you have a good class of goods, and cheap. Don't suppose because you insert an ad. once at a cost of one hundred and eighty-three cents that you are going to get a barrel of money out of it. No successful business man ever advertised that way. They first fixed on their medium. They then stuck to it. Persistency won. It always does. Meet your expected customer with an ad. in the RECORD regularly week after week for years, and they become your friends. When they buy, they buy from you. They'll never think of going to a stranger. Why should they? Advertise persistently. Pay for your advertisements like a man, and you will prosper, and if you live right and die happy, thank us for this revelation, timely advice and admonition.

That Tired Feeling.

Did God make you and us on purpose to superintend His universe and everybody's affairs and assume the control of the "free will" he gave men? Is this the purpose and plan of our existence and destiny to forever be meddling with somebody's business? It gives us "that tired feeling" to think of the pains some people take to gather the smallest item of "news". They never speak of their own faults or follies. No, indeed; by the time the whole town is criticised and judgment pronounced, they have not a moment left to do more than congratulate themselves on their "good works".

Don't imagine a newspaper can live on wind and unpaid patronage.

Many years ago the great Frenchman, Mirabeau, said that Prussia is not a country that has an army, but an army that has a country. Today the whole world realizes that he spoke the truth.

Black River Notes.

The beautiful weather the past week enabled the farmers to finish their seeding. Large pieces have been sown this year.

Robert Pringle, who has been in Montana for the past thirty years and who was reported as not living, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dan Cameron, South Side. His old friends are glad to see him once more "in the flesh".

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McLean and family, of St. Peters, were visiting relatives in St. G. C. this week. They came out with Allan Morrison in his smart Ford car.

Your correspondent recently received photos of Pres. Allan McPherson, Grand Anse, and Geo. M. Hill, Balmoral, which are appreciated very much. Both boys are now in England and we wish them a safe return after having done their "bit".

Automobilists say the roads are rough. Let them go slower and then they can stick to their seats.

Dewey Cameron, accompanied by a lady friend, spent Sunday at Marble Mountain.

Frank Smith, who has been employed as Sawyer at Alex Smith's the past few months, is now at home.

Jas. D. Calder and F. C. Cotton lost two beautiful colts this spring. A big loss in hard times.

News is scarce in this locality at present.

GILBERT.

MORTON BINET HEARD FROM.

To call people by their Christian name on slight acquaintance is not the correct thing to do. It is bold if not ignorant.

Stanage Binet recently received a letter from the front from [illegible] Morton, who by [illegible] light railways. Mort. has had some very near calls, but says "he manages to keep on deck," although one does not know from day to day what misfortune may happen. He states the "Hun is being beaten and is retreating along the western front in many places on account of the British superiority in guns and men." That Morton has soldierly qualities and is perfectly well aware what he is fighting for will be seen in the following extract from his letter:—

"This year is going to be a very busy one on account of pushing the enemy back, which means a certain amount of extra work and hardship; but am glad to be able to do my share and feel that I am acting the part of a man to destroy the Hun in his mad stampede to capture the greatest thing of all—our freedom in a civilized country. I cease to write very much more; had a sudden shock at the present moment, but came out untouched. A shell dropped, which you will notice by the paper. It hit the end of the building and took me off my feet and a few bricks hit my leg and covered me up with dust. A close call! But one has to expect these obstacles."

Morton is now seeing the gay sights of Paris.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to this office and from the caretakers of the different Public Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Dept. of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

"Dreadful! No. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and looked like a prince, though he was dressed in a sort of peasants 'costume—rough jacket, and those braided stockings, you know, with a big, broad sombrero, and wet through—it was an awful day! But, notwithstanding the masquerade, one could see the gentleman and nobleman beneath. Then his manner! I think I do know manner when I see it, and there never was a finer mannered man than Lord Delamere. They say that the worse a man is morally the nicer he is in manners; and, upon my word it's true in his case. He took my modest request as naturally as if I had only asked him to lend me an umbrella, and just as if the favor was on my side."

"And did you see much of him?" asks Lady Rookwell, when she can get in a word.

"No replies the beauty, with a little pout. "I am ashamed to say that he proved rather indifferent to my charms, and disappeared as suddenly as he had appeared. But there was a rumor that he had an adventure in hand——"

"We don't want to hear anything about that, thanks, Laura."

The beauty laughs.

"I don't know anything, so I can't shock you, dear, though I would like to. There was a story about a duel——"

"Which we have heard," says Lady Rookwell. "And now, don't you think you'd better go upstairs and change your things? Some sort of meal will be ready directly; I won't be answerable for a proper dinner or a proper anything else to-day; my poor old head is nearly turned with all this fuss."

"And I'm too excited to care what I eat, dear!" responds Laura. "Give me plenty of tea and I shall be satisfied. Oh, I do hope it will go off all right; I should simply die if it should not!" But the laugh which accompanies the assertion doesn't savor much of death.

"And so, my dear," she says, almost before she gets into the room again after "changing her things," "and so you are very, very happy. You see, aunt has been telling me everything, and really I can congratulate you warmly. Such a good-natured man as Mr. Warren must be a charming lover! And aunt tells me that he is everything that is handsome and clever. I do so long to meet him. Aunt says I ought to throw myself on my knees before him with gratitude. Shall I? Do you mind?"

"Not in the least," replies Signa, laughing softly. "I am sorry and so is he, that he cannot be here to welcome you. I hope you will be satisfied——"

"For Heaven's sake, don't put it in [illegible]" as Laura Derwent, with pretty horror. "Just as if he were a tradesman executing an order! Satisfied! I am simply overwhelmed with all he has done; and, indeed, I didn't mean him to take so much trouble. And as to Lord Delamere, I trust I shall never meet him again in this world, if all the money has been spent that aunt declares has been."

Signa smiles.

"There has been a great deal of money spent," she says; "but Hector—Mr. Warren——"

"[illegible] what an awfully [illegible] that the amount does not matter, as Lord Delamere is so rich, and that he would only be annoyed if the thing were done shabbily!"

"Shabbily! Yes, but I only meant to have the place cleaned."

Signa cannot refrain from a laugh of amusement.

"It has been all but rebuilt," she says, concisely.

Laura Derwent groans.

"I am almost inclined to run away. I do hope he won't keep his word and turn up to-night. And yet—yet it would make the thing so complete, wouldn't it; quite a dramatic climax, eh, dear? What lovely hair you have! Oh, dear! I wish mine were like that, instead of being washed out yellow."

"It is golden," says Signa, smiling, and just lifting her eyes from her dress, round the sleeves and neck of which she is stitching on some old lace.

"How kind of you to say that; all my dearest—women—friends declare it yellow, and so it is really. Do you know, I think I shall like you awfully if you will let me!"

"I give you permission on the spot," says Signa.

"Thanks, dear!" responds the beauty, and she leans forward and kisses her. "And now, you see how calculating I am! I want you to come upstairs and choose the dress I am to wear to-night. Aunt says—and I can see it myself—that you have the most exquisite taste."

Signa stares, then laughs. She choose the dress which the great beauty is to wear on this eventful night!

"Are you laughing at me?" she says, smiling.

"Laugh—oh, I see! No, not a bit! Do you know, I haven't the least taste in the world, not really. I always rely on my friends, only I do it in this way: if they say, Wear such and such a thing, I just put on the opposite, and it always succeeds; but I shan't do it in your case, dear."

"I think you'd better," says Signa, as they go upstairs.

Jeannette has laid out, not two, but half a dozen beautiful dresses from the huge imperial, and Signa stands ruminating before them, thinking of the vast sum they must represent. The hand of worth is plainly to be detected in each, and they are all exquisite.

"Mademoiselle likes——" says the maid, but her mistress interrupts her quickly.

"Hold your tongue, Jeannette. I wish for Miss Grenville's unblessed opinion."

"Really—well!" and Signa glances at the beautiful face, with its perfect mouth, and auburn eyebrows and lashes, and the crown of golden hair. "I should wear this," and she puts her hand caressingly on a dark, grape-colored costume, with lace of the same shade, and a touch of silver sheen introduced in a gauzy trimming. A quaint dress in the description, but made up by an artist, and a marvel in its way. Laura glides to her and kisses her.

"You are perfectly lovely!" she exclaims. "That is the dress I was longing for you to choose! Ah! aunt is quite right; you are an artist at heart! Now, ninety-nine women out of a hundred would have chosen one of those stupid blue things, just because I am fair. And the stones—what shall I wear with it?"

"Diamonds," says Signa, unhesitatingly, picturing the glittering gems on the purple bloom and on the golden hair.

"Mademoiselle's taste is perfect," remarks the maid, sententiously.

"Of course it is," echoes Lady Durwent, enraptured. "And now, you must let me choose your dress."

"It won't take you a moment," says Signa, laughing. "for I have only one."

Laura Derwent colors, but she says, quickly.

"Then I am sure that will be delightful, and nicer than all mine put together."

There is a very nice dinner, notwithstanding Lady Rookwell's warning, and soon after the meal—during which Laura talks as unflaggingly as if she had not travelled several hundred miles—they go up to dress.

The carriage had been ordered for nine o'clock, and at that hour Signa goes down into the drawing-room in her simple Egyptian gauze, to find Lady Rookwell waiting impatiently. But she smiles as Signa enters, and putting a hand on her arm, turns her to the light. Then she nods approvingly.

"At any rate, dear, you won't be the plainest girl in the room. And how long are we to wait for that madcap creature? Here are you quite ready, though you have only shared my maid, and she has had Jeanette, and went up an hour before either of us—"

"Here I am!" exclaims Laura Derwent, and as she glides into the room Signa admits that her taste was correct. The beauty deserves her title to-night if ever she did, and Signa, ever ready to admire another woman's charms, utters a faint exclamation of pleasure.

"Do you like it? Really!" exclaims Laura. "It is nice, isn't it? Aunt, she chose it, so you can admire it safely. I think it is nice myself. Do you know I've half a a mind to cut you out with your admirable Mr. Warren. But I suppose it would be of no use."

"Not the least in the world," says Lady Rookwell, quietly. "Hector Warren worships the ground she treads on!"

"So he ought!" retorts Laura Derwent, "and so should I if I were a man!" and she eyes Signa with so frank and candid an admiration that Signa finds herself blushing and laughing.

"I may thank my stars that you were not in town last season, my dear," says the beauty, curtly. "or my reign would have been short. If you come to London next year, I shall remain on the Continent."

"Poor Continent!" says Lady Rookwell, curtly.

Then the carriage is announced, and with an attendant throng of maids to arrange their dresses, so that they may not be crushed, the three ladies enter the old and stately chariot.

"My heart beats so loudly that you could hear it," says Laura Derwent.

"If you were to remain silent for a moment, perhaps," retorts Lady Rookwell.

Signa's heart is beating, too, and it gives a leap when a few minutes afterward Laura Derwent, who had been looking through the window, utters a low scream.

"What is that?" she demands.

Signa looks out of the window and starts.

That is the Grange, not dark and silent and deserted, but streaming with lights from every window, and with lights that extend down through the long avenued drive lined on both sides, with vari-colored lamps.

"Is this it? This! Really and truly?" demands the beauty. "Why, it is Aladdin's Palace! Heavens, what a magnificent place! Aunt, stop them and let me get out and [illegible] somewhere where [illegible] ress towards re- [illegible] Why, this [illegible] it until [illegible] how to appreciate [illegible] ness of your freak!"

Laura Derwent utters a faint moan of alarm, and leans back, but she leans forward again the next minute, and stares speechless at the vast outline of the place, made doubly vast by the brilliant light that streams through the many windows, and the huge lamps that stretch along the whole length of the broad terrace.

"I didn't mean all this!" she says, in a tone of genuine awe and alarm. "And Mr. Warren did this! I'm half inclined to be afraid of your lover, my dear; he must be a magician!"

"Wait until you get inside!" says Lady Rookwell again, gloating over her discomfiture.

"I am simply terrified!" responds the willful beauty.

The carriage draws up at the entrance steps, and a couple of footmen in the Delamere livery come, with stately gait, to open the door, and Signa, alighting first, sees that since she was last here a broad piece of scarlet cloth and an awning have been placed from the bottom step to the hall-door, and that costly shrubs and flowers line the path, and she understands now why Hector Warren was so late.

In silence Laura Derwent follows her into the hall; her amazement is too great even for words. The hall seems to be lined with footmen and maids, the former in the plain but imposing Delamere livery, the latter in black dresses and white caps. The hall itself seemed subdued in light, after the blaze and glare of the lamps, and looks very grand and awe-imposing, such, as Signa thinks, it may have looked when the king crossed its marble floor on his way to dine with the Delamere of Charles the Second's reign.

Two of the maids came forward to conduct them to the rooms, and still Laura Derwent, the cause of all this pageant, is silent. It is not until they have traversed the long corridor, and are safe in their rooms, that she exclaims in hushed accents:

"Aunt, I am really frightened! On my honor, I did not mean anything of this kind. Why, the whole place seems to have been redecorated for this one night. What—what on earth will Lord Delamere think of me?"

"There is time for vain reproaches," says Lady Rookwell, impatiently. "The people will be here directly."

"You haven't seen the ballroom yet," says Signa, feeling a vague satisfaction in the beauty's amazement and embarrassment.

"I am afraid to see it!" exclaims Laura Derwent. "I am, indeed. What's that?"

"The first carriage! Come!" replies Lady Rookwell, dropping her cloak and gathering her fan and smelling-bottle in her hand. "Come along! It is no time for idle repentance over your foolhardy whim."

"No," says the beauty, with sudden vigor; "we must go through it, Signa, dear, you must keep near me and help me. I feel so strange, so bewildered!"

They go down into the ballroom, and Signa, with a pleased satisfaction, sees Laura Derwent start as she looks around the magnificent salon, which, notwithstanding the short notice, presents—thanks to Hector Warren—an appearance of tasteful magnificence which might have taken months to produce, rather than three short weeks.

The first guests have arrived, and as carriage after carriage sets down fresh arrivals, the beauty of three seasons regains her composure and self possession. With Lady Rookwell at her elbow, she receives her guests with the stately yet perfectly calm manner which has so charmed Signa. At a few minutes before ten the Duchess of Deerford arrives—a stately, middle-aged woman in black velvet and diamonds, who is enough to awe even Laura Derwent, Signa thinks, but the beauty receives her with a self possessed ease, and hands her over to Lady Rookwell as easily as she has handed over the smaller fry.

As the duchess passes to her seat, the band, with a popular conductor at its head, strikes into a sort of overture. The magnificent room—which Signa had looked down upon only a few weeks ago with Hector Warren at her elbow—is one blaze of light and color. There is half the county present—that is, as represented by its notabilities, and the murmur of conversation of the nearly two hundred people almost overbears the soft strains of the music.

Moving among the mass with perfect ease, Laura Derwent passes to and fro, with a word or a smile for each of her guests, and with an eye to all. Lady Rookwell, seated near the duchess, is surrounded by a small group of the elite, who are curious to know the real truth of this strange gathering. And Signa, who stands near her, smiles as she listens to the disjointed and almost irritable explanations which the old lady vouchsafes.

"Will Lord Delamere really come?" is the question which Signa hears in a hundred different tones, but all of intense curiosity.

The band still plays the overture, though the time has arrived for the first waltz, and the rector, who stands beside Signa, and who has done nothing since he arrived but murmur, amidst much coughing and chin-rubbing, his amazement at the splendor, asks: "What are they waiting for and where is Mr. Warren?"

"I don't know," says Signa, answering both questions, but at that moment a footman approaches them, and with that deep respect which a well-trained servant can throw into his voice, says:

"Mr. Warren is in the library, miss, and would be obliged if——"

Without waiting for the finish, Signa follows him to the library, the door of which the footman opens with obsequious humility, and Hector Warren comes forward.

"My darling!" he says, taking her into his arms and kissing her, then holding her at arms' length that he may feast his eyes on her loveliness. "How beautiful you look!"

With a pleased smile she nestles close to him, then she raises her head.

"Hector, I am glad you have come. There seems some hitch. They are all waiting to begin the first dance, and the band is still playing the overture."

"Never mind," he says, coolly; "let them wait a few minutes. How beautiful you look, my darling! And Miss Laura Derwent—is she here?"

Signa nods.

"Yes. And do you know, Hector, I like her very much. She is awfully [illegible] come at all you have done."

"[illegible] eally?" and he smiles. "I thought [illegible] would daunt that young lady." [illegible] is daunted at this," says [illegible] reluctantly freeing herself from his embrace—"you must go now; they seem to be waiting for something."

"Let them wait," he says, with a strange ring in his voice. "Signa"—he pauses, and a shadow crosses his brow—"Signa, my darling, I am sure of your love?"

She looks up at him, and to the imminent danger of his dress shirt-front, she nestles to his heart.

Why do you ask me that now?"

"Why? Because I am going to put it to the test," he answers, gravely.

"No test can be too strong," she says says; "you know I love you!" And she raises her head to meet the kiss which he bends to give her. Then she starts, and touches with the points of her fingers a band of blue ribbon which crosses his breast. "What is this, Hector?"

"This?" he says, with a smile, and looking down at the ribbon. "This is—never mind, Signa. I belong to an order which permits me to wear this token of its power and might."

She laughs, having no idea that it is the Order of the Knight of the Garter.

(To be continued.)

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

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Windsor, Ont.

MEXICAN NATIVE LIFE.

Picture of Richest of the South-Central States.

A striking picture of native life in Guanajuato, the treasure chest of mercurial Mexico, is given in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Frank H. Probert. Mr. Probert reveals the Mexican peons as they are known only to the American who has lived among them.

"Leaving the walled inclosure of the railroad yards," says the writer, "one looks down on the apparently cramped and crowded city of Guanajuato, capital of the richest of the south central states of Mexico. Hard by, to the right is the bull-ring, the scene on Sundays and fiestas of farcical combats between two-legged brutes and four-legged beasts.

"In the soft sunshine of summer days the first vista of the city is striking indeed. Churches of magnificent proportions; ancient and modern architectures, strangely blended in teh same edifice; stately buildings, imposing markets; stores of all descriptions ,and dwelling places, rudely bare, variously colored with neutral tints of calsomine. Their grated windows and open doors exhibiting to all the sparsely furnished interior, where bird, beast and human eat and live together. The sordid squalor of the many contrasts strikingly with the oppressive opulence of the few.

"The cobble stone streets are crooked and narrow; so narrow, in fact, that caballeros must take to the sidewalk to permit the passing of any kind of vehicle. The dingy tramcars are drawn by relays of mules, three abreast, beaten into subjection by the stinging lash or coaxed into action by the curses of youthful drivers, whose vernacular is wonderfully expressive and effective; indeed, I doubt, if anything but a musician really appreciate the depth of feeling and irresistible persuasiveness of the expressions.

"What strange sights one can see in those main arteries of that city! I have set my camera on the balcony of my room at the hotel and will snap what passes by. At first a herd of patient plodding burros loaded down with slabs of pale green sandstone, quarried nearby and used for building purposes; a legless cripple shuffles along on a board, propelling himself with his hands; a cargador trots along tirelessly with his awkward burden, in this case a sewing machine; more burros overloaded with charcoal; another pack struggles under the weight of sacked ore from the mines; still another bearing grain to the market, and the street car demanding loudly a clear track; a funeral procession where laughing children carry a baby's casket, swaying from side to side to the accompaniment of anything but appropriate music, and behind the mourners in solemn solemnity.

"Strangely superstitious are these people. Grossly ignorant, constant in their faith, pathetic in their simplicity, kindly and respectful, their life is epitomized in the verse:

"'Let the world slide, let the world go;
A fig for care and a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the high and low.'

"'Tis Sunday morning. I am awakened at early dawn by the tooting of tin horns, accompanied by the sonorous stretches of bass violas and fiddles as sounds are sawn from their strings; by the shuffling of sandaled feet over the sands of the street, and the babel of voices of passing peons. Church bells clang, sirens scream, whistles wildly mingle in the melody of merriment; for is not this the day when Judas Iscariot is to be hung in effigy?

"Night falls on an exhausted though happy people. What matters it if the prison is overcrowded that night, or that the supply of pulque or mescal is depleted almost to the degree of exhaustion?

"To the casual visitor from the States the habits and customs of these lowly people are strange, but fascinating. They do not need our commiseration or sympathy; they are content in their mode of living, and who shall say that they are the less happy or human in their habitat than many of us?

"The Mexican peon knows that he is born to serve, as did the old southern darky, and caste or class distinction is emphasized on all occasions. The mozo rides silently behind the lordly caballero; the peon woman steps into the street, and bows her head as the padre passes; in the plaza on Sunday evenings, when the melody of martial music fills the air, the upper classes parade in one direction, while the peons gyrate as an outer ring in the opposite direction. As a class they are industrious and skillful if the time element is eliminated.

"The tinto miner is a compos[illegible] ern machines and has a 'nose' for ore that is truly remarkable. As tillers of the soil their methods are primitive but productive; they still use oxen and the wooden plowshare, and the fields are fenced with imperishable dry-dock walls. In the making of pottery and basketry they excel; in tanning hides, saddlery and the working of metals they are inimitable. The women, too, can grind corn on a metate, cook tortillas and frijoles, raise families, laundry clothes on a rock near the creek, and make the most exquisite laces and the finest of drawn work with equal skill."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Gypsum Has an Affinity.

An early and for many years the principal use of gypsum in this country was its application by farmers to the land, with a view to make nonporous clay soils more pervious to water, to make sandy soils less pervious, and to sweeten sour and acid soils. A characteristic of ground gypsum is that it has an affinity for water, and will draw moisture from the atmosphere This quality is a great factor in keeping moisture in the soil, and is of value to the farmer in starting the growth of grain and grass, as it holds moisture where the roots of the small plants most need it. The application of ground gypsum or land plaster to the foliage of many plants in a dry, hot season, it is declared, will draw the necessary moisture from the atmosphere and often save a crop from being damaged by drought. It is commonly applied to peanut vines to insure a crop.

The production of gypsum, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has increased from 594,462 short tons in 1900 to 2,447,671 short tons in 1915.—U. S. Exchange.

BISQUE OF OYSTERS.

A Very Good Recipe Which Leaves Nothing Unsaid.

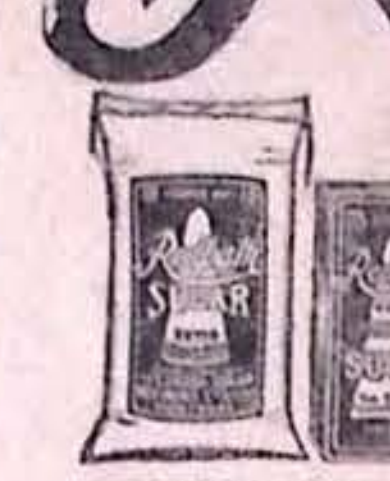
To make bisque of oysters take one pint of oysters, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one egg, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste.

Drain the oysters free from their liquor, adding sufficient cold water to make one cup of liquid. Chop half the oysters fine. Brink the oysters liquor to a boil, skim, add the chopped oysters and simmer 10 minutes.

Scald the milk; rub the butter and flour together until smooth, add to the milk and stir until it thickens. Add the whole oysters to the oyster liquor, and as soon as their edges curl remove all from the fire. Add the beaten yolk of the egg to the milk, take at once from the fire and mix with the oysters and their liquor. Season and serve at once.

It is rather too heavy to be dainty, this new neckwear, and though not unattractive, one must confess that newness is its chief charm.

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

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 13

Made in one grade only—the highest !

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Prince of Wales has been initiated into the craft of Masonry.

A curious custom prevails on the Gold Coast. Every Tuesday is devoted to the seagod. No fishing takes place, but the fishermen utilize the time in mending their nets.

The new "Jacobean saloon" of the Richmond Bar, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, announces on its staff "two cocktail specialists, brought expressly from North America," and 120 cock [illegible].

[illegible] of Germany, Prussian Silesia, has pounced upon cats as a suitable object for increasing the community's wartime revenue. Every owner of a cat must pay an annual tax equivalent to about $2.50, The tax is to continue for a period of two years.

If we count the wealth of North America and South America as it seems to-day, we find that the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus has been worth to the world $3,000,000 a day from the time he sailed from Palos in August, 1492, down to the present time, says the Popular Science Monthly. Likewise, the man who discovered the way of drawing tungsten wire gave $200,000,000 worth of light yearly.

An English astronomer of prominence has advanced the theory that there are airquakes, entirely independent of earthquakes, that are caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmosphere.

"Wear yellow and bluff the mosquito," is the slogan of scientists who are fighting this little pest and who have discovered the carnivorous insect's antipathy to the primary color. Their discoveries are supported by the testimony of United States Marines, just returned here from the Philippines, who attribute their immunity from mosquito bite and malarial infection to the fact that their khaki uniform is of a yellow hue.

In consequence of the almost complete famine in rubber for tires and other military requirements the German government has forbidden pleasure cycling, and has limited the use of bicycles to urgently necessary commercial work, and then only under strict police supervision. Meantime, all tires and inner tubes on wheels not used for industrial or business purposes are declared confiscated and must be handed over to special depots, where they are purchased by the War Office at assessed values. Persons desiring cycles for purposes of business must furnish convincing evidence of their needs and obtain special certificates. They will be punished if machines are used for "joy riding," or any purposes not specifically permitted.

No human being has ever been known positively to be killed by the fall of a meteorite. Probably the narrowest escape was that of three children in Braunau, at the time of the fall of an iron meteorite in 1847. This object, weighing 40 pounds, fell in a room where the children were sleeping, and covered them with debris, but they were not injured. In each of two celebrated meteoric showers — those of Pultusk and Mocs— more than 100,000 stones fell. All observed showers were of stones, but the finding of numerous individuals of iron in single localities, such as Toluca and Canon Diablo, indicates that showers of iron meteorites sometimes occur. The largest known meteorite is one brought from Cape York, Greenland, by Peary, weighing 36½ tons. It is in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Twenty-nine chemical elements have been found in meteorites in quantities sufficient for accurate study.—Scientific American.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

WORTH KNOWING.

To rid the house of insects pests dissolve common alum, one pound in two quarts of boiling water. When thoroughly dissolved, and while still hot, apply with a brush to pantry shelves, cupboard shelves, closets, or other infested places. In bedroom or kitchen, where bugs and roaches hide, apply to all cracks and loose joints, splintered places and holes with an oil can. It is effective, but must be used with care, as it will ruin paint, varnish or oiled surfaces.

* * *

One of the best beautifiers for the skin is oatmeal cream. Put a handful of fine oatmeal in a half-pint of hot water; let stand a few hours, then apply to the face with the hand, or a soft cloth, and allow it to dry. This will make the roughest skin smooth, and will help to whiten it. Oatmeal cream is just as effective for rough, chapped hands as the cream you buy at the druggist and costs you only a few cents.

One ounce of gum shellac, one ounce of beeswax and 18 ounces of resin make an excellent sealing wax. Melt over hot water and when well mixed it is ready for use. As it cools instantly it must be applied to the jar or can lids boiling hot. If bubbles arise on pressing the cover, drop a little more of the wax where the bubbles are, and it will be effectually sealed.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Even the fellow with a pull should have a little push about him.

Recipes for Apple Pies

APPLE PIE.

Line a plate with good paste. Fill with thin slices of good cooking apples, sprinkle with one-half cup of sugar which has been mixed with a heaping teaspoonful of flour and a pinch of salt; cover with an upper crust and bake in moderate oven for half an hour.

OHIO APPLE PIE.

Serve hot apple pie with cream and maple syrup.

KENTUCKY PIE.

Steam six large tart apples and run them through a colander; stir in while hot one tablespoonful of butter. When cool stir in the yolks of three eggs, the rind and juice of one lemon and one teacupful of sugar, which have all been beaten together. Cover a deep plate such as you use for squash pies with good pie crust and fill with the mixture, baking in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

ENGLISH APPLE PIE.

Butter a shallow agate dish. Select one that is deeper than a pie plate. Fill the dish with sliced apples; sprinkle with a cup of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and a little nutmeg. Put over it two teaspoonfuls of butter in bits, add three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Cover with good paste and bake 40 minutes. Serve with cream.

FRESH APPLE CUSTARD PIE.

To one pint of apple sauce add one quart of sweet milk, four eggs, one tablespoonful cornstarch, pinch of salt, one-fourth grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful melted butter, juice of one lemon and grated rind of half a lemon and bake undercrust only.

APPLE AND COCOANUT PIE.

Line a deep plate with pastry. Pare and grate apples, sweeten and flavor to taste with sugar and cinnamon or lemon. Sprinkle the pastry with well-shredded cocoanut, fill out with the apple mixture and bake. When almost done sprinkle with cocoanut and do not leave in the oven long enough to brown.

DATE AND APPLE PIE.

Line a plate with rather rich crust; fill in with a mixture of chopped dates and apples. Sprinkle over half a cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful cinnamon; add two tablespoonfuls of water; cover with a top crust and bake about half an hour in a moderate oven.

VICTORIA PIE—

Stew tart juicy apples until soft and rub through a sieve; to one cupful of hot sauce add one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of sugar, the grated rind and juice of one-half a lemon, two egg yolks and one-half cupful sweet cream. Line tin with paste and sprinkle over it one-half cupful each of chopped almonds and seeded raisins. Pour over them the mixture and bake. Then cover with a meringue made of the lightly beaten whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar flavored with vanilla. Brown in a quick oven.

James' Break.

Grown old in the service of his master and mistress, James was a privileged retainer.

He was waiting at table one day, when a guest asked for a fish fork, but his request was ignored.

Then the hostess noticed the episode, and remarked, in a most peremptory manner:

"James, Mrs. Jones hasn't any fish-fork. Get her one at once!"

"Madam," came the empathic reply. "last time Mrs. Jones dined here we lost a fish fork."

James has now been relegated to the garden.—Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

TRACING LOST CARS.

Detectives of Railroads Have Work Following Runaways.

At times when the scarcity of freight cars causes the railroads to place an embargo upon certain classes of goods, the problem of keeping track of its cars to see that they do not run away and become wanderers upon the face of the earth is a stupendous one for each company.

When a freight car is built, it is given a number before it leaves the shop, and therefore it is always known by that number until it is worn out and scrapped. When a new car receives its number, and starts out upon its business career, it is entered in the record book, and a careful account of its wanderings and earning power are kept there. This record book is a history of the car, and by consulting it one can learn how many trips it has made, what cities it has visited, how many times it has been to the repair shop, and also where it is supposed to be at any given time.

But in spite of all this care in keeping a record of each car now and then, for some unexplained reason, one disappears from sight—literally running away. Some of the big companies employ car tracers, but as a rule a printed tracer is first sent after the car to bring it back home. This printed tracer in a blue envelope is sent to the person in whose jurisdiction the car was last supposed to be, and if it had passed out of his district the tracer is sent on to the next one to whom the car was consigned. This little printed tracer failing to bring the car home in a reasonable length of time, a man known as a tracer is sent after it. The tracer is really a railroad car detective.

And sometimes it is more difficult to trace a runaway freight car than a criminal. There are tens of thousands of miles of railways, and hundreds of thousands of freight cars, and to find the one carrying a certain number is often like hunting for a needle in a haystack. The tracer may arrive in a city where the runaway car is supposed to be at the very moment when the car is leaving it in the opposite direction. It may cross this track on a parallel line, or dodge around him on a short line. It may be headed north, or rolling merrily toward the Pacific while he is going toward the Atlantic.

A runaway car apparently is as depraved as any criminal. It hides on a lonely siding or gets lost in a short swamp line. One such runaway rested nearly a year on a siding in Southern Texas simply because it got lost, and no one seemed to know just what to do with it. The nearest freight agent had no record of it and no tracer had requested its return. Going on the principle that what is "everybody's business is nobody's business," this local agent made no effort to hunt up the owners. If the order had been received by him to return it he would have obeyed, but lacking such orders he left it in the siding. In the course of time, it was occupied by a family of squatters, who lived quite comfortably in it for six months, and were routed out only when quite by accident the car tracer discovered it.—Popular Mechanics.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is coming into market now. Although some of it is forced rhubarb, as its dainty pink color shows, it is a pleasing addition to our list of fresh foods. Indeed, some persons think the forced rhubarb is more choice than that grown naturally. Rhubarb has a laxative effect, which makes it valuable, particularly when we have been eating the heavy foods cold weather demands. The following recipes for using rhubarb are from the Domestic Science Department of Cornell University:

RHUBARB PUFFS.

One cupful flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ¼ cupful sugar, ½ cupful milk, 1 tablespoonful melted butter, 1 egg, beaten.

Rhubarb sauce (made by cooking rhubarb until tender in a heavy syrup, using twice as much sugar as water.)

Combine all the ingredients except the rhubarb in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual molds or cups, and into each put three tablespoonfuls of rhubarb sauce and then one tablespoonful of the batter. Steam the puffs for 20 minutes, and serve them warm, with cream and sugar or with foaming sauce.

FOAMING SAUCE.

Two-thirds cupful rhubarb juice, 1 cupful sugar, whites of 2 eggs.

Boil the sugar and the juice until the syrup threads. Pour it over the well-beaten whites of the eggs and beat the mixture until it is smooth and thick. Serve the same cold.

RHUBARB PUDDING.

One pint rhubarb sauce, 1 pint bread crumbs, 1-3 cupful melted butter.

Mix the batter with the crumbs. Arrange the rhubarb and the crumbs in alternate layers, having a layer of crumbs on top. Sift cinnamon and nutmeg over the top, and bake the pudding until it is brown in a moderate oven.

Says She Suffered For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Felix Ascah Found No Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe, Co., Quebec, April 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Felix Ascah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease, from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Ascah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness of the joints. I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Marriage Omens.

Married when the year is new,
He'll be loving, kind and true.

When February birds do mate,
You may wed, nor dread your fate.

If you wed when March winds blow
Joy and sorrow both you'll show.

Marry in April when you can,
Joy for maid and for man.

Mary in the month of May,
And you'll surely rue the day.

Marry when June roses blow,
Over land and sea you'll go.

They who in July do wed
Must always labor for their bread.

Whoever wed in August be
Many a change is sure to see.

Marry in September's shine,
Your living will be rich and fine.

If in October you do marry,
Love will come, but riches tarry.

If you wed in bleak November
Only joy will come, remember.

When December's snows fall fast,
Marry, and true love will last.

So much for the proper months, but if the bride-elect seeks to know what color she should choose, these lines may help her:

Married in grey, you will go far away;
Married in black, you will wish your self back;
Married in brown, you will live out of town;
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;
Married in green, ashamed to be seen;
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;
Married in blue, he will always be true;
Married in pink your spirits will sink;
Married in white, you have chosen aright.

Kitchen Kinks.

To cut hot bread—and everybody knows how difficult this is—there is a new adjustable bread cutter which won't crush the bread.

Does the ice slip when you lift it? It won't if you have a pair of ice grips. They're handy (no pun intended), and cost so little you'll surely want a pair.

The latest dishwasher runs by being connected with the hot-water pipe and soaps the water before it goes in.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SECOND HAND FOR WET finishing department, work chiefly heavy woollens and blankets; good position for right man. State age, and experience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS money order. Five dollars costs three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL. Kalostrange scientific discovery. Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; $1,00 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished. Territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTgage, 150 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Artemesia, near Flesherton; only $200 down, $100 in six months, and balance $50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

Some Ways to Serve Apples

Now that the cost of living is so greatly advanced and so steadily rising, it is a matter of economy to fall back on the apple as a healthful helper in furnishing further the daily food supply. The following apple recipes are both tasteful and timely:

APPLE ORANGE FRAPPE.

Entirely new. Make a syrup by boiling together for twenty minutes one and a one-half cupfuls of sugar and four cupfuls of water, add one pint of sweet cider, one pint of well-flavored sweet apple sauce, one-half cupful of lemon juice and two cupfuls of orange juice. Cool, strain and freeze to a mush. Serve in glasses, a sprig of mint or a few shreds of candied orange peel as decoration for each glass.

APPLE SAUCE.

Toward spring apples are apt to become somewhat tasteless, and the flavor is improved in cooking if a suggestion of spice is added. For eight cooking apples allow one quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon, or one eighth teaspoonful of nutmeg with one tablespoonful of lemon or two tablespoonfuls of orange juice. Wash, quarter and core the apples—if red, and a pinkish sauce is desired do not peel. Put in an enamelled saucepan with one cupful of water, one cupful of sugar and the seasoning. Cook, covered, until apples are soft. Press through sieve. If desired to serve apples in shape, make a syrup by boiling the sugar and water together for seven minutes, add seasoning and the apple quarters (peeled)—enough to cover the bottom of the saucepan; watch carefully during cooking and remove as soon as soft. Continue until all are cooked. Strain remaining syrup over apples.

APPLE MOLD.

Boil one pound of sugar in one-half pint of water until it makes a rich syrup. Peel, core and thinly slice two pounds of good flavored apples that will cook soft easily. Add apples to the syrup, with the juice of one lemon and zest of half a lemon and half an orange. Cook until stiff. Watch carefully that it does not burn. Pour the mixture into a wet mould. Next day turn out and serve with a custard. A tablespoonful of granulated gelatine dissolved perfectly in water may be added to the apple mixture as soon as it becomes smooth; mould at once. This will considerably shorten the time of cooking.

A very attractive dessert may be made by putting a teaspoonful of melted currant jelly in even wet, round, individual mould or small cup and pouring the hot apple in. When set and turned out the apples will be prettily colored. A green coating may be given by sprinkling with choped pistachio nuts, or with the green part of candied citron.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

A Great Chess Player.

Sir Walter Parratt had an extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodges attached to St. Michael's college, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the piano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time until at last the chessboard was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin or Mendelsshon. Without even a glance at the chessboard he won the game in an hour.—London Globe.

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INSECT STRENGTH.

Tiny Creatures Far Outdo Man in Muscular Power.

Recent experiments with insects have demonstrated their remarkable muscular power. A wood beetle weighing 1.86 grammes and less than two inches long can pull a little wagon loaded with fifty-six grammes, or thirty times its own weight. When a load of eighty-four grammes was piled on the wagon the beetle pulled it an inch; this was forty-five times its own weight. When its leg were attached to a small dynamometer the insect exerted a force of fifteen grammes, which is as if a man weighing 20 pounds were able to raise a ton.

A Hercules beetle proved his right to the appellation, for though he weighed only 65 grammes and was only three inches long, he pulled 135 grammes and walked off with a weight of five pounds on his back. If a proportionate weight were put on a man he would be crushed to death.

A housefly, held by the wings and brought close to a match, lifted it up by its feet. To perform a proportionate feat a man would have to lift a beam twenty-six feet long and thirteen inches thick.

It is an old story that a flea can jump 200 times its own heights in the air. A man would have to jump over the 1,000 foot high Eiffel Tower to equal the feat.

The muscles in insects are actually much larger proportionately than in man. Prof. A. Schmidt estimates that if a ant can pull an object of ten times its own weight a man would equal the task if he lifted a weight one-twentieth that of his body. This is explicable on the basis of the far greater muscular equipment of the ant, as compared with man.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Profits of six principal meat companies of Argentina in 1915 reported at $9,000,000, United States currency; their capital is approximately $21,000,000.

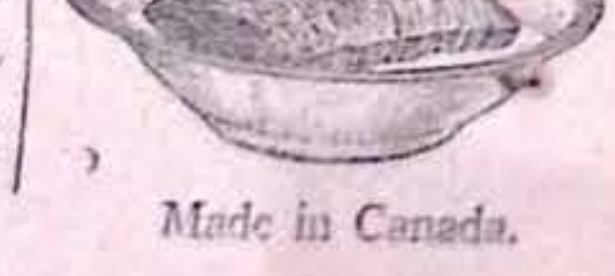
A micrometer screw operates a movable shank at the end of a new rule for adjusting callipers to small fractions of an inch quickly and accurately.

Minerals that carry radium are fairly easy to determine. One of them, pitchblende, as generally found, is a black mineral about as heavy as ordinary iron, but much softer. The principal radium mineral, carnotite, has a bright canary-yellow color, and is generally powdery

House Hibernators.

The fly,
The moth
The spider
And other horrors
Be ready for them all
An early raid is most effective.
Let them get a foothold again and it's all up.
A thorough housecleaning is quite the remedy.

Getting Johnnie off to School and husband off to business are problems that tax the nerves and strength of the housewife who runs her own home. So easy and delightful if you know **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, the ready-cooked, ready-to-eat whole wheat food. Children like its delicious, crisp aroma when served with hot milk. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.



Made in Canada.

The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

$695
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INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS SPEEDOMETER AND ELECTRIC STARTER

The selective sliding gear transmission with three speeds forward and reverse enables the driver of a Chevrolet to progress through crowded traffic and over bad spots in roads without difficulty. No car in Canada selling under $700 is so fully equipped as the Chevrolet "Four-Ninety."



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OSHAWA - ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

FARM AND GARDEN

WAR ON WEEDS.

(Co-operative Experiments in Weed Eradication, 1917.)

These co-operative experiments have now been conducted for five successive years. The object of this work is to have carried on by men on their own farms experiments in the eradication of weeds, the results of which will furnish data from which definite statements may be made regarding the best methods of controlling the various injurious weeds. Each year early in the spring circulars are sent out inviting men who have any of the weeds included in the list of experiments on their farms to co-operate in the work. Those who sign the application forms for any of the weed experiments are furnished with detailed information concerning the carrying out of the work, and late in the fall they are supplied with blank forms on which to report the results.

Seven experiments in all have been tried, viz., 1. The use of rape in the destruction of Perennial Sow Thistle. 2. A system of intensive cropping and cultivation for the eradication of Perennial Sow Thistle. 3. The use of rape in the eradication of Twitch Grass. 4. A method of cultivation and cropping for the destruction of Twitch Grass. 5. Spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard in cereal crops. 6. A method of cultivation for the destruction of Ox-Eye Daisy. 7. A method for the eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

These experiments have been carried on for five successive years in many parts of the Province, on various types of soil and under different climatic conditions. The results therefore should be a safe index for the whole Province. They may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, that good cultivation followed by rape sown in drills provides a means of eradicating both Perennial Sow Thistle and Twitch Grass; second, that rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of Twitch Grass and Perennial Sow Thistle when sown in drills and cultivated; fourth, that through deep cultivation in fall and spring followed by a well cared for hoed crop will destroy Bladder Campion; fifth, that mustard vated than it does when sown broadcast may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to fresh seedings of clover.

Points of interest brought out by the experiments in spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard were:

1. The necessity of spraying early, just when the plants are coming into bloom. If the spraying is left too late, the older plants will not be destroyed by the solution, and will form seed, and hence the experiment will not be entirely satisfactory.

2. To spray thoroughly, with a good pressure. In order to spray thoroughly with an ordinary broadcast attachment, it is necessary to keep the horses walking very slowly. If an attempt is made to cover the ground quickly some of the plants will be missed and the results will not be entirely satisfactory.

3. In regard to the cost of spraying with iron sulphate it was found that the cost of material per acre varied from $1.10 to $2.10. Iron Sulphate has advanced in price from $1 to $2 per cwt., so that it now costs from $2.50 to $3.50 per acre for material to spray mustard.

These co-operative experiments in weed eradication will be continued this year (1917), and it is hoped that a large number of men will take part in them in order that sufficient information may be gathered to warrant definite statements being made in regard to the best methods of controlling these pernicious weeds. The experiments for 1917 are as follows:

1. The use of rape in the destruction of Perrennial Sow Thistle.

2. A system of intensive cropping and cultivation, using Winter Rye, followed by turnips, rape or buckwheat, for eradicating Perennial Sow Thistle.

3. The use of rape in the destruction of twitch grass.

4. A method of cultivation and cropping for the destruction of twitch grass.

5. A method for the eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

6. Spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard in cereal crops.

7. A method of cultivation and cropping for the destruction of Ox-Dye Daisy.

10. A method of cultivation and cropping for the suppression of Field Bindweed or Wild Morning Glory. (Requires two years to complete).

10. A method of cultivation for the destruction of Chess.

Those who are troubled with any of these bad weeds are invited to write to the Director of Co-operative Experiments in Weed Eradication, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. He will be glad to furnish full information concerning these experiments and to supply application blanks for the same. All experimenters will be supplied with full and detailed instructions for carrying on the experiments selected, and with blank forms on which to report the results of the same. All interested in clean farming are asked to co-operate in this work. Address all communications to J. B. Howitt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

LEY.

(Experimental Farm Note.)

This six-row barley is a selection made several years ago by the Dominion Cerealist from the old, commercial sort, Mensury, which has been favorably known in Canada for a long time and has been successfully grown in very many districts.

As the tests in regard to yield are still in progress, final conclusions cannot yet be drawn; but it may be stated that the new selection appears to be, for many sections of this country, the most productive barley known, among those sorts which have fairly satisfactory straw. The straw of this barley is of good length and strength, as compared with other popular six-row sorts; but it should be emphasized that even the best barleys have a tendency to lodge when sown on rich soil, in seasons when moisture is plentiful. The heads of this variety are exceptionally long and heavy, and herein, perhaps, lies the secret of its large yield. In very high winds it does not behave quite so well as some of the other sorts, as it shows a tendency for the heads to break off at the base, and for the kernels to thresh out on the ground. However, these objections, though worth considering in wind-swept prairie districts, are of no importance in most localities.

The foliage is good, and the plants are not particularly liable to attacks of rust. They will withstand a reasonable amount of drought and will grow well on a great variety of soils. It should be remembered, however, that, as a rule, barley does not succeed on soils which are badly in need of lime. While it is early in ripening—like nearly all barleys of this class—it does not mature exceptionally early, being perhaps a trifle later than the average.

The owns of this barley adhere somewhat firmly, so that, for best results, it should be in thoroughly dry condition when threshed. The grain is of a very good yellowish color, and quite free from the objectionable greenish or bluish shade which lessens the value of some barleys for exhibition purposes.

Considering all its characteristics, Manchurian Ottawa 50 is recommended by the Dominion Cerealist as the best variety of six-row barley for nearly all parts of Canada, except those districts where destructive winds are to be feared about harvest time.

NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has obtained excellent results in feeding hogs with a grain mixture of oatmeal, 4 parts, wheat middling, 3 parts, and tankage, 1 part. The addition of skim milk is fed with this grain mixture the amount of cornmeal may be increased to 6 parts. Other mixtures recommended are cornmeal, 8 parts, and tankage, 1 part. If possible, pasture crops should be used for growing pigs. For quick growth, 2 to 4 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of live weight daily in addition to pasture crops are required.

A forestry expert makes this suggestion: In going through your wood lot, cut the poor trees, the decaying and crooked ones, instead of the best ones. Do not take out the clover and leave the thistles.

Milk exposed to bad air or placed in unclean vessels absorbs the bad flavors and collects bacteria or germs.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

Trade Notes

(The British Export Gazette).

Sulphate of aluminum is now being manufactured in the Argentine.

A beet sugar industry is being established at Mukden, Manchuria.

The trade and commerce of the Sudan amounted to nearly £3,500,000 in 1916.

There is not a single province in China in which coal is not known to occur.

Surveys have been completed for a new main line railway from Harbin to Sakhalin.

The industry of pencil-making in the Madras Presidency is making great headway.

The island of Curacoa with a population of 33,000, has at present only two motor trucks.

The production of a new dye material known as algarrobin is a new industry in the Argentine.

No attestation of invoices is required for imports into Gambia not exceeding £10 in value.

At Seoul, Chosen, the British trade in grey sheetings has been entirely captured by the Japanese.

The importation of alcohol, spirits, and liqueurs from foreign countries into Tunis is prohibited.

The transmission of merchandise by post to Russia otherwise than by parcel post is strictly prohibited.

Siberia imports 15,000 ploughs and 60,000 other classes of agricultural implements annually in normal times.

Italy has denounced her commercial treaties with Japan, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, and Switzerland.

A corporation has been established in Chile for the transaction of a commercial credit and commission business.

The production of Japanese Portland cement amounted to about 4,460,000 barrels in 1916, against 3,943,000 in 1915.

British firms interested in the export trade to Finland are advised to pay more attention to wrapping and packing.

During the first nine months of 1916 Japan exported toys to the value of £297,267, against £222,651 for the whole of 1915.

Some 200,000 plows were imported annually into Italy before the war. A "plow famine" is said to have supervened now.

Turbans for Hindus and Moslems in India are now being made in the United States, and are actively competing with the native maker.

Before foreign medicines may be imported into Italy or sold there permission must be granted by the Consiglio Superiore di Sanita.

Modifications of the regulations under which commercial travellers may exercise their calling in the Argentine are under consideration.

Japanese penknives, pocket knives, and table knives, are finding a market even in the United States. They are said to be well finished and low in price.

There are only three British firms established in Chosen, and Seoul itself has over 240,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of a country with a population of 16,000,000.

The growth of the dyestuff companies in Japan has caused an over-supply of various dyes in the local market. The Government is being asked to cancel the ban on exports.

Knarrevik, near Bergen, on the west coast of Norway, promises to be an important industry centre. Numerous new manufacturing plants are approaching completion.

No application for priority certificates for the manufacture and export of goods to Australia will be entertained unless endorsement has been obtained from the Director of Munitions, Collins House, Collins Street, Melbourne.

A Swiss "Sample" Fair is to be held at Basle in April. Toys, watches, jewellery, machinery, electrical articles, chemical products, canned goods, chocolate, and dairy products of Swiss manufacture will be included among the exhibits.

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is asking for ten suitable men to act as Trade Commissioners and Special Agents, and to investigate foreign markets for American goods. The advertised remuneration is about £3 a day with travelling expenses.

Electrical goods were exported from the United Kingdom in December to India to the value of £49,931; to Australia to £30,927; to New Zealand to £19,338; to South African to £20,662; to Canada and Newfoundland to £23,968; and to the Straights Settlements to £4,236.

Spring Neckwear.

It is of sports silk—the much talked of khaki-kool silk.

The weave is a heavy, crepey one, and the color is an oyster white.

You never can tell. No man is such a high flier that he doesn't occasionally take a drop too much.


MICA AXLE GREASE

makes miles shorter, pulling easier, friction less.

It's the Mica.

Mica puts the e-a-s-e in grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA


MURAD CIGARETTES
Everywhere Why?
The blending is exceptional
S. Anargyros


Poultry World

HATCH CHICKENS NOW.

The poultryman makes his greatest profit from the chickens which are hatched after May 1. The early hatched cockerels are sold as broilers when the broiler market is at its best. The flood of late hatched broilers brings prices down and congests the market. The greater returns received from early hatched broilers go far toward defraying the cost of raising the pullets. These pullets in turn begin laying when eggs are bringing the highest prices and when there is the greatest shortage of strictly fresh eggs.

Still more important, early hatched chickens grow more rapidly than those hatched late in the season and are much less likely to become sick. The late hatched chickens always are the first to catch cold and spread disease throughout the flock. Chickens hatched late in the year will not mature before cold weather and usually will not lay until well into the winter or even toward spring. This means that they will have to be fed and carried over for several months at a constant expense, with no return, and this at a time when feed is at its highest.

The early hatched pullets can be developed to a large extent on range, and a saving in grain feed is possible in this way.

The highest producing pullets are those which begin laying early. To get into the 200-egg class a pullet must lay 60 or more eggs before March 1. In order to do this, pullets must be hatched before May 1, so that they will begin laying by Nov. 1.

The American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) should be hatched earlier than the Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., because they take about one month longer to mature. Pullets of the American breeds will begin laying at about seven months of age and those of the Mediterranean breeds at about six months.

It is often difficult to get enough broody hens to set the eggs early. This may be partly overcome by setting the earliest eggs in an incubator batch. A hen usually can breed from one and one-half to two times as many chickens as she will hatch, so that additional chicks hatched in the incubators can also be given to hens which are hatching eggs at the same time.

Early hatching will produce more eggs in the fall and winter while a larger proportion of hens will get broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Early hatched chickens are by far the most profitable in every way.

PREPARING FOR MARKET.

"Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the greatest proportionate return of any labor done on the average farm. This lack of 'finish' is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

"Probably nine-tenths of all the eggs produced have found their way to market through what is sometimes called 'the system,' the outstanding feature of which has been the lack of system."

few days before they are ready to and putting those eggs under hens a

The foregoing are pithy sentences from Bulletin 88 of the Dominion Experimental Farms, written by F. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman. That there is room for improvement is an admitted fact and indicated clearly in the quotations. To meet this need, this timely, well-illustrated bulletin has been prepared for general distribution, pointing out, as it does, the correct way of preparing poultry produce for the market, so that the largest price may be obtained, thereby largely increasing the profits, for, as stated by Mr. Elford, "there seem to be few industries that promise brighter prospects to the farmer than poultry managed on a business basis."

This bulletin, which is replete with information of value, not only for the farmer, but for the poultry specialist, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NOTES.

There is a big difference in chick feeds. It pays to obtain, when possible, the best grade. No feed can be too good for the baby chick, and death rate in small chicks can at times be traced to feeds that have been spoiled, yet hard to detect until the damage has been done.

Poor hatches in incubators should not always be blamed on the breeders, or the machine, but rather in the manner the eggs have been handled from the time they are laid until placed in the incubator; eggs chilled or overheated will not hatch well, or if the eggs have been roughly handled. They should for best results be placed under the hen or in the incubator within ten days after being laid.

Fresh eggs will maintain a higher price this year, due to the fact that it costs 50 per cent. more to produce them than in former years. Eggs for cold storage, secured when they are at their lowest spring prices, will bring figures above last year. This means that the coming winter will see even the stored hen fruit at a higher figure than last year.

Neutral.

(To the Humanity of America)

When men are told in after-years
How Fury forced the Belgian door
And ravished maids, struck children dead,
And fired the houses of the poor,
Will none, if still that nation lives
Our sires with blood and sweat begat,
Ask with pride your greatness gives,
"What said America to that?"

Your children, taught how Belgium stood
In flame's that once were called Louvaine,
And dashing from her eyes the blood
Struck at her foe and struck again,
Shall feel their hearts within them burn
To know that righteous word you said,
God! When the silent truth they learn,
Surely your sons will hang the head.

We ask not that of all your hosts
One man, one sword be sacrificed;
Your cousins guard these ancient coasts,
Your kinsmen charge this Antichrist;
But we expect your mighty voice
With judgment through the world to run,
O land of freedom, make your choice,
Are you for Belgium or the Hun?

We ask not that your shells should strike
Above the flaming hills we climb,
But speak, O sons of Lincoln, speak,
Silence in such an hour is crime.
Your children judge you if you stand
In hearing of the Belgian cry,
Not only with the folded hand,
But with the cold averted eye!

The soul has got its piercing steel,
The heart its fierce consuming fire,
Oh, make your voice like thunder peal,
All nations of the earth inspire!
We know your heart for Belgium bleeds,
But speak your soul, declare your mind,
Speak till the sin-red tyrant heeds
The voice of God and all mankind.

—Harold Begbie.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them, Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HORSE'S LONG PEDIGREE.

Scientists Trace Ancestry of Modern Steed Back 3,000,000 Years.

No king of the realm, no matter how purple be his royal raiment, nor in fact any other human being, can trace his ancestry as far back as the horse. This animal has the longest pedigree on record; one probably over three million years old, dating back to what is known as the Eocene age, thousands of years before the coming of man. His genealogical tree is shown in the National Museum at Washington, where a series of feet and skulls depict some of his more important ancestors.

The horse of the Eocene, or his forebear rather, was known as Eohippus, or dawn horse. He was about the size of a fox, standing a little more than one foot high. Eohippus lived in North America, where he ran lightfootedly over the Tertiary rocks on his well-developed four-toed front feet and three-toed hind feet. His teeth were not like those of a modern horse either, but were short-crowned. While scientists are unable to tell us just how long the mane was, if he had any, or the color of his hide, they do know the facts mentioned above, for his fossil remains have been found in the rock strata known as the Lower Eocene, which is supposed to date back about three million years.

It is a fortunate thing that little Eohippus experienced the development that he did, or became specialized, as the scientists say, for in his early form such an animal would have been of but little service to us domestically. But such was the case. He developed remarkably, and it is claimed that, while he is not in the same plane with man mentally, of course, he is more highly specialed automatically. His physique developed as his needs required. He could not fight much, so had to run away; his speed developed until to-day he is seen to be fleet-footed, strong, both for bearing packs and pulling loads, and to this end his size, feet, teeth and other parts developed with his advance down the ages. At this early age, when he was called Eohipus, the horse was a most magnificent creature as compared to his contemporaries, the great hulking brutes called the Uintatheres and Coryphadonts. But, strange as it may seem, his posterity has outlived them all—a fine example of the survival of the fittest. The horse is one of the best-known examples of the survival of prehistoric animals.

An exhibit illustrating the development of the horse is shown in the United States National Museum in the halls of the division of vertebrate paleontology, which includes all the fossil animals having backbones. Most of the specimens are complete bones, partly turned to stone and found imbedded in rock is several localities in this country. The earliest known form, the Eohippus, comes first, showing his four-toed front feet and his three-toed hind feet, as well as his teeth and skull of that time. As the next advanced stage, we find the bones of a somewhat larger animal of the Oligocene period, known as Mesohippus, comparatively about the size of a sheep, with three toes on all its feet—the one on the front feet having proved superfluous, nature saw to it that it disappeared. Its teeth have also advanced a bit, to assist it in feeding, as may be seen in the exhibition case. Next, in the Miocene, a little later period, there lived numerous large horses called Merychippus, Neohipparion, Protohippus, etc. The foot bones of these animals show three toes on each foot, but with the middle toe much larger than its companions, while the teeth are seen to be longer and deeper crowned; in fact, this type begins to look more like a regular horse. In the next step, the Pliocene, are seen still more specialized forms, Protohippus and Pliohippus, the latter, and some other species, having but a single toe on each foot, which soon developed a single hoof, their adjacent or auxiliary toes having disappeared, and only the splints or stumps remain to be seen on the fossil bones, vestiges of which may also be seen in medron horses. He seems to have grown a little larger, too, and more to the shape of the horse we know. He was still able to feed, in spite of his longer legs, as his neck and jaws have grown in proportion, and he could travel at a high rate of speed on hard ground.

True horses appeared in the Pleistocene period, some forms very closely resembling the horse of to-day, the average of them a little smaller in stature. Modern horses average fourteen hands high or about four feet eight inches, showing a wonderful growth or development in height alone.

Sufficient finds of petrified skeletons or fossils have been made in this country and Alaska to prove that the early horse was here in great numbers in the Pleistocene time, just as he was in Europe, but soon thereafter he became extinct here, or nearly so, due to the great ice sheet of the glacial age which swept the northern part of the new world clean of nearly all animal life. Some scientists admit that the Pleistocene horse might have lingered in Texas or some southern part of North America until the coming of the white man, but there is no proof of it, and others hold that the early Spaniards brought the horse along and thus re-established the horse on its native heath.

That part is a puzzle, but we do know that from North America the early horses journeyed to northern Europe across the once-existing land bridge of the far north, stocking that continent well before his kind became extinct here, and he, or his progeny, following the receding of the great ice sheet, may have returned at an early date by the way he came, and thus have "beaten the white man to it," so to speak.—Exchange.

ODD AND INTERESTING FACTS.

A lady's foot should equal in length one-seventh of her height.

Illiteracy among American Indians has been found to be least in Kansas, where it is 18.7 per cent; it is greatest in Utah.

Old engravings of mining work in the early years of the 17th century show the pick-axe or hammer and chisel as the chief tools employed. With the coming of the railway, how-grand necessities of construction and progress was more rapid.

That which was known as "Corinthian" brass is said to have been a mixture of gold, silver and brass. There is a legend to the effect that when Mummius destroyed the City of Corinth by fire the conflagration melted all metals, which ran down the streets, and the three mentioned above ran together and former the alloy named.

In order to ascertain the exact source of the Santa Fe River in New Mexico, the stream was recently followed to the top of Lake Peake, 12,486 feet above the sea level, where was found a beautiful lake, which is the main supply. The peaks are the rim of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Rubber, when first introduced into Europe in 1735, was used for pencil erasers, next in waterproofing cloth, and finally in solution as a cement; though by now its vulcanized forms, especially that which goes into motor-car tires, take precedence over all others in point of quantity consumed.

The flint pebble industry gives occupation to many women and children along the French coast, between Havre and Dieppe. The pebbles collected in and near Havre are selected for their spherical shape, and are used for pulverizing in certain industries, particularly in the manufacture of cement and in copper mines, being employed in the interior of large cylinders.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS" "JACQUES CARTIER" "DOMINION"
"GRANBY" "MAPLE LEAF" "DAISY"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA 44

Mere Mention.

New York city has two children's clinics of preventive dentistry and a training school of women dental hygenists.

A 72-inch reflecting telescope, the largest of its type, has been constructed for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Victoria, B. C.

A State-owned hydro-electric plant has been proposed for erection at Niagara Falls.

The latest refinement of moving-picture galleries is a double screen, on one of which the picture is shown, with explanatory legends on the other.

Magnet iron markets for the location of property lines are recommended for the ease with which they may be located with a compass.

The only dangerous snakes in the United States, according to the Scientific Monthly, are: First, those bearing a rattle; second, those having a series of dark brown hour-glass-shaped markings on a lighter brown background.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A TONIC MEDICINE IS A NECESSITY AT THIS SEASON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Barbarians

(New York Tribune.)

If there remains any American who don't know exactly what Germany means in the world at the present time, who does not know exactly what German spirit and ideas are he should read the accounts that are now coming of what Germans are doing in France. We are seeing repeated the spectacle which has come down to us from ancient days, the spectacle of barbarism in the midst of civilization —of German barbarism in the Latin world. For two thousand years the German has remained at heart a barbarian. The outward semblance of civilization he has acquired; the mastery of the machinery of modern times is his. Civilization of the instrument he has grasped, but the civilization of the heart remains as foreign to him now as ever.

We saw this first when German armies burst into Belgium. We saw then not crimes committed in hot blood; not the incidental brutalities and shameful offendings of war. We saw then the cool, calculating, ruthless spirit; destroying, not in anger, not in excitement, but destroying in cold blood.

The Germans invaded Belgium in defiance of all international law and human right. Having invaded Belgium, he sought by murder, by rape, by destruction, to terrify the spirit and break the will of the people who stood between him and his purpose.

To-day, in the plains of Northern France, the German is destroying, not merely those things which are valuable to armies, not merely the roads and the bridges, not merely the farms, but he is ruthlessly destroying everything of beauty, everything of value that has descended to this generation from the past. He is turning northern France into a desert and into something more terrible, and he is doing it not for military purposes, but in a desire to crush forever.

There can be no mistake about this. What the German is now doing he said he would do. Long before the war came to illuminate for all mankind the barbarism existing beyond the Rhine, the German soldiers and German scholars and German editors warned menkind at large that unless the world submitted to the German will nations would be destroyed, countries would be ravaged, all that was beautiful, all that had historic value, would be destroyed.

It is this kind of thing that we are now at war with. It is this sort of barbarism that we have, in our turn been forced to fight. It is the barbarism that murders children, rapes women, destroys churches, defiles homes, in the determination to impose its will on the world, and to obtain for Germany that "place in the sun" which has become a smoking ruin and a hideous desert. There are still Americans who in their folly and blindness, protest that with such a thing in the world we have no duty to perform beyond that of protecting our ships upon the sea and our cities at home. There are Americans, who, in their ignorance and in their darkness, do not yet perceive that this German thing will destroy all that there is of civilization and of humanity unless it is itself destroyed; that it is nothing less than a common peril to humanity and that all civilized mankind must go in the trenches, must seek it out as one seeks a wild beast in its haunt and destroy it, that there may be an end of such things as have happened in Belgium and are taking place in France.

We must send American soldiers to Europe. We must send them to the firing line, which is the frontier of civilization, because what we love and what we believe in is imperilled so long as there exists in the world a nation given over to the idea and the ideals that the Germans pursue.

Looking backward over the three years of the present world struggle, no thoughtful man can now fail to perceive that what is being fought is not a war between nations, but a war between systems of thought, conceptions of life; between that thing which we believe to be civilization and that which, to all our training and all our vision, seems barbarous; and one of the two must prevail.

Abraham Lincoln said that this country could not exist half slave and half free. In exactly the same way we must perceive to-day that this world of curs cannot exist half German and half civilized. There is no compromise with a wild animal There is no modus vivendi with a rattlesnake. There is no possibility of living on terms of peace, of amity, of safety, with a nation that has no regard for the written pledge, no respect for the honor of women, the lives of children, the monuments of the past, the simple materials of humble human life, when it is out for world power and domination.

When will the truth be perceived by the American people? When will they at last learn to discover the meaning of Germany, not in the lying phrases, the ready deception, the clever artifices of those whose business it is to gild crime and decorate assassination, but in the actual deeds of Germans?

When will they learn to see that submarine slaughter is a virtue in the German code; that the raping of women and the murder of children by German soldiers under orders becomes a virtue in the eyes of the Germans when it serves a German purpose? When will they perceive that the things that Germany has done are not accidents, not incidents, but each and every one of them is in its own degree and measure an expression of exactly what Germany believes in, exactly what Germany means, and is as infallible an indication of the German spirit of to-day as the temperature is of the condition of the human body?

We are at war with barbarism, and we shall, at no distant time, see on our own shores and perhaps within our own borders illustrations of exactly what Germanism means. Has not the time come when we can all of us put away illusions, cease to imagine that we are dealing with men of our own sort, with a nation accepting our ideas, with a people holding to the same humanity as we hold to.

Reluctantly we have been drawn into a crusade against barbarism. We have been drawn into the world struggle to free civilization from the German peril. What the peril is we may see in the smoking fields and ravaged lands of France to-day. Must we wait until we see it in our own countryside? Must we wait until our own women suffer what the French women have suffered and our own children are subjected to what France and Belgium children have suffered before we awake to the fact and, awaking, resume our courage and reassert our will?

"ULTRAS."

Pharaoh afternoon frocks.
Red millinery chamrocks.
A hat brim two feet across
Purple millinery cat-tails.
A Scotch plaid skirt of taffeta
Star-shaped hat brim with curving points.

SKIRT LENGTHS?

Five inches, conservative.
Six inches, fashionable.
Seven inches, smart.
Eight inches, "going up."
Nine inches permissible.
Ten inches, the limit!

Brazilian English.

"The river of Parana," declares the prospectus of a real estate agent in Parana, Brazil, "is the most watery in the state, one of the most extended in the world, it is navigable until to this state for ships of great profoundness; it is also sufficiently fishful." The same cheerful chap it is who further asseverates that "the vegetable reign is excessfully represented in rezinous, oily and gummeous plants."

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

War Planes Are Better

With the British Armies in France, Jan. 8.—"It's exciting at times, but generally speaking it's rather less sport than a motor cycle," says a "wing" subaltern of the British flying corps. He chatted while tinkering with his machine—one of the latest types in a war that is changing and developing the aeroplane almost from hour to hour. There were marvels of the air two years ago that have no more relation to the machines of today than the clumsy attempts of a barnyard fowl to the flight of a swallow. An aerial scout that cannot make 140 miles an hour cannot be classed as truly modern. This speed is called for in "level air," not in running "down hill" or in diving out of a loop. You may attain 180 miles an hour doing that.

"Oh, yes, the fighting's fun," resumed the subaltern, "but you can't always induce the Germans to come up and have a go. They prefer most of the time to stop on the ground and set 'Archies' on you with their noisy shrapnel shells. It's when you go paddling through the air on patrol duty for four or five hours and nothing happens that flying becomes monotonous. In spite of the almost unbelievable speed at which you go, you have no sense of speed whatever, nothing like the thrill of forty or fifty miles an hour in a motor with the trees whizzing by and a bumpy road beneath you.

BUMPY AIR GOOD SPORT.

"Sometimes the air is bumpy, too, and that's good sport. To collide with an air bump is almost like hitting a big rock in the road. They generally lurk near a cloud bank and give you an awful jolt when you least expect it. On dull days when the air is smooth you can get a little practice and excitement by throwing her about a bit, for when you get to close quarters in a fight you need all the stunts she'll do. In the air one doesn't even get the sensation of the wind that you get on the ground. When you are running ninety or a hundred miles an hour a little wind more or less makes no impression upon you."

This fact may account for the absolute contempt in which the modern army fliers look upon the mightiest blasts old Boreas can blow. It was not so long ago that a ten mile breeze would upset all flying plans for a day; now nothing short of a hurricane can deter the aviators. They laugh at a gale and can almost take a nap while comfortably riding a thirty mile wind. The dangerous elements are low clouds and ground mists. They have little relation to personal safety, but they interfere very seriously with a wide range of useful work.

After a few more earnest remarks on the monotony of patrol work in smooth air—which he likened to driving a motor truck along a cement road in a desert—the subaltern climbed into the "cabin" of his machine. It was a wasplike creature, with the imprisoned power of a hundred horses throbbing in its wonderful engine.

Its guns were attached unobtrusively to the framework, and synchronized where necessary to shoot through the blades of the fast whirring propeller in front.

The "cabin" of a modern aeroplane suggests the pilot house of a palatial yacht in miniature. Everything is finished in hardwood, and there are polished nickel instruments to indicate speed, height, angle and everything an airman ought to know. There are ingenious sights for the guns and range finders for bomb dropping, and a little device to tell that the bombs have been properly released in turn and are hurtling on their way to the objective selected for attack.

ONLY PILOT'S HEAD VISIBLE.

When he is tucked away only the pilot's head is visible above the freeboard. Directly in front of him is a tiny little half moon of a windshield.

"You can lower that in summer time and get more air," grinned the subaltern.

"What about freezing in the winter time?" was suggested.

"Oh," he replied, "that all depends upon the machine. This little scout, for instance, with the engine in front of you, is as warm as toast even when you are 15,000 feet up and the mercury has long dropped below zero. You get all the warmth of the exhaust and can stay up indefinitely. The aeroplane with the propeller and engine in front is a tractor. The 'pusher' has engine and propeller in the rear. In one of these you get the full effect of the cold and you just naturally freeze, that's all."

The control of the fighting aeroplane has been reduced to the simplicity of a single lever, known in the profession as the "joystick." By moving this stick a few inches one way or another and with occasional foot pressure on the rudders one can climb, dive, loop, side slip, fall a couple of thousand feet and flatten out "as right as rain."

BOTH HANDS FREE FOR FLIGHT.

You always have one hand free for the machine and if necessary you can let the "joystick" look out for itself for minutes at a time and use both hands for fighting. Or if the trip is a long one you can let her float while you eat luncheon. An air menu generally consists of an apple or banana, milk chocolate and biscuits, with hot tea or coffee from a vacuous bottle.

Airmen have a queer sense of the appropriate in insignia. For instance, the squadron to which this wasplike scout belonged has adopted an elephant as its distinguishing mark, and each plane has an elephant painted on either side of the "pilot house," as if anything could be less suggestive of flying than a pachyderm. Another squadron has adopted a hippopotamus.

The air service is the friendliest corps in the vast British army, for when other work is impossible the men can go visiting while testing out machines. It is astonishing to the novice how far away the trained airman can recognize a caller.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
INFLUENZA
Catarrhal Fever
Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND, 3 to 6 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist will supply you.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind. U. S. A.

Three Classes in Chile.

Although Chile is a republic, and all men are theoretically equal in the eyes of the law, yet in reality this is not so. Government of the people, by the people and for the people does not exist. There is a privileged class, composed mostly of the descendants of the old wealthy Spanish families, who exercise great power in all branches of the state, and in many things have the controlling voice. Between them and the middle class there is a fixed gulf; but even a wider gulf divides these two classes from the mass of working people, who are looked down upon with contempt.

Extreme poverty hardly exists in Chile, as it is found in the large cities of Europe, and it would not exist at all if reasonable economy and foresight were practised by the working classes. Intemperance, while not the sole cause of poverty, contributes very largely toward it. The government and the congress have signally failed in the regulation of the liquor traffic and in grappling with conditions and forces that make for poverty, and which the working classes in their dense ignorance are hopelessly unable to overcome. Let it be granted that the working classes of Chile can earn a fair wage, either as skilled or unskilled workmen. It is almost impossible for the worker to find a decent dwelling to make a home in which the very minimum of cleanliness and comfort can be found.—"Christian Herald."

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

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25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

SPEED HIGH IN AIR.

Aeronautical Theory Borne Out by Bird Migration.

The statement that a flying machine with a normal speed of [illegible] miles an hour would travel at a height of [illegible] miles at [illegible] miles an hour—made by Dr. Graham [illegible], is supported by an ornithologist. [illegible] Bell's view, which depended on a prolonged course of scientific inquiries, was that the speed of an aeroplane increased [illegible] more or less exactly as the height from the earth increased. The thinner the air the faster the aircraft.

That birds use this quality of the air now seems probable. Some of the [illegible] birds in England have been observed to dive down from an incalculable height, as has often been observed in Heligoland. That the weak flyers should cross the North Sea in any case has seemed an insoluble mystery. [illegible] it has [illegible] the theory that they are endowed at that moment with a sudden access of power. May it not be that then only they find themselves in the thinner higher air? Swifts, which are the most rapid flyers of all, for the most part fly higher than other birds.

Cranes have been seen to cross the [illegible] at an estimated height of [illegible] miles, and others have passed over [illegible] the highest mountain ranges. The verdict of one of the best students of migration is that "without ascending to a considerable altitude the migration of many birds would be simply impossible." That very poor flyer, the corn-crake, has traveled the seemingly impossible distance of 5,000 miles.

It is true that many birds have been observed to fly low during migration. Swallows especially have been seen migrating at a low elevation, and even to [illegible] miles an hour.—London Mail.

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

Messrs. Wiley Smith and W. F. Lavash were calling on the business men of the island this week.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Newport, R. I., was visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. A. LeBrun, D'Escousse, last week.

By kicking out the King, Queen and Crown Prince of Greece, the Allies took the "nasty" out of the Grecian dynasty.

Mr. Wilson, New Waterford, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. S. Malzard, a niece of whom is also her guest.

Let us hope the Conscription Bill, which got its second reading in the Commons on Monday, won't be talked to death by a lot of politicians who want to face two ways at once.

Thurlow Smith, manager of the Portland Packing Co.'s business in Canso, Arichat, etc., was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Smith is a real live hustler and allows no grass to grow under his feet.

Captain (Dr.) LeBlanc, M. P. P. for Richmond county, arrived in the city on Saturday, says the Halifax Herald, to take up active service in the army medical corps for overseas service. He left for Camp Aldershot on Tuesday.

Dr. J. A. Currie, the popular young physician of St. Peters, extends to his many friends his sincerest appreciation of the very generous patronage and kindly feeling displayed towards him during his short stay in Richmond County. "For Heaven's sake, Hurry!"

Among the many Nova Scotia captains at present in Halifax, says the Herald, is Capt. A. Ganion, of Arichat, one of the best known master mariners in the province. It is understood that Capt. Ganion is to have an important command which will soon take him overseas.

Those who are able to remember the rainy spring and summer of 1807—just twenty years ago—will recall that it was in many respects very similar to the present season. Rain fell almost continuously from the first of April until the end of June, and farming operations were greatly hindered.

W. E. Ferguson, clerk at John LeBrun's, was quietly married in the Church of England at an early hour on Wednesday, 20th inst., to Miss Maud Wilson, the charming young daughter of Archibald Wilson. They were both unattended. The Rector, Rev. Geo. A. Andrew, performed the ceremony. They autoed to Grand Ance and the honeymoon will be spent among relatives and friends. They have the best wishes of their many friends.

We are informed that two of our agricultural societies have so far failed to vote on the selection of the site for this year's Richmond County Exhibition. There are 7 votes for Arichat, 5 for St. Peters and 1 for Red Islands. Grand River and Kempt Road have not yet been heard from. The result, if Red Islands does not cast its vote for St. Peters, will probably be a tie as to Arichat and St. Peters. The decision will probably be made by the Farmers' Association.

An accident happening to the stmr. Magdalen last evening will detain her in port until Monday. While steaming out of the harbor for Petit de Grat one of the connecting rods of the engine broke and the stmr. was towed to her dock by some motor boats. It was a fortunate thing it was calm or they might not have been able to accomplish this. Engineer Gardner left this morning for New Glasgow to have a new rod made at the foundry and will be back with it tomorrow evening.

The fisheries of Canada are capable of great development; the fishing grounds of the Atlantic and Pacific and the inland waters are almost inexhaustible food reservations. One way to add to the food supply is to develop the fisheries on a larger scale. There is every reason for increasing the output of the fisheries at present. The spectre of food scarcity is threatening the world. Every fish taken from the water, like every pound of food produced on land, helps to keep this apparition at bay. To increase the consumption of fish is to conserve the meat supply, and lower the cost of living, as fish is much cheaper than meat, altho' the price of the latter as sold here by the Portland Packing Co., both salt and fresh, at city prices, does not help to reduce the cost of living in Arichat, but must mean a big turnover for the company from local sales alone.

John P. Burke, insurance agent, lobster packer, etc., was in town on Wednesday.

L. G. Power was down from Mulgrave and spent Sunday in town with his family.

Messrs. Cline, Thomas and Smith were among the commercial travellers in town this town.

The lobster season is drawing to a close, and some of the canneries are preparing to shut down.

Mrs. C. B. Mader and her little boy, who were visiting Arichat and Canso, returned to Halifax on Wednesday.

Many of our larger farmers have planted patches of wheat. Reports say the grain promises well if the weather continues warm.

Judging from the quantities landed at the fish piers here this week, the catch of haddock has been remarkably good for this season of the year. The fishermen complain of the scarcity of bait.

The zinc field in this county at Frambolse is being developed by a syndicate from the upper provinces. The drilling so far accomplished has had very gratifying results and established the fact that there is an immense tonnage of valuable ore.

A man from Rocky Bay was before Stipendiary Campbell this week charged with entering a store at D'Escousse recently. The preliminary hearing took place on Monday and occupied a whole day. The magistrate committed the accused to stand trial before the Supreme Court, and released him on bail in the meantime.

Raymond LeBlanc, son of Dr. A. A. LeBlanc, was recently operated on for appendicitis in a Calgary hospital, and is making progress towards recovery.

Rev. Pierre Robitaille, P. P., of River Bourgeois, was in town on Wednesday. The parish having a clergyman of Father Robitaille's many excellent qualities of head and heart is fortunate indeed.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter LeLacheur wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida Jane, to Lennox N. S. Mauger, Cape La Ronde, the wedding to take place in July.

The steamer Magdalen on Monday carried from here 60 boxes of pickled fish, each box containing 500 lbs, which were forwarded to the Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me. Fifteen tons of fish exported by a concern only this season in business here isn't a bad beginning.

A. F. Boudreau, who began his apprenticeship in the Royal Bank here and has been connected with several agencies of the Royal Bank in the province of Quebec, has just been transferred from Shawinigan Falls, P. Q. to Buctouche, N.B., to which he has asked us to send him the RECORD.

The Conscription debate opened in the Commons on Monday, Sir George Foster, in a great speech, spoke in favor of the adoption of the Conscription Bill, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an eloquent speech, proposed an amendment that the issue be referred to the people. The debate will be continued into next week.

POULAMON NOTES.

Miss Bertha LeBlanc left for Halifax last week.

Simon Fougere has sold his valuable ox to Felix Landry, of D'Escousse, for which, I understand, he was paid a good price.

C. E. Butler was around here in the interest of the Imperial Tobacco Co.

Schr. Lady Laurier, Capt. Paul LeBlanc, left for Glace Bay last week on a fishing trip. We wish the Capt. much success.

The following left for Marble Mountain last week: Mrs. Thos. Boudreau, Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc and Stephen Fougere.

At long last Poulamon's fastest sailing boat has been launched, and the owner says he will try any of the other sailing boats at a race at any time, blow high or low.

The schr. Maple Leaf, Capt. Alfred Portus is on her way from New York to Gaspe with hard coal.

SIGNALLING CLASS OF THE 165th BATTALION.

(For the RECORD.)

Though very young, quite brave they look;
And their business they know like a book.
Those sixteen young faces in the signalling class,
Better known as the boys of the dots and dash.

Their Sergeant, a tanned-faced lad is he;
J. J. Burt is his name, a rare one you see;
Quite an old sport, all the boys do admit,
'Cause he's always around when their short a bit.

Next on the roll comes Arthur Melanson;
The boys call him "Babb" for a very good reason;
He's a lanez Jack remember, very robust and strong,
So away with this verse if I want to live long.

Lance Corporal Cormier is another young scout;
With the girls he's a terror to go running about,
His profession is flirt, he gets girls by a wink,
And luck he has abundance, for he's never been in the clinks.

You will find here a Langlois and Pothier,
A Gerard, a LeBlanc, a McLaughlin and H. Poirier,
A Forest, a Gagnon, a Theriault, a Burke,
All flowers of youth that never will shirk.

Val Richard was our Corporal, great in his might;
Away on "French leave," he stayed out one night,
But the next morn to the orderly room he did land,
And thus ended his career as second in command.

Sometimes in life men have an open way,
"Vic Acc," as we call him, is awaiting that day.
He says in the army no chances he'll take,
'Cause his tricks a Bad'aprivate of him it did make.

'Tis true indeed few like Doiron you'll find,
He's so upright, so straight and so kind.
When it comes to a pinch he'll always stick to the last,
And this is the metal that makes a good class.

You have read of fifteen, so there one more you'll see,
The writer of course it surely must be;
It's not formal for me to give his name or explain,
At the bottom of this page t'will be very plain.

165th their number, French-Acadian their race;
Success and ambition can be seen on their face.
The descendants of Grand Pre and Acadia of old,
In Longfellow's 'Evangeline' their brave story is told.

Signalling Laughlin Poirier,
165th Signalling Section
Shoreham-by-Sea,
England.

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.



Every Man

Who works around machinery or in places where he is liable to cut, scratch or burn himself should always have handy a jar of

Mentholatum
A Healing Salve
—Invaluable also for—
Sore and Tired Feet

Sold and recommended by the leading druggists in the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.
10-6-17.

MENTHOLATUM

We do not see why some people should get offended when a newspaper man looks to be paid for what is due him.

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was awarded to

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

Superiority of Educational Merit.

This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is Pyongyang pronounced?" "Where is Flanders?" "What is a condenser engine?" "What is a hacienda?" "What is white coal?" "How is abut pronounced?" and thousands of others.

More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.



Regular and India-Paper Editions. Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

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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 G. CANN.

Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sundays excepted.)

I. R. Durkee, Manager.

Billous? Try DAVIS LIVER PILLS
Gentle but Effective
40 Pills 25c
Davis & Lawrence Co. Proprietors, Montreal.

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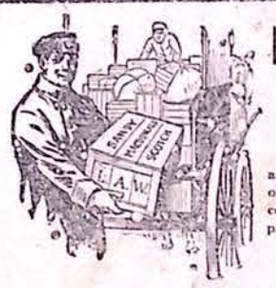
JOHN LeBRUN'S

NEW AD. IN THIS SPACE.

PERRY DAVIS Painkiller The Home Remedy

APPLY IT FOR
CRAMPS—COLIC—
DIARRHŒA
BRUISES—SPRAINS
—SORE THROAT
25c. & 50c. Bottles.

Best Wine and Liquor Brands



We have them all—the brands famous for quality, the purest and best that can be produced are imported direct by us. On account of the large stocks we hold, and because we can deal direct with the consumer, we are able to supply better class liquors at most reasonable prices.

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We sell and ship according to the Temperance Act.
OUR PRICES ARE F.O.B. MONTREAL
We will ship by express or freight as the purchaser may request. When instructions not given, we will ship by express.



"Sandy Macdonald"
10 YEARS OLD
Scotch Whisky
Case of 12 Bottles..... $15.0
Case of 4 Bottles..... 5.5

Hollands Gin
Square Face
Case of 12 Bottles..... $9.0
Case of 4 Bottles..... 3.5

"Old Black Joe"
PURE JAMAICA RUM
Case of 12 Bottles..... $12.0
Case of 4 Bottles..... 4.5

Seagram's "83"
Rye Whisky
16 FLASKS (Nickel Screw Top)
Equivalent to two Imperial Gallons
Case of 16 Imperial Pints $1
Case of 8 Imperial Pints.. 5.5

	Per Case 12 Bots.	Per Case 4 Bots.
SCOTCH WHISKIES		
"Five Crowns" Bruce Wallace & Co.—A beautiful light whisky, full strength	$11.00	$4.00
Greenlees Bros. "S. O. S."—Special Old Selected	13.50	4.75
A. McMurdo & Co.—A fully matured whisky	10.00	3.75
IRISH WHISKIES		
O'Brien's "3 Stars"—A beautiful whisky, full strength	$11.00	$4.00
Patrick Mayo, Special—A fine old whisky	10.00	3.75
Old Bushmills—Genuine Pot Still Malt	15.50	5.50
PURE BRANDIES		
J. Bremon & Cie	$10.00	$3.75
Lagrange & Cie. V.O	12.00	4.50
Wilson's "20 Years Old"—A Medicinal Brandy	15.00	5.50
GINS AND RUMS		
Greenlees' Old Tom Gin	$10.00	$3.75
Greenlees' London Dry Gin	10.00	3.75
Hollands — Yellow Label — White Oval Flasks	14.00	5.00
Old Black Joe—Pure Jamaica Rum, Large Quarts	17.00	6.00
Old St. Croix—Genuine Santa Cruz White Rum—Very Special	13.00	4.75
IMPORTED WINES		
Port Wines—Direct from Oporto, Portugal.		
Cruzado—Dark and Fruity	$10.00	$3.75
Rich Douro—Dry and Medium Dark	13.00	4.75
Sherry Wines—Shipped by Gonzalez & Byass, of Jerez, Spain. "The Premiere Sherry House of the World."		
Favorita—Medium Dry	$10.00	$3.75
Fino Brut—Very Dry, Connoisseurs' Favorite	13.00	4.75

CANADIAN RYE WHISKIES	Case of 12 Bottles	Case of 4 Bottles
Sunshine Old Rye—Light and Soft	$ 8.50	$3.25
Walker's Old Rye	9.00	3.50
Old Empire Rye—Nutty and Old	8.50	3.50
Gooderham & Worts' Special	10.50	4.00
Walker's Canadian Club	11.50	4.25

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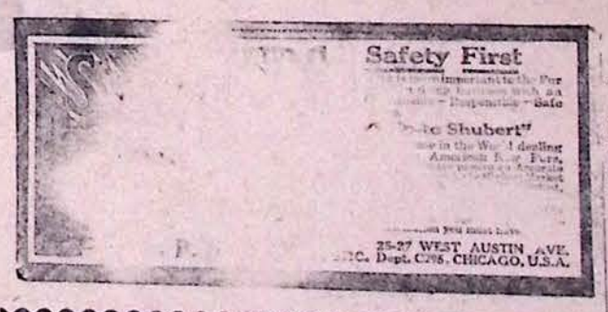
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NOTICE.

As some people do not know my right address, I wish to notify them that my business is in Sydney Mines, and that I have no interest at all in the Sydney office. Anyone wanting me should notify me to the following address only:

A. DRUKER,
Optometrist & Optician,
Greenwell Block, Main St.
SYDNEY MINES.

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May 25. Seaview, C.B

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TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10, 1917.

Read Down.	Stations.	Read Up.
Leave 8:15	St Peters	Ar. 5:15
" 8:38	Sporting Mt.	" 4:53
" 8:56	Grand Ance	" 4:30
" 9:14	Whiteside	" 4:15
" 9:22	Basin Road	" 4:03
" 9:28	Evanston	" 3:55
" 9:35	Chapel Road	" 3:50
Ar. 10:05	Pt. Tupper	Lve. 3:25

Baggage for all Stations except St. Peters should be claimed at Baggage Car door immediately upon arrival.

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