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, NOVEMBER 17, 1917. NO 47

Sheathing, Frames, Sashes, Doors

Send your Specifications to

Chappell Bros. & Co., Ltd,

Sydney, C. B.,

For Quotations.

We have a large stock always on hand.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHAPPELL BROS. & CO., Limited

SYDNEY, C. B.

NEW GOODS

Now in Stock.

A Full Line of GROCERIES

FLOUR, FEEDS AND OATS.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

G. J. LeBLANC.

SCHOOL BOOKS

—AND—

School Stationery.

GEORGE J. ANDREW.

F. W. BISSETT CO, Limited

Commission Merchants and Agents

—DEALERS IN—

Fish, Fish Oils and Fish Products

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS

SHIP BROKERS

Consignments Solicited and Liberal Cash Advances made

WRITE FOR PRICES

Large Wharfage and Storage Accommodation

—OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES—

The Levi Har Wharf HALIFAX, N. S.

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!

BUY THE BEST PAINT.

BUY MARTIN-SENOUR'S PAINT

For all work around the home.

Boat and Marine Paint
Special Dory Paint
Deck and Roof Paint.
Stains and Varnishes.
Linseed Oil, Turps and Dryers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT VARNISH BRUSHES.

A. A. LEBRUN

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

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

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

Made in Halifax by

The Robt. Taylor Co., Ltd.

The Minister of Finance is now inviting Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this Issue is $150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be for one or more complete bonds of any of the denominations offered.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-assentable, or payable to bearer, in exchange with the issue of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in variation of provisional receipts. When the instalments have been fully paid and the fully paid provisional receipts endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, with interest coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1918, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds due December 1st, 1920, at 95½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue)

War Loan Bonds due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds due March 1st, 1937, at 98 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this Issue will, in the event of future Issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than Issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, at the option of each of the purpose of subscription to such Issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes (including any income tax) imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on Application
10% on Allotment, on or before March 1st, 1918
20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on May 1st, 1918
And the balance on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give an interest yield to the investor of about

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment may be cancelled. Payments in full may be made to a Chartered Bank, which will be entitled to receive a discount of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank, which will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or any instalment due thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of $3.10735 per $100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of $3.49589 per $100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of $3.87274 per $100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of $4.24979 per $100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa, and at the Toronto Stock Exchange. Applications will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Brighten Up Your Home

With Some of Our Up-to-Date

WALLPAPERS.

High Class, Attractive Papers at Prices you can afford to pay.

Special SAMPLE BOOKS now ready.

Write for those you are Interested in.

Book 1.—Cheap Papers for Kitchen, Dining-Room, Living-Room or Bedroom.
Book 2.—Plain Oatmeals, 30 inches wide.
Book 3.—High Class Dark Papers for Hall, Living Room, Den or Dining-Room, with ready cut borders.
Book 4.—Light Papers for Parlor or Bedroom, with ready cut out borders.
Book 5.—Varnished Tiles for Bathroom and Kitchen.
Book 6 Ceiling Papers.

Burlaps, Room Mouldings

Write for our big FURNITURE CATALOGUE. We pay freight on orders amounting to $10.

VERNON & CO. FURNITURE and CARPETS

TRURO, N. S.



FOXES

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Foxes, Mink, Raccoon, Muskrat, White Weasel, Skunk and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C295 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Break up Early

A Hard, Dry, Racking Cough with

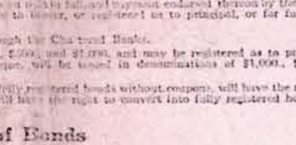
ALLEN'S COUGH BALSAM

AND AVOID

BRONCHITIS OR LUNG DISEASE

25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS



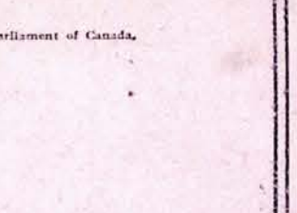
Save that spoonful

Four and often five spoonfuls of ordinary tea do not go any further than three of Red Rose Tea.

Less Red Rose is required because it consists chiefly of rich, strong, full-flavored Assam teas.

Use Red Rose Tea and save that extra spoonful.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



637

BOVRIL

The Great Body Builder

Inverness Rail'y Tyme Table.

In effect June 26th, 1914.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND
10 40	Point Tupper	3 40
10 29	Port Hawkesbury	3 50
10 12	Port Hastings	4 08
9 57	Troy	4 20
9 44	Creignish	4 33
9 27	Craigmore	4 45
9 08	Judique	5 00
8 55	Mabou	5 13
8 40	Port Hood	5 33
8 20	Glencoe	5 48
7 39	Mabou	6 11
7 40	Glenmoyer	6 23
7 25	Black River	6 43
7 12	Strathlorne	6 55
6 55	Inverness	7 05

FREE.—Holman's Big Fall and winter Catalog, containing over 2,000 illustrations, with bargains on every page. Sent free to any address. R. T. HOLMAN, Limited, Summerside, P.E.I.—45-46

COW FOR SALE.

Any one of three cows due to calve between 1st December to 1st January. Apply to JOHN H. MURRAY, Cape La Ronde, C.B.

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.

FERROVIM

TRADE MARK

The Invigorating Tonic

Makes Rich, Red Blood
Gives Strength and Vitality

$1.00 per bottle. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD
PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY
Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.
BERTRAM BOURINOT,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Annual Subscription $1.00 to subscribers within the province; $1.50 per year to subscribers in Canada residing outside the province; $2.00 per year to those residing in the United States or foreign countries.

One of the best Advertising Mediums.

RATES MODERATE.

Arichat, November 17, 1917.

"SLACKERS IN KHAKI,"

In Hamilton, Ont., the other night, Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of Public Works in the Union Government, speaking before a large audience, is reported to have made this statement to the Minister of Militia:

"I tell you there are men in my province wearing the King's uniform, who never left Canada and who never intend to leave Canada; who are drawing enormous sums from the government in salaries and separation allowances for which they give no adequate return. Some of these may be necessary, but their places could and should be taken by returned soldiers."

Straight-spoken, brave words. The subject matter is not new, of course, for what is true in the province of Hon. F. B. Carvell is true in every other province of Canada. What about it? How long is Canada to be plundered by the "slackers in khaki?" How long are these patriots for revenue only to be allowed to reap where they have not sown?

The places of these men can be taken by returned soldiers, who have earned the right to gather the first-fruits. We have all heard of the men and women who boast: "Well, if this war lasts another year we'll be on Easy street!" Charges of the kind Hon. Mr. Carvell made have been made before in Canada, but never, so far as we know, in public by a cabinet minister, and addressed personally to the Minister of Militia.

Here, now, is a chance for the Union Government to shake up the dry bones. Send the red tape specialists overseas or make them vacate their jobs and get out and hustle for a living, as men without "pull" have to do. Hats off to the returned soldier! He's the best citizen we have in Canada today. There's nothing too good for him. He asks no favors—just a decent, square show, that's all. Oust the slackers and put the returned fighting men in their places.

Victory Loan in Richmond.

The Victory Loan drive in this county will be in full swing in a day or two. On Tuesday Chairman Campbell organized Cleveland and Point Tupper, and received assurances of support from both those prosperous centres. Next week he starts east to endeavor to encourage the canvassers all along the line. He is daily receiving encouragement, and it is hoped when the campaign ends our county will have done its share towards assisting Canada and the Empire. The amount asked from Richmond is $200,000.

The following canvassers are at work, or will be in a day or two:

Dist. No. 1—W. D. Robertson.
No. 2—B Martell, J. A. Landry and A. F. Roudreau.
No. 3—J. H. Poirier.
No. 4—W. E. Morrison and J. S. Nelson.
No. 5—J. H. McIntosh.
No. 6—J. P. Burke.
No. 7—Committee.
No. 9—S. J. Holmes.
No. 10—J. G. Monbourquette.
No. 11—W. H. LeBlanc.
No. 12—K. N. Macdonald.
No. 13—D. E. Maclean, D. H. Macdonald and J. G. McLeod.
No. 14—Committee.
No. 15—Committee.

A Soldier's Strength

Every enlisted man would stand up stronger and resist much sickness if he could have the benefits of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

because it fortifies the lungs and throat, creates strength to avoid grippe and pneumonia and makes rich blood to avert rheumatic tendencies.



Send a bottle of SCOTT'S to a relative or friend in the service.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-16

SOME INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Morrison has sold Morrison's hotel, St. Peters, to Mr Petrie, of Glace Bay.

Rev. John Calder, Presbyterian minister of St. Peters, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness, hastened by injuries received in an accident on the Inverness Railway some months ago. A wife and several children survive him.

SHAW-LESLIE.—A wedding took place at Lochside, Arichat, on the 5th inst. when James L. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Alfreda Leslie, of this place. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. G. A Andrew, in the presence of the near relatives of the happy couple. After the marriage a wedding supper was served the guests. The happy couple have the best wishes of their friends for a bon voyage through life.

Union Government candidates will not be permitted to be elected by acclamation in several of the Nova Scotia constituencies, but will be opposed by straight Liberal candidates. Hon. W. S Fielding has accepted the Liberal nomination in Queens Shelburne and two Liberal candidates are in the field in Halifax city and county. Premier Borden may run in Kings, his native county John McCormack, Conservative, will oppose D. D. Mackenzie in Cape Breton North and Victoria. The political pot is beginning to sizzle as nomination day approaches, and there will be few constituencies without straight Liberal candidates.

Last week the Boston fleet landed 2,703,150 pounds of groundfish from 65 fares as compared with 1,428,820 lbs. from 45 fares for the corresponding week of 1916.

Dan McNamara, formerly of this town, went overseas in June last with the Nova Scotia Forestry Battalion, and he is now stationed in Hants county, England. He met with an accident on Sept. 17 by falling nearly twenty feet and had a very narrow escape, being still under medical treatment in the hospital. This young soldier has been promoted to corporal since he arrived in England. While sympathizing with him in his accident we rejoice with him in his promotion.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists. 2

Old False Teeth

Bought in any condition. $1.00 per set or seven cents per tooth. Cash by return mail. R. A. COPEMAN, 2579a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, P. Q.

Apl 14 6m

GEO W. KYTE, K. C.

Barrister & Solicitor

St. Peters - - - C. B.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

CHAPTER XXXIV.

It is a strange scene. The father sitting in the dark, high-backed chair of carved oak, with his white, thin hands folded peacefully on his black gown, his mild, benignant gaze resting for a moment on each face thoughtfully; the two women of the world waiting with awe-stricken faces for the solution of the dark enigma which has hung like a cloud over Lord Delamere's head, and has wrought so much evil; the figures of the sister of mercy and the doctor seen dimly in the shadow; Sir Frederic standing quite in the dark, with compressed lips and troubled, remorseful eyes; and lastly, the two figures on the bed, the tall helpless one lying prone in his wife's arms, hovering 'twixt life and death, with the expression of a peaceful child on his lips and in his eyes turned now and again to the lovely face above him.

As for Signa, there is no feeling of curiosity, or fear, scarcely of interest. She barely glances aside, so intent, so absorbed is she in the loved one. It will matter nothing to her, however dark and awful the story may be. If she should hear that her lord has been as wicked and criminal as he has been represented, it will make no difference to her. Love has overcome all other feeling and sentiment in her.

It is for others that the story is to be told—for herself it has no interest whatever; all that life holds worth the having or the knowing lies pillowed on her bosom.

If the choice were hers she would rather that the mystery remained unsolved, that it should go down to the grave of dead memories unexplained and still entangled. Give her her loved one in life or death, give her some chance of atoning for her desertion of him, and she will be content.

With a long sigh she lays her cheek against his, and becomes enwrapped and absorbed, almost without hearing, certainly without any desire to hear.

"Go on, father," says the weak voice, and Hector smiles faintly. "We are waiting."

The father rouses himself from his deep meditation and raises his head.

"My children," he says, in serene, peaceful accents, which fall upon the strained ears with a soothing effect, so free from taint of partiality or passion; so just, yet merciful is he, that it might be some judge upon the bench calmly unfolding a skein of entangled evidence—"milord, our friend here, wishes me to tell you how it happens that he is lying here smitten by the hand of that Providence which vain man disregards, and too oft despises, until the hour comes when the power which moves the whole world makes itself felt. Listen, then, and learn the solemn lesson conveyed in the words, 'Take heed how ye judge, lest ye be judged.' In the early spring of this same year, before our Tuscan woods had burst into full leaf, while the snow was still on our mountains, there came an Englishman to visit us. We lie out of the beaten track, here is Casalina, and travellers from the great world seldom turn aside to penetrate our simple valley. This Englishman was a great and powerful lord, but he came alone and without state. He lodged in the humble village inn, and went among us like one of ourselves. His habits and mode of living were as simple and unpretentious as our own, and he might have been the peasant in more than garb, but for the good his wealth and kindly nature were never weary of doing. Before many weeks had passed the sickly and the needy had learned to look upon him as their friend, and I soon knew where to go when one of my flock fell into troubles too deep for me to help him unaided. This Englishman's purse was always open to me, the aid of his strong arm always at my service. Like my people, I grew to regard him with gratitude and attachment——"

"Is—is it necessary, father?" murmurs Lord Delamere, expostulatingly.

The father scarcely glances at him. He has been adjured to tell the truth—the whole truth—and he is telling it.

"—In our little community our lives are as open to each other as those of schoolboys. When one is in trouble the rest of us know it, and sorrow with him; has one cause for rejoicing, he calls upon the rest to rejoice with him. When milord came amongst us, one of us was in sore trouble. At the outskirts of the village, outside my parish, lived an old man and his daughter. The man, Baptiste, had led a hard life, and had grown into the habits of those whose eyes are constantly fixed on the mire and dross of the world, while they neglect and disregard the heavenly treasures above them. This man was a miser, one who lives only to accumulate gold; one whose sole god is money. The girl, his daughter Lucia, was beautiful. At our village feasts she had been twice crowned as our queen. Our young men were in love with her, we were all proud of her; and her untroubled life sailed on like a boat upon the lake yonder when the water is calm and the sails shine in the sun like sheets of silver, until there chanced to come into Casalina a wealthy merchant from Florence. This man, who was old enough to be the father of Lucia, and of whose life report had spoken evilly—set his eyes upon the girl, and proposed to make her his wife. Lucia repulsed him with scorn and dislike; but the man pressed his suit, and, knowing her father's ruling passion, took advantage of it. Alas! that such natures should exist. He offered to buy this girl for his wife, and the father sold her!"

There is a dead silence. Signa raises her eyes dreamily for a moment, then returns to her loving watch again.

"—The father sold her! The girl's tears, entreaties, prayers, could not move him. Gold was more precious to him even than his child's happiness, and he commended her to obey, and accept this man for her husband. In Tuscany a father, even a bad father, holds supreme control over his children's destinies. He has but to say 'Do this,' and they do it. The girl Lucia felt that she must obey, and we, though we shared her misery, were powerless to help her. I, though she was out of my flock, went to remonstrate with the father, but in vain. The mad love for gold overmastered every other feeling, even that of reverence for spiritual authority. The girl was his daughter, he said, and should do his bidding. The village was much excited, and the story was discussed at every fireside and every fountain, and it came quickly to the ears of milord.

"His nature was quick to sympathise—the English race is instinctively on the side of the oppressed. He took up poor Lucia's cause, and went to plead with the stony-hearted father. I will not say that it was so, but I think he offered to purchase Lucia's freedom with a larger sum than that for which the father had sold it; but the old man's heart was hardened, and for once hate and malice overcame his love for gold. With an oath he swore that the girl should do as she was ordered, and marry the man of his choice, and that she should obey him though he should lose rather gain."

...er moves slightly, and the doc... round to the bedside and ...ise, but the thin, wasted ...patiently, and the calm, passionless voice continues:

"— Lucia's anguish was terrible to behold. She who was once, and so lately the happiest girl in the village, was now the most wretched. We feared that she would seek to take her own life, but she was carefully watched by her inhuman father and an old woman, who followed her like a shadow, and was in the pay of the man who had bought her. Poor child! day after day she would come to me with tears streaming down her pale face, her eyes wide open with horror and dread."

The voice pauses a moment, and a quick, sharp sigh comes from Laura Derwent's lips; Signa makes no sign.

—"The day for the wedding was fixed. She was not to be married here—there would have been danger and bloodshed, her father knew—but at Florence. The wedding garments were bought; they were rich and costly, fit for a lady, and too fine to deck the sacrifice of a simple peasant girl. But they brought no consolation to poor Lucia, and only her father's threats could induce her to try them on. The morning on which she was to leave Casalina arrived, and the bridegroom had sent a handsome chariot to convey his bride—his purchase, his slave—to Florence. With oaths and threats the father forced her into the carriage, and, amidst the ominous mutterings of her old playmates, she was driven off. It was a hard task to keep the peace and prevent bloodshed that morning, but peace was kept and no blood was spilled."

"Thanks to one person," murmurs Hector, looking at the pale face, framed in its silvery hair.

"My heart was wrung as I bade the poor girl farewell, and I directed my steps to the ill to tell the English milord that all our efforts had proved futile, and that the hard-hearted, gold-cursed parent had proved merciless. There I heard that milord had left the inn, taking with him two of his horses and that the landlord had no information as to his lordship's route or whereabouts; he did not know, even, whether milord would return.

"Sorrowfully I went home. At nightfall, when the village, which had been in a stir of excitement all day, had sunk into quietude, my servant came to me with the strange tidings that the grand chariot which had borne poor Lucia away, had returned to the village empty, driven by a strange coachman, and with its own coachman bound and gagged on the roof. I hurried to the inn, and found that the news was true.

"The coachman's story was very simple. Ten miles from Casalina the coach had been stopped by a tall and powerful peasant, who had hurled the coachman from his box, and, without harming him, had bound and gagged him.

"Not a word had been spoken, or was spoken, until this peasant had carried the weeping and almost lifeless girl to a carriage which had been concealed under some trees by the roadside; then the peasant came back to the bridegroom's chariot, and addressing the coachman, said:

"'You will be driven back to Casalina. No harm will befall you while you remain quiet. Tell Baptiste that his daughter has been removed to a place of safety, and that no harm will come to her. To-morrow you will take this chariot back—empty—to its owner, and tell him that his victim has been snatched from his clutches, and that he will never see her again. If he should ask you who has done this, you may tell him that Lord Delamere will give him every information, and will await his coming at the mountain inn.'

"Then milord—for it was milord in peasant garb—mounted the box of the other carriage, and the good English horses tore out of sight. Lucia was saved."

Lady Rookwell draws a long breath and utters a stifled 'Ah!' of relief, and casts a glance of admiration and womanly approbation on the pale face lying on Signa's bosom.

"—Lucia was saved," says the father mildly. "The deed was a rash and desperate one; I cannot accord it my approval, and yet"—he pauses—"but see, oh, my children, how one desperate deed begets another! Listen! At midnight, while I still sat at the inn striving to pacify the furious Baptiste, there came suddenly down the village street none other than milord himself."

Sir Frederic raises his head for a second, then it droops again.

—"Milord himself, I see him now as I see him then, pale and weary, yet calm and impassive, like his nature. He rode in amongst us as if he had but come from an excursion of pleasure. Baptiste flew at him like a wild beast, demanding of him an account of his daughter, and calling him a thief and a betrayer. Milord bore it all like a man, like an Englishman, and a gentleman. He put the raging man from him gently, and told him that his daughter was in a place of safety, and that she was as sacred to him as his sister."

"Poor Lucia!" murmurs Hector.

"—Raging and struggling, Baptiste was led away to his home, and then milord explained to me. He had carried Lucia to some English people at Aletto, whom he knew and whom he had interested in her story, and there she was to remain, hidden away until her father relented. If he did not relent, then she would go with these people to England. So much for the story of Lord Delamere's abduction of a peasant girl on her wedding day."

Solemnly, not sternly, he pronounces these words, and a thrill goes through the hearts of his hearers; one, Sir Frederic bites his lip and stifles a groan of remorse.

"—This is truth, truth against the world's lies and scandal. Lucia had been treated by milord like a sister. He had not exchanged one word with her from the time of the rescue until he had left her in the keeping of his English friends. I know not what foul lies the world wove round this story, but this is the truth."

"Yes—yes!" murmurs Lady Rookwell, and a faint smile of satisfaction crosses Hector's lips. Signa does not show any emotion; she simply smooths the hair from the white forehead and kisses it.

"Shall I continue, my son?" asks the father, turning his mild glance toward the bed. "Are you weary?"

"Yes, go on,' says Lord Delamere, closing his eyes and stroking Signa's hand contentedly, while his breath comes slowly and heavily. "You tell it—tell—father. Poor Lucia!"

The father bows his head, remains for a moment silent, then, looking straight before him, as if he were communing with himself rather than recounting a tragedy, continues:

"On the morrow the bridegroom arrives, and he and Baptiste come to the inn demanding to know where milord has hidden Lucia. Milord—I learnt all this from my good friend Hermann; I was not there, or I would have prevented what happened—milord refused to tell them. He—knowing the nature of both men—offered them a large sum of money on condition that they relinquish all authority over Lucia. Baptiste would have taken it, but the bridegroom was implacable. He insisted upon knowing the hiding-place of poor Lucia, and as milord would not tell him, he challenged milord to the duello."

Lady Rookwell draws a long breath. After all her favorite, Lord Delamere, may be a murderer! But Signa does not move or falter. Calm, watchful, absorbed, she bends over Hector, utterly indifferent to the conclusion of the story. If there is any bias in her mind it is toward vengeance upon the wretch who had bought Lucia. It would not move her in the slightest if the father had said in plain words, "milord shot him!"

"Milord accepted the challenge. The meeting was fixed for the following morning. It was to take place outside the village on the mountains. The landlord, Hermann, came to me that night and told me all that had passed. I went down to the inn and saw milord. 'Do you mean to meet this man?' I asked. 'Yes,' said milord. 'And you mean to kill him? I know that you are what is called in England "a dead shot;" do you mean to kill him?' 'Judge for yourself,' said milord, and he showed me his pistols. One was loaded with a bullet, the other with simple powder that would harm no man. 'The bullet is for me,' he said; 'the powder is for him. If he should aim straight I am a dead man. I shall fire over his head.'"

Lady Rookwell's fingers close over Hector's thin ones, and the tears trickle down her face. How little has she, in her worldliness, understood him.

"So," says the father, "this English nobleman was virtually offering his life for this poor peasant girl! I remonstrated, but in vain. He said that the bridegroom had only asked his due—that the duel was the only way of affording satisfaction, and that, though as an Englishman he looked upon the duel as an absurdity, seeing that the man who was in the wrong might, being the better shot, kill the man who was in the right, he would abide by the customs of the country and meet the bridegroom."

Mad, mad!" murmurs Lady Rookwell.

"Mad! madam, no doubt; but he had honor on the side of his madness," says the father, mildly.

"—The morow came. The seconds were chosen. They met; the bridegroom—the slave-master who had bought a poor young girl, and the man who had rescued her. It was a lovely morning, full of peace and good will. I spent it in prayer. Milord went out with his second, Hermann, the landlord of the Mountain Coat. The bridegroom was there with his second. They measured the ground, and faced each other. The signal was given, and both fired. The bridegroom's bullet pierced milord's arm; milord fired his bulletless pistol high above his opponent's head. And yet, mark me, and acknowledge Heaven's justice!—the bridegroom fell! Milord, who was wounded, stood upright. He hastened to the man's side with the surgeon, and found that he was dead.

"Dead!" echoes Lady Rookwell.

"Yes, dead; the fellow was a poltroon, and, though no bullet had hit him, Heaven's missile had struck him to his death. Fear and rage, acting upon a weak heart, had killed him—not his opponent's weapon."

Pale and remorseful, Sir Frederic leans against the door, his face hidden in his hands. He sees it all now, and realizes how nobly the man he had called a murderer had behaved.

Signa draws a long breath, and smooths the hair from Hector's forehead, then glances round at each of the listeners' faces with sad triumph, and relapses into her absorption again.

"—The dead man's bullet had entered milord's shoulder, but fortunately had not struck the bone. Painful as the wound was, he did all that could be done for the man, even to writing a full account to his relatives, and then surrendered himself to the police. At the inquiry both Hermann and I proved that milord's pistol was loaded with a blank cartridge, and he was acquitted. Then, and not till then, he came back to the inn to receive the attention which his wound demanded. Nothwithstanding the inquiry and his honorable acquittal, the idle gossip of Florence spread the report, which eventually reached England, that he had abducted Lucia, and shot her lover. I would have had him write to the English journals, giving a true account of the tragic circumstance, but milord was indifferent to men's opinion of him, and allowed the world to think what it would."

"And the world, as usual, thought evil," murmurs Lady Rookwell.

(To be continued.)

The Waste of War is terrible, but the waste of food in times of peace is colossal. Rich and poor alike eat tons of food that has little food value—and this useless food breaks down the so-called eliminating organs and depletes the physical and mental powers. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food, prepared by a process which makes every particle thoroughly digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk, make a nourishing meal, supplying the greatest amount of energy at lowest cost. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

RASH ON BABY CAUSED PAIN

Itched Very Much. He Was Always Scratching. Cuticura Healed Him.



"My baby was suffering with scaling and crusting of the skin and scalp which caused a great deal of pain. The breaking out was in a red rash on his face which was sore and itched very much, so the child was always scratching till it would bleed.

"I thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used about one box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Soap when he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Hartshorne, 290 Old Orchard Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que., Dec. 16, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment prevent pimples or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

REVERSION TO TYPE.

Habits of Animals Which Date Back to Days of Their Ancestors.

Just as men have developed from their savage state into pleasant civilized beings, so naturally dogs and cats and horses and hogs and other domestic animals are very different from the wild things that were caught in the forest and trained to usefulness, but there are some habits inherited from their far-away ancestors which they still retain, and by which they are distinguished one from the other.

We never question, for instance, why a horse runs so swiftly and has such power of endurance, but we must remember that his ancestors had to flee and defend themselves from the wolves—their greatest enemies—and that their rearing and plunging was also a former means of defense if the enemy sprang on their backs. Their neigh was a watchword and call when wild horses went in droves, and some sort of signal was necessary to keep them from straying.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation, because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader, because in the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file.

Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods, where they could not see one another and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning around several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things, centuries ago, they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn around on a rug, just as if they were in the tall grass.

Cats have, perhaps, the most traces of old ancestral habits, says the Virginia "Pilot." Many times they do have a trace of the lion or the tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all comes from the forest and the jungle.

All these and many more traits can be found, but when we canter across country on our ponies and fatten our respectable hogs for the markets, and make pets of our dogs and cats, we forget how far these traits have traveled, and that when the world was younger its live stock was of a very different order.—Buffalo Commercial.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

GERMANY'S CREDIT.

An Estimate of the Economic Conditions of the Empire.

The war has begun to go against Germany, says President Wilson, and the average man immediately looks at the war map, compares it with the war map of two, three or six months ago and sees that this is so. If he were to look at the economic map he would see that the war is going against Germany even more pronouncedly, and in a way which no Hindenburg line can check.

Cabled reports from Berne on Saturday week stated that the exchange rate for German reichsmarks had fallen to 71 Swiss francs per 100 marks as against a normal mint parity of 123.42 Swiss francs for 100 marks. The rate for Swiss francs at New York on that day was 5.03 francs for a dollar. Arbitraged under the system of international exchange, this would make the mark worth 14.1 cents here, or at rate of 56.4 cents for four marks, the unit of quotation which prevailed before we entered the war. This represents a discount of 40 3-4 per cent., the lowest, so far as we in America know, that German exchange has gone.

The greatest discount on German exchange prior to our entrance into the war was 30 1-2 per cent., reached on February 9th last, and on March 30th, the last day marks were quoted in the New York market, the rate stood at 70, which showed a discount of approximately 26 1-2 per cent. Thus, the German exchange, which is the measure of her credit, has fallen 14 1-4 per cent. since the United States became arrayed against her.

In the matter of her exchanges with Switzerland, the case is even worse than it appears to be. Germany has free and unrestricted facilities for trading with Switzerland. No barbarous British blockade can interfere with these relations. She can export anything she wants to the country, and she can import what she needs or can get. The fact that her exchanges are so poor indicates that she has been importing from Switzerland on a vast scale. But she is paying for these imports at a ruinous rate. The argument that she must hold on to her gold to protect her circulating paper currency will not explain away the situation, for Switzerland has more gold than she knows what to do with, and would gladly accept goods in payment for goods, as she is doing with her two entente neighbors—France and Italy.

The plain, evident truth is that Germany can neither pay in gold nor in goods, but must pay in credit, which is worth less than 60 cents on the dollar. How long this can continue nobody knows, and it would be rash to predict a speedy collapse, in view of the lessons taught by the war, because of what the financial markets show. But it is quite apparent that Germany is desperately hard up, much more so than either England or France, her chief European rivals, and it is also apparent that she has no "vast accumulation of goods with which to deluge the world when peace returns." This seems to be pretty much of a myth, else she would use some of her goods in correcting her exchanges with Switzerland.

Germany is having an unhappy time of it in a military way. We hope and believe she will have a worse time before the war ends. But when the war does end she will have an even greater problem to solve, and one the solving of which will require more than wartime financial legerdemain.—Brooklyn "Eagle."

What It Would Be.

A teacher was endeavoring to explain the term "facsimile" to his class.

"Now," he remarked to one sharp youth, "what is your father's trade or profession?"

"He's a lithographer," was the reply.

"Very well. Supposing a man came to your father with a document which he wanted reproducing in every particular, your father agreed and the document was faithfully copied, what would it be?"

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "it depends."

"On what?" asked the teacher.

"On the document."

"How so?"

"Well, if it was a ten dollar bill, for instance, the other would be a counterfeit. If the document was a check the copy would be a forgery."

"You don't understand what I mean."

"Oh, yes, I'm quite sure I do," went on the boy. "I'm just coming to it now. In either case it would be about ten years."

WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

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

PURI.

Indian City of Juggernauts' Temple and Chariot.

To-day of any place in India that it is strangest and most curious city in the empire is to make a bold statement, for India is a museum of curious places, each one stranger than the last. Yet it is probably true that Puri is the strangest place in India. Here in this little seaside village, only a few hours from Calcutta, you come closer to the mysteries of India than anywhere else, in a physical sense at least.

At Puri is the world-famous temple of Juggernaut, whose death-dealing chariot has become a stock figure for ruthless destruction of human life in every modern language. The Car of Juggernaut is perhaps not quite up to advertisement, but there are strange things enough in Puri to make up for that.

The temple of Juggernaut houses the rudely-carved figure of the god himself, hewn out of a log and never finished. The story goes that a certain king was instructed from above to build the temple, and the god would come from the sea. He came as per schedule in the form of a floating log, and the gods sent a sculptor from their immortal realm to carve the log into god-like semblance. The sculptor arrived and set to work; but the gods are jealous of heavenly secrets in the way of carving. The people were warned that no man must watch the sculptor at work. The king who built the temple, with a highly human curiosity bored a hole in the wall and peeped. The sculptor disappeared in a rage and left the god half-finished; and that half-carved log is perhaps the most sacred idol of India to-day.

Once a year he is placed on a great car and drawn through the streets for a visit to another temple. This is the occasion when the devout fling themselves beneath the wheels of the chariot, but the car is hardly heavy enough to account for much mortality. Most of the casualties occur in the struggle to get a hand on the ropes that haul it.

The greatest mystery of Puri is its effects on the matter of caste. India is iron-bound in the matter of caste—as much to-day as ever. No man may eat, or drink or sleep or marry, above or below his caste. Only in one place does caste become meaningless, and that is Puri. Here caste counts for nothing, and the head priest of the temple is of the lowest of all castes, a sweeper. And yet that temple is so sacred that no European has ever crossed the threshold. The viceroy of India came to Puri to visit it, and was refused admittance. More than that, the grand lama himself, the exalted head of the very religion of which the temple is a part, most sacred of all mortals, is not permitted to enter the temple. Truly, India is the land of incomprehensible contradictions.—Frederick J. Haskin.

What Tipping Means.

Fourteen thousand six hundred per cent is a pretty high rate of rent! But it's just what you pay when you hand the cloakroom pirate a jitney for watching your hat for an hour. Do you get us? Well, it's just like this: When you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a year you pay 10 per cent. But if you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a day you pay 365 times as high a rate, or 3,650 per cent. It's just the same way with your $3 hat. When you pay 5 cents on it for an hour you are paying the rate of $438 a year, counting only twelve at the rate of 14,600 per cent. Tell this business hours a day. And this is at to the cloakroom girl to-day and get her "comeback." But don't blame us if she's a bit snippy.—Worcester Post.

Muggins—It has gotten to be so that war is an art. Buggins—And Germany believes in art for art's sake.

30 cents per lb. for beef is not high when compared to 50 cents per lb. live weight paid for the champion of the Toronto Fat Stock Show. Start feeding that steer now and get some of the big money at the

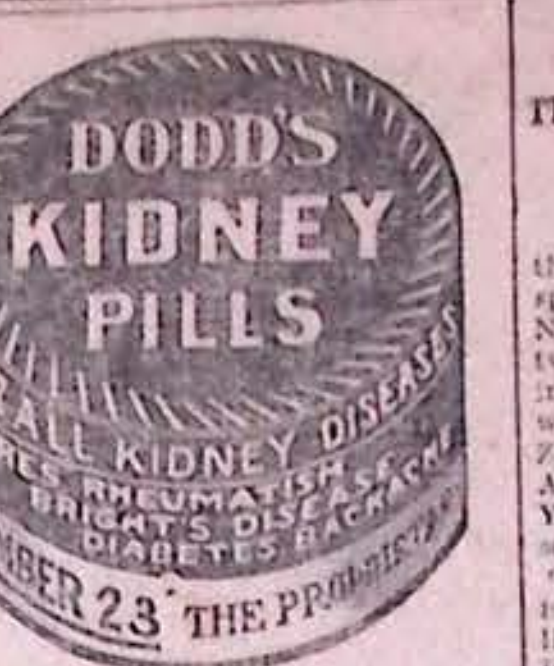
EIGHTH ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards Toronto

Dec. 7th and 8th, 1917

Secretary Will Mail Prize List on Request



BATHS A MONTH LONG.

Natives of Japan Take Them Hot and Sleep in the Water.

The number of baths taken daily by the Japanese at the hot springs and the length of time they remain in the water run counter to all western medical opinion regarding the utility of hot baths for invalids. Five or six times a day for an hour or longer at a time would not be considered an uncommon regime.

A smile of incredulity was raised some years ago when Professor Chamberlain told us of a tiny spa where the bathers stayed in the water for a month or more, with stones on their laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep. Yet I could name another remote little spot where a very old man—well advanced in the nineties, in fact—has literally lived in the shallow warm water of the spring for years, his knees and neck supported by a beam, from early morn till midnight.

The high temperature at which the baths are taken has excited the wonder of the spring for years, his knees and neck supported by a beam, from early morn till midnight.

The high temperature at which the baths are taken has excited the wonder of many travelers. At Kusatsu, for instance, that of the chief bath is 128 degrees F., but such a temperature necessarily involves special precautions before entering the bath, with a limit of from three and one-half to four minutes' immersion.

When we remember that water at 115 degrees F. can just be borne by the hand, but not by the whole body, it is possible to realize the agony of afflicted humanity in the Kusatsu baths. At the same time the Japanese skin cannot be so sensitive as that of the European, for the daily bath is enjoyed by the natives at a temperature that makes the boldest of us wince.—Herald of Asia.

Poison Gas of Beetles.

Most people think that the use of poison gas in warfare is a purely human, or perhaps one should say, inhuman idea. Yet the plan has been adopted by nature. Certain kinds of beetles known as bombardiers, and called by scientists branchinus, make free use of poisonous fumes to keep their enemies at bay. A typical species known as as branchinus crepitans is largely attacked by certain ground beetles. These ground beetles are very active, and can easily overtake the bombardiers. Just as they get within reach, however, a strange thing happens.

The bombadier has the power of jecting a peculiar liquid which when it comes into contact with the atmosphere, bursts into a sort of a pale blue-green flame. This is immediately followed by a kind of smoke. Now this smoke has a remarkable effect upon the pursuer. No sooner do the flames come into contact with the ground beetle than the creature is blinded and stupified. A strange paralysis overtakes the insect, and it seems unable to move any farther. Quite a while elapses before the ground beetle recovers. In the meantime the bombardier makes good his escape.—The American Boy.

IT IS UP TO CANADIANS

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad merely on its lines east of Pittsburg has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston & Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

Other People's Money.

In handling other people's money the principal must be kept intact. If, as a trustee, those to whom you are responsible insist upon an income which you in your heart know cannot be obtained without taking some slight chance, give up the trust without hesitation, says World's Work. There is no more bitter experience through which an honest trustee can pass than the rendering of an accounting for a lost or deposited trust. No reason or excuse can weigh for an instant against the actual result which faces. A single slip in the handling of funds like this may doom all future generations of that family to lives of poverty. This is the greatest responsibility ever laid upon a trustee, an executor, a banker or an adviser, and no honest man should assume it unless he is prepared to endure for the sake of the future all the criticism that may centre upon him on acount of extreme conservatism in the present.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Echo.

Midst mountains wild I met a shepherd once,
Who blew upon a long, long English horn,
And sweet his melody did flow. The horn,
So strong the resounding, was but the instrument
That midst the hills the charming echo wakened.
And every time the shepherd waited, silent,
Until the echo died, that long persisted,
And flew from height to height; its sounds were sweet
Beyond compare, and inexpressible.
It seemed to me, a choir invisible
On instruments ethereal were expressing
The earthly tongue in heaven's wondrous language.

And thought I then—"O genius! Like this horn,
Thou, too, must sing the earthly song to waken
In hearts another song. Blessed he who hears!"
And midst the mountains heard I in reply—
"Nature is but a symbol, like his horn.
She sings but for the echo, which is God.
Blessed be he who hears the song, and hears the echo!"
- Viacheslav Ivanov in Russian Review.

Neck of Mutton.

Don't despise it.
It makes fine broth.
Judiciously cooked it is good eating.
Cooked by itself it may not be tempting.
A little elaboration and the whole thing is transformed.
Try cooking it slowly in a little water till nearly done.
When nearly done cover with the following mixture:
Two cups breadcrumbs, two tablespoons fine-chopped sweet herbs and the yolk of an egg.
With this mixture over the mutton, neatly brown the whole in the oven.

Ex-King Constantine is one man who is justified in talking about the trouble caused for him by his wife's relatives.—Washington Star.

FOR HOUSEWIVES.

How to Keep Fruit Juices Without Sugar.

Fruit juices can be kept without sugar for use later on in jelly making. This enables the housewife to get along with fewer jelly glasses. Moreover, with bottled juice a greater variety of jellies can be made, as juice that will not jell can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combine later with fruits that will jell, or fruit ripening at different seasons can be combined. Juice of strawberries, cherries or pinapple can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful made into combination jelly.

It is really surprising how much fruit is allowed to go to waste in the ordinary garden. Until one has made an effort to save all the fruit grown, including the windfall apples, no idea can be had of the large amount wasted. An effort to save all the fruits and vegetables will result first in the housewife learning that there are probably only about one-third or one-quarter of the necessary cans on hand and finally that to save all the food drying will have to be resorted to in some cases.

The next noticeable result will be that more fruits, vegetables, jellies and jams will be served all winter, the family will fare better and enjoy better health and meat bills will diminish correspondingly. It may be even necessary to supply less fortunate neighbors with some of the preserves to finish them up at the end of the season, or some may be carried over, as unsugared sterilized juices of currants, apples, crabapples and grapes keep from nine to eighteen months and then make excellent jellies.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making, proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cook the fruits until they are soft and strain out the juice through a flannel bag. Heat and pour while hot into bottles, previously scalded. Fill the bottles full, leaving no air space between juice and cork or seal. Place the filled sealed bottles on their sides in water near the boiling point, and keep them in the bath for about thirty minutes. Make sure that the corked or sealed end is under the hot water. As soon as the bottles are cool cover the cork with a paraffin seal. Through sterilization and sealing are absolutely essential to success.

To make jelly from the sterilized juice, test its jelling quality, add the proper amount of sugar, and proceed as in making jelly from freshly expressed juice.

Blessed are the happiness makers! Blessed are they that are without friction, that makes the course of life smooth and the intercourse of men gentle.—Henry Ward Beecher.

MAKE TOURISTS MARVEL.

The Sharp Contrasts Between Australia and New Zealand.

One of the first surprises awaiting the tourists from the northern hemisphere is to find that Australia and New Zealand may not be grouped as two islands of like appearance, differing mainly in size, near neighbors which may be treated as a unit. New Zealand is nearly twice as far from Australia as Bermuda is from New York and not only east, but also south.

Four days' travel across a chilly sea is required for the traverse from Wellington to Sydney, and after exchanging the chill midsummer climate of the New Zealand lake region for the heat of Adelaide one readily accepts the evidence of the map that the southern coast of the Australian mainland has the latitude of central New Jersey, while the southernmost of the three islands which compose the Dominion of New Zealand occupies the position of southern Newfoundland.

In climate and vegitation the two dominions are as unlike as Norway and South Carolina. New Zealand is a land of mountains, gorges, rivers and fiords. The higher peaks of the South Island are eternally snow capped, and the glaciers of its southern Alps rival those of Switzerland. The surrounding seas are too cold for corals. Among the mountains of the North Island volcanic fires are still active, and the geysers and hot springs are little less impressive than those of the Yellowstone park. The aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand at the time of their discovery by Dr. Cook were the most advanced of all the south Pacific races, while the aborigines of Australia are the lowest in intelligence of all human beings.

Australia is in no sense inferior to New Zealand in geographic interest, but lofty peaks, profound canyons and active volcanoes are lacking. Its rivers are unimpressive and its permanent lakes small and few in number. It is a continent composed of plains interrupted by ridges and mountain knobs.—National Geographic Magazine.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8 Windsor, Ont.

Widowed Birds.

The married life of most birds could be taken for a model by members of the human family. For instance, the staid, dignified and homely baldheaded eagle never mates but once and lives with his one mate until he or she dies. If left a widower—even a young widower—the baldheaded eagle never mates again. He remains alone and disconsolate in the nest of the rocky craig or in the branches of the tall pine that formed his domicile while his mate was alive. No other female eagle can tempt him to forsake his desolate life. With him once a widower, always a widower. The golden woodpeckers live in a happy married state, mating but once. If the male dies his mate's grief is lasting, and she remains a widowed bird the rest of her life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

THE CROW.

An Appreciation of a Generally Unappreciated Native Bird.

Country people are now much more friendly to the cow than they were in my boyhood. He is not so black as he was painted. The farmers have learned that he is their friend, for all his occasional corn-pulling and chicken-stealing. His is the one voice you are pretty sure to hear wherever your walk leads you. He is at home and about his own business. It is not his grace as a flyer that pleases us; he is heavy and commonplace on the wing—no airness, no easy mastery as with the hawks! only when he walks is he graceful. The pedestian crow! how much at home he looks upon the ground—an abony clod-hopper, but in his bearing the lord of the soil. He always looks prosperous; he always looks contented; his voice is always reassuring. The farmer may be disgruntled and discouraged; his crows are not. The country is good enough for them; they can meet their engagements; they do not borrow trouble; they have not lived on the credit of the future; their acres are not mortgaged. The crow is a type of the cheerful, successful countryman. He is not a bird of leisure; he is always busy going somewhere, or policing the woods, or saluting his friends, or calling together the clans, or mobbing a hawk, or spying out new feeding grounds, or taking stock of the old, or just cawing to keep in touch with his fellows. He is very sociable; he has many engagements, now to the woods, now to the fields, now to this valley, now to the next—a round of pleasure or duty all the day long. Not given to solitude and contemplation like the proud hawks, not pugnacious, never or rarely quarelling with his fellows, cheerfully sharing his last morsel with them, playing sentinal while they feed, suspicious, inquisitive, cunning, but never hiding; as open as the day in his manners, proclaiming his whereabouts at all hours of the day, looking upon you as the intruder and himself as the rightful occupant. The stiller the day the more noise he makes. He is never a sneaker, never has the air of a prowler. He is always in the public eye or ear. His color gives him away, his voice gives him away; on the earth or in the sky he is heard or seen afar. No creature wants his flesh, no lady wants his plume, though a more perfect and brilliant ebony cannot be found in nature. He is a bit of the night with a sheen of the stars in it, yet the open day is his province; publicity his passion. A spy, a policeman, a thief, a good fellow, a loyal friend, an alarmist, a socialist, all in one. Winter makes him gregarious, as it does many men; at night he seeks the populous rockery in the woods, by day he wanders in bands seeking food. In spring he establishes a crow network all over the country and is rarely out of earshot of some of his fellows. How we should miss him from the day! Among our community of birds he is the conspicuous, all-the-year-round feature. We do not love him, there is no poetry in his soul; but he challenges our attention; he is at home in the landscape, he is never disgrunted. Come rain, come shine, come heat, come snow, he is on his job and is always reassuring.—John Burroughs in "Art World."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS ... train for nurses. Apply, W... Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SER... for only two in family. Ap... St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORder for five dollars costs three cents.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

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

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

Consultation Free

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

Please Mention This Paper.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE ENGLISH AFTER ALL.

I've been meditating lately that, when everything is told,
There's something in the English after all;
They may be too bent on conquest and too eager after gold,
But there's something in the English after all;
Though their sins and faults are many, and I won't exhaust my breath
By endeavoring to tell you them all,
Yet they have a sense of duty, and they'll face it to the death,
So there's something in the English after all.

If you're wounded by a savage foe and bugles sound "Retire,"
There's something in the English after all;
You may bet your life they'll carry you beyond the zone of fire,
For there's something in the English after all;
Yes, although their guns be empty, and their blood be ebbing fast,
And to stay by wounded comrades be to fall,
Yet they'll set their teeth like bulldogs, and protect you to the last,
Or they'll die—like English soldiers—after all.

When the seas demand their tribute, and a British ship goes down,
There's something in the English after all;
There's no panic rush for safety, where the weak are left to drown,
For there's something in the English after all;
For the women and the children are the first to leave the wreck,
With the crew in hand, as steady as a wall,
And the Captain is the last to stand upon the sinking deck,
So there's something in the English after all.

Though the half of Europe hates them, and would joy in their decline,
Yet there's something in the English after all;
They may scorn the scanty numbers of the thin red British line,
Yet they fear its mean battalions after all,
For they know that, from the colonel to the drummer in the band,
There is not a single soldier in them all
But would go to blind destruction, were their country to command,
And call it simply "duty"—after all.*
—BERTRAND SHADWELL.

*This poem was written in 1898. Now (in 1917) the numbers are no longer "scanty."—Philadelphia Record.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both, with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Switzerland in June and July had the heaviest, most continuous rains known for fifty years.

Sacramento, Cal., business men have formed a Barefoot League for health and amusement objects.

By a new French process aluminum can be so substantially nickel-plated that the metel can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Iron safes and cash boxes are in demand nowadays among native merchants of Indo-China, and Chinese doing business in the faraway region of Asia.

Successful experiments with cotton growing have been carried on in the canal zone by a North Carolina man.

The United States has more telegraph offices and more line mileage than any other nation. Germany is second in rank.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

How to Carry Water.

If you want to carry a full pail of water any distance without spilling or to carry water from one room to another in a flat dish or tray you should always have something floating on it. If it is drinking water a clean saucer will do, and a flat piece of wood is the best thing for a pail. It is the little waves that arises from the water's lapping against the sides and then rushing to the other side that makes the water spill over. The floater stops this.—New York Sun.

Gratitude!

An usual form of testamentary gratitude is recorded in the diary of Henry Grenville. "A man who had spent much of his time in fishing left a direction in his will that as he had derived much nourishment as well as pleasure from the fish he had caught at Chertsey it was only fair to the descendants of those fish that he in return should become their feed. He therefore desired that his body be cast into the Thames at Chertsey."—London Tatler.

As the Years Go By.

The letterhead of a certain lawyer bears a legend that savors of sound philosophy. It runs, "I am anxious for business, but have passed the experimental age and am now demanding cash for my services."—Case and Comment.

Ripe Cherries

and

Lantic Sugar



"Pure and Uncolored"

make delicious and economical preserves

In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, 2 and 5-pound cartons

PRESERVING LABELS FREE Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed gummed labels to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries ...
Power Bldg., Montreal

RDEN

...URE WASTE.

...nure is a by-product. ... means of returning to ... unused portion of the ... is the year of all years ... most should be made of all ... economic fertilizer measures. Much nitrogen will go into munitions. Sodium nitrate will therefore be scarce, and the other carriers of nitrogen will be correspondingly high in price. Potash is practically unobtainable. Manure carries not only nitrogen and potash, but some phosphorus as well; and the New York State College of Agriculture urges that the farmer should make all possible use of this source of plant food.

Farm manure carries but small percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as compared to common commercial fertilizers. It is usually applied in such large doses, however, that the aggregate amount of plant food added is large. Twenty tons of manure is equivalent, as far as fertility is concerned, to a ton of quickly available mixed fertilizer and to a ton of slowly available fertilizer besides. In addition, there are the benefits derived from the added organic matter and the stimulated bacterial action, and we cannot afford in the present crisis to neglect or waste such values.

Not only should all possible farm manures be used, but it should be used as soon as possible. Storage even for a short time and under the best conditions entails waste and losses of from one-third to one-half of the fertiliser value of manures. Once in the soil it is safe. We cannot afford the storage waste in peace, and much less in war times.

Manure is an unbalanced fertilizer in that it carries too much nitrogen for its phosphorus. Acid phosphate is obtainable and can be used to advantage in correcting this deficiency. Added at the rate of from 50 to 100 pounds per ton the effectiveness of both the manure and the phosphate may be markedly raised. The returns from this re-enforced manure will also be increased by fineness of division and uniformity of spreading. The use of a manure spreader is advised wherever possible. When the amount of manure is limited smaller applications over a larger area will raise the crop yield for each ton applied.

POTATO BUG AND DISEASE CONTROL.

Bordeaux mixture, made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of quicklime and fifty gallons of water, is used by potato growers to ward of fungous diseases. If paris green is added to this material, it will kill the bugs within a day; and, when arsenate of lead is also mixed in, the poison is effective often for several weeks after applied to potato vines. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station advises the use of these compounds soon after potatoes came up, and again about two weeks later. Sometimes a third application ten days or two weeks after the second is necessary. Early in September the second brood of beetles appears and the treatment must be repeated then and about two weeks later. On young vines fifty gallons will be sufficient to spray an acre, but when the vines are large two or three times this amount is necessary. Dusting with paris green diluted by bulk with twenty parts of finely ground lime and shaken from cheesecloth bags or blown from a suitable powder gun over the foliage is also recommended. The powder is dusted on the plants according to the schedule for spraying stated above.

SAWDUST BEDDING.

A shortage of bedding has two effects—discomfort to the animal and the loss of the most valuable part of the manure. Unless the liquid portion is saved, the fertilizing constituents to be returned to the land are very materially reduced. Nearly half of the nitrogen and potassium from farm animals occurs in the liquid excrement. It is therefore important that this be saved through the use of sufficient absorbents. The claims of sawdust as a material for bedding, both as an absorbent and for providing comfort where a supply is available. It undoubtedly answers very well for this purpose. It is true, of course, that this product of the sawmills is not by any means the equal of straw in this respect, which latter, after all is said and done, is the best and indeed an ideal kind of litter for use in the stable; but, despite its general inferiority to straw as litter, sawdust proves very useful. The outstanding feature of sawdust, insofar as regards its suitability for litter in stables, is that it possesses great absorptive powers for liquid, and in this particular respect it ranks considerable above straw. Whereas the absorptive capacity for liquid of straw amounts to only about two and a quarter times of its own weight, sawdust—provided it is perfectly dry—is capable of absorbing liquid to the extent of about four times its own weight. Thus, thanks to its great absorptive capacity, sawdust makes both a dry and a cleanly bed. It does not afford such a soft bed as straw litter, but still animals are quite comfortable on it, provided the sawdust is put down sufficiently thickly.

BRISTLES.

It is as natural for pigs to eat grass as it is for any other animal to do so.

Many people seem to forget that pigs need pasture.

To keep pigs shut up in a pen and feed them on swill is a proof that you are not up-to-date, but a back number.

The feeding period of a pig is short, and the rapidity and the amount of growth is up to the man handling the feed.

A stingy feeder never get anywhere, for he is "penny wise and pound foolish."

The cleaner the feed the more rapid and healthful the growth.

The pails and tubs should be kept as clean as the dairy utensils.

Since the flesh of a pig is for human food, it should at least be grown on clean feed.

Pigs will be clean if given the chance.

Give the little pigs all the whole oats they can eat up clean on an enclosed platform where the sows cannot enter. Sweep the husks off every day.

Careful observation and selection will help one to secure pigs of inherited quality.

But don't turn the new stock right in with the old. There'll be trouble if you do.

The question, Who is boss? arises the moment you shut two strange hogs up in one pen. Look out, or the bristles will fly.

One of the finest things we can do is to provide plenty of pen room for our hog herd.

There is a fortune awaiting the man who will invent a good, practical way of keeping hog-pens dry.

NOTES.

The pig and the chicken are best for quick meat production.

Lime will speed up garden crops. It is particularly beneficial on new land. For both flower and vegetable gardens hydrated lime is safest to use. Sprinkle it around the base of the plants and along the rows close to plants, but not touching them, and work it in the soil.

Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead or four pounds of arsenate of lead in the paste form or one pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of water should be begun against the cabbage caterpillar as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated again while the plants are small, if necessary. The common cabbage worm is the larva of the small white butterfly, having black tipped wings. Micro can be used for cabbage caterpillar, applied with a blow gun made for the purpose.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Toronto—Despite the seasonable quiet that has descended on most lines of retail business, few complaints are being registered by business men. There is still a fair call for seasonable goods, especially in drygoods lines. Fairly heavy shipments of blankets, woolens, and autumn textiles are now coming to hand, and these are beginning to move from wholesaler to retailer. Another fifteen cents advance was registered in carpets since the last report, the third since the first of the year. In grocery lines there has been little change although the consumption of sugar is more liberal. Teas are still quiet, with the market temporarily easier. The leather market is quiet at present, with a slightly easier feeling. There is a fair trade movement in hardware lines, with paints and oils especially prominent. The boot and shoe situation is still dull. Country collections have been generally good, but city payments have been only fair.

Montreal—There has been some improvement in retail trade circles. Wholesale business also began to pick up. Increased deliveries of fall goods are coming forward from the textile mills. Collections are coming in fairly well, and it is significant that the list of failures is still light, and that liabilities involved are substantially below the figures for the same period of last year. In drygoods lines there is no sign of easier prices. There has been little change in the grocery situation.

Hamilton—Favorable reports continue to come from most retail lines. Summer drygoods are moving out fairly well, under the stimulus of price sacrificed. Grocery trade is normal, with sugar 15 cents per cwt. higher for all grades on the basis of $8.34 for granulated. Fruits are being marketed in greatly increased quantities, and prices have shown corresponding decline. The consumption of sugar has been increased. Vegetables are also more plentiful, and city backyards as well as truck farms have combined to bring prices to a minimum. There is a firmer feeling in the market for pork products, following the recent advance in live hogs, and the subsequent reaction on the live stock market has not yet begun to exercise an effect. Orchard and field crops are reported to be in excellent shape, although more sunshine is needed.

London—Summer quiet has overtaken retail trade. In wholesale lines, the current movement is reported to be better, or at least as good as last year. Shipments of fall goods are now going out from wholesale drygoods houses. Country collections are fair to good.

Ottawa—Business has begun to pick up. Textile mills have begun to make large deliveries to wholesalers, and the latter are sending out fall goods to retail houses. The grocery trade has experienced little change in the last week.

Winnipeg—The retail distribution of merchandise still continues on a free scale, in spite of high prices. As the crops are getting more advanced to make purchases on the part of the agricultural community. The rainy spell has been followed by good growing weather and the output is generally conceded to be quite favorable. Collections are reported as fair to good.

Vancouver—Very little change has occurred in general business conditions during the last week. Orders for autumn delivery indicate the confidence in trade circles with regard to the future.

Calgary—Retail business is well maintained, and stocks are fairly heavy, with liberal orders for future requirements. Arrangements are being made for 1918 spring shipments in some cases, and needs for the following spring have also been anticipated. The agricultural outlook is improving. Fall trade prospects are considered quite good.

Quebec—Little change is noticeable over the preceding week. While considerable rain has fallen, crop reports are favorable. Although leather is easier, shoe manufacturers are not overly busy. Only one failure is reported during the week.

Hunting Happiness.

In the American Magazine a writer says:

"Men have been living on this world for many centuries. They have traded in their lives for many different things—fame, money, power. But the consensus of opinion through the ages is that the thing most to be desired is happiness. No man can be really happy unless his conscience is clear. Therefore it pays to be honest and to treat the other fellow as one would like to be treated. No one can be happy who sacrifices his health. Therefore fame and too much money, either of which usually demand health in exchange are not to be desired. No man can have the highest happiness unless he can feel that he is going to leave the world a bit better after he has gone. Therefore it pays to bring children into the world and care for them. It pays to be a good neighbor and a good employer and a good friend."

It is difficult to grow old gracefully. —Mme. de Stael.



It is part of our Service to worry for you, so why should you worry about the high cost of living interfering with your annual vacation.

Our excellent buying facilities combined with increased patronage is enabling us to give the high cost of living a black eye, and with our assistance you can get more for your sixpence than you can elsewhere.

That is why you should spend your vacation in Toronto, Canada, or send your wife and kiddies, they will be very much at home at the Walker House, the House of Plenty, as the management give special attention to ladies and children traveling unescorted.

REASONABLE RATES

AMERICAN PLAN — EUROPEAN PLAN IF DESIRED

The Walker House Geo. Wright & Co. Proprietors Toronto, Canada

Recipes for Early Summer

The Germans are showing us how best to deal with the food problem. The ordinary every day ration of bread and meat having soared in price beyond ordinary every-day reach the hungry commoners in Germany are making the largest possible use instead of the early fruit and vegetable product of their garden and truck farms.

All the edible salads and grasses are in demand. Fish takes the place of flesh on the tables of the poor. Until the time comes for gathering the ripened summer harvests and digging the potatoes, this process of enforced abstinence and substitution will continue.

Here follow some timely recipe for seasonable dishes suited to early summer occasion:

PINEAPPLE PUDDING.

One quarter of a pound of canned pineapple, one quarter of a pound of flour, one half a cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of the pineapple syrup and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Put the sugar, butter and milk in a saucepan to boil; remove the pan from the fire and stir in the flour; replace the pan on the fire and cook for eight minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add the yolks of the eggs, one by one, stirring each in thoroughly; then add the pineapple, cut up in small dice, the syrup and the extract. Whip the whites of the eggs to froth, and add them last and very gently. Pour the whole in a plain mould, buttered inside and dusted with sugar; cover with a buttered paper, and steam gently for one and one-quarter hours. Serve with syrup sauce, mix in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Stir till it boils and cooks for 10 minutes, and serve round the pudding.

ASPARAGUS WITH EGGS.

Boil a bunch of asparagus 20 minutes, cut off the tender tops and lay them in a deep pie plate. Add butter, salt, pepper. Beat yolks and whites of four eggs separately to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls milk or cream, one tablespoonful warm butter, pepper and salt to taste. Pour over the asparagus mixture. Bake eight minutes or until the eggs are set.

RHUBARB FANCONETTES.

Two and one-half pounds of rhubarb one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of strained orange juice, one heaping tablespoonful of powdered gelatine, the grated rind of two oranges, one cupful of whipped cream, flavored with one teaspoonful of vanilla extract and sweetened to taste, and a number of individual pastry shells. Cut the rhubarb into one-inch pieces. Place in a baking dish in layers, springling sugar between the layers, add two tablespoonfuls of water and the grated rinds of the oranges. Place in a moderate oven, cover and bake for one and one-quarter hours. Dissolve the gelatine in the orange juice, and when the rhubarb is cooked remove it from the oven and add this mixture to it. Let it get perfectly cold. When ready to serve, fill the shells with the rhubarb mixture, heap with whipped cream and decorate with finely chopped nut meats.

SPINACH SOUFFLE.

Boil two pounds of spinach in salted water until tender, then drain and press through a sieve. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add the spinach, the yolks of three eggs, onehalf of a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and let boil up once. Then remove from the stove and fold in the frothed whites of three eggs and one-half of a teacupful of whipped cream. Turn into the souffle cases and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

FIG FILLING.

To make fig filling for cake take one egg white, one-half pound figs, one cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of water and four drops of vanilla. Stew figs until tender in the least water possible, taking care that they do not burn. Strain and add one-third of a cupful of the water figs were stewed in to one cupful of sugar. Cook until the syrup, dropped from a spoon, will form a hair two or three inches in length. Pour the hot syrup on the beaten egg white and stir constantly. When the frosting begins to thicken, divide in two parts. To one part add the figs, chopped fine, and spread this mixture between layers. Beat the remaining frosting until stiff add vanilla and spread on top of cake.

CAULIFLOWER A LA FRANCE.

Cook a medium-sized cauliflower in salt and water until almost done. Make a sauce as follows: One tablespoonful of olive oil, one teaspoonful of butter, one small onion, one cupful of milk, half a cupful of water cauliflower was cooked in, one clove of garlic and sprig of parsley. Cook onion in oil and butter until a light brown. Add flour, milk, water, a little salt and cook slowly three minutes. Put cauliflower in granite dish; pour over sauce, cut parsley and garlic in fine bits, a sprinkle of cayenne pepper and cover with Parmesan cheese. Bake in slow oven until a delicate brown.

BRAISED CELERY WITH GRAVY.

Choose some nice white stalk celery, cut off the tops, trim the outside leaves and point the roots. Let this celery remain in running water for some time to free from sand and earth between the leaves, then parboil for fifteen minutes, immerse in cold water, drain and tie in bunches in a saucepan with sliced onions and carrots, moisten with white stock and cover with slices of larding pork, or, what is better still, the fat from a loin of veal. Let simmer gently for two hours, drain, dress on a dish and pour over some rich gravy diluted and reduced with some of the stock in which the celery was cooked.

AFTER-DINNER CROUTONS.

Make a paste of two parts rich, creamy cheese, one part butter, a little finely chopped parsley and a dash of cayenne pepper. Cut bread into slices one-quarter of an inch thick; cut each slice into four small triangles; dry them in the oven slowly until they assume a delicate brownish tint; spread with the paste and serve.

FRUIT CHARLOTTE.

One pound of cherries, bread, vanilla, butter. This may be made with cherries or any dried or canned fruit desired. Cherries are specially good served in this way. If prunes are used, soak one pound, pit and sweeten them. Line a buttered pudding dish with slices of bread and butter. Pour in the fruit and flavor with vanilla. Cover with more slices of bread and butter and bake. When done serve with cream and sugar.

CHERRY PUDDING.

One egg, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one quart of cherries, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of sour milk, two cups of flour. Drain the cherries from the can (they must be previously stoned). Beat the egg until it is light and gradually add the sugar and the butter. Dissolve the soda in a little warm water and add this to the sour milk. All this to the mixture and add the flour until the batter is as thick as for a cake. Beat the mixture until it is light and smooth, add the cherries and bake in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes.

LENTIL CUTLETS.

Take a teacupful of Egyptian lentils, boil them in water sufficient to cover them until tender. Add three grated onions, some chopped parsley and thyme and enough bread crumbs to make a stiff mixture. Turn on to large plates and flatten with a knife. Then cut into eight triangular sections and shape them like small cutlets. When cold fry crisp in egg and bread crumbs after inserting small pieces of macaroni into each pointed end. Serve with mint or tomato sauce.

CHOICE CHEESE RECIPES.

Cheese balls are delicious. To make one very good sort, simply mix American cheese with a little boiled or mayonnaise dressing. Stir in equal amounts of chopped English walnuts and pimento. Form into balls the size of small walnuts. It is fine with potato or other heavy salad.

CREAM CHEESE SALAD.

Mix with Philadelphia cream cheese as much chopped pimento as will give a decided flavor; add a few chopped nuts and mold into shape of egg and place on lettuce leaves on individual plates. Put a spring of parsley on top and pour around mayonnaise dressing thinned with cream.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD.

Mold cottage cheese into small cakes and place on bed of crisp lettuce; cover with thickly mayonnaise dressing and garnish with stuffed olives. Serve with hot salted wafers.

CHEESE RAMAKINS.

In a gill of milk boil two ounces of bread crumbs until smooth, then add four tablespoonfuls of cheese, two of butter, and stir over the fire one minute. Remove and add a little cayenne pepper, one-third teaspoonful mustard, and beaten yolks of two eggs, last the stiff whites, and turn into ramakins and let bake 15 minutes in a quick oven. Serve immediately.

WELSH RAREBIT.

A half-pound of cheese, two eggs; a little cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful mustard and a half-cupful of cream. Break cheese in small peces and put with other ingredients in double boiler; stir until cheese melts. Then serve at once on crisp pieces of piping hot toast on which are sliced olives.

CHEESE FONDUE.

Soak one cupful breadcrumbs in two cupfuls of milk, add half a tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, which have been beaten lightly; cayenne pepper and salt to taste; last, two cupfuls of grated cheese. Turn into greased baking dish and bake until golden brown. Serve at once and very hot.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CRIME OF GREY.

(New York Sun.)

A general European war was nearly precipitated by the settlement of the first Balkan war. The terms of peace were settled at a conference of Ambassadors in London, and Sir Edward Grey, then and till recently British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made strenuous efforts to avert war. In this he was assisted by Germany, and was successful.

To this the present German Chancellor bore testimony. On April 7, 1913, in introducing the extraordinary and unprecedented army and taxation bill, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "Europe will feel grateful to the English Minister of Foreign Affairs for the extraordinary ability and spirit of conciliation with which he conducted the discussions of the Ambassadors in London, and which constantly enabled him to bridge over differences. Germany shares all the more sincerely in this gratitude because she knows herself to be at one with the aims of English policy, and, standing loyally by her allies, has labored in the same sense."

Fifteen months later there was another Balkan crisis, this time between Austria and Servia, and Sir Edward Grey worked as he did a year earlier to preserve the peace of the world, but this time he was not supported by Germany, and he did not succeed. He was not supported by Germany because Germany was not ready for war before the military law of 1913, and was ready, and desired war, after it. What that army increase was made for is no t left to conjecture. In that same speech of April 7, 1913, the Chancellor explained that the increase of the army was needed because the Balkan war had resulted in a weakening the power of Servia, the protege of Russia.

But now, as England is more hated by the Germans than any other nation, Sir Edward Grey is singled out as the most detestable Englishman. Professor Forster, of Munich, speaks of Sir Edward as one of the "scoundrels and hypocrites who have this war on their conscience." Dean Tolzien, of Schwerin, says Sir Edward "has a cancerous tumor in place of a heart."

Why is the man to whom Europe should be grateful in the early part of 1913 for preserving the peace such a scoundrel and hypocrite and cancerous wretch in the middle of 1914? Because at the earlier date Germany wanted peace and supported Sir Edward. At the later date it didn't want peace and thwarted his efforts, but Germany has decided to assume the attitude of a victim compelled to defend itself against attack, and this pretense is refuted by Sir Edward's efforts in all the European capitals to avert war, and as he is the principal witness for the conviction of Germany as the wilful and deliberate cause of this war, it is necessary for the German intellectuals to single him out for abuse as the most hated individual in the most hated nation in the world.

Crop Outlook for Canada

As soon as it was realized that the war was going to be a war of material and that this country was short of guns and shells, the Government decided to create a new department called the Ministry of Munitions, of which Mr. Lloyd George, on account of his inspiring personality and organizing ability ability, was selected to take charge.

The first action that he took was to call a conference of all the leading trade union officials in the country. At that conference he took the delegates into his confidence and explained to them very fully many things which could not possibly be published to the world at large.

To them he put forward the proposal that, the crisis being so grave, trade unionists should give up some of the customs, privileges and conditions of employment which they had been fighting to obtain for the last hundred years. On behalf of the Government he gave them to understand that when peace was declared every condition, custom or privilege of labor should be restored to its old footing.

The delegates agreed almost unanimously to these concessions:

They permitted what is commonly know as dilution of labor. A fitter or engineer now simply acts as supervisor; keeping the tools in good condition and teaching unskilled and semi-skilled men how to operate the machines.

They annulled all restrictions respecting overtime.

The annulled all restrictions on working machinery to its utmost capacity and other similar practices.

They agreed to work on Sundays when necessary.

They gave up all holidays as desired.

They admitted women to a great many occupations in which their presence had hitherto been objected to by both workmen and employers.

Inevitably the development of shell and gun output, the great new programme for the building of warships, aeroplanes and merchant vessels, and recruiting for the new armies, brought about a great shortage of labor. It was foreseen that a natural consequence of this would be great competition among employers for all available skilled workmen, and consequently tend toward highly inflated wage rates.

In order to prevent an uneconomic transference of labor as a result of the inducement of inflated rates of wages consequent on a shortage of labor, it was decided that no man should be enabled to leave one employer and go to another without a leaving certificate from his first employer. If that was refused, the workman was given the right to appeal to a tribunal, which would then decide whether his claim was legitimate or not.

The great difficulty was to persuade some of the trades to open their doors to woman. The objection of the workmen to the employment of women was that employers as a whole never employ a woman unless they can get her at lower wages than a man. The workmen naturally said, "If we permit women to come in under these conditions, what will happen to us after the war? Women will be kept because they are cheap, and men will not be wanted."

The result was an agreement between the Government and the trades unions that if women were admitted to these trades they should receive the same piece work rates as men, and if paid by time rates adult women workers must receive a minimum of $5 a week. That being so, when peace comes there is no danger of the employer trying to keep women in the place of men.

It was difficult to get the employer to accept women on these terms; probably simply because they were women. The innovation necessarily caused expenditure. On introducing female labor into a factory for the first time it is necessary to provide separate lavatory and cloakroom accommodation and to appoint women supervisors. There are always a certain number of rough-spoken, ill-mannered men in a factory, and it is necessary to protect the women against them.

When the women were worked for the regular hours of men it was found that irregular attendance resulted, and the output of the women decreased.

The welfare department of the Ministry of Munitions, with the help of Sir George Newman, very quickly realized that it was necessary to make some difference in factory conditions where women were employed.

They therefore instituted rest periods of a quarter of an hour in the morning, when the young women could get a glass of milk or a cup of tea or coffee. For the last ten minutes, wherever possible, the girls were asked to lie down flat on their backs. This relieved the tension on the muscles which had been strained by long standing at a machine. These rest periods were repeated in the afternoon, with the result that the output was maintained. As a matter of fact, the two intervals had a market effect in increased output and more regular attendance.

During the first twelve months of the war we had no great difficulty in getting labor to keep up the long hours, continual overtime and absence of holidays. In fact, I may say that it is only during the last six or eight months that any trouble has arisen, from a variety of reasons, chief among which are the increased cost of living, wages not keeping pace with this, sometimes delays in dealing with differences, the long hours, monotonous toil over so long a period and no holidays. These all contribute to a feeling of irritation which magnifies the little difficulties which come up until they assume big proportions.

The munitions act provides that if any labor dispute lasts longer than twenty-one days without reaching a settlement it must go before an arbitration board. But a great source of trouble has been the slowness of the arbitral machine. It has failed to see that delays cause irritation and are very dangerous. As a matter of fact, the whole of the recent trouble in Newcastle, where the engineering trade demanded an increase in wages, was due to the fact that the proceedings of this board were most unduly protracted and it took nearly five months to come to a decision.

Steps have now been taken to prevent that sort of occurrence—that is where the Ministry of Labor comes in. Ever since I came in here I have been working to ge the machine expedited. One of the first things I did was to substitute national settlements for the local decisions.

On means of speeding up the arbitration of labor claims has been the formation of tribunals of three, composed of a neutral chairman, a representative workman and a representative employer. The workman is not necessarily a trade union official; he may be taken from the rank and file. The advantage of having a workman and an employer on the tribunal is that they have a technical knowledge of the trade and are able to give an intelligent decision. You will understand that if the subject under discussion turns on some technical point a tribunal of laymen will frequently fail to grasp it.

In the steel and iron trades there will be no trouble or disturbance of any kind after the war, because we have made good in every respect and the employees fully appreciate it.

In this country the war has levelled the existing class distinction to a very great extent.

Of course, many trades have been very hard hit by the restrictions which the Government has been obliged to put upon exports. In the tin plate trade, for instance, exports to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden had to be prohibited unless a license had been obtained, because the tin plate was finding its way to Germany. But at the same time there was a tremendous demand for steel. So everything possible was done to lay down new plants and to expedite production in the steel and iron trades.

Therefore, with the officials of the Steel Workers Union, I helped to mobilize the idle tin platers for employment in steel works. In addition to that, some of them were drafted to armament factories which were enlarging their shell forging departments and consequently required skilled men to take charge of the heating of steel. In this way we found occupation for about 1,200 of these men, with great benefit to shell production; for, being skilled workers, they caused few breakages and less waste.

Other trades have helped in transferring men from place to place to suit national necessity in practically the same way.

At this time (autumn of 1916) it was pointed out to the Ministry of Munitions that when a man is transferred from one district to another he cannot afford to keep two homes on his ordinary pay. Such men were therefore made war volunteers, signing an undertaking to go wherever they were asked. For this they were paid either the rate of wages they received at home or the rate prevalent in the district to which they were sent; always receiving the higher rate.

In addition to this a sustenance allowance of 17s. 6d. ($4.20) a week was made to each married man and to each unmarried man who was the only son of a widow. The single man with no dependents received no allowance, as expenses were no different for him whether he was in lodgings in Scotland or in Wales.

In this country employers have never been so alive to the value of unrestricted output as in America. The up-to-date American employer never thinks of cutting a piece rate on work once it is fixed.

Here, immediately the employer thinks h's men are making too much money, piece rates are cut. Therfore the men practise restriction in order to evade rate cutting. The employees have got to stop that.

However, let me say that the iron and steel trades of this country have acted upon American principles. The rates once fixed have never been changed. The result has been that restriction has never been practised, because there is mutual trust and confidence between the employer and his workers.

These three years of war have driven certain conclusions home upon me, and I believe upon many others, both employers and labor men, in this country. The first of these is that labor must give up its old restrictive attitude. The second is that capital must become willing liberally to remunerate any extra effort and extra exertion on the part of labor.

I believe that in this country we are in certain trades at least, on the brink of a splendid new harmony between capital and labor. May the same happy issue be reached in America, when employer and employed have been drawn close together through the fiery ordeal of war.—Factory Magazine.

ROYAL YEAST MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Poultry World

THERE'S MONEY IN GEESE.

(By Prof. James B. Morman, Former Expert for the United States Department of Agriculture).

Goose eggs are large in size and usually thick in shell. They may be hatched with hens, turkeys, geese or incubators. As a rule natural incubation gives better results than the artificial method. The period of hatching ranges from 28 to 30 days; it varies with the season, method of incubation, and other conditions.

When a goose first begins to lay, the eggs should be removed from the nest as fast as they are laid. This induces the goose to continue laying. A barrel turned on its side, or a large box with half of one side knocked off, makes an ideal nesting place in an open shed or poultry house. Dry hay is a good nesting material.

If hens are used for hatching, not more than four eggs should be set in the early part of the season. A large size hen will cover five or six eggs successfully in warm weather. The best hens for hatching goose eggs are the heavier breeds, like Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. They should be set in a sheltered place and disturbed as little as possible.

Where a turkey or goose is used for hatching, either bird will cover twelve or thirteen eggs. If the nest is accessible, the gander will sometimes assist in incubating. While incubating is going on the goose should be disturbed as little as possible. She should have plenty of food, water and green stuff near by.

As the time for hatching approaches, when hens or turkeys are used, the eggs should be sprinkled daily with warm water. This is especially necessary in dry weather. Sprinkling is not necessary when a goose is used for hatching, because the body of the goose exudes sufficient moisture.

CALLING FOR THE GOSLINGS.

The object of moisture is to soften the shell for the goslings to break through easily. During incubation the hard shell becomes more or less disintegrated by carbonic-acid gas. With plenty of moisture the process of disintegration takes place more readily. If the weather and the sitting bird do not provide sufficient moisture, it must be supplied artificially to give best results.

Where moisture has not been supplied in sufficient quantity, the gooselings some times, need help in getting out of the thick shells. This not only requires care, but it has to be done at the right time. If blood appears as the shell and the membrane are broken away, the egg should be replaced for further incubation. A few more hours of natural heat and the blood will become absorbed. The gosling can then be helped out by ...ing the shell which will break away easily.

Some goslings will ... many hours before the others. When dried off they should be removed. They may be placed in a flannel-lined basket and kept in a warm place. When first hatched goslings are tender little things. They must be kept from being chilled, or bowel trouble may follow. The first day or two is the critical period of their life. At this time they need rest and warmth more than anything else.

FEEDING THE YOUNG.

Goslings need no food for the first day or two. Nature provides for their nourishment for about 48 hours by the absorption of the yolk. After this they should be given a little bread and milk; this makes an excellent food. A mixture of corn meal and bran thoroughly baked and moistened with milk is also good. The same feed will do for goslings as for ducklings.

As the goslings start to grow they must have range and plenty of green food. That is why the farm has the advantage over a restricted poultry plant in the raising of geese. They require little or no meat if allowed free range, for they are the best of foragers for animal food.

A good mash consists of equal parts of ground corn and oats, bran and middlings. To this may be added some rolled oats or oatmeal, crushed rice and wheat. Some poultrymen add a little sand and charcoal to the mash. Personally, I believe goslings will thrive just as well if they are permitted to help themselves to sand, grit and charcoal. If they do not have free range, such materials should be kept before the goslings in hoppers. They also need plenty of water.

Where grass is plentiful goslings need little or no other kind of green stuff. If confined to yards, chopped cabbage, apples, lettuce or onions should be fed. Successful geese raisers in Europe use an abundance of chopped greens at all times. For the first few days the young brood should be confined to a small coop or pen. When the goslings are strong enough to follow to range. Hens call their brood, but geese do not. Consequently, a mother goose should not be allowed free range too soon.

Toronto Fat Stock Show

It is doubtful if any of us realize the need that there will be for meat and live stock in the European countries after peace is declared. Canadian breeding stock and Canadian meat products will be in demand. It behooves the Canadian breeder and feeder to grasp the opportunity and produce a maximum of live stock when prospects are so good for continuous high prices. No better outlet for the best of his stuff can be found than at the auction sale of the Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, December 7th and 8th next.

A Woman Did It.

A lesson to landlords is this. A woman did it. She wanted the house papered. The landlord talked about the paper shortage and took his rent and went.

The next month when he called he found the house beautifully papered. He was pleased and said so. The woman smiled. She walked to the wall and mover a picture aside. Beneath the picture was a grimy square of the old paper. The woman had papered around every picture in the house. A she paid the month's rent she gave notice that she would move the next month.—Philadelphia North American.

Just in an off-hand sort of way, the fellow with one arm may claim exemption from military duty.

Bread-Making 1917 Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario



THE PATHEPHONE

Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, $150. Size, 20 in. x 20½ in. x 44 in. high.

PRIZES: Five Large Phonographs
Five Sets of Dickens' Works
Girl's Own Annuals
Attractive List of Books
Canuck Bread Mixers

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the rural school fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 18 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.



FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 18th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf		15 marks
(a) Color	5 marks	
(b) Texture of crust	5 marks	
(c) Shape of loaf	5 marks	
2. Texture of Crumb		40 marks
(a) Evenness	15 marks	
(b) Silkiness	20 marks	
(c) Color	5 marks	
3. Flavor of Bread		45 marks
(a) Taste	25 marks	
(b) Odor	20 marks	

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes.

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, ... these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

TO DEALERS: The above preliminary advertisement is inserted to inform the public about our bread-making competition. We will shortly advertise in the "home print" pages of local weeklies ... names of dealers handling "Cream of the West" flour.

Redpath SUGAR



...and 5 lb. Cartons— ...50 and 100 lb. Bags.

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

It would seem that, in the eyes of "little" politicians, the worst crime a man can commit is to think for himself

The great war has stripped away illusions, and put men and nations in their true places. Russia is the yellow dog among the nations.

Germ-huns call the new British artillery fire "hurricane fire." When they hear it they generally hurry.

Some Liberals in Canada seem to want portfolios in a union government worse than they want to win the war.

What's the matter with our newsy Poulamon D'Escousse correspondent? Our readers miss his bright and breezy notes.

There is no need to be extravagant. A low-priced car will muss up a pedestrian just as badly as a high-priced one.

A Conservative nominating convention for Cape Breton South and Richmond has been called to meet in Sydney this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock.

It is reported that a Liberal nominating convention for C. B. South and Richmond will be held in Sydney this morning. What's the matter with the two already nominated Liberal candidates. Kyte and Carroll?

Cast your bread upon the waters of the Victory Loan. It will come back after many days, bearing nearly 6 per cent. The shrewd investor in Richmond will at once see the point and invest his money in Victory Bonds.

There are all kinds of political rumors flying around! One couples the name of Geo. W. Kyte with that of J. C. Douglas as Union Government candidates in this riding, and another links the name of W. F. Carroll with that of Mayor Sydney Muggah as the Labor candidates to oppose the fusion candidates. Where do the Liberals come in?

The exemption tribunal composed of Messrs. Forest and Landry have been holding their court in the postoffice building since the 8th inst. and the tribunal will continue to hold their court until the 10th December. The Sydney Post states that the members of these tribunals are paid $5 00 per day each for their services.

Hon. Bill Pugsley is now Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. "Slippery William" at last sails into a smooth harbor. Let us all hope that, when his political ship came in, it tied up to something better than a "sawdust wharf".

Dr. Chisholm opened his campaign in Inverness county on Saturday at Chetlcamp, addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting. Unlike some Liberal candidates, he was not seeking a nomination on a "Union" ticket, but comes out squarely as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party and proclaimed himself as a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran Liberal leader. It is a safe bet that Dr. Ghisholm will succeed himself.

Word has come by cable that another of our heroic Richmond county boys is suffering with wounds, lately inflicted, while fighting for his country's cause. In the recent engagement in which the Canadians so bravely acquitted themselves, Sergeant George McLeod, of Framboise, has been severely wounded. This young soldier was mentioned some time ago as displaying particular bravery at Vimy Ridge with the 185th Cape Breton Highlanders when the Canadians captured that commanding position.

Fat men and thin men, brunettes and blondes,
Should help soak the Kaiser and buy Victory Bonds.

Canadians at the front have pulled off another big achievement. Habit is growing among the men of the Maple Leaf.

Gloucester's total mackerel catch for the season is 143,699 barrels, of which 32,162 barrels are salt and 111,537 barrels fresh. In 1916 the catch was 134,296 barrels, of which 32,066 barrels were salt and 102,230 barrels fresh. The salt catch for the two seasons, it will be seen, is about the same.

The government has consented to the sale, importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada owing to the extortionate prices charged for butter. Oleomargarine is said to be as wholesome and palatable as butter and much less expensive. It is about time that something was done to lower the high cost of living.

Get a "scrap of paper" with a guarantee of nearly 6 per cent. on it.

Clipping coupons used to be a game at which only rich folk could play. Buy a Victory Bond and get your hand in.

Mrs. Johie Campbell, Provincetown, Mass., who was visiting her cousin, Mrs. M. B MacNeil, returned on Saturday to St. Peters to complete her stay among relatives there.

The Arichat Red Cross kindly acknowledge the sum of $30 15, which was collected by Mr. Peter Macdonald, Grand Ance.

MARGARET JEAN,
Treas.

Arichat, Nov. 7, 1917.

We expressed a wish in our last issue that when later particulars of Flight Lieut Weller's injuries were received that they would show he had not the misfortune to lose two legs. As if in answer to our wish the following telegram was received from St. Peters just as we were going to press last week:

ST. PETERS, Nov. 9, 1917.
RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD:

Halifax reports re Flight Lieut. Weller not correct. Weller was wounded four times in right leg, but was able to bring his machine to safety behind the British lines despite the fact that his engine was put out of commission at two thousand past level and his observer was killed. Weller is recovering at present in a hospital in England, and hopes to be in France again early in the new year.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Weller's injuries are not as serious as reported and that his valuable services as an aviator will still be available as a menace to the Germans after he recovers from his wounds.

Capt. Andrew Fougere, River Bourgeois, has sold the schr. Atheling to Capt. Alcide Quadet, of the Magdalen Islands, for $6,500. Capt. Fougere has just loaded his vessel at Bissett's wharf, Halifax, with a general cargo for River Bourgeois, and from there is to take the vessel to Port Hawkesbury for delivery to the new owner. The Atheling was built at Jeddore in 1908 and registers 63 tons.

The RECORD is informed that the final reckoning up of registrations for class one under the Military Service Act brought some remarkable returns. In the province of Quebec the rush of the last few days continued to the end. On Saturday, the last day for registration, there were filed in Montreal no less than 11,778 claims for exemption, and 157 reports for service. In Quebec 1,500 claims for exemption and eight reports for service, and in Hull 778 reports for exemption and two reports for service. For the Dominion as a whole the returns, so far as received, now stand: Claims for exemption, 338,524; reports for service, 23,168; total registrations, 361,692.

A cable message has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McCuish, of St. Peters, apprising them of the sad news that their beloved son, Dr. K. A. McCuish, had died in hospital from wounds received at the front. Dr. McGuish, although but a young man, ranked high in his profession and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in Glace Bay, where he succeeded the late Dr. McKeen, with whom he practiced for several years. When the call of his country came he left all to do his share in ministering to his sick and wounded compatriots from Cape Breton. He was a skilful physician and surgeon—quiet, studious and unassuming; just the sort of man for whom the public always has the deepest respect and most implicit faith. He is survived by a young wife and three children, residing at Glace Bay, and they have the sincere sympathy of everyone in their irreparable loss. A brother of deceased, Sergt. Archibald McCuish, is also on the firing line. The late Dr. was not a Scotchman for nothing; he had fighting blood in his veins, and, like all Scotchmen, was patriotic and loyal to the Empire.

Mrs. A. A. LeBrun, who went to Halifax last week accompanied by her husband, was operated on in the Victoria General Hospital on Tuesday. The operation is reported to have been successful and the patient getting along nicely.

Schr. Florrie V., LeBlanc, arrived in port this week with produce from P. E Island.

Rev. G. A Andrew went to St. Peters on Tuesday evening to officiate at a ceremony in which a popular couple of that town were the principals, the happy event taking place on Wednesday morning.

Wedding at St. Peters.

HARSTONE-MORRISON.

(Special to RECORD.)

ST. PETERS,—A wedding of much interest to numerous friends throughout the county took place here on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., when Miss Josephine, the eldest daughter of John Morrison, Esq., of this place, was united to Mr. Ross Harstone, C. E., of Toronto, who has been acting superintendent for some time on the work being done to St. Peters canal. The marriage was quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's father in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few old friends of the family. The drawing-room was beautifully decorated with ferns, carnations and potted plants. The bride, wearing a white serge suit with large black velvet hat and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, looked charming as she entered the room on the arm of her father to the strains of Lohengrin played by her sister. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Andrew, of Arichat.

After the marriage the guests adjourned to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was enjoyed. Mr. J. A. Gillies, K.C., of Sydney, an old time friend, proposed the health of the bride in a very kindly speech, and was followed in similar speeches by Mr. E. P. Murphy, C. E., and Mr. Andrew. The happy couple, amidst the congratulations and best wishes of their friends, left at noon for St. John and other cities, the bride travelling in a suit of navy blue serge with small feather hat.

This was one of the most popular weddings held here in a long time, both bride and groom being held in great esteem by all who knew them. The presents included some very handsome ones, the groom's to the bride being a set of mink furs.



The Irritation

caused by shaving or chapped skin is

Quickly Relieved

by applying

Mentholatum

A Healing Salve

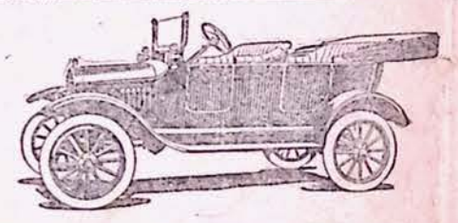
which is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Always keep a jar handy

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.



Over Two Million

More than two million Ford cars have been made and sold, and more than 140,000 of this vast number have been "Made in Canada."

The Ford enjoys the largest sale of any motor car, because it represents the greatest motor car value. Its name has always stood for low cost, and the car has everywhere given satisfactory service.

Ford Endurance, Ford Dependability, and Ford Universal Dealer Service have made the Ford car universally popular.

More than half the motor cars in Canada are Fords by actual Provincial registration figures. The judgment and decision of 2,000,000 satisfied Ford owners should convince you that the Ford is a superior car, and equal to your needs,

FORD
The Universal Car.

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - 495
Coupelet - - 695
Sedan - - - 890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

ALLAN MORRISON,
ST. PETERS, C. B.

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

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING
ADVERTISE FOR IT.

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

Bilious? Try
DAVIS
LIVER PILLS
Gentle but Effective
40 Pills, 25c.

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

1915, A No. 9368.

BETWEEN:
GILLIES & HILL, Plaintiffs,
and
ALEX. FERGUSON & HENRY AYLES } Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, at the Court House, Arichat, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1917, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand which the above named defendant, Henry Ayles, had at the date of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to or out of all that certain lot of land situate at Fourchu, in the County of Richmond, and bounded as follows: On the West by Fourchu harbor, 150 feet; on the North by Fred Gurney, 406 feet; on the East by the road, and on the South by lands of A. B. Hooper, and being the same lot conveyed to the said Henry Ayles by A. B. Hooper by Deed of September 23, 1888, and recorded at Arichat in Book X, page 472, together with all and singular the easements, tenements and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining; the same having been levied on under an execution issued on a judgment against the said Henry Ayles in the above cause and duly recorded at the Registry of Deeds, Arichat, for more than one year.

TERMS.—Cash at time of sale.

Dated Sheriff's office, Arichat, November 8, 1917.

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

RUSSELL ELLIS,
Solicitor.

MINARD'S
KING OF PAIN
LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

To Mrs. E. D. Barnaby:
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 druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,
Ron.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

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

S.S. Magdalen

(Subject to change without notice.)

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

W. G. LESLIE,
Managing Owner

WHEN USING
WILSON'S
FLY PADS
READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Do You Know?

THAT the Big Store has an unusually good line of Hosiery for Women, Girls and children?

THAT in Knitted Underwear for Summer for Women, Girls and Children the Big Store has the goods?

THAT you can easily be suited in anything in Curtains and Curtain Goods at the Big Store.

THAT in Towels, Toweling, Dishclothing and Household Linens the Big Store is exceptionally well stocked?

THAT in Staple Cotton Goods including Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Denims, Ducks, etc., the Big Store has the goods?

THAT in Whitewear the Big Store excels as always?

THAT in Corsets you can be served at the Big Store to your satisfaction? A big variety of the new models to select from.

THAT for Scarce Goods, of which under present conditions there are many, the Big Store is well supplied?

THAT in all things Ready-Made for Women to wear, we have a splendid new stock at moderate prices?

THAT you make no mistake in coming or sending to the Big Store for anything in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Boots, Shoes, &c.

JOHN LeBRUN
THE BIG STORE

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL
Mined and Shipped by the Inverness Railway & Coal Co
SCREENED, RUN-of-MINE
PEA and SLACK.
Unexcelled for Steam and Domestic purposes,
SHIPPING PIER AT
PORT HASHINGS, C. B.

CANN LINE

Strait of Canso Summer Service for 1917.

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

ROBERT G. CANN.
Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sunday excepted.)

J. R. Durkee, Manager.

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, Guysboro, Drumhead, Whitehaven, Canso, Queensport, Guysboro and Boylston and Country Harbor fortnightly.

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

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

Sept. 25, 1916 1y

Cape Breton Railway

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10, 1917.

Read Down.	Stations.	Read Up.
Leave 8:15	St Peters	Ar. 5:15
" 8:38	Sporting Mt. "	4:51
" 8:56	Grand Ance "	4:33
" 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.

J. W. DOYLE,
General Manager

FOR INDIGESTION
DAVIS
LIVER PILLS
Gentle but Effective
40 Pills, 25c.

EATON'S

ARE YOU
Reaping the Full Benefit of EATON Values?

HAVE you a copy of our big Fall and Winter Catalogue? If not, lose no time in getting one. You may be a customer of ours, and somehow the copy we mailed you recently has gone astray. Fill in the coupon below or send a post-card with your name and address for a copy of this Catalogue, with its 530 pages of surprisingly good values. In these days, with many sources of supply lessened, and with ever-rising prices, it is a great satisfaction to know that you can take advantage of EATON values, many of which were secured months ago, before the present high costs prevailed. A large proportion of EATON merchandise is made in our own factories—therefore we save you factory profits. We purchase other goods in large quantities from the mills direct. Here we save you middlemen's profits. We also secure through our buying offices abroad all that is new and varied in huge quantities, thus offering you the greatest choice at the most favorable prices.

BOOK OF BIG VALUES

EATON'S Catalogue Points the Way to Thrift

In our Catalogue you will find a series of Chain Bargains which are truly remarkable in quality and price. We prepay shipping charges on all orders amounting to $10.00 or over. Now is a good time to buy for present and future needs. You take no risk in ordering.

THE EATON GUARANTEE
"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded, Including Shipping Charges," is Your Protection



Fill in name and address below, cut out coupon, and mail it to-day:

Please send me your FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE
Name .....
Address .....
.....
R. R. No. .....

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

T. EATON Co
TORONTO