THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

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

VOL. 21 ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, OCTOBER 5, 1918. NO 34

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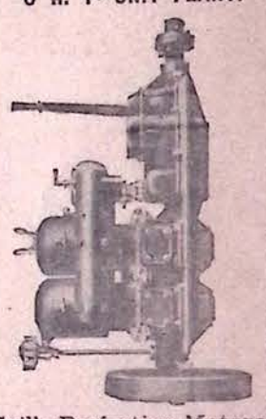
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THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.

BERTRAM BOURNOT,

Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

$1.50 per year to any address in Canada; $2.00 per year to any address in the United States.

One of the best Advertising Mediums.

RATES MODERATE.

Arichat, October 5, 1918.

The New Victory Loan.

Decks are now being cleared for action in connection with the new Victory Loan, and it is confidently expected that every Canadian citizen will do his utmost to make this new issue as successful as the previous one undoubtedly was. From now on every available dollar in this and every other district throughout the Dominion should be contributing towards the new loan.

After four strenuous years there is no necessity to remind our readers that to support the new loan to the utmost of their individual ability is a national and patriotic duty, for we heartily believe that the money will be loaned to the country in a manner and with the genuine spirit which is characteristic of Canadian citizenship. Read carefully what will be said about the new loan throughout the press and you will be convinced as to what is the right course for you to adopt in connection with the matter.

Value of An Exhibition.

EXHIBITIONS such as that to be held at St. Peters next week serve not only to attract a crowd and afford an opportunity for enjoyment, but should be primarily to show the people that this is a goodly land in which we live, blessed by nature with very many advantages and enjoying the benefits of the highest form of civilized government. The collection of exhibits should be looked upon as demonstrating that Cape Breton is a land of which its people can well show pride in proclaiming their nativity, instead of "knocking" it as inferior to other places. A country which even by the hardest work, can be made to yield the fruits of the earth and the skill of native intellect such as have already been in evidence at the last three exhibitions held in this county, is a country truly flowing with milk and honey, a country which it is a marvel so many have left to go abroad and find elsewhere that they have had to work infinitely harder for the comfort they enjoyed at home. What if we have cold winters, belated springs and sometimes early frosts, there are always compensating advantages, and the average shows that Cape Breton in comparison with any other part of the Dominion, or with any State in the Union or any country of its size in the world, has attractions which some day will make it the standard for others and the mecca for multitudes of thrifty homemakers.

It is to be hoped that in this exhibition there may be no cause to complain at the award of prizes. If exhibits are judged in advance of being displayed, and without knowledge of the names of exhibitors, their prize merits may be more fully assured. The names of exhibitors should then be placed on each prize ticket, so that no appropriation or mixing of the tickets on the exhibits would be possible.

The Voice of a Live Town.

The value of a live town to a farming community cannot well be exaggerated, yet it is a fact that more often than not this value is greatly underestimated by the average farmer. He does not seem to realize that the value of any agricultural land is very appreciably affected, either advantageously or adversely, by the trading centre which it surrounds. A prospective settler, for instance, invariably and very naturally enquires as to what kind of trading centre the district possesses. How many stores are there? What public institutions, such as churches, public schools, banks, etc., are there? What marketing facilities prevail? Are there electric light, waterworks and telephone systems installed? Without such public utilities no place can be called a town—not even a "one-horse town". Are the stores up-to-date and do they carry a well-assorted stock? What other advantages or privileges exist, such as climatic conditions and attractive scenery which help to make life worth living, whilst, at the same time, affording a means of gaining a decent livelihood? All these questions enter into the consideration and form a vital factor to a prospective settler who contemplates taking up his residence in any locality. A town in which the stores are deprived of their legitimate business on account of mail-order trading is a poor advertisement to any community or district, and no district, however good it may be otherwise, will ever be very prosperous or will develop as it should do, under such distressing and unwarrantable conditions.

The fact is that the town is just as essential to the district as the district is to the town. Their interests being identical, it is to the advantage of both to harmonize and pull together. The one cannot enjoy a very great amount of prosperity without, at least to some extent, benefitting the other; nevertheless such prosperity can be and often is through short-sightedness, very appreciably retarded and diminished where the one strives to thrive at the expense or to the detriment of the other. United action on the part of both, emanating from a genuine community spirit, is what counts for most in the long run.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M.D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.

If you have any fault to find with anyone, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to do one thing to a man's face and another to his back. We should live, act and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known and read of all men.

Whoever helps to make a true home confers a benefit on mankind that no man can fully estimate. Indeed, the influence of the true home for good is absolutely incalculable, and reaches many even that never enter its inner circle. Simply to get a glimpse of it is to receive an impulse for better things, to obtain a more exalt eviewd of life, and to feel an excess of faith in God, and the immortality of the human soul. It is like a vision of the glories of the New Jerusalem, and no one can be wholly bad who has seen such things.

Petit de Grat.

All the News Worth While.

Fish continue to be scarce, but the present month may change the situation, as squid are making an appearance, thus contributing bait to the fishermen. Swordfish seem to have deserted our waters and many of the "sword-chasers" have abandoned their work to follow the cod, haddock and mackerel fishery.

The schr. E. Meisner, Capt. Emery Meisner, arrived from Halifax with a general cargo for Councillor Martell. She is taking dry fish and herring at Mr. Martell's wharf before sailing for Halifax.

Miss Lena May Boudreau came down from Pictou recently to spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Tom A. Boudreau. She returned to her work on Monday.

The S. S. Rose Mary, of the Neville Canneries, arrived on Wednesday from Halifax and sailed after landing barrels for Sylvester Samson, the hustling representative of the above concern in Petit de Grat.

Miss Evelyn Bonin arrived from the States on Friday on a month's visit to her grandparents. Miss Bonin has been in the States for several years and has been training for nurse in an American hospital.

The schr. Athlete, Capt. Thos. Benham, arrived from Gloucester on Tuesday with salt for A. L. Comeau and J. H. Balcom. Frank Poole, of Newfoundland, a seaman on the vessel, died on Saturday morning. It is supposed that he died of Spanish influenza. Dr. Cyr fumigated the vessel Monday.

Leo Allen, an enterprising young fisherman, is construting a concrete cellar and wall preparatory to moving his house on same at a later date. M. W. Parker is in charge of the work.

Miss Emma Samson is home from New Glasgow. She intends spending a few months under the parental roof.

Capts. W. D. Boudreau, Simon LeBlanc and Albert S. Boudreau left on Tuesday for Port Hood to engage in the mackerel fishery.

Simon A. Boudreau left on Wednesday for New Glasgow.

Willie A Boudreau, of St. Peters, arrived recently to engage in the fishing industry out of this port.

The S. S. Lady Laurier, Capt. Travis, was in port on Saturday landing supplies for the light house on Mouse Island, at the entrance to the harbor.

Schr. Ella May, Capt. Landry, arrived on Tuesday to take in 400 half barrels of herring from R. Martell, who is shipping them to Sydney.

OBSERVER.

Home Guard

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT

{A doctor's prescription for internal and external use.}

A wonderfully soothing, healing, pain quieting Anodyne for Colds, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Cramps, Colic, and many other aches and pains. Quickly stops suffering

ANOTHER RICHMOND BOY TO DIE FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Charles Shannon, Lennox Ferry, has been officially notified that his son, Pte. L. A. Shannon, has made the supreme sacrifice on the western front. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon will have the sympathy of their many friends in the death of their gallant son in fighting to crush the autocratic Hun. All honor to him and the many other brave lads from Cape Breton who have died for their country. They will not have died in vain, for God has decreed in the new and brighter chapter opening up for the Allies in all the theatres of war that the Germans shall not win.

The sudden death of Charles C. Richards shocked Yarmouth last week. He was one of the foremost, most active and highly respected citizens. President of the Minard Liniment Co., the New Burrell Johnson Iron Co., the Yarmouth Tug, Yarmouth Yacht Club and other organizations, in all spheres highly esteemed.

Joseph W. Johnson, a well-known citizen of St. Peters, has just been notified that his son, Frank Johnson, has been killed in action on the western front. Pte. Johnson went overseas with a British Columbia unit last August, and was killed on Sept. 2nd. He was 23 years of age, and had gone to the war about three years ago.

Some alleged public men at Canada talk of "establishing" industry on a solid foundation, but on their heads, perhaps.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 4th October, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, six times per week, between

Half Island Cove P. O and Lower Whitehaven P. O.,

on a proposed contract for 4 years, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed forms containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of the terminal and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. E. MACLELLAN,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 23rd August, 1918.

An Advertisement by Charles Dickens



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £19. 19. 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20. 0. 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy.

Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

IF Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain Victory."

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

20

Covering capacity and Durability furnish the Correct Measure of Paint Cost



TO arrive at true painting economy, you must base your calculations upon "how much will it cover" and "how long will it last"—rather than on "what is the price."

There is a certain retired merchant of a Western Ontario city who owns a Summer hotel in Muskoka. A friend asked him last Spring if he was contemplating repainting his hotel for this season.

"Well, no," was the reply, "I did think of giving it a coat because it is eight years since it was painted—but when I came to look it over, I found it unnecessary. You see, I used B.B. on that—so it looks almost as good as the day it was painted."

The B.B. he referred to is Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead.

This accurate report of an actual conversation is the strongest way we know of to emphasize the durability of Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead. As to its fineness, its whiteness, ask any painter of experience. They all know B.B. to be the pure article—absolutely unrivalled for covering capacity and durability—therefore, the lead to buy for true economy.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Sheep Pay

Best of all Live Stock in Nova Scotia.

High Prices for Wool and Mutton Are Assured for Some Years AFTER THE WAR.

Now is THE TIME TO INCREASE Nova Scotia Flocks. Keep Your Ewe Lambs.

If you have more than you need induce your neighbors to purchase them for breeding purposes. Do not sell them to the butcher unless you cannot help it.

1918 legislation requires the compulsory taxation of every dog in Nova Scotia and provides for paying compensation to owners of sheep destroyed by dogs, the owners of which are not known. Now let every farmer who can, help meet war demands by keeping sheep.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Live Stock Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, announce the following policies:

1. Several hundred selected grade ewe lambs have been purchased and will be sold at cost to bona fide sheep breeders wishing to secure them.

2. The Departments will pay transportation on these ewe lambs from place of purchase to destination.

3. If parties wishing to secure ewe lambs for breeding purposes will write the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, Truro, they will get advice relative to price and other particulars. If all lambs already secured are disposed of, an effort will be made to purchase more. Get orders in early, as later prices may be higher.

4. The Live stock Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture will assist as heretofore the distribution of pure bred rams.

5. To supplemedt the distribution of pure bred lambs, the Provincial Department of Agriculture will secure and ship at cost, high class unregistered ram lambs at slightly higher than butcher prices.

6. Mr. S. A. Logan, in charge of Sheep Extension work of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture will, as far as possible, call on parties wishing help with their sheep flocks or requiring further information in regard to the increasing of their flocks.

For further particulars write

SHEEP DIVISION,
N. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
TRURO, N. S.

or S. A. LOGAN,
In Charge Sheep Extension Work,
Amherst, N. S.

M. CUMMING,
Secretary for Agriculture,
Province of Nova Scotia.

THE SLEUTH

CHAPTER XIX.

...nenities were being exchanged ...erally. Messrs. Johnson and Wil... were cursing the chauffeur for ...ging them out in his condemned ...while the chauffeur cursed his ...ers for bringing him out on ...ndemned errand. It transpired ... this lively conversation that ... carried no spare tire, that it ...im blowout which would take ... or more to repair, and would ...very strong at that, and that ...er tires had done their duty ...e likely to follow the first at ...ment.

...e squeezed Neil's arm in joy. ...re in this hot place of a blank- ...country can we get another ...ar?" demanded Mr. Johnson.

"Hot place yourself!" was the indignant answer. "I ain't no man's nigger!"

Mr. Johnson devoted a whole minute to expressing his opinion of the chauffeur.

The abused one threw down his tools passionately. "Well, it's my machine anyhow!" he snarled. "Get the hell out and walk! It'll do your liver good. I'll make you a present of the ride so far."

...was the occasion for a fresh ...t from Mr. Johnson. His part...erfered.

...said Mr. Wilson. "They ...ten miles on a night

...ohnson and Mr. Wilson ...ed. His partner did shut ...ners understood from the ...he walked away mutter...ing the tree trunks to re...eelings.

...ilson addressed the chauffeur ... tones: "Don't you mind him, ... He's just hasty, like. Why, ...n an hour from now you and him cold be drinking together like brothers."

"Well, he hadn't ought to cuss me" returned the other almost tearfully. "It takes the heart out of a man." A bar of moonlight revealed him sitting on the running-board with his head in his hands.

"Fix her up like a good lad," persisted Mr. Wilson. "We'll let you run slow."

"No, I'm going back on the rim. I've had enough."

"Is there another car back there we can get?"

"Pete Small's over to Chestertown ...ight, and Giddy Harting's got ...ator off."

"...ll, where can we get a car?"

"I dunno. Old man Gravely's got a ...tanford, but he won't hire out."

"Where is Gravely's?"

"Two miles ahead of you."

No amount of persuasion could induce him to take them there. "I'd have to come all the way back, wouldn't I?" he said aggrievedly.

"How about a telephone?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Gravely's is the nearest to telephone, too, unless you want to go back to the steamboat wharf."

"Come on, we'll have to hoof it," said Mr. Wilson to his partner. "We'd alarm the whole country by 'phone."

Mr. Johnson, the heavier of the two, agreed with an ill grace.

"I say, what kind of fellow is this Gravely?" asked Mr. Wilson anxiously. "He won't receive us with a shotgun, will he, if we get him out of bed?"

"Nah! John Gravely don't keep no ... He's ... in the county and ... He's religious."

Once more Archie squeezed Neil's arm, and Neil wondered what was passing in his mind.

"How will we know the right place?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Big house on a little hill, right-hand side of the road. Painted white and got a double row of cedars to the road. Straight ahead. You can't miss it."

The two detectives started down the road without the formality of farewells. The chauffeur, who by this time had his tire off, started back at a snail's pace. Archie pulled Neil in to motion. Doubling back through the trees they made a wide circle through a pasture field, running at top speed, and struck into the road again some distance ahead of the other two wayfarers.

"Can you dog-trot it for two miles?" demanded Archie.

"Sure!" said Neil.

"It'll take the fatties forty minutes or more. If we can do it twenty or twenty-five's enough."

"What's the game, Archie?"

"Wait a minute, son, I'm still fixing up the details. All I know is the Lord hath delivered mine enemy into my hands!"

In due course they arrived before the big farmhouse with its double row of cedars. They paused at the turn-in to get their breath and lay a plan of campaign.

"Now, listen with both ears," warned Archie. "No time for chewing the rag."

But Archie's intended communication was not made, for at that moment an automobile swept up the road ... the opposite direction to that ...ad come and turned in at the ...ere they stood. The young fel... wheel came to a stop and ... over sternly.

"... want here?" he asked.

"... John Gravely?" asked ...tly.

"... son."

"...ant to see your father a min... important."

"... in bed by this."

"...ke him up, please. There's not ...ate to lose."

"...ou'll have to tell me what you ...t. I don't know you."

Archie went a step closer and lowered his voice impressively.

"Me and my friend here, we're heading for a town up the line. We took advantage of an excursion across the bay, and started to walk to Chestertown, where we could get the train in the morning. A couple of miles back we come on an automobile busted in the road. The fellows in it didn't hear us come up, and we heard some funny talk, so we hid and listened. Rough-talking fellows they were. Seems they'd blown out a tire and ...n't have any other, and were wild ... some place. Like somebody was ...m maybe.

"...tied!' says one, 'we got to get ... car!' Another fellow speaks ... says: 'Old John Gravely he's ...tanford!' So the first guy says: ...run a Stanford. Let's lift that.' ... other fellow he described the ... and the trees and all, and ...re the garage was. The first guy ... 'Suppose she balks on us and won't start, and the people come out?' and a third bloke speaks up at that. He says: 'Tell 'em in the name of the law, see? Make out we're sleuths after a couple of crooks. Let Gravely come along, if he wants, and drop him out on the road somewheres.' 'Well, suppose we get started and they start shootin' out of the windows?' says the first guy. 'John Gravely don't keep a gun,' says the second one. 'Says he can do up any man in the county without it, and his son's as good as he is.'"

Neil marveled at this artistic tale. He was not surprised that the young fellow swallowed it whole. But as for carrying it through—that was another matter. The young fellow's eyes sparkled in the moonlight.

"By the Lord!" he murmured. "Where are they now?"

"We ran all the way to give warning," said Archie. "They'll be ten or fifteen minutes behind us. There are two of them. The third guy stayed with the car."

"I'll tell my father," said the young fellow briskly. "You wait here." He ran his machine into the garage and made swift passage to the house.

"Archie, for Heaven's sake!" protested Neil. "This is a bit too thick! We'd better beat it!"

"Not at all, son," said Archie coolly. "It's my experience that an out-and-out nervy frame-up always makes good because it's nervy. This story's so near true it's puncture proof and warranted not to skid."

In a remarkably short space of time young Gravely reappeared, accompanied by old Gravely and two hired men. Few words were wasted.

"Much obliged to you men," said the elder. "I expected something of the kind. It's that blackguardly Cook crowd. They've had it in for me a long time back."

Archie squeezed Neil's arm.

"We'll wait for them just inside the gateway. Two behind each post. You men can go up in the yard out of the way of trouble."

"No, thanks," said Archie. "We want to see it."

"Go back a little way and lie down," said the old man. "This is our affair."

"What will you do with them?" whispered Archie.

"Put them in the old chicken house. It's built of logs. They can beat on it till they're tired. We'll take them to the constable in the morning."

"Bulls in the chicken house!" whispered Archie to Neil. "Ain't that a bit of poetic justice, son?"

"Whist!" said the old man. "Not another word now."

Archie and Neil lay down on their backs in the grass and gazed at the lacy veil of stars so indifferent to man's contrivances. They listened, and by and by they heard away down the hard road the pat-pat, patty-patter of two pairs of heavy shoes, now in step, now out. Their hearts began to beat a little faster.

The two approaching men had nothing to say to each other until they issued from among the roadside trees into plain view of the house. They stopped beside the gate, not more than three paces from the waiting ones. The brief colloquy they engaged in was unfortunate for them.

"This is the place," said Mr. Johnson. "Big white house, cedar trees and all. Just as I thought, everybody's in bed."

"I'll wait here for you," suggested Mr. Wilson.

"Yah!" snarled the other. "Always ... me do the dirty work, ain't yeh? You come along, too!"

They stepped inside the gate, and a brief, mad scene of violence succeeded. The peaceful night was made hideous by the sounds. Johnson and Wilson after an involuntary squall of terror at the suddenness of the onslaught, fought back manfully. They had no chance at all. Two little groups, each with a kicking, cursing nucleus, moved irrestibly toward the chicken house. The door was thrown open and the two detectives energetically propelled inside.

Whereupon a new and ghastlier uproar of squawking and flapping arose. One by one the feathered occupants issued shrieking through the trapdoor. When they were all out Mr. Johnson's face appeared in the aperture.

"Gentlemen, for God's sake! a terrible mistake has been made!" he cried hoarsely. "We're not robbers; we're detectives!"

A shout of laughter drowned his voice. Mr. Johnson lost his temper and began to kick and beat on the logs.

Those outside heard Mr. Wilson's shriller accents trying to be heard. "One word of explanation will put this matter right!"

"Kick away," said old Gravely serenely. "Explain to the chickens if you like. Will you come into the house, men?"

"Much obliged," said Archie demurely, "but my friend and I must be getting on to Chestertown."

As they moved away from the chicken house Mr. Wilson's voice took on a desperate note. "Don't leave us here! Don't leave us here! It smells awful!"

"By the Lord!" said young Gravely. "I'm all worked up now. One good turn deserves another. I'll run you over to Chestertown in the car, if you like." He addressed one of the hired men. "Come ahead, Jim. You can keep me company on the way home."

"Pretty soft! Pretty soft!" whispered Archie to Neil.

The stanford rolled out of the yard with the four men in it, and sped up the road, pursued by Mr. Wilson's diminished cries for help and Mr. Johnson's hoarse bellows of rage. They lighted cigars and settled back comfortably.

"Don't push her," suggested Archie. "This is too good."

Archie put forth his best efforts to entertain, which were not unrewarded. His sprightly tales were new and deliciously funny to the country boys. All four were united in the strong bond of masculinity. It seemed like a few minutes only before they rolled up to the Chestertown Hotel.

"Gee! I'm sorry we're here!" said young Gravely.

"Wait a minute; here's another one," said Archie.

When the laughter died down Archie said regretfully: "Well, I guess it's good-by, boys. By the way, what's the nearest station on the main line?"

"What main line?" asked young Gravely. "Norfolk to Philadelphia?"

"Sure," said Archie.

"Dover, Delaware, twenty-five miles."

"Do they still run that night train north?" asked Archie, feeling his way.

"Sure thing. Stops at Dover two something."

"I suppose you don't want to run us over there, do you?"

"Why not?" said young Gravely.

"What would the old man say?" suggested Jim apprehensively.

"Oh, he'll be asleep when we get home. Come on, fellows! We'll make a night of it!"

"Marvelous Archie!" thought Neil.

CHAPTER XX.

Archie and Neil sat in the living-room of the flat they had just hired in a flat of their own. Archie had pointed out, they would be infinitely freer. It was on Waverly Place, opposite the dispensary, a neighborhood populous, yet of almost unblemished respectability, and therefore little troubled by the police. They had the fourth floor rear, part of a building housing twenty-four families, among whose numerous comings and goings their own might pass unnoticed.

They had already furnished it with two cots, two chairs and a deal-table. At the moment each had one of the chairs and had a window-sill for his feet.

"You never told me how you learned that those two had come to New York," Neil remarked.

"Easy," said Archie. "I made friends with the keeper of that dump on Calvert street where they tied you up. He heard Parran say something about a sleeping car. So I went to the Union Station. The rest was easy. A high-toned pair with a drunken sport are remarkable even in a railway station."

"The grand question is, how to find a person in New York," Neil went on. "Sounds like a large order to me."

"Depends on the person. If it's a drifter, I admit it's pretty near hopeless, but if it's a certain kind of person, and you know the kind, that narrows it down. Now, this girl—"

Like Geoffrey Parran, Neil always became uncomfortable when she entered the discussion. "It's the man I want," he muttered.

"Exactly," said Archie. "But he's a drifter. We can best reach him through her. Now, we know she's an artist and a high-minded lady. That's a whole lot to begin on."

Neil was mollified. "For instance?" he asked.

"Well, I believe, even though they may have had a little money, her first idea would be to earn something. Now how would an artist set about finding a job?"

"Send her work around to the magazines."

"Possibly. But remember Hartigan. What else?"

"Apply to the Art Students' League."

"Good! We'll look that up this afternoon. Another thing, we ought to look in yesterday's papers and today's for 'help wanted' ads that might attract her . . .No, by Jimmy! I have it! We'll put an ad. in ourselves! It worked fine before."

"Yes, but I wanted to get into touch with you, and she doesn't," objected Neil.

"Never mind. We'll make the ad. fit the changed circumstances."

He commenced immediately to scribble on the back of an envelope with a pencil stub—aided by sundry motions of his tongue. Presently with a self-conscious air he tossed the result over to Neil.

Neil read:

Southern gent, widower, with two small children, desires the services of young lady as governess. Must be able to give good drawing lessons. Salary no object to the right party.

"Fine idea," said Neil guardedly. "But perhaps the wording could be changed a little. It has a sort of matrimonial flavor."

"Oh, well, if you're so literary fix it up to suit yourself!"

"Suppose she were attracted," Neil went on, holding the paper. "How could we arrange a meeting? A place like this wouldn't do."

"There are joints in town," said Archie, "real good-lookin' joints, ... or part of a day."

Neil borrowed a pencil, and worked over Archie's draft. This was his version: "Wanted: A young woman of good breeding, native of the South preferred, as governess to two young children. A knowledge of drawing is essential."

"Huh! young woman!" Archie grumbled. "Sounds pretty common if you ask me."

"It's all right, though," said Neil. "The real thing never lets on in public that it knows it, you know."

"Just as you say," Archie yielded. "We'll put it in the four largest morning papers."

This was the day of their arrival in New York. To their disappointment there was no word in the evening papers or the next morning's editions of the happenings on the eastern shore of Maryland. They had looked for a bit of fun in reading of Messrs. Johnson and Wilson's night in the henhouse, but somehow the detectives had managed to suppress the story. Baltimore had nothing to say about the Tolsen case. The New York police indulged in a little crow.

"Neil Ottaway has slipped through the hands of the Baltimore police, and is back in New York with his faithful friend, Archie Tinling. The drag-net is spread, and it is only a matter of hours before they will be caught in its meshes."

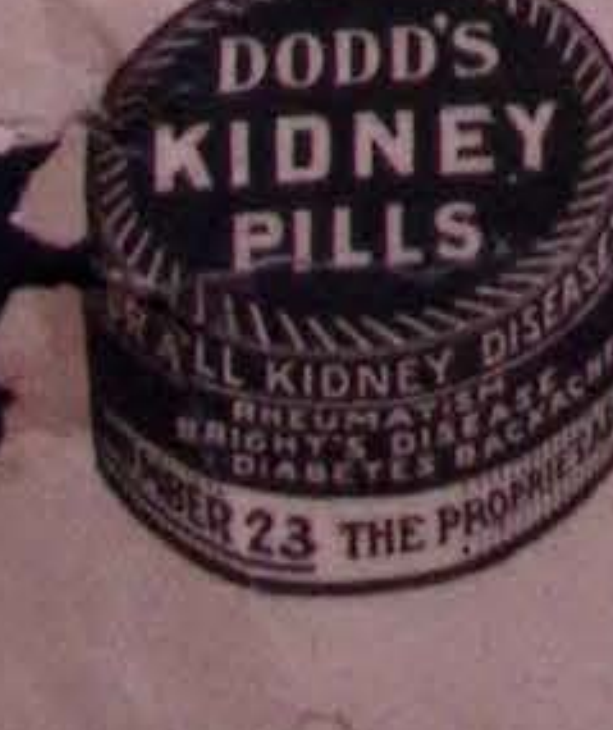
"Brave words!" said Archie. "The police are optimists, they are! However, we won't neglect any precautions. We must never go out together. You ought to have some simple disguise, a hotel-porter or a street-cleaner or the like."

"Sure!" said Neil, sarcastically. "What would a hotel-porter be doing on Waverly Place? And what would the other tenants say if they met White Wings on the stairs?"

(To be continued.)



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM



KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost only after a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MEMORIALS TO DEAD.

Curious Ceremonial of the Serbian People.

It is not quite accurate to call this ceremony a funeral, for it is not that, but we have in English no one word or two words with which to express the meaning. In order to secure complete accuracy, it would have been necessary to head this sketch with the words, "Ceremony Performed by a Serbian Family on the Anniversary of the Death of One of Its Members," are so newspaper copy readers would pass a title like that, writes a correspondent.

It is the custom of the country to remember the dead on the anniversary of death by a pilgrimage to the graveyard, with all appropriate ceremonies. A morbid custom and one that might be productive of endless [illegible] grief, according to our ideas, but the Serbs are a [illegible] race and [illegible] without [illegible]. All of the family [illegible] to the cemetery, accompanied by close friends and headed by priests. Flowers are laid on the grave, prayers are offered [illegible] weep. The virtues of the dead are extolled and he is addressed and apostrophized.

This part of the ceremony over, the company sit down to a meal that they have brought with them. The affair takes on the aspect of some grave social occasion. Wine is drunk and much food is eaten. It is customary to tell all the anecdotes and incidents relating to the dead man that those present can remember. Even bits of the past that have a humorous turn are not barred. It is in some sort a bringing forth of his whole memory and setting him again before days that were hiding the thoughts of him from view.

It is interesting to speculate on the meaning of this unusual practice, and on the human tendency that gave it birth and keep it alive. It seems to root in the old human dread of being forgotten completely. As these people do it unto the dead, so they expect their children and their relatives to do unto them, and they cherish the custom as a fountain that will keep their own memory green when their time comes.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves, as no other pill has done.

FASCINATING

Is the Study of Wireless as Used On Planes.

There is no more fascinating study in all wireless science than the application of radio transmission to aircraft. The equipment of airplanes and balloons, is already so efficient that messages may be sent between ground stations and aircraft at great altitudes almost as conveniently as one telephones. Marconi has prophesied that "the day is just around the corner" when all aviators must be wireless operators as well."

An observer who goes aloft to spot the fall of shots usually flies or patrols the air at a height of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. An airplane usually flies in a figure eight in order to keep his objective point, where the shots are falling constantly in sight, says F. A. Collins in Boys' Life. If he is in a free balloon he may be tethered by a long rope, while a dirigible may hover in much the same position for some time. Such patrolling is done both day and night, since the flash of the guns reveal their position. Such scout work is, of course, extremely perilous, since the wireless aviater is the target of aircraft guns and the prey of enemy aircraft.

The marvellous accuracy of heavy gun fire when directed in this way is well illustrated in the case of the German cruiser Konigsberg, which was wrecked by British monitors. The German ship, which was a great menace to shipping, had taken refuge in East Africa. The British fire was directed at a target miles away, completely hidden by tropical jungle. Salvos were fired at one minute intervals. The first shots went wide of the mark, but, following the directions from the wireless man in an airplane above them, shells were soon dropped within 400 yards of the enemy. The next shot was spotted as 200 yards over and 200 yards to the right. The next was only 150 short and 100 to the left. The seventh shot hit the ship and in the next eight shots seven struck deadly blows.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

SOAP AND WATER IN WAR SURGERY

Absolute Cleanliness is Now the Great Thing.

And Doing the Work Better Than Antiseptics.

The great advances made in war surgery furnish one of the strongest evidences of the importance of things which are often considered of comparatively little practical value. Some homely remedies are tried when other more complicated ones happen to be missing, with the unexpected result that they reveal a new value. It is rather remarkable that the keynote of modern surgery seems to be simplicity. One of the most hopeful signs of medical science to-day is to be found not so much in the investigation of new remedies as in the application of old ones with more skill and profounder knowledge.

Belief in the virtues of absolute cleanliness in surgery as represented by a thorough use of soap and water is coming into the foreground again. Although surgeons of the highest skill are using soap and water in the place of many antiseptics, they did so by a sort of instinct, for experiments to prove the utility of such a household remedy had not yet been published. It was obvious that antiseptics might kill germs, yet they did not necessarily remove dirt, and the most careful surgeons regard soap and water as the common defence against infection, and the thorough practice of scrubbing the best insurance against disease.

Since the invention of antiseptics the number has increased to such an extent that it is clearly impossible to use them all. Choice has become difficult. There has also been a fashion in antiseptics that, like other fashions, has passed away. In course of time it was found that the most powerful disinfectants were sometimes injurious and even dangerous, while all antiseptics have their special peculiarities, being effective against some germs and harmless or even beneficial to others.

The list of failures is long. In war surgery a dangerous antiseptic, even if effectual, was out of the question. There is little time in the field and dressing stations to take precautions against these dangers. Even in the hospitals the use of strong disinfectants involved additional labor by nurses and physicians, or else made it necessary for the hospital to employ a much larger staff than is usually possible at the front. During the recent campaigns in Flanders the pressure upon the doctors and nurses became so great that it was necessary to discard some of the most elaborate antiseptic methods and go back to simplicity and nature.

The result shows that cleanliness after all is one of the best antiseptics. This fact led to the regular use of solutions of soap and water in the British hospitals. The good effects, which are published by the highest medical authority, are thus described by Captain J. D. Haycraft, of the casualty clearing station in France.

"Soap solution easily permeates and comes in contact with the whole surface of the wound. It acts as a mechanical cleansing agent, washing away all debris. It follows from this that the tissues themselves are able to deal successfully with any infection which is left behind without the aid of any antiseptic. These latter cases, when treated by soap solution, heal better than if an antiseptic is used."

To these advantages surgeons are able to add others. Healing of wounds goes on without much fever, and in most cases the men are convalescent in ten days. After a day or two the swelling of the flesh begins to subside, redness disappears and healthy skin begins to form. As a rule, it is not necessary to put in drainage tubes, for there is little discharge. Germs that ordinarily infest wounds are driven out with the dirt and succumb to the natural influences of cleanliness and fresh air. This method of treatment is regarded in the light of a health cure, and that explains the agreeable sense of comfort and freshness which it seems to diffuse. In the last four months it has been regularly installed as a cure in the British hospitals. To the layman it seems as if such a remedy as soap and water, which means cleanliness, was justified by almost universay experience. It has been neglected, probably with a disadvantageous result, in these days of antiseptics, but it is to be hoped that its merits will be fully understood. Apart from the question of wounds and personal cleanliness, experience shows that there is little value in the ordinary methods of fumigation and disinfection unless soap and water and energetic use of elbows are first employed. And this remedy is one that everybody can use with safety.



Takes out the inflammation [illegible]

Economy!

"SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

B436

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

ODD AND INTERESTING FACTS.

A carrot with a valuable gold signet ring round the middle of it has been unearthed in an English garden. The owner lost the ring months ago.

Without counting 1,112 men already serving in dockyards and military stations on the outbreak of the war, 5,651 London police officers are engaged in war service.

Successful experiments have been made by chemists at New Orleans, La., in recovering potash from molasses waste. The new product is useful in the manufacture of fertilizer.

Almost automatic in its operations is a new cabinet for quickly developing X-ray photographs for dentists' use

The use of glass bricks for building purposes is being adopted in many European cities. As a means of admitting light to dark hallways and basements, these transparent blocks have been most satisfactory, and there has been no loss in stability of construction which they have been substituted for ...

Probably the two greatest auctioneers since the origin of this exciting method of selling originated were the English George Robins, who presided over the auction block in Bartholomew Lane, London, and the American, Frederick Kees. These men are remembered for their vivid fancies, their arresting vocabularies, their personal magnetism, that often induced a bidder to offer more than he ever intended and, leading all these qualities, the most contagious humor, that helped to raise bids.

The output of the mines of Japan has greatly increased in recent years, and this is due to the introduction of modern machinery. The Nagasaki, the most important, has shown a steady growth in its output of coal, copper, zinc, gold and silver. The production of coal has increased rapidly, with a demand for Japanese coal in all the ports of the Orient.

Facts for Health Seekers To Ponder Over

Nearly every disease can be traced to clogged or inactive stomachs, livers or intestines. Indigestion, biliousness, headaches and insomnia all emanate from this cause. Keep these organs in working order and you'll have continuous good health. No case was ever treated with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and not cured; their record is one of marvellous success. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild, yet they cleanse the bowels promptly and establish healthy regularity. You'll eat plenty, digest well, sleep soundly, feel like new after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills—one a dose—25c a box everywhere. Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in a yellow box always.

Scientific Odds and Ends.

It is estimated that there are 10,225,000,000 tons of the best iron ore in British Columbia; these resources have scarcely been touched yet.

A new saw, for keyhole and other work of a like character, has four working surfaces of varying size and cut.

Gulls have been known to reach 40 years, parrots frequently live 50 years, and swans nearly as long. Ravens and owls usually die somewhat younger.

As a means of preventing thefts of automobiles some owners, are now having their names engraved on the wind shield.

The rats keep 150,000 farmers occupied feeding them, and the other workers needed to repair rat damage number 50,000.

The death rate of babies in their first month of life, which was 155 per 1,000 of living births in New York in 1914, fell to 133 per 1,000 in 1916, while the general city death rate remained practically stationary. This is due largely to the work of the Bureau of Child Health of the Department of Health.

The production of explosives and consequent consumption of nitric acid has increased enormously in America during the past few years. The nitric acid is still almost entirely made from Chile saltpetre, but synthetic nitrogen plants are under process of construction.

Every year the rats [illegible] up an amount equal to the [illegible] of the U. S. First Liberty Loan [illegible] food [illegible] for 100,000,000 [illegible]

Favor Coarse Bread.

[illegible]

Most of the loose talk is [illegible] by fellows who are tight.

Are You Right or Left Eyed?

A left-eyed person uses the left eye alone in all cases where it is not necessary to use both eyes—as in using a spy-glass or microscope—either closing the right eye, or paying no attention to what is seen by it. Furthermore, the left eyed person, when reading with both eyes open, pays little attention to what the right eye sees. Now, it may seem difficult to prove this, as both eyes usually see the same thing, but it can be proven very easily in the following way:

With a sharp lead pencil punch a hole in a large card and hold the card between your face and the table on which you have placed a small coin. Move the card about rapidly in all directions until you catch sight of the coin through the hole; then hold the card still and shut one eye; then open that and shut the other. If you are right-eyed you will see the coin only when the right eye is open, if you are left-eyed you will see it only when the left eye is open. This test will not succeed if you move the card very slowly (unless you are blind in one eye) for you will then see the coin when the hole is in line with it and either eye, but when you move the card quickly you catch the rapid glimpse of the coin with your favorite eye so to speak, but not with the other one, which you are accustomed to neglect. This habitual neglect of one eye is so common and so complete that many a person has for years been nearly blind in one eye without knowing it.—Exchange.

It is in Demand—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is kept continuously busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

HIS OPINION OF LINCOLN.

It Was Well Founded, He Had Every Reason to Believe.

I happened to be at Atlanta, Ga., over Lincoln's birthday, writes John Kendrick Bangs in "From Pillar to Post," and it pleased me beyond measure to find printed on the first page of one of the prominent newspapers of that beautiful city a three column cut of Abraham Lincoln, with a suitable tribute in verse.

After eating my breakfast on the morning of the 11th I dallied for awhile in the office of the massive Georgian Terrace hotel, smoking my cigar and glancing over the news in the paper. As I was about to toss the paper aside a fine old type of southern gentleman seated himself on the divan alongside me and in the usual courteous manner of the country gave me a morning salutation. I responded in kind and then, tapping my paper, observed:

"That is a fine picture of Lincoln."

"Yes, suh; a very fine picture, suh," he replied. "I never had the honor of seein' Mr. Lincoln, suh, but from all I hear, suh, he must have resembled that picture pretty close, suh."

"It is a delight to me to find it in one of your southern newspapers," said I, "especially in one so influential in the south as this."

"Yes, suh," he answered. "It shows that the south is not slow to recognize genius, suh, wherever it is found, suh. But," he added, "there is no occasion for surprise, suh. We have always appreciated Mr. Lincoln's greatness down here, and we have admired him, sur, although we have had reason to believe that durin' the late unpleasantness, suh, he was con-sid'rable of a no'thern sympathizer, suh."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

ODD AND INTERESTING FACTS.

It has been discovered by a student of chemistry that tobacco ash contains 29 per cent. of potash. He estimates that the ash of a cigar contains 6.5 grains, of potash; that a cigarette, 1.73 grains, and that of an ordinary pipe of tobacco, 1.6 grains.

Window glass is blown in the shape of long cylinders, which are cut open along one side and then placed on a stone in a hot furnace, where the gradually collapse and flatten out into a big sheet of glass. Often the glass breaks during this process, or even explodes, forming thousands of pieces, which fly in all directions, sometimes endangering workers.

It is doubtful whether the real discoverer of Cape Horn will ever be decided. The English claim that Sir Francis Drake, who first saw Cape Horn in 1578, was the earliest discoverer. The Spaniards, however, claim that Commodore de Loaysa antedated him by a visit to the Horn in 1525.

The introduction of the bayonet to Europe was due to the inspiration of a Basque soldier, who, when he and his regiment, having expended their ammunition, were driven to bay on a mountain ridge near Bayonne, suggested that they should fix their long knives with which they were armed into the musket barrels and charge the enemy.

The White House at Washington is said to have the most intricate and complete electrical system installed in any building in the United States. There are in the mansion nearly 3?? miles of wires, providing for ?,?00 incandescent lights, a bell system, and a private telephone system for the President and his family exclusively.

Experiments carried out in 1916 on a farm in Dumfries, Scotland, to demonstrate the effect of overhead discharge of electricity on plant growth gave some remarkable results. The tests were carried out on a field of oats, and the electrified area of one acre gave an increased yield of 5.3 pounds of grain, or ?? per cent over the two half-acres unelectrified, while the straw yielded an increase of 58 per cent.

The ironwork plates of many factory floors are apt to become slippery and unsafe, and to obviate this powdered salammoniac is used as a corroding agent. A small quantity of mixed thoroughly with a large quantity of fine sand, and this mixture is sprinkled over the floor so that all parts are covered. The surface is damped with a watering can and left to lie over a week-end, or even overnight. The sand is then swept up, and the rust coating formed by the treatment is found to last for several weeks, after which the process is repeated.

"Freeze" at Airplanes' Approach

All soldiers are now instructed what to do when a hostile scouting airplane is sighted by troops on the march.

On the warning "Airplane!" every man drops on his right knee, with his head bent well over the muzzle of his rifle, which is held in a sloping position in front of the body. To look up is fatal, for it creates a sea of white faces. All ranks then remain as motionless as they possibly can until the airplane has passed over them. In fact, they may be said to "freeze," as wild animals freeze when seeking to evade observation.—London Mirror.

SMOKE TUCKETT'S

T&B CUT

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Experiments are to be made at Honolulu, Hawaii, with the fiber of banana stalks in the manufacture of bags for shipping sugar. The necessary machinery was brought from the United States.

A new telephone receiver is so small that it can be inserted into the ear instead of being held against it.

More than 90 per cent. of the world's clover come from Zanzibar, which has about 3,700,000 full-bearing trees.

Magnesium is the chief ingredient in a French alloy that weighs about two-thirds as much as cast aluminum.

Both Mt. Whitney and Salton sea—the highest and lowest points, respectively, in the United States—are in California.

Mail service by airplane between Italy and the Island of Sardinia is planned.

Apparatus using compressed air has been invented for blowing ice cream from molds.

Lutherans are more numerous in three-fourths of the counties of Wisconsin than are members of all other Protestant bodies combined.

One-fourth of the crops of Spain are produced on irrigated lands, although only 6 per cent. of the nation's cultivated land is irrigated.

The so-called Arabian numerals, the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, were borrowed by the Arabs along with the decimal system of notation from the Hindoos.

After George Isaacs, a farmer living near Seaford, Pa., discovered that his cows were giving less milk than usual, he made an investigation and found three of his largest hogs helping themselves.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SCIENCE NOTES.

To preserve ink, add from one and a half to two grains of salicylic acid to one quart of ink.

Acetanilide has been found to be an admirable preservation of gum-arabic.

The South American ostrich has only two toes, while those of Africa have three.

There are good reasons to believe that eagles and falcons sometimes live to an age of more than one hundred years.

The latest addition to the dining-room is a table with an electrically-heated "hot-plate," in the centre of which all the dishes are kept at a desirable temperature.

The ironwork plates of many factory floors are apt to become slippery and unsafe and to obviate this powdered salammoniac is used as a cortity of fine sand, and this mixture is mixed thoroughly with a large quantity of fine sand, and this mixture is sprinkled over the floor so that all tity of fine sand, and this mixture is dampened with a watering can and left to lie over a week-end, or even overnight. The sand is then swept up, and the rust coating formed by the treatment is found to last for several weeks, after which the process is repeated.

Statistics gathered in Italy throw some light on the question of the relative frequency of earthquakes by day and by night. It has been alleged that the supposed greater frequency of nocturnal quakes is only apparent, being due to the fact that quiet conditions at night make the shocks readily perceptible. It appears, however, that considering only those shocks which were so intense that they could not have escaped notice at any hour, 865 occurred during the 12 night hours, while only 638 occurred during the 12 day hours.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Technical Brevities

A gallon was originally a pitcher or jar, no matter of what size.

A large part of the $700,000,000 food waste in the U. S. is good food which is allowed to get into garbage pails and kitchen sinks.

Less than one-third of the world's 700,000 miles of railways is State-owned.

The jungle fowl to be found in Australia builds a nest in the form of a great mound, sometimes measuring 15 feet in height and 150 feet in circumference. These are said to be the largest and heaviest nests in the world.

It takes a cord and a half of short leaf pines, hemlock, red gum or soft maple, weighing about 3,000 pounds to the cord, to equal one ton of coal.

The increasing demand for leather and the inability of the market to meet this demand from natural sources have led to the production of a number of substitutes for leather, and these are, generally speaking, made possible by the use of alcohol.

A novelty in dabbing brushes for wool combing machines is one in which the bristles are so arranged that they can be pushed forward by means of plugs as they wear down, and thus the brush is made to last much longer than in the case of ordinary brushes.

Green wood gives off less heat than they can be pushed forward by means dry, as the heat is used up in evaporating the moisture contained therein.

Sunflowers are used in some parts of the West for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the hot fire, and the seed heads with the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

Stereo, or type metal, is an alloy of 55 per cent. lead, 22.7 per cent. antimony, and 22.3 per cent. tin.

Earthquakes to the number of 3022 were recorded in Italy during the years 1891-1910—an average of 2?? a year.

It is stated that over 19,999 workmen are accidentally killed and 2,000,000 wounded each year in the United States.

A new oil-burning apparatus heats

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

and lights the room at the same time.

The sounds in thunderstorms may be very deep—from five to five miles and more.

Grass is cut by means of a new mower which is supplied with a circular knife revolving horizontally.

The Chinese alphabet consists of 214 letters.

Pipe of compressed cellulose is now being used abroad. It answers many purposes, but will not do for steam service.

Scientists state that a flowering plant [illegible] weight of water [illegible]

Owing to the [illegible] are certain [illegible]

A new [illegible] pairs of five or six hundred [illegible] in a day [illegible]

Health Preparedness

[illegible]

Many a soldier at the front has a close shave who hasn't time to use a razor.

ISSUE NO. 32, 1918

HELP WANTED.

SHOEMAKER WITH TOOLS—NEW work and repairing. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING foxes. Reid Bros. Bothwell, Ont., Can.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT 28, CONCESSION 5 Township of Vaughan; one hundred acres; large brick house; barn, 75 ft. by 52 ft., stone foundation; will accommodate 16 head of cattle; also stable for 6 horses; pig pen, hen house; 1½ acres orchard; wire fence; fifteen miles from Toronto. T. H. Steele, Nashville, Ont.

160 ACRES, NEAR WEYBURN, RADville, Sask. Clear, good, level land; 2 miles from railroad; must sell; will sacrifice; $12 acre, worth $20. H. Babb, 165 Indian Road, Main 295, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — YOU CAN make it your county, with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks $?? the first month. Another agent sells 20 in two hours. Others coining up $?? daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., 111 Main street, Foster, Que.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

SAW AND CHOPPING MILL, ABOUT one acre of land; two miles north of St. Thomas, chopping mill has complete system rollers, steel plate grinders, with sheller, elevators, etc; sawmill has 52" inserted tooth circular saw, also edging or slab saw with shafting, belts, etc.; engine is Fairbanks-Morse oil or gasoline; rate 32 h. p.; this mill has made money; building is frame and could be moved; also good 10-acre farm with barn and brick house about one-half mile from mill. Each property will be sold cheap to close an estate. Address Sanders & Ingram, Barristers, etc., St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — ONE NO. NINETY Black Diamond double deck Brantford oven; has been used very little and have no further use for it; Price $150. J. M. Dooley, Guelph.

FOR SALE—CASH REGISTER—SIX-drawer—at exceptionally low price for quick sale. Goudies Limited, Kitchener, Ont.

T&B PLUG

Mill Girls and Shawls.

The working women and girls of Lancashire and Yorkshire regard the shawl as a necessity, and especially is this the case in the colliery districts. A writer in an English monthly says:

"Domestic duties, performed in varying temperatures, on washing days and cleaning days, in the house or about the yard, are rendered safe under the protection of a shawl. The mill girl could scarcely get on without it. It shields her between the mill and home, winter and summer, in snow or rain. It is easily donned or doffed. It is the handiest of all articles of wearing apparel and, as made in England to-day, is moderate in cost. A warm soft shawl would save many a racking cough and stave off incipient pulmonary troubles. It is a tried and proved sanatarian."

Lord Palmerston's Dinner.

Lord Palmerston was a remarkable feeder, as shown by this account of his table work when he was 50 years of age:

"He ate for dinner two plates of turtle soup. He was then served with a plate of cod and oyster sauce. He then took a pate, afterward he was helped to two very greasy-looking entrees. He then despatched a plate of roast mutton. There then appeared before him the largest and, to my mind, the hardest slice of ham that ever figured on the table of a nobleman, yet it disappeared just in time to answer the inquiry of his butler, 'Snipe, my lord, or pheasant?' He instantly replied, 'Pheasant,' thus completing his ninth dish of meat at that meal."

This was Lord Palmerston, who lived and worked like a horse till he was 81, and would doubtless have poured scorn upon the scientific slops and gruels offered to old men in our day. Palmerston was one that was nourished by his victuals and would fain have meat.—New York Post.

Millers' Worm Powders are a very prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, billiousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

Household Hints.

In laundering fine muslins, collars and waists, use one tablespoonful of granulated sugar and a pint of water in rinsing water instead of starch.

If, when making coffee, a little salt is added before pouring in boiling water it will improve the flavor.

In making custard pie do not beat the eggs more than just enough to have them mix with the milk.

When baking ham baste it often with sweet cider.

In making crab-apple jelly put in a handful of cloves at the start. Strain and skim them out before pouring the jelly in the glasses.

Save your paper bags and slip them over your jars of fruit, writing on the bag the name of the fruit, and twist the top of the bag tight. This makes the fruit keep better.

To prevent bluing from streaking the clothes mix one dessertspoonful of soda in the bluing water.

If jelly refuses to jell grate a carrot in the mixture and cook 10 minutes. There will be no flavor of carrots in the jelly.

When boiling onions, turnips or cabbage that have a strong odor, boil at the same time some vinegar with spices in it. This will destroy the vegetable odor.

Yawning Fish.

Did you ever see a fish yawn? Mr. Richard Elmrist, an English biologist, tells us that yawning is a common habit of cod, saithe, cobbler, plaice and various other kinds of fish. From his description the piscaterial yawn is very much like the human yawn, except that it is done under water. He says: "From numerous observations I am led to think that this action of fishes is a real yawn, and serves the true physiological purpose of a yawn; that is, flushing the brain with blood during periods of sluggishness. The conditions conducive to yawning are a slight increase in temperature and, I suppose, the accompanying diminution of oxygen."—Poplar Science Monthly.

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FARM AND GARDEN

THE CARE OF CREAM.

Quality is what primarily fixes the price of butter in a market. Good butter, such as commands the top prices, is assured only by good cream, and the quality of the cream is largely in the hands of the farm women. Practically sweet cream is required for the finest grades of creamery butter, and changes in sweetness quickly are made from acids, sour and over-ripe cream, and besides it is usually of a weak body and texture.

Butter of a high color, well salted, and of quick, high acid flavor, at one time was the standard, but that has been changed for the reason that such butter lacks seriously in keeping quality, and when held in storage does not turn out satisfactorily. To-day the demand is for a mild, clean-flavored, lightly-salted, low-acid butter, the product from sweet cream. Such butter is of excellent keeping quality. Sweet cream that is pasteurized to a high temperature and churned without souring, produces a butter that is capable of retaining its mild, clean flavor almost indefinitely, when held at the right storage temperature.

PRODUCING CREAM OF FIRST GRADE.

The fundamental principles for producing a first-grade cream are cleanliness of the cow and her surroundings, clean milking, cleanliness of cream separator, promptness of cooling and frequency of delivery.

The condition of the barn and yard where cows are kept and the milking done, exerts a decided influence on the quality of the cream produced. The walls and the ceiling of the stable should be as free from dirt, dust and cobwebs as possible. The stable should be provided with plenty of controllable ventilation. The cows should be both comfortable and contented at all times.

The milker's personal habits largely determine the cleanliness of the product. He should be personally clean, have cleanly habits and enjoy perfect health.

Rapid cooling is possible only by setting the cream cans in water. Air is a poor conductor of heat, and the cooling of the cans filled with cow-warm cream to cool air alone, fails to cool it promptly. Water conducts heat over 25 times as fast as air; the cream setting in water therefore cools many times more rapidly than cream standing in cool air.

Warm cream should never be mixed with cold cream or that which is older, since this tends to bring about conditions favorable to the growth of bacteria, which produces bad flavors. This can be easily avoided by providing a small can in addition to the larger one for storage. This should be used to receive the warm cream direct from the separator, and be immersed in the cooling water until the next milking, when it may be safely transferred to the main supply and efficiently mixed by vigorous stirring.

When properly cooled and frequently stirred, the cream remains in proper mechanical condition, so that it can be readily transferred without excessive loss due to cream sticking to the can.

CREAM A PERISHABLE PRODUCT.

Cream is a very perishable product. Like other similar products, it is at its best when fresh, and should, therefore, be marketed without delay. Age will cause deterioration of cream under any condition, and while proper care tends to retard such deterioration, it cannot prevent it entirely. for this reason delivery should be as frequent as possible—certainly not less often than three times per week in summer and twice per week in winter. Cream should be kept in the cooling tank until it leaves the farm.

Washing dairy utensils is a very important matter. Tinware of a good quality only should be used. After using, they should be rinsed first with cold or lukewarm water to remove all particles of milk. Hot water at this stage tends to cook the milk fast to the tin, forming a sticky layer over the surface, which is very difficult to remove. They should then be thoroughly scrubbed with a good fibre brush in warm water, to which a small quantity of good washing powder has been added. The washing should be followed by a thorough scalding with water as near the boiling point as possible, or with live steam, after which the vessels should be inverted on a rack to drain and dry from their own heat. If possible they should be placed where the sun will shine on them, as this will do much to keep them pure and sweet.

The protection of utensils from accidental contamination after they have been thoroughly washed and scalded has a measurable effect in reducing the germ content of the milk or cream.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

If milk is not saved until the ninth morning after the cow freshens, there will be less soured milk returned this summer.

Experiments conducted by the Minnesota Station prove the value of acid phosphate in crop production. This fertilizer has given an average increase of 4.5 bushels of corn, 4.1 bushels of wheat, 1 bushels of oats, 1 tons of clover, over plots where no fertilizer was applied. These increases have all been proved from one application, applied to the land for the corn crop which is followed in rotation by wheat, oats and clover in the order named. Figuring on prices, the increase would amount to approximately $14, while the cost of the fertilizer is only $10, leaving a net profit of $4 an acre, for the rotation.

Fertilizer tests made at the Massachusetts Station indicate that land which has received annually a liberal application of manure for several years will produce satisfactory crops for some time without further fertilization.

Feed less silage now and save some for the short grass season.

Bulletin 107, of the Pennsylvania Station, tells of the availability of potash fertilizer left over in the soil. Clays and loams that have been well-fertilized with potash until quite recently still hold in their surfaces layers considerable fertilizer potash in condition to feed the crops for several years. Hence, for most field crops inability to supply fertilizer potash at this time does not threaten such failure.

It is both profitable and interesting to note how various fruits are multiplied. Some by cuttings, some by budding grafting layers, suckers or sprout. Sometimes two or more of these methods may be employed in any particular case, but the methods generally employed are those experience has taught us to be the best adapted: Apple and pear—seed, seedling, budded or grafted. Peach and other stone fruits—seeds; seedling budded. Peach trees are cold at one year from the bud, but other stone fruits are planted when two or three years old. Quince—cuttings usually. The cuttings often are grafted. Grape—cuttings of from one to three buds; layers. Currant and gooseberry—Cuttings. Red raspberry—suckers from the root, root cuttings. Black raspberry—layers from tips of canes; root cuttings. Blackberry—root cuttings; suckers from the root. Dewberry—layers of the tips of the canes; root cuttings. Dwarf June-berry—suckers or sucklers from the roots. Cranberry—layers or divisions. Strawberry—runners; tip cuttings.

The ordinary system of hanging the harness in the stable behind the horses, or on the stall posts, is convenient, and while it gives reasonable satisfaction, it is better to have a dry and well-ventilated compartment outside the stable proper, or even a closet in the stable, this protects the harness from the moisture and the gases that form naturally in poorly ventilated stables. Both the leather and the mountings continue to look better and will last longer under these conditions. While probably the convenience of the ordinary method may warrant its adoption for the work harness, there certainly should be a separate compartment in which to keep the good harness, whether heavy or light.

An Optical Illusion.

"I want you to clean my shop window," said Mr. Jenkins to Muggins, the village champion window cleaner. "Do you think you can do it while I'm away for an hour or so?"

"Oh, yes; glad to do it," replied Muggins. And while Mr. Jenkins was out he set to work with a will and completed the job with a vengeance.

"Muggins!" said Jenkins, entering the shop and glancing at the cleaner's work with approval, "you've done the job well. Why, there isn't a speck or scratch to be seen on the whole pane. Here's your money and an extra shilling."

"I'm glad you're satisfied with it," murmured Muggins, pocketing the money somewhat nervously.

"Of course I am. Why, I can hardly believe there is any glass there at all, it looks so clear."

"Well, there ain't," said Muggins, moving toward the door. "Me and the ladder fell through the glass just after we started."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and a splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the gaily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

—THE— Poultry World

(By Alfred R. Lee, Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The production of eggs in winter from pullets, and to some extent from hens, can be greatly stimulated by good methods of feeding, housing and handling. Very few eggs are secured on the average general farm during the fall and winter when eggs bring the highest prices. Poultrymen, however, by better management secure a fair production during these seasons.

All houses and coops should be in good condition, only healthy fowls placed in these buildings and good care given to the poultry. The houses should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and made tight for winter. If the house has a dirt floor it is well to remove the top 3 or 4 inches of dirt and replace this with dry gravel or sand. If it has a cement or wooden floor remove all litter and dirt and put in 4 or 5 inches of fresh straw or litter. Be sure that the house is tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens. If hens are placed in draft during the fall and winter colds are sure to develop, which may result in croup and other troubles. From one-third to one-half of the south side, or front, of the poultry house may be made of curtains and windows, but should be under control, so the openings may be closed gradually as the weather becomes cold. Have muslin curtains in the front of the house or leave a window partly open, even on the coldest nights, to allow some ventilation in the house. Fowls will stand considerable cold air provided it is dry, and ventilation will keep the air thoroughly dry in the house.

Before the pullets are mixed with the older fowls be sure that the hens are banded or that the web of the foot is punched in some way to distinguish the pullets and the hens. In this way the older stock may be culled out whenever it appears desirable and the young hens kept for further laying. Do not keep hens for egg production over two years, but some of the best hens may be kept for breeders until 3 or 4 years old. The pullets that mature early in the fall and that molt late are usually the best layers and should be saved for breeding stock. Cull the chickens which are brought into the laying house carefully, and fatten and market all chickens which are small, poorly developed or in poor condition. These are apt to catch cold if put in with the other poultry and develop diseases which quickly spread through the flock.

In order to get the greatest egg production in fall and winter it is essential to have well matured pullets which were hatched in March or April. By early hatching and by supplying good conditions for egg production more eggs will be produced in the fall and winter, while a larger proportion of hens will go broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night, in which way the hens are forced to exercise more than if given all the grain they desired at the morning feed. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green feed, grit and shell should be supplied in the winter.

Good scratch mixtures may be made of equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat and oats, and of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats. If wheat is relatively very high in price it may be left out of this later mixture. In addition a mash made of three parts cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap should be fed. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa or sprouted oats should be fed during the winter to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone or some similar feed is needed to replace the bugs which the fowls have been securing on the range.

Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months and is the one essential food often omitted. In the experiments conducted by the department an average production of 41.5 eggs for the first four months from pullets fed a ration containing beef scrap was secured, compared with 18.7 eggs from pullets fed the same ration without the beef scrap. The pullets not fed beef scrap practically stopped laying whenever the ground was covered with snow. The feed cost of their eggs was 2.2 cents higher a dozen for the year than for the pullets fed beef scrap. Skim milk or buttermilk will largely take the place of beef scrap if a constant supply can be kept before the fowls, but if the supply of milk is limited some beef scrap should also be fed.

People raising poultry as a side issue in towns can utilize waste products from their table and kitchen to good advantage, producing fresh eggs and poultry for their own use. As these scraps contain some waste meat the porportion of beef scrap in the mash can be reduced accordingly. Table scraps can be mixed with the ground grains and fed as a moist mash.

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week and spray the roosts once a month during the winter with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them in coops by themselves, or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Examine pullets and hens for lice and dust thoroughly with a good insect mixture or apply a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and mercurial or blue ointment, applying a piece about the size of a pea one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where most powder is used it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested with lice. Provide a small box in the house, partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt, in which the hens may dust themselves thus helping to keep free from lice.

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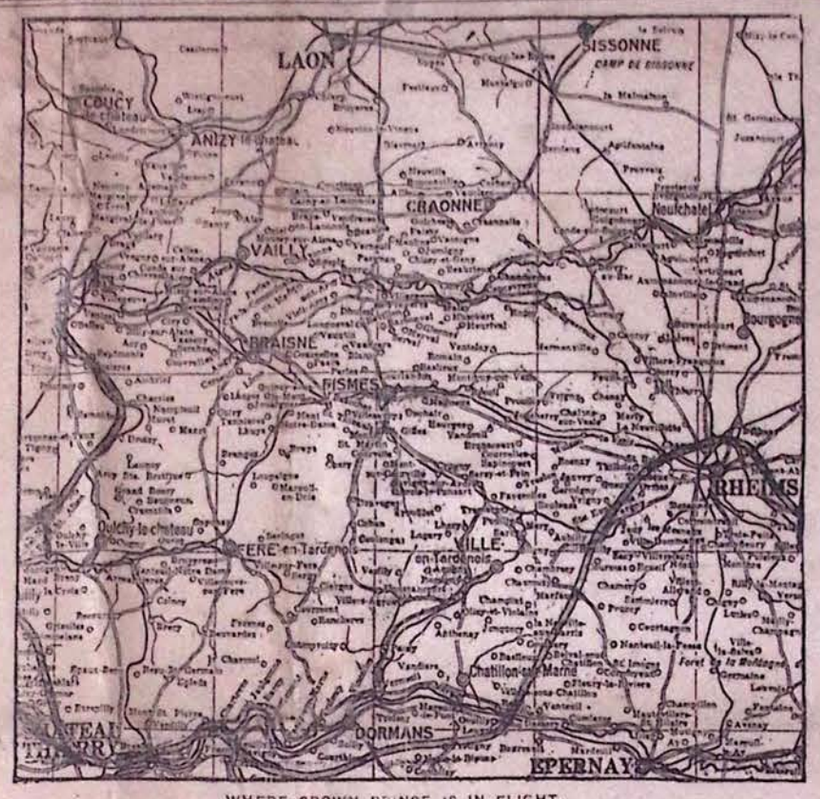
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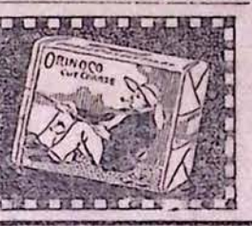
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WHERE CROWN PRINCE IS IN FLIGHT.

Map of the area from Rheims to Soissons, where the German armies are being pounded in their retreat.

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Chats With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

STAMMERING.

Stammering and stuttering are two different forms of impediment to speech. Both are due to disorders of the muscles concerned with the production of articulate speech, but stammering is commoner than stuttering, and is less easy to cure. Stammering consists in a spasmodic stoppage of the speech, while stuttering is a spasmodic repetition of the initial syllables of words.

Stammering is partly due to a spasm of the muscles, but partly also to an incor-ordination of the muscles which form the sound and those concerned with respiration, the latter being necessary to the production of any sound at all. Where these two sets of muscles do not work smoothly together either sounds are produced at a moment when the muscles are not prepared to deal with them, or when the shaping muscles are ready to do their part the respiratory mechanism does not furnish the requisite volume of sound. Inasmuch as the stammering is due to a spasm of the muscles, those affected are those mentioned above—that is, the muscles of the glottis, commonly known as the true and false vocal cords, and the muscles of the diaphragm and abdomen, which play the principal part in the act of respiration.

Stuttering is produced in a simple manner, and is treatable with more chance of permanent success. It consists in a weak and imperfect utterance of the first syllable of the word, owing to one or other of the causes given above. The stutterer is aware of the deficiency, and repeats the same syllable over and over in the effort to produce it properly, while never taking breath enough to make it audible.

In order to treat a case of stammering it is necessary to find out at what point in the production of the word the hitch occurs—that is, what part of the mechanism is at fault. And to do this properly we must understand a little how speech is produced. It is composed of vowels and consonants, the former being produced in the throat by vibrations of the vocal cords, set in motion by currents of air passing over them from the lungs. The consonants are produced by the shaping of these formless sounds by the interruption of the air current in some part of the air passages above the larynx, that is, in the mouth or palate. Five minutes spent in experiments in the pronunciation of vowels and consonants will soon show how the different sounds are shaped; some with the lips, some with the movements of the tongue inside the mouth or against the teeth. Now in rare cases of stammering the field lies in the patient's lack of control of his breath. He tries to speak when breathless, and consequently without material to form his sound, or he lets his breath out in a gust without using his mouth and lips to shape it. But more usually the fault is a lack of co-ordination between the mechanism of the mouth and the larynx. The patient does not realize that the consonants are formed with the cavity of the mouth, and he tries to pronounce consonants by themselves, without the vowels which give them body and "carry" them.

Stammering does not seem to be an inherited affection, but it is very often imitated from one person to another. Nothing is more common than to see the habit caught by wife from husband, or vice versa, and this is more easily done if there is a previous history of stammering in childhood. It is frequently associated with the neurotic temperament, and in these cases the sufferer becomes so really self-conscious about the tendency to stammer that he loses his head entirely, and forgets all the rules and forms that might help him.

Boys are far more liable to stammer than are girls, and no cause can be found for this, though the proportion is as different as five to one.

NURSING FEVER CASES.

Because of the wasting and devitalizing effect of fever, the main thing, in the interests of the patient, is complete rest and healthy surroundings, the object being to maintain the functions of the body—its organs and nervous system, circulation, etc.—with the least possible expenditure of energy, on the part of the sufferer. The room in which the patient lies should be preferably at the top of the house, and the temperature should be kept as much as possible uniform, and at a height of about 65deg. F. Everything in the way of furniture should be smooth and plain, and easily washed. There should be no hangings or carpets, and the room should be kept scrupulously clean. The air should be kept fresh and pure by ventilation, and everything which might make any demand on the vitality of the patient—which it must be remembered is considerably less than when he is in health—should be kept away. Noise, irritation of any kind, visitors, excitement, all cause a waste of nervous energy. The mattress on which the patient lies should be firm—feather beds should never be used under any circumstances. Crumbs in the bed are a source of annoyance and a good nurse will see that her patient is not subjected to this easily remedied discomfort. Bed sores, which result from pressure on the bed on a point or prominence of the body, must be watched for, and on the smallest indication of trouble, such as redness or tenderness, steps should be taken. Except in cases of unusually prolonged illness or emaciation bed sores are almost always a sign of bad nursing. Methylated spirits applied before there is any sign of trouble will nearly always prevent their occurrence, but this precaution must be accompanied by great care in the instant removal of soiled or wet bed-linen or clothing, and the avoidance of rucked sheets.

Bowls containing a disinfectant should be placed about the room and a sheet kept damp by spraying with carbolic acid of a strength 1 in 40 should be hung over the door. All clothing and soiled sheets should be steeped in Sanitas fluid or other reliable antiseptic and washed separately from the household laundry.

During the fever all food should be liquid. Instructions as to food will certainly be given by the doctor, and these instructions should be carefully adhered to by the nurse.

Persons nursing fever cases should wear cotton or linen dresses, and should not mix with other people in the house without a complete change of clothing and general cleansing of the hands and body.

The Terror of Asthma comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and, if the remedy be used persistently, the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

Extending Limits of a Currency.

At the outbreak of the war, the authorized note circulation of the Bank of France was 6,800,000,000 francs. The limit was raised to 12,000,000,000 francs in 1914; to 15,000,000,000 in May, 1915; to 18,000,000,000 in March, 1916; to 21,000,000,000 in February, 1917, and to 24,000,000,000 in September, 1917. In the second week of last month (outstanding circulation being then 24,719,115,000 francs) the Chamber of Deputies raised the limitation to 27,000,000,000.

Men are April when they woo.—"As You Like It."

How He Sold the Picture

(Maurice Joy in New York Mail.)

It was this way. Solomon Engels, a financial genius, had a deeply-loved son who died while the winter was still upon us. It is very hard to shake off such sorrow. So Solomon went to a friend who had taken dinner twice at Polly's, and so passed for an authority on art, and says he, says Solomon:

"Can you find me a guy who'll paint a picture of my dead son from a photograph?"

"Sure I can," says the famous authority. "Do you want it verticist, cubist, post-impressionist, or—"

"Quit," says Solomon. "My son was a good boy. I want—"

"Straight goods," says the famous authority. "I got you."

"There's Ebenezer Stokes," he continued. "He's your man. He has arrived, as they say in Polly's, and his price may be a bit high."

"It ain't a question of a couple of dollars," said Solomon, "as long as the work is all right."

So Solomon went in his limousine—the one he built out of Bethlehem Steel—to see Ebenezer Stokes, the demon dauber of Macdougal alley, and after finding that Ebenezer would charge the same for a big picture as for a small one, he said he would have the big one, and Ebenezer said the exact price would depend on how hard it was to please Solomon.

So Solomon gave Ebenezer the photograph of his dead son, and Ebenezer set to work. He worked when the daylight was coming and he worked when the daylight was going, for Ebenezer (although he could get a meal at Polly's on his face) didn't have a client with a limousine every day. And one day he sent for Solomon.

IN ATHLETIC GARB.

"There, Mr. Engels," said Ebenezer. "I'll venture to say this is your son to the life—a fine athletic specimen he looks in his running togs."

"I'd know them anywhere," said Solomon. "I bought them myself. Four dollars at Spalding's. My Lord, Mr. Stokes, but it's nice to see my boy like—"

It was then that Solomon, junior, spoke up. He had come in quietly with his father, as befitted his six years, but he couldn't hold his tongue any longer.

"It ain't right, father," he said. "It ain't his stride."

Ebenezer Stokes groaned as he saw Solomon Engel peer more closely at the picture when he heard the boy's words. He groaned again when Solomon lifted his head and shook it.

"The boy's right, it ain't his stride, Mr. Stokes. Won't you have another try."

So Ebenezer Stokes again set to work from the coming of the day until the going of the day, and when he thought all was at last well he sent again for Solomon, and Solomon again brought Solomon, jun., along. Ebenezer shrank from the boy as he entered, just as he would shrink from Velasquez' infanta or any other old fashioned thing, but suddenly he saw the boy's eyes light up.

"That's all right, Mr. Stokes," he said. "That's his stride, all right."

Ebenezer said to himself that it was always the young generation that saw the truth first, and he turned to Solomon, sen., expecting to find the reflection of the boy's glee. But Solomon, sen., looked glum now.

"It ain't my boy at all," he said. "It's different now," and a tear of disappointment came into his eyes.

Then he turned sorrowfully, taking Solomon, jun., with him. But at the door a great pity filled his heart and he went back to Ebenezer Stokes, who was standing speechless by the picture.

"Mr. Stokes," said he, "I know you have put a lot of work in this, but it ain't my boy. Still I know an artist when I see one, and I want to pay you for your work."

OFFERED HIM $10.

Ebenezer's heart gave a glad bound. A cheque for a thousand, two thousand, three thousand, maybe! What were a few thousands to Solomon Engels?

Solomon Engels drew forth his hand slowly and in it was a roll of bills. Ebenezer watched him. Men didn't carry thousands like that—perhaps he would bet a few hundreds—or a hundred even—or—

Ebenezer couldn't believe his eyes. Solomon was handing him a $10 bill!

A great many things happened in Ebenezer's mind in the next five seconds, but ultimately the dignity of art asserted itself.

"Mr. Engels," said he, "I never take money for a picture unless my client is satisfied."

So Solomon and young Solomon went away.

It was then that Henri Bapaume entered. He was very hungry and he had seen the limousine roll away from Ebenezer's door.

"Ebenezer," said he. "Mon Dieu, I am starving and limousines gather at your door. Lend me $1."

"I have no $1 to lend you, mon cher," said Ebenezer, who had learned his French on the Boul' Miche. "But here, mon ami, is a masterpiece I have just finished and which has been rejected. Take it—it is yours. And here is the card of the man I painted it for. Go to the old Shylock and tell him you'll do a picture of his son. You can docter this up for him."

Henrie took the card and a note of introduction and ten cents for car fare and went off until he came to the home of Solomon Engels. There he talked so glibly that he got the commission.

"But first, Mr. Engels," said Henri, "I an artist of international esteem, I must have an advance."

"How much?" said Solomon.

"Fifty dollars," said Henri.

They compromised at $25 and Henri went off after getting instructions as to how to paint the picture.

LEFT IT TO THE DOG.

After some days Henri called Solomon, sr., up on the telephone and said the picture was ready, and in due time Solomon, sr., and Solomon, jr., came to view it.

"It's him, son," said Solomon, sr.

"No, it ain't, pa," said Solomon, jr.

And they had a great set to, battling over everything from the picture's hair to its ankles, but they could come to no agreement. At last a bright thought struck Solomon, jr.

"Let's get Jack, father," said he. "If it's him, Jack'll know him."

"How clever he is, my boy," said Solomon, sr. "We'll get Jack right away," and his face was alight with pleasure.

"What is this Monsieu Jacque?" asked Henri Bapaume, with misgiving.

"He is my dead boy's faithful dog," said Solomon, sr., "He will know."

Henri groaned, but before his groan was finished his patrons had disappeared. Then he leaned against his easel, sad at heart. How dare they judge the work of an artist of international esteem by the opinion of a dog.

A dog! Daylight was waning, but a bright light began to grow in Henri's sad eyes. Suddenly he cried, "Brava! Brava!" and thumped his own chest in admiration. Then he rushed hatless into the street and ran until he came to a little shop he used to patronize.

There he purchased a little package of something, and, running back home, gave the picture its finishing touches with what he took from the brown paper wrapping. He touched every inch of the picture with it and then stepped back satisfied to survey his work.

There was a knock on the door. Solomon, sr., and Solomon, jr., entered with a big collie on a leash.

They called the dog up to the picture. He gave a low whine of delight and, then craning his head forward began to lick his old master's shoes. Then he positively bounded with happiness.

"You see, you see, monsieur," cried Henri Bapaume. "He knows, he knows—ah, how touch, monsieur!"

A NEW ART SECRET.

Tears gathered in Solomon Senior's eyes and Solomon Junior was as happy as the dog. In a few minutes Henri Bapaume had a cheque for $100 and his patron was rolling home with the fortunate picture.

"But how did you do it, Henri?" said Ebenezer Stokes when Henri called him on the 'phone to tell him of the triumph.

"With half a pound of raw beefsteak, mon cher," said Henri. "It is a new medium for the connoisseur."

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails

Some Hope for Him.

Don't you know it's very wrong to smoke, my boy?" said an elderly looking woman in a railroad waiting room to young Ireland, who persisted in puffing a cheap cigarette, much to the old woman's discomfort.

"Oh, I smoke for my health," answered the boy, emitting a volume of smoke from his mouth, which almost strangled the old woman.

"But you never heard of a cure from smoking," continued the woman, when she regained consciousness.

"Oh, yes, I did," persisted the boy, as he formed his mouth into a young Vesuvius working at full time, "that's the way they cure pigs."

"Smoke on, then," quickly replied the old woman, "there's some hope for you yet."—Exchange.

Children Make Trains Jump.

A number of children playing about the New Jersey Central Railroad station says a Vreland (N. J.) correspondent, discovered that by placing joint plates on the rails they could make trains "jump," and it was great sport until trainmen discovered the dangerous game and stopped it.

Culture of An Old Race

The mysteries of the oldest and most perfect aboriginal civilization of North America, that of the ancient Pueblo Indians, whose buried cities lie under the deserts of the American Southwest, slowly are being solved by the scientists and explorers of the American Museum of Natural History. Indications of an amazing culture are seen as the excavators at work over the "Aztec Ruin," in northwestern New Mexico, a few miles below the Colorado boundary, bring to light thousands of relics that were alive in human life centuries before Columbus sailed from Spain.

This task of exploration and recovery is the largest piece of scientific excavation ever attempted in the United States. It has restored and repaired the finest and best preserved examples of prehistoric Pueblo architecture in the South[illegible]. The funds for carrying on the work, which was begun in the summer of 1916, were provided by J. P. Morgan and Archer M. Huntington.

200 ROOMS ON GROUND FLOOR.

Earl H. Morris, director of the excavation work, has supplied interesting information, saying:

"In its original condition the Aztec Ruin was a stately sandstone structure 359 by 250 feet, built around a rectangular court. Its sheer outer walls rose to a height of from 35 to 40 feet, or three stories, on three sides of the rectangle, while the south wings, low to admit sunshine to the court, was perhaps only one storey high. There are more than 200 rooms on the ground floor and the ceilings of these are still intact. They consist of heavy pine beams placed across the lesser dimension of the rooms, overlain by smaller poles running at right angles to the larger ones and surmounted by a layer of split cedar, or in the more elaborate chambers by a layer of mats made from willows which were peeled, pierced and strung while green on cords of yucca fibre.

"The neatness and precision shown in the construction of this ancient apartment house, for it was that in effect, would have been a credit to workmen equipped with tools of steel, but considering the fact that every timber and each block of stone was cut with crude stone implements, the proportions of the task and the quality of its performance are truly surprising. There was enough masonry in the ruin to have built a wall one foot wide and one foot high half way from New York to Philadelphia.

"Every stone was carried by human beings from the quarries three miles distant over a broad road bordered by windows of cobblestones cleared from the pathway trod by the sandalled feet of the workmen. Broad canals distributed the waters of the Animas River over many miles of the valley, and at the quickening touch of moisture the loamy soil produced the crops of maize which were the principal food of the Indians.

WOMAN'S BODY IN ONE ROOM

"Each room of that part of the ruin which has been evacuated yielded something of interest—perhaps a shell bracelet, some implements of bone or stone, or a pottery vessel—while here and there stones or bits of clay told eloquent tales of tragedy and human devotion. Buried in the corner of one room was the body of a woman carefully wrapped in a mat of plaited rushes. A basket was inverted over the head. In front of the face were a small cooking pot, a food bowl and a drinking cup, while beside the body lay two planting sticks, the blades polished by long use. The right arm had been folded across the breast, and in the crook of the elbow were two stone knives, each of which retained its wooden handle, attached with pitch and sinew.

"When the breath had departed the relatives of this woman had placed with the body the implements and utensils with which she had planted, reaped and prepared her food, in order that their spirit counterparts might accompany her in the life beyond.

"Accident or the hand of an enemy had set fire to the roof of one of the circular council chambers while it was still occupied. Beneath the charcoal and reddened earth of the ceiling lay the partially cremated bodies of one adult and three children, huddled as they had fallen against the walls of the room. Fused to the calcined flesh were the remains of the cotton fragments in which the unfortunates had been clad, and over them were mats of rushes which the victims of the conflagration probably drew about them to keep away as long as possible the stifling smoke and searing flame.

"Twenty pottery vessels remained as they had been last used, cooking pots around the fireplace, bowls, mugs and dippers resting against the walls and in cupboardlike niches in the masonry. Strewn over the floor were numerous bone needles and stone axes, with now and then an arrowpoint or an ornament of turquoise."

More than 70,000 specimens already recovered from the "Aztec Ruin" constitute one of the most complete collections representative of a prehistoric North American culture which have thus far been obtained. Trained preparators are working with this material and in the near future a representative selection will be placed on exhibition in the museum's southwest hall.

Health So Necessary.

Health is, indeed, so necessary to all the duties as well as the pleasure of life, that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly; and he that for a short gratification brings weakness and disease upon himself, and for the pleasure of a few years passed in the tumults of diversion and clamors of merriment, condemns the maturer and more experienced part of the life to the chamber and the couch, may be justly reproached, not only as a spendthrift of his happiness, but as a robber of the public; as a wretch that has voluntarily disqualified himself for the business of his station and refused that part which Providence assigns him in general task of human nature.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

A swallow tail coat is no part of the costume of an aviator.



VANCOUVER'S NEW DEPOT.

Exterior and concourse of the terminal of the Canadian Northern Railway in the British Columbia metropolis just completed and soon to be opened.



A LAKE STEAMER WHICH SANK A U-BOAT.

The Lake Forest was christened the War Fox and passed through the Canadian Canals last winter en route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. She fought a sea pirate for two hours and finally sank it.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.



McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. John Koppelmann, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



HE'S BEGINNING TO FEEL THE SHOCK!—Chicago Tribune.

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

The Huns, Turks and Bulgars are on the run, and still going fast.

Sir Sam Hughes is still on the map. Semi occasionally he launches a new offensive.

J. J. Risser, Wentzell's hustling traveller, was in town this week and gave the RECORD a call.

Gr. Eddie Poirier, son of John Poirier, D'Escousse, has been shell-gassed on the western front and admitted to the hospital.

Many new senators are being appointed. More ladies' hand-bags will be needed next session, by the looks of things.

Save and invest your money in the new Victory Loan, yielding in interest nearly double what the banks pay.

Road Inspector McPherson was in town on Tuesday. The piece of road between Irish Cove and Hawkesbury proves that Neil is some roadmaker.

Geo. J. Andrew, who with his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Thompson, spent several weeks visiting the chief points of interest in the Upper Provinces, returned home on Saturday.

Pte. Ambrose Langlois, of D'Escousse, is another of the boys from that village to be wounded lately on the western front. He went overseas with the 165th Battalion about two years ago.

Signaller L. J. Poirier, of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Poirier, of D'Escousse, has been recommended for the military medal, a distinction much coveted by the soldiers.

"I like your paper and your independence and I enclose $1.50 for a year's subscription," writes one of the most prominent men in Richmond county, a man who thinks carefully before bestowing praise on anyone.

"Savage abominations" and "worst bestial conduct" marked the rule of the Germans when they went colonizing. That is proved. So it might serve as an answer to some people on the Madame who ask: "What difference would it make to us if Germany won the war?"

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shaw, Antigonish, have removed to Arichat and taken up their permanent residence here. Mr. Shaw has taken a position in the store of Geo. J. Andrew and his pleasing and courteous manner will make him very popular with the patrons of that old-established business.

The North Sydney Herald learns that Mr. Hoyt, superintendent of the Western Union cable office, has been superannuated, and that Mr. W. White succeeds the former as general superintendent. [Mr. White's friends—they are numerous in Canso, Arichat and elsewhere—will be glad to hear of his promotion.]

Messrs. James A. Ross and C. H. Northup were in this part of the country this week in their auto and were in fine fettle as they called on the commercial public for orders with that benign smile and seductive manner that wins the hardest heart and helps fill their order books. They are a great, a winning, team.

North Sydney Herald: Mr. Chas. Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thompson, enlisted on Monday with the 10th Siege Battery. Hardly of military age, he was anxious to get into the firing line, and in spite of numerous "turn down" by the military people in Halifax his persistance was rewarded, and in a short time he will be leaving for overseas. [Cliff, with a North Sydney friend, was on a visit to Arichat this summer and his friends here will wish him success as a 'Soldier of the King."

Miss A. Madden, secretary of the Arichat branch of the Red Cross Society, asks the RECORD to state that the Society is anxious to receive the addresses of the Isle Madame boys at the front or in hospital in order to enable them to send Christmas parcels which they are preparing for our boys overseas. As these parcels must be sent without delay, it is important that the addresses of Isle Madame soldiers be sent or handed in to the secretary without delay.

People are writing poetry for Belgian relief. If some of the poems we have just read were sent to Belgium, there might be relief for Canadians.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Power have been notified that their son, Pte. James, an infantryman in one of our Nova Scotia units now in France, has been wounded. It is to be hoped his wound is not of a serious or dangerous nature,

Ambrose Doyle, one of the crew of the schr. Active (Capt. Young) died in the hospital at Sydney on Monday and his remains arrived on Tuesday and forwarded to his home in Rocky Bay for interment in the Roman Catholic cemetery at D'Escousse.

With the elimination of Bulgaria as an ally of Germany, the British defeat of the Turks in Palestine and the probable impending collapse of both Turkey and Austria, the defeat of the cruel, merciless and barbarous Germans may be nearer at hand than we imagine.

The many friends of Mrs. A. McIntosh, Cape La Ronde, a bride of only a few weeks, will regret to hear she is seriously ill with Spanish influenza. She was on a visit to Sydney recently and likely contracted the disease there. A speedy recovery is hoped for by her many friends.

Lt. Alfonse Pertus, son of Capt. Alfred Pertus, of Poulamon, died in Scotland recently. He went over with the 165th Battalion, but got transferred to the Royal Air Service shortly after his arrival in England. He was about 25 years of age, bright, intelligent and with a promising future. He was a medical student at Laval University before he enlisted.

D. A. Kaulback, Lennox Ferry, has taken the management of the large steam sawmill of Matthews & Scott at Guysboro and has closed down his own mill at the Ferry. Mrs. Kaulcack and family leave for Guysboro in a few days to take up their future residence in that town, where their many friends hope they may be happy and prosperous. They were good citizens and will be much missed by friends and neighbors.

It is untrue that Spanish influenza is raging in Arichat and throughout Isle Madame. It is as false as the report in Sydney of Bertram Bourinot's death, for confirmation of which our Municipal Clerk was called up by the Sydney Record yesterday morning by 'phone and asked if it were true. We are safe in saying that up to the hour of going to press there is not one single case of Spanish influenza on Isle Madame. We hope our friends in Sydney will soon be in a position to say the same.

The Gloucester schr. Athlete, Capt. Benham, arrived at Petit de Grat last week with a cargo of salt for local fish dealers. One of the crew, Frank Poole, a native of Newfoundland, was sick when the vessel arrived and a doctor from here went out to attend him. The unfortunate man died on Saturday and Spanish influenza is the disease from which, it is said, he died. It is said the vessel has been disinfected by Dr. Cyr. Capt. Benham was notified by wire on Tuesday that his wife had died in Gloucester, leaving seven children. The Capt. went home by rail on Wednesday with a heavy heart, leaving his vessel at Petit de Grat.

NOTICE.

Anyone desiring accommodation secured before arriving in St. Peters to attend the Exhibition, would do well to write or wire Mr. Chas. M. Morrison, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, stating their requirements. In addition to the two hotels, a number of people can supply one or more beds. Meals will be served on the Exhibition grounds each day. The Cape Breton Railway Co., Ltd., will run a special train on Oct. 10th and also on the 11th, if travel warrants it, leaving Point Tupper after the arrival of the train from Sydney.

Arrangements with the steamer have not been completed, but it is hoped that the steamer Richmond will make a special trip from some place on Isle Madame, to be announced later.

W. L. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

St. Peters, Oct. 1, 1918.

Miss Gertrude Hill left Halifax on Monday last to visit sister, Mrs. J Duff. Just previous to her departure Miss Hill was officially informed that her soldier brother had been killed in battle. The sad news affected her very much and her friends deeply sympathize with her.

Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

BOVRIL

23

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite and makes work a burden.

To regain your strength nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion; its blood-enriching properties give energy to the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, be sure to get Scott's Emulsion today.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Capable young girl for general maid. Family of two. State reference. Apply at once to

MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE
55 Rigby Road,
Sept 28 Sydney, C. B.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 18th October, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, as often as may be required, between,

West Arichat P. O. and Lennox Ferry Boat landing,

under a proposed contract for four years, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of West Arichat, Arichat and Lennox Ferry, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. B. MACLELLAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's office, Halifax, 15th Sept., 1918.

NOTICE.

I will be at St. Peters Exhibition this year and those wanting to see me will kindly call at Morrison's Hotel. I will be prepared to attend to patients, old or new.

A. DRUKER, Optician.

Hot Air Furnace For Sale.

Can be seen in the basement of the residence of the undersigned. Will be sold at a bargain.

B. BOURINOT.

Arichat, Sept. 27, 1918.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 11th October, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, six times per week, between

D'ESCOUSSE AND LENNOX FERRY

and three times per week between

POINT TUPPER AND PORT RICHMOND,

under proposed contracts for four years, dating from the 1st January next,

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of the terminal and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. B. MACLELLAN,
P. O. Inspector,

Post Office Inspector's office, Halifax, 26th August, 1918.

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

Important Notice.

Exhibition is Called Off.

The following telegram arrived too late for us to take the Exhibition advertisement out of this issue or give us time to set up matter to fill the space occupied by it; but at great inconvenience and loss of time we insert Mr. Wright's telegram, which is self-explanatory:

ST. PETERS, Oct. 3, 1918.

To the Editor of the RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD:

Owing to the following resolutions the Richmond County Exhibition has been CANCELLED. Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Board of Health held on Oct. 3rd. It was resolved that, owing to the spread of influenza, it was considered inadvisable to hold the Exhibition this year, and also recommended that no unnecessary gatherings be held in the district.

W. L. WRIGHT,
Sec'y of Exhibition.

Richmond County Exhibition.

ST. PETERS, N.S.

October 10-11.

The Exhibition Committee expect this to be the best ever held in the county. Larger prizes and an attractive list of special ones suitable to the whole county are offered. The co-operation of each one is solicited.

A very interesting and instructive exhibit (not for competition) from the Nappan Experimental Station is assured. Among other features a Sheep Shearing, Wool Packing and Sheep Dipping Demonstration of the Local and Dominion Governments is promised.

Watch for the Prize List and Posters to be out in a few days.

R. L. MACDONALD, President.
WM. L. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FOOTWEAR!

A Complete Line to choose from, consisting of

Women's, Misses' and Children's WHITE SEA ISLAND CANVAS SHOES (buttoned or laced) also OXFORDS and PUMPS.

Women's MAHOGANY LACED SHOES, Neolin soles and military heels.

Kiddies SANDALS and TAN CANVAS SHOES, with flexible soles. All sizes.

A Complete Line of CANVAS RUBBER SOLE OUTING SHOES.

A. A. LeBRUN

GOOD VALUES!

In Dry Goods. Boots & Shoes
Hardware, Flour, Feeds.

Special Prices,

TEA, 50, 55, 60, 65c.

ROLLED OATS, 1 lb. 8 cents
" " 20 lbs. [illegible]
" " 90 lbs. [illegible]
"Happy Home" Soap 12 bars. Tints
"Comfort" " 12 [illegible] bars
"Palmolive" " 2 [illegible] prints

A Full Line of Groceries

ALWAYS COMFORTING
" GOING
" FRESH

G. J. LeBLANC

ARICHAT, C. B.

MODERN STORE!
MODERN GOODS!
MODERN METHODS!

Value for Your Money

Is the Big Store's motto.

THE LADIES can have all their wants in

House Dresses, Shirt Waists & Dress Goods

Supplied at the Big Store and at prices to Defy Competition.

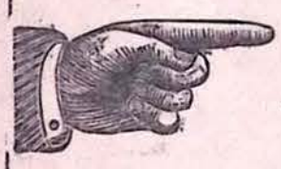
BIG VALUES

In Ladies', Men's, Boys and Girls

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

FRESH GROCERIES

Constantly on hand. The freshness and variety of our Groceries is known all over Richmond Co. and the large and constantly increasing trade we do in this line is proof of the satisfaction we give our customers. Place your order now and see how satisfactorily we can fill it.



You Save Money by Trading at the Big Store. Come and see if this is not so.

All departments at the BIG STORE are overflowing with goods such as you need and now is the time to put in your supplies.

Do your shopping early to avoid the rush.

WHOLESALE. **JOHN LeBRUN.** RETAIL.

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

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

To MRS. R. D. RAMSHACK:
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.

Eat less Bread

CANSO LINE.

Strait of Canso Summer Service for 1917.

PERCY CANN

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

ROBERT G. CANN.

Mulgrave and Canso daily (Sundays excepted.)

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, Guildboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queensport Guysboro and Boylston and Country Harbors 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.	" 4:53
" 8:56	Grand Ance	" 4:36
" 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

While no man or body of men does as much for his community as the newspaper man, there is none treated with so little consideration or povery of reward as the

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited.

Manufacturers of **STEEL**

Merchant Bars, Sheets and Plates, from a 12 guage up to 1 inch by width 50 inches.
Heavy Forgings, Hammered Shafts, Steam and Electric Car Axles, Fish Plate and other Railway Materials. Tee Rails 12, 18 and 28 lbs per yard.

SCOTIA PIG IRON

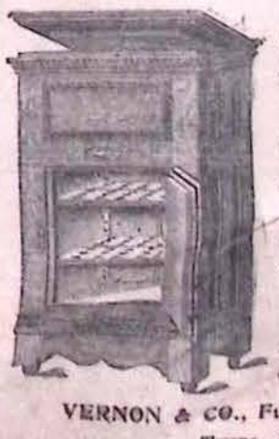
FOR FOUNDRY USE.

For Prices and other Particulars apply to.

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

REFRIGERATORS.



Screen Doors
Hammocks
Couch Hammocks
Porch Chairs

Write for our big Catalogue
We pay freight on orders amounting to $10 00.

VERNON & CO., Furniture & Carpets
Truro, N. S.