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, DECEMBER 7, 1918. NO 89

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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.

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SYDNEY, C. B.

Horses For Sale.

Two young horses of good stock at a bargain if taken at once. Come and see them at The Points, West Bay.

J. D. MCLEAN.

The Points, West Bay, Oct. 10, 1918.

Administrator's Sale.

Province of Nova Scotia.
County of Richmond.

In the Court of Probate

In the Estate of Norman McAskill, Deceased.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by Frederick G. McAskill, Administrator of the estate of Norman McAskill deceased, or by G. W. Kyte, K. C., of St. Peters, Cape Breton, representing the said Administrator, at the Post Office in St. Peters, in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, pursuant to a license to sell granted herein by the Registrar of Probate for the County of Richmond and dated the 9th day day of November, A. D., 1918:

(a). All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Framboise, in the County of Richmond, and bounded as follows: Bounded on the east by lands of William McIntosh, on the south and west by lands of Archie McLeod, on the north by Framboise brook, containing 2 acres more or less, being the property occupied by the late Simon McAskill in his lifetime.

(b). All that piece or lot of land situate at the end of Fourchie Harbor and known as Stewart's wharf and fish store, said lot of land covered with water, beginning at the shore of Fourchie Harbor aforesaid, at the northeast angle thereof of Malcolm McDonald's lot, thence on the water south 65 degrees east ten chains, thence north 25 degrees east three chains, thence north 75 degrees west ten chains twenty links to the shore, thence north 67 degrees west three chains and fifty links to the road, thence south 94 degrees west one chain, thence south 65 degrees east to the place of beginning, containing about four acres, one rod and sixteen poles.

(c). All that lot of land and premises situate and being at Caplin Cove, in the County of Richmond, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the eastern end of the Caplin Cove beach running west to a big rock, thence southeasterly course to Ferguson's road, more minutely described in a grant now in the hands of the Government of Nova Scotia, which by these presents the said Alfred Welshire gives over to the said Norman McAskill, said lot of land containing about one hundred acres more or less.

(d) All that certain piece or lot of land situate at Framboise, in the County of Richmond, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake, standing on the southern shore of of Little Framboise, thence running south seventy-nine degrees and twenty minutes west partly along the northern line of land granted to John Strachan, seventy-three chains to a stake, thence north ten degrees west thirty-five chains, more or less, to the shore of Little Framboise River, thence southeasterly by the river to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less.

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

Dated at Arichat, in the County of Richmond, this 11th day of November, A. D., 1918.

Frederick G. McAskill,
Administrator of the Estate of Norman McAskill, Deceased

Colin Mackenzie,
Solicitor and Proctor for the Estate of Norman McAskill, Deceased.



Money in Economy

Classified Want Ads are an economical and effective method of reaching the interior public. Their small cost is not an expense, but an investment which will return large dividends.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th December, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, six times per week, between

LOWER L'ARDOISE P. O and ST PETERS P. O.,

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

Printed notices containing further information 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, 11th November, 1918.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 13th December, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails between

Glace Bay P. O. and Electric Tramway,

Glace Bay P.O. and Railway Station,

Glace Bay P.O. & Street Letter and Parcel Boxes,

Port Malcom P.O. and Chahel Railway Platform,

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

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. E. MACLELLAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, N. S., 28th Oct., 1918.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 20th December, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, six times per week, between

GRAND RIVER P. O. and LOWER L'ARDOISE P. O.,

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contrat 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, 4th Nov., 1918.

WAS A NATIVE OF GRAND ANCE.

After an illness of about ten days there died at Port Hood on November 25th Mrs. Hannah Smith, widow of the late Isaac Smith, in the 75th year of her age, says the Port Hood Greetings. "Aunt Hannah," as she was familiarly called, was a great favorite, and long will she be remembered for her kindly help and sympathy in times of sickness and sorrow. Her maiden name was Hannah McLean; she was born at Grand Ance, Richmond county. She left no family. One brother, Angus R. McLean, of West Bay, survives her.

FERROVIM
TRADE MARK
The Invigorating Tonic
Makes Rich, Red Blood
Gives Strength and Vitality
($1.50 per bottle. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

Richmond County Record Building, Main St., Arichat.

BERTRAM BOURINOT,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

$1.50 per year to any address in Canada; $1.75 per year to any address in the United States,

One of the best Advertising Mediums.

RATES MODERATE.

Arichat, December 7, 1918.

Peace and Its Responsibilities.

The termination of the war ends one phase of our life as a Dominion and immediately opens up another which is no less important and deserving of serious consideration. In the struggle we discovered our national entity: now that peace is here we must carry this further and reveal our consciousness of self and our aptitude for working out our destiny. Flag-waving was the prelude to our confession that we could so administer affairs as to paint the flag over the ruins of despotism and autocracy. That part of the business is over. We have passed through the crucial test of war with honor, and our singleminded purpose of vindicating our professions of faith in the democratic system has been achieved. On the crest of the wave of war our soldiers carried Canada and things Canadian to shoulder no less than that of [illegible] height [illegible] and sugar. The government and people of Canada stands before the world with all the honors of war upon her.

But the advent of peace opens up a far different chapter, one more widespread in its application and no less important in its ultimate results. One may safely say that the destinies of Canada now repose in the hands of the people of Canada. From the military standpoint the end is achieved, and in the ebb of the tide the civilian is called upon to do his share of thinking and working. It is a mistake to conclude that the accumulated mass of four years of civilian problems, left in abeyance during the war, together with the reinstating of the returned soldiers must be left to the same order of governing as Canada has had since 1914. We are on different ground now, and the onus of solution lies, not only with dictators, but with the rank and file of the Dominion. In all our branches of organized industry reconstruction must begin, among our agricultural workers wide change of circumstance must take place, and in every branch of our civilian life there will be thrown some result of the war. And as everyone of us is concerned in the business of the country through either of these channels, we shall find that each one of us shares in some measure the reflection of the change. Here, then, is the distinct call for the mobilization of the country's thought and energy to grapple with new and untried problems in order that they may be settled to the benefit and prosperity of the country. The duty of reconstruction is on every man's shoulder no less than that of [illegible] of its [illegible]veness, in the last analysis, is the thought and energy of the people themselves. The country has a tremendous task before it, but as to how effectively it is solved depends on how the people tackle it. The soldiers have proved worthy in war; the call is now to the people that they prove equally worthy in peace.

And now it is all over, even the shouting. So let us go back to work all the harder.

TRY THE SCALES

The scales seldom fail to reveal the truth, they are a fair gauge of health. If you are losing weight and are not feeling up to the mark, it is high time to replace the loss and build up the powers of resistance.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a unique combination of tonic and nourishment, *having definite reconstructive properties*, enriches the blood, restores weight and imparts vigor and tone to the whole system. If you feel yourself losing ground, try *Scott's Emulsion—the Strength-Builder.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 18-8

Influenza!

should be carefully guarded against. A mild spray and gargle mixture of water and

JOHNSON'S
Anodyne **LINIMENT**

for the nose and throat with with an occasional dose taken internally may safeguard you from serious results and halt the evil in its first stage. This famous old physician's prescription is an

Enemy to Germs

Beauty's Skin Needs
DYLCIA TOILET CREAM
50c. bottles. A sample to any lady for 5c. Wills Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

REMEMBER THE LLANDOVERY Castle.

The people of this province will never forget the stark horror when the news flashed over the cables that the Hospital ship Llandovery Castle from Halifax with Nova Scotia nurses, Nova Scotia soldiers and Nova Scotia seamen had been torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat.

Added to this horror, came the news that the lifeboats containing survivers had been shelled by the murderous Huns, whose instructions were "to sink and destroy without leaving a trace."

During the four years of war, 15,000 men of the Merchant Marine gave their lives for the cause of humanity. Unlike the soldiers and men of the naval service, the government does not provide a pension for the men of the Merchant Service. In other words, 15,000 widows and their families are without financial assistance and must be provided for by a generous public. The widows and orphans must rely on YOUR benevolence.

Surely no life was ever more nobly given than by these unsung heroes who went down to the sea in ships.

What shall be said to their dependents? Let your cry be "THEY SHALL NOT WANT!" and make your offering as large as a worthy sacrifice will allow.

SAILOR'S WEEK In Nova Scotia

Dec. 9th to 14th Inclusive.

Kempt Road Letter.

DEAR RECORD,—Once more I come seeking space in the columns of your paper and to occupy a place in its pages. Again we find ourselves on the eve of another wrestle with grim "Winter," who has already sent us warning of his approach. Let us hope that on this occasion he may deal more gently with us than on his previous reign in our midst.

Just for a moment let us stop to pay tribute to the arms of the Allied troops in their recent glorious victory, a victory that brought joy unbounded to every believer of Righteousness; but it is a joy mingled with sorrow for the loss of so many fallen heroes—heroes who so willingly gave their lives for the great cause. All honor to those boys and to those who sacrificed them. We cannot but recall Napoleon's words: "Brave mothers breed brave sons."

D. A. McIntyre, our Smithy, is spending some days doing forge work for Contractor Dryden at Black River, and we are safe in saying that steel and coal will not be spared with D. A. on the job

Mrs. Kate Davis, of Seaview, is spending some weeks in Kempt Road. Mrs. Davis is a pleasant body and always makes herself agreeable. Consequently she is received kindly by all.

Kempt Road, whose roll registers some professional men, now has a doctor added to the number. We believe his practice as yet is confined to the demands of the stomach.

As a result of the continued rains ploughing has been later than usual in our midst and we believe is not yet completed for the season.

SCOTTY.

Kempt Road, Nov. 26, '18.

The Record Congratulated.

Editor of the RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD:

DEAR SIR,—At the conclusion of the Victory Loan campaign I wish to express to you this Committee's appreciation of your whole-hearted and effective cooperation. This campaign probably provides a record in promotion by the press of a public enterprise. That this support is warmly appreciated is made plain by numerous messages which have reached this office during and since the campaign. From the Minister of Finance, from the Chairman of the Dominion Executive, from the Chairman of Special Committees, and from Provincial Chairmen have come messages of cordial appreciation and thanks. For example, from Nova Scotia comes such a message as this from G. S. Campbell, Provincial Chairman: "Hearty congratulations; work thoroughly appreciated in Nova Scotia and largely contributed to the success of the Loan here."

The campaign began as a war effort. Before it ended war had ceased. Nevertheless the national well being which actuated the press in giving the campaign such unusual support continued. It is impossible to forecast what will be the full effect in Canada during the period of transition and afterwards, of the splendid success of the Victory Loan at a most critical moment. Its large share in that success the press of Canada will always be able to recall with satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN R. BONE,
Chairman Dominion Press News Committee.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1918.

A War Album, Family Herald and Richmond Record for a year for ONLY $2.50.

STOLEN JEWELS

"Paste!" echoed that young man, with a soft satirical laugh. "Caprice wear paste jewels! Ask the men she's ruined where all their thousands went—where all their lands, horses, shares, salaries, disappeared to! Paste! Bah! My dear fellow, you don't know the number of ruined homes and broken hearts those diamonds represent."

The act proceeded; the dialogue scintillating with wit, and the choruses becoming more riotous. Intrigue followed after intrigue, and situation after situation, in all of which Caprice was the central figure, until the climax was reached, in a wild bizarre chorus, in which she danced a vigorous cancan with Cagliostra, and finished by bounding on his shoulders to form the tableau as the curtain fell, amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Ezra and Stewart went out into the smoking-room to light their cigarettes, and heard on all sides eulogies of Caprice.

"She'd make her fortune on the London stage," said Santon to Mortimer. "Got such a lot of the devil in her—eh?— by Jove! Why the deuce don't she show in town?"

"Aha!" replied Mortimer, shrewdly, "I'm not going to let her go if I can help it. Don't tempt away my only ewe lamb, when you've got so many flocks of your own."

"She doesn't look much like a lamb," said Columbus Wilks, dryly.

"Then she doesn't belie her looks," retorted Mortimer coolly. "My dear sir, she's got the temper of a fiend, but she's such a favorite, that I put up with her tantrums for the sake of the cash."

While this conversation was going on, Ezra and his friend were smoking quietly in a corner of the room chatting about the opera, when the Jew suddenly drew Keith's attention to a tall man talking to a friend in a confidential manner. He had a thin, sharp-looking face, keen blue eyes, and fair hair and beard.

"That gentleman," said Lazarus, "could probably tell you something about those diamonds; he is an American called Hiram Jackson Fenton, manager of the 'Never-say-die Life Insurance Company.' Rumor—which is true in the case, contrary to its usual custom—says he is Caprice's latest fancy."

"He must have a lot of money to satisfy her whims," said Keith, looking at the American.

"Money!" Ezra shrugged his shoulders. "He hasn't much actual cash, for he lives far above his income. However, with a little judicious dabbling in the share market, and an occasional help from the children of Israel, he manages to get along all right. Our friend Caprice will ruin him shortly, and then he'll return to the Great Republic, I presume—good riddance of bad rubbish for Australia."

"And who is that colorless-looking little man who has just come up?"

"He is rather washed out, isn't he?" said Ezra critically. "That is his assistant manager, Evan Malton. For some inexplicable reason they are inseparable."

"Oh, and is Mr. Malton also smitten with Caprice."

"Very badly—more shame to him, as he's only been married for twelve months—he neglects his young wife and dances attendance at the heels of his divinity."

"Doesn't Hiram J—what's his name, object?"

"Not at all. You see they're both mixed up in speculation, and work together for their mutual benefit. Malton is the Lazarus—I don't mean my-self—who picks up the crumbs of love that fall from Mr. Dives Fenton's table."

"It can't last long," said Keith, in disgust.

"It will last till Malton gets rid of Fenton, or Fenton gets the letter of Malton—then there'll be a row, and the weakest will go to the wall. Tell me, whom do you think will win?"

"I should say Fenton," replied Keith, glancing from the effeminate countenance of Malton to the shrewd, powerful face of the American.

"Exactly; he is, I fancy, the stronger villain of the two."

"Villain?"

"Yes; I call any man a villain who neglects his wife for the sake of a light-o'-love. As far Fenton, he is the most unscrupulous man I know."

"You seem to be pretty well acquainted with the scandal of Melbourne society," said Stewart, as they went back to their seats.

"Of course, it is my duty; the press is ubiquitous. But tell me your opinion of Caprice?"

"Judging by her acting to night, she's a devil."

"Wait till the end of this act, and you'll swear she's an angel."

"Which will be correct?"

"Both—she's a mixture!"

The curtain again drew up, amid the shuffling of the audience settling themselves in their places, and represented a fete in the gardens of Cagliostra's palace, brilliant with colored lights and fantastically-dressed people. According to his story, Cagliostra had obtained possession of his prize and woos her successfully, when Prince Carnival enters and sings a ballad, "So Long Ago," in the hope of touching the heart of his false love.

Caprice, dressed in a tight-fitting costume of silk and velvet, which showed off her beautiful figure to perfection, stood in the centre of the stage with a sad smile, and sang the waltz-refrain of the song with great feeling.

"For it was long ago, love,
That time of joy and woe, love;
Yet still that heart of thine
Is mine, dear love, is mine!"

She gave to the jingling words a touch of pathos which was exquisitely beautiful.

"I believe she feels what she sings," whispered Keith.

"If you knew her story you would scarcely wonder at that," said Ezra, bitterly.

The song was redemanded, but Caprice refused to respond, and, the clamor still continuing, she shrugged her shoulders and walked coolly up the stage.

"She's in a temper to-night," said Mortimer to Santon. "They can applaud till they're black in the face, but devil an encore they'll get from her, the jade! She isn't called Caprice for nothing."

And so it happened, for the audience, finding she would not gratify them, subsided into a sulky silence, and Caprice went coolly on with the dialogue, Cagliostra, repentant, surrenders the girl to Prince Carnival, and the opera ended with a repetition of the galop chorus, wherein Keith saw the sad-eyed woman of a few moments before once more a mocking, jibing fiend, dancing and singing with a reckless abandon that half-fascinated and half disgusted him.

"What a contradiction," said Keith, as they left the theatre; "one moment all tears, the next all laughter!"

"With a spice of the devil in both," replied Ezra cynically. "She is the Sphinx woman of Heine—her lips caress while her claws wound."

They had a drink and a smoke together, after which they went round to the stage-door at Ezra, in pursuance of improving Keith's fortunes, was anxious to introduce him to Caprice. Lazarus appeared to be well-known to the door-keeper, for, after a few words with him, they were admitted to the mysterious region behind the scenes. Caprice, wrapped up in a heavy fur cloak, was standing on the stage talking to Fenton. All around was comparatively quiet, as the scene-shifters having ended their duties for the night had left the theatre. Stewart could hardly believe that the little golden-haired woman he saw before him was the brilliant being of the previous hour, she looked so pale and weary. But soon another side of her versatile nature showed itself, for Fenton, saying something to displease her, she rebuked him sharply, and turned her back on the discomfited American. In doing so she caught sight of Lazarus, and ran quickly towards him with outstretched hand.

"My dear Mr. Lazarus," she said rapidly, "I'm so glad to see you! Meg told me all about her accident today, and how narrowly she escaped death. Good God, if I had lost her! But the gentleman who saved her—where is he?"

"He is here, said Lazarus, indicating Keith, who stood blushingly and confused before this divinity of the stage.

In another moment, with a sudden impulse, she was by his side, holding his two hands in her own.

"You have done what I can never repay," she said rapidly, in a low voice. "Saved my child's life, and you will not find me ungrateful. Words are idle, but if actions can prove gratitude, you may command me."

"I hope the young lady is all right," stammered Keith, as she dropped his hands.

"Oh, yes; rather shaken, but quite well," answered Caprice, in a relieved tone. "Dear me, how careless I am; let me introduce you to these gentlemen—Mr. Fenton, Mr. Malton, and last, but not least, Mr. Montimer.

The three gentlemen bowed coldly, Fenton in particular, eying Keith in a supercilious manner, which made him blush with rage, as he thought it was owing to his shabby clothes.

"Is my carriage there?" said Caprice, in reply to a speech of Malton's "Oh, then, I may as well go. Good-night, everybody. Mr. Stewart, will you give me your arm?" and she walked off with the delighted Keith leaving Fenton and Malton transfixed with rage, while Mortimer and Ezra looked on chuckling.

Caprice talked brightly to her new friend till he placed her in her brougham, then suddenly became grave.

"Come down and have supper with me on Sunday fortnight," she said, leaning out of the window. "Mr. Lazarus will be your guide. Good-bye at present," giving him her gloved hand. "God bless you for saving my child."

The carriage drove off, but not before Keith had seen that tears were falling down her face, whereat he marvelled at this strange creature, and stood looking after the carriage.

"She's not as bad as they say," he said aloud.

Ezra, who was just behind him laughed aloud.

"I knew you'd say she was an angel."

CHAPTER IV.

It was a very little shop of squat appearance, as if the upper storey had gradually crushed down the lower. Three gilt balls dangled in mid-air over the wide door indicated the calling of the owner, and, in order that there should be no mistake, the dusty, rain-streaked windows displayed the legend, "Lazarus, Pawnbroker," in blistered golden letters. There were three windows in the upper storey, and these being innocent of blinds or curtains, with the addition of one or two panes being broken, gave the top of the house a somewhat dismantled look. The lower windows, however, made up for the blankness of the upper ones, being full of marvels, and behind their dingy glass could be seen innumerable articles, representing the battered wrecks of former prosperity.

Gold and silver watches, with little parchment labels attached, setting forth their value, displayed themselves in a tempting row, and their chains were gracefully festooned between them, intermixed with strings of red coral, old-fashioned lockets, and bracelets of jet and amber. Worn-out silver teapots were placed dismally at the back in company with cracked cups and saucers of apparently rare old Worcester and Sevres china. Dingy velvet trays, containing innumerable coins and medals of every description, antique jewelery of a mode long since out of date, were incongruously mingled with revolvers, guns, spoons, cruets, and japanned trays, decorated with sprawling golden dragons; richly-chased Indian daggers, tarnished silver mugs, in company with deadly-looking American bowie knives; bank-notes of long since insolvent banks were displayed as curosities, while a child's rattle lay next to a Book of Beauty, from out of whose pages looked forth simpering faces of the time of D'Orsay and Lady Blessington. And over all this queer hetereogeneous mixture the dust lay thick and gray, as if trying for very pity to hide these remnants of past splendours and ruined lives.

The shop was broad, low-roofed, and shallow, with a choky atmosphere of dust, through which the golden sunlight slanted in heavy, solid-looking beams. On the same side there was a row of little partitions like bathing-boxes, designed to secure secrecy to those who transacted business with Mr. Lazarus, and, on the other, long rows of old clothes were hanging up against the wall, looking like the phantoms of their former owners. At the back, a door, covered with faded greenbaize, and decorated with brass-headed nails, gave admittance to the private office of the presiding genius of the place. The whole appearance of the shop was gloomy in the extreme, and the floor, being covered with boxes and bundles, with a little clearing here and there, it was naturally rather embarrassing to strangers (especially as the bright sunlight outside prevented them seeing an inch before their noses when they first entered the dismal den wherein Mr. Lazarus sat like a spider watching for unwary flies.

In one of the bathing machines aforesaid, a large, red-faced woman, with a ruff voice and a strong odor of gin, was trying to conclude a bargain with a small, white-faced Jewish youth, whose black beady eyes were scornfully examining a dilapidated teapot, which the gruff lady asserted was silver, and which the Jewish youth emphatically declared was not. The gruff female, who answered to the name of Tibsey, grew wrathful at this opposition, and prepared to do battle.

"Old 'uns knows more nor youngers," she growled in an angry tone. "Tain't by the sauce of babes and sucklers as I'm going to be teached."

"'Old your row," squeaked Isaiah, that being the shrill boy's name. "Five bob, an' dear at that."

Mrs. Tibsey snorted, and her garments—a tartan shawl and a brown wincey—shook with wrath.

"Lor a mussy, 'ear the brat," she said, lifting up her fat hands; "why, five poun' wouldn't buy it noo; dont' be 'ard on me, my lovey—me as 'ave popped everythink with you, including four silver spoons, a kittle, a gridiron an' a coal-scuttle; don't be 'ard, ducky; say ten an' a tizy."

"Five bob," returned the immovable Isaiah.

"You Jewesis is the cuss of hus hall," cried Mrs. Tibsey, whacking the counter with a woefully ragged umbrella. "You cheats an you swindles like wipers, an' I 'ates the sight of your 'ook noses, I do."

"You'll 'ave the boss out," said Isaiah, in a high voice, like a steam whistle, to which Mrs. Tibsey replied in a rolling bass, a duet which grew wilder and wilder till the sudden opening of the green baize door reduced them both to silence.

An old man appeared—such a little old man—very much bent, and dressed in a greasy old ulster which covered him right down to his ragged carpet slippers. He had white hair and beard, piercing black eyes under shaggy white eyebrows, sharply-cut features, and a complexion like dirty parchment, seared all over with innumerable lines.

"You again?" he said, in a feeble Jewish voice. "Oh, you devil!—you—you—" here a fit of coughing seized him, and he contented himself with glaring at Mrs. Tibsey, upon which he was immediately confronted by that indomitable female, who seized the teapot and shook it in his face.

"Five bob!" she shrieked, "five bob for this!"

"Too much far too much," said Larazus in dismay; "say four, my dear, four."

"Ten; I want ten," said Mrs. Tibsey.

"No, no; four you say ten, but you mean four."

"Say six."

"Four."

"Then take it," said Mrs. Tibsey, dashing it down in wrath, "and the devil take you."

"All in good time—all in good time," ... ed through the door.

"You see, you oughter 'ave taken the five," sniggered Isaiah, making out the pawnticket. "There's four bob; don't spend it in drink."

"Me drink, you hugly himp," said the lady, sweeping the money into her capacious pocket, where it reposed in company with an empty gin bottle: "me drink, as takes in washin' and goes hout nussin' an' was quite the lady afore I fell into the company of wipers; me dr—well," and, language failing, her, coming into collison with Ezra and Keith, who were just entering.

"A whirlwind in petticoats," said Keith, startled by this ragged apparition.

"Askin' your pardin, gents both," said Mrs. Tibsey, drooping a very shaky curtsey, "but a young limb a'insides bin puttin' my back hup like the wrigglin' heel'e h'are, and if you're goin' to pop anythink, don't let it be a silver teapot, cause old Sating h'inside is the cuss of orphens and widders," and having relieved her mind, Mrs. Tibsey flounced indignantly away to refresh herself with her favourite beverage.

"Complimentary to your parent," observed Keith, as they entered the shop.

"Oh, they're much worse sometimes," said Ezra complacently. "Isaiah, where's my father?"

"In 'is room,' replied Isaiah, resuming the reading of a sporting newspaper.

Ezra opened the green baize door without knocking, and entered, followed by Keith. A small square room, even dingier than the shop. At one side a truckle bed pushed up against the wall, and next to it a large iron safe. A rusty grate, with a starved-looking fire, had an old battered kettle simmering on its hob. At the back a square dirty-paned window, through which the light fell on a small table covered with greasy green cloth, and piled up with papers. At this table sat old Lazarus mumbling over some figures. He looked up suddenly when the young men entered, and cackled a greeting to his son, after which effort he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which seemed to shake him to pieces. The paroxysm having passed, he began to talk in his feeble, Jewish voice.

"He, he! my dear," looking sharply at Keith, "is this the young man you spoke of? Well, well—too good-looking, my dear—the women—ah, the women, devil take 'em, they'll be turning his head."

"That's his own business, not yours," said Ezra, curtly.

"He, he! but it is my business—they'll love him, and love means presents—that means money—my money—I can't trust him."

(To be continued.)

"War-Time Cookery"

FREE

Send name and address for new "War-time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home cooking and baking.

Approved by Canada Food Board

ADDRESS

E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

An Autumn Evening.

Dark hills against a hollow crocus sky
Scarfed with its crimson pennons, and below
The dome of sunset long, hushed valleys lie
Cradling the twilight, where the lone winds blow
And wake among the harps of leafless trees
Fantastic runes and mournful melodies.

The chilly purple air is threaded through
With silver from the rising moon afar,
And from a gulf of clear, unfathomed blue
In the southwest glimmers a great gold-star
Above the darkening druid glens of fir
Where beckoning voices and elfin voices stir.

And so I wander through the shadows still,
And look and listen with a rapt delight,
Pausing again and yet again at will
To drink the elusive beauty of the night,
Until my soul is filled, as some deep cup,
That with divine enchantment is brimmed up.

—Canadian Countryman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

TRADE BRIEFS

The development of ore mining in eastern British Columbia shows a steady progress.

The commercial agent stationed at Copenhagen, Denmark, reports that Norway's supply of fuel for the winter is secured, 400,000 cords of wood having been carried by the railroads during the first four months of the year.

The Birmingham, England, City Council has just approved a project for a very large expenditure in electric supply equipment. The new scheme provides for the construction of a permanent generating station at Nechells.

It is reported that the year's crop of menthol in the Hokkaido, Japan, district, which is known to have been curtailed very much owing to farmers' preference for beans and peas, which bring more remuneration, is now estimated by Tokio dealers to be 1,238,000 bushels, being a reduction of one-third of the normal.

An American company is constructing at Colon, Panama, a two storey concrete building for manufacturing coconut and palm oils, soap and their by-products. It will be possible to make 1,500 gallons of coconut oil and 250 gallons of palm oil daily.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports that at the end of 1916 there were 24,335 fertilizer factories, 45,470 fertilizer dealers and 1,100 fertilizer importers in Japan.

The Federal and State Governments of Australia have for some time past experienced much difficulty in maintaining an adequate supply of paper, and the outlook gives promise of still further trouble. With a view to remedying this matter, Mr. Albert Mullett the Government printer, will visit the United States to purchase paper.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomach and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colds or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Paradis, St. Bruno, Que., writes: "My baby was very ill and vomited all his food. He was cross and cried night and day and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set him right and now he is a fat, healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HERO SHREW OF CONGO.

Specimens of Strange Little Animal Brought Back by Expedition

In the vast Ituri forest in the Belgian Congo, where the sun rarely pierces through the dense foliage, and rain-pools stand for months in the foot-tracks of the elephants, a new sort of forest creature has been found. This is the "hero shrew"—a variant of the common shrew which is very widely distributed over the earth, being found in the Arctic circle, Asia, Europe, Australia, England and the Americas. The hero shrew, however, is known from only two localities, both in the Belgian Congo. These are the villages of Medje and Bafwabaka, both situated near the borders of the tropical rain forest, and only about 30 miles distant from each other. Easily recognized among other varieties of shrew by its more clumsy appearance and its longer, denser pelage, the most striking characteristic of the hero shrew is the remarkable strength of its vertebral column. Some interesting proof of the strength of its back is given by Herbert Lang, leader of the Lang Chapin expedition which was maintained in Africa for six years by the American Museum of Natural History.

He says that the natives of the locality, especially the Mangbetu, delight in performing on captive specimens. "After the usual hubbub of various invocations, a full-grown man weighing some 160 pounds steps barefooted upon the shrew. Steadily trying to balance himself on one leg, he continues to vociferate several minutes. The poor shrew seems certainly to be doomed. But as soon as his tormentor jumps off, the shrew, after a few shivering movements, tries to escape none the worse for this mad experience and apparently in no need of the wild applause and exhortations of the throng." During this demonstration the head is always left free. The heart and other viscera are protected from the crushing by the very strong vetebral column made up of heavy closely interlocking spines, and curiously convex behind the shoulder, forming there an arch highly resistant to pressure.

The Mangbetu believe that the charred body or heart of the hero shrew, when prepared by their medicine-man, lends the quality of invincibility when worn as a talisman or taken as medicine. Those about to engage in warfare or setting out on a dangerous enterprise, such as elephant hunting, are always eager to carry along some part of a hero shrew as a charm against danger. Their faith in its protective power is doubtless a strong stimulant to courage and quick wittedness, probably often causing extraordinary heroic conduct. Without doubt, this is the explanation of the name "hero shrew," bestowed by the Mangbetu on this little animal, which scientists call "Scutisorex congicus."

While the shrew family includes the smallest of all mammals some being scarcely two inches in length—a fully adult hero shrew measures 8.6" to 9.6" from nose to tip of tail, the latter accounting for about two-fifths of the total length. Scutisorex lives in the forest, making nests under the roots of trees or in any slight depression. His food is insects, grubs, worms, slugs and tiny frogs. This diet is practically the same as that of its relatives, the moles, and consists only of such creatures as are easily killed by a shrew of its size and fairly abundant all over the floor of these tropical rain forests. Its feeding habits therefore offer no explanation of its origin or utility of its enormously strengthened vertebral column. Its breeding season is from the end of April to the beginning of August, five to seven, and more rarely ten, young being found in the nest. They are naked, blind and toothless, but soon run about snapping at everything within reach. The hero shrew is very largely diurnal, many specimens having been caught during the day-time, a few even at noon.

Extremely shy, it can seldom be discovered in the dense, sombre undergrowth of its native haunts. Of more sluggish temper than most shrews, its movements are more deliberate, with less of the short, sudden dash which characterizes the between the sharp row of teeth is movements of som any of the smaller mammals. While the unyielding grip between the sharp row of teeth is quickly fatal to its prey, it never shows the aggressive boldness of related species; nor are its attacks marked by the nervously rapid and jerking movements that serve with so many insectivores not only instantly or overawe their quarry, but as a protection against defensive attack. Mr. Lang adds: "In watching them it soon becomes clear that scent prevails over sight. The deeply grooved nose is moved in every direction, and, continually quivering, its explores actively the objects in view. The under sides of leaves and even stones are thus inspected. Fair-sized pebbles, pieces of bark and decayed wood are turned over or pulled away with the assistance of the incisors. . . . One let loose in the early morning would busily lick off dewdrops from the margin of the leaves. But whenever it came to small tufts of grass it would press down the blades with the forelimbs, starting near the base, until it could easily reach the glittering drops that had gathered at the tips."

Among the vast collections brought back by the Lang-Chapin expedition is a large series of Scutisorex congicus, consisting of skins, skulls, alcoholic and skeletal specimens, which will prove invaluable in the study of this strange forest creature. The skeletons are being articulated to afford comparison with other species of shrew, and will shortly be placed on exhibition.—Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.

Outranked in the Kitchen.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once.

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant" — Saturday Night.

$100--REWARD--$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

YOU MUST HAVE ONE.

Those Little Underslips of Soft Black Satin.

Positively you must order —if you do not already own—one of these quite invaluable little gowns or underslips of soft black satin.

For it can be put to a dozen different and good uses, a very wide, straight and good uses, a very wide, straight belt of gorgeously-brocaded satin ribbon, or metallic tissue, with loop-over and fringed sash-ends, being another means of giving variety to its simplicity.

Be sure, however, that you have the sleeves made quite long and to fit with glove-like closeness to the wrist—by means of inner stud-fasteners, the outer closely clustered, and satin-covered buttons being only for ornament.

Then this style of sleeve will be suited to both daytime and evening tunics and trimmings, whereas the other most popular, and certainly very pretty, bell-shaped sleeve, which ends its career below the elbow, would not always be in keeping with the serge of daytime

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

AN OPEN MIND AT KRUPP'S

(Philadelphia Record)

Among the thousands who listened to the Kaiser's speech to his "dear friends at the Krupp works" there must have been at least one with a mind of his own. To such a man the Imperial Exhorter offered many opportunities for parenthetical comment (sotto voce, of course) as the speech was unfolded. Let us, for a moment, try to put ourselves in that man's place, and give to the Kaiser as close attention as the divergent thoughts the Imperial words engender will allow. The "straight" stuff is the Kaiser's, the parentheses are the intelligent workmen's:

"I have long felt a desire to pay you a visit during this war, but, as you know, numerous political and military duties have summoned me to the various battle-fields and regions of war-wrecked Europe. Now at last, to my delight, I have succeeded in coming here (the delight of success born of failure to go somewhere else). "What I want to do to-day is to express my imperial thanks (always "my" and still "imperial") to the directors of the Krupps (dividends!), the foremen, the workmen and the workwomen for the absolutely astounding manner in which the Krupp works have been placed at the disposal of the German army and its Supreme War Lord (the supreme Ego among . . . losses, sorrows and cares which have spared none, neither princely house nor modest workman's dwelling (we trust all your highness' relatives continue in the best of health).

"I have been touched by your cares to the depth of my heart, . . . and there is no wonder there is dissatisfaction here and there. But to whom, after all, do we owe this? Who spoke at the beginning of the war of starving out German women and children? Who was it who introduced terrible hatred into this war? It was the enemy! (Of course, with his Belgian outrages upon our soldiers, with his submarines, poison gas and bombing of open towns) . . . Our brave army out there has shown you (its seared face turned to Berlin). . . . Our death-defying navy (safe in Kiel) . . . Our U-boats, like a consuming worm, gnaw at the enemy's vitals more than our enemies will admit (or the result indicate) . . . .

"Envy induced our enemies to fight, and war came upon us. And now when our opponents see that their hopes have been deceptive and how our mighty generals, after whom your new workshops are rightly named, have dealt them blow upon blow, hatred springs up. We only know the honest wrath which deals the enemy the blow, but when he lies prostrate and bleeding we extend to him our hand and (drop bombs on his Red Cross hospitals).

"In this world good clashes with evil That is how things have been ordered from on high—the yes and the no; the no of the doubting mind against the yes of the creative mind; the no of the pessimist against the yes of the optimist; the no of the unbeliever against the yes of the champion of faith; the yes of heaven against the no of hell . . . ."

Here we must believe the intelligent workman to have been overcome with nausea. He takes his doubting "no" out into the open air and misses the larger half of the All-Highest's lovely address. He is not one of those who rise at the end, at the Kaiser's command, and yell "Yah!" and who receive this final blessing from the Emperor:

"I thank you. With this 'yes' I go now to the Field Marshal. Now it is for everyone of us to fulfill his vow to duty, and to exert his body and mind to the utmost for the Fatherland. Every doubt must be banished from mind and heart."

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant is troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Soy Bean Coming.

It has always been supposed that a city in New England called Boston was the authority on beans. It now appears that China has a few bean tricks that Boston has yet to learn. So interested has the United States become in this discovery that Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman graduate Department at Washington all the facts that are known in China about the soy bean.

Americans can grow the soy bean all right. In fact, they have done so for a long time, but they use the crop as a food for live stock. In China the bean is used as a food for human beings, and apparently they like it, for the soy bean is eaten in some form by both rich and poor.

"Instead of taking the long and expensive method of feeding grain to an animal until the animal is ready to be killed and eaten, in China we take a short cut by eating the soy bean which is protein, milk and meat in itself," says Dr. Kin.

The plain bean, however, is never eaten, but it furnishes such products as natto, tofu, miso, yuba, shoya and other dishes with queer-sounding names, which will be better understood in Dr. Kin's own words as quoted in an interview in the New York Times before she left for China.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

GERMANY WANTS BACK HER COLONIES.

(New York Sun)

The German Colonial Secretary Dr. Wilhelm Solf, declared that "a lively consciousness now extends far into the workers' circles" that the retention of German colonies is a vital question for the honor of Germany as a great Power. In his statement of Germany's position on the return of her colonies Dr. Solf differs from preceding spokesmen on the subject in giving no indication that Germany is holding Belgium or other of her conquests as pawns, and in basing his plea upon the grounds of Germany's moral conquests in her dependencies. His suggestion is that a compromise be effected on the colonial question by which possession shall correspond to the economic strength of the nations concerned.

Germany before the war had four colonies in Africa, one in Asia and nine islands or groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Their estimated area was 1,027,820 square miles. The last of these colonies was lost several months ago when General Smuts with his South Africans and Belgian, French and Portuguese colonial troops drove the Germans from German East Africa and forced their surrender in the swamp lands of the Lake Nyassa region.

More than a year previously to this conquest General Botha had occupied German Southwest Africa, and French and British troops Togo and Kamerun. Early in the war Japan had captured Kiao-chow, China, the Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone islands in the Pacific; Australia had taken German New Guinea and adjacent islands, and New Zealand the Samoan group.

Dr. Solf speaks of the benefits accruing to the native population under the German rule and "the decimation of the colored population of the various African colonies by the Entente's action."—Germany's colonial policy differed from that of any other civilized nation. She did not attempt to form homes for German settlers; she sent retired Prussian soldiers to German Southwest Africa whose principal duty was to form defence against British South Africa; in East Africa she granted the lands to Berlin stock companies which would furnish tropical products to German manufactories. She pursued similar policies in her Pacific possessions, and in all of her dependencies she forced native labor for stated periods of the year to do the work.

The German treatment of the black people of Africa has been frequently referred to as "the darkest chapter in Colonial Africa." As the result of the German punitive expedition in Central Africa it is reported that of the Herero nation, estimated at 100,000 before the war only 11,000 survived. "Of the rest some fled to British territory, but the greater part had succumbed in the war or had perished in the Kalahari desert." In discussing the conquest of East Africa in the Reichstag Dr. Dernburg declared that the German campaign had cost, apart from disease and military engagements, the death of 75,000 natives from starvation. The German method of spreading the blessings of Kultur is best set forth by the Kaiser in his address to his extraordinary force to China: "Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance." The terror of the natives for German methods is so intense that not a captured colony desires the restoration of the German rule.

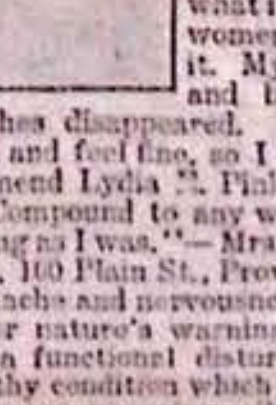
But apart from this is the fact that not a nation wants a German colony for a neighbor. China entered the war that she might be spared from the return of the overbearing German. Japan objects to the hold of Germany upon islands near her shores. The Union of South Africa demands as a reward for the assistance which it has rendered the civilized cause that Africa from the Cape to the Mediterranean be freed from German domination. The basis of the appeal of Australia and New Zealand for a Monroe Doctrine in the East is the peril to their nationalism in the Pacific. The voice of these people, who know what the German colonial policy really is, who know Prussian arrogance and greed for territory, must be heard at the final settlement. And there can be no question as to what that voice will say.

Dr. Solf says "Germany will not misuse her power in the East." The world knows the value of a German promise. It has had too many experiences with treaties and international agreements torn up as "scraps of paper" to accept upon Germany's word and assurance the compromise settlement which Dr. Solf so willingly offers.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.



Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med Co., Lynn, Mass.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSTON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuragia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parkdale, Ont.

Just Jottings.

—Velvet capes for children and Scotch plaid capes for grown-ups are shown among the new models just arrived on the ships from Paris.

Reversible coats are shown which can be fur lined with cloth outside and reversed if desired.

Satin and serge of broadcloth are used in the same way.

Fitted bodices and smoothly fitted frocks are mentioned among the new models as well as the chemise type

Ostrich is used extensively on the fall millinery.

Hatter's plush makes many of the new large hats as well as small ones.

Heavy silk floss tassels and brushes of all kinds are prominent among the imported hats. Large pins of all kinds are used. Two-faced ribbon being shown. Hat pins are used for hat decoration.

Japanese tunics are worn to a great extent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows

Beauty or Ugliness.

Speaking of the personal appearance of Lincoln and other presidents, a Boston lady who has had the honor of an introduction to President Wilson, explains why she was disappointed in his looks. She says: "He isn't homely enough to be handsome, and he isn't handsome enough to be attractive." A famous Parisienne once said that next to being the most beautiful woman in Paris, she would prefer to be known as the homeliest. She would then achieve distinction in either case.

Schiller's Neutrality.

The following story which is going the rounds of the continental papers, including even those of Austria, must make the Germans gnash their teeth. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scenes the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow-visitor:

"So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived?"

"Pardon me," said the other; "not national, but international."

"How so?" asked the German with surprise.

"Why, consider his works," the Dane replied. "He wrote 'Mary Stuart' for the English; 'The Maid of Orleans for the French; 'Egmont' for the Dutch; 'William Tell' for the Swiss—"

"And what did he write for the Germans, pray?" broke in the other. Back came the Dane's answer:

"For the Germans he wrote 'The Robber.'"—New York Tribune.

How Sickly Women May Get Health

If they could only be made to see that half their ills are caused by impure blood, it wouldn't take long to cure them with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Truly a wonderful medicine that invigorates, strengthens, renews. Every tired, worn-out woman that tries Dr. Hamilton's Pills will improve rapidly, will have better color, increased appetite and better digestion.

No better rebuilding tonic can be found that Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are safe, mild and health-giving. For forty years Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been America's most valued family medicine. 25c per box at all dealers.

This and That.

New skirts are from eight to 10 inches from the floor.

Gray wool is used to embroider a ruby red gown.

Wool fringes stimulates ostrich on some of the velvet hats.

Tooth brush fringe is mentioned favorably by some of the fashion writers, but little has been shown here, though it is said to be popular in Paris.

Silk skirts are shown in sombre shades for wear with the blouse of self-color.

Some skirts are shown slit.

Tans and browns are popular colors for suits and dresses. Dark green is also a good color, one that is selling probably more than any other except navy.

Pretty Good.

Two Tommies went into a restaurant over on the Eastern front and said to the waiter, "We want Turkey with Greece."

The waiter replied, "Sorry, sirs, but we can't Servia."

"Well, then, get the Bosphorus."

The boss came in and heard their order and they said, "I don't want to Russia, but you can't Roumania."

So the two Tommies went away Hungary.

Interested.

He had been fishing patiently for several hours without a bite, when a small urchin strolled up.

"Any luck, mister?" he called out.

"Run away, boy," growled the angler, in gruff tones.

"No offence, sir," said the boy, as he walked away, "only I just wanted to say that my father keeps a fish shop down to the right, sir."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Despatch.

ISSUE NO. 41. 1918

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A MAID, NO WASHING or Ironing. Two in family. Apply to Mrs. White, 15 St. Matthew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND PAPER hangers. Competent men. J. J. Thompson, 311 9th St. East, Owen Sound, Telephone 838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—BALED HAY. QUOTE price delivered at Bothwell. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND SPLITTER and Motor all complete, also Two Dump Wagons. Apply Thos. Myles' Sons, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO STEERS—Durham grades; dehorned; about one thousand pounds; an extra fine lot to finish for Christmas beef. Apply W. H. Littlefield, Brantford, Ont. Telephone 21.

FARMS FOR SALE.

112 ACRES — MORE OR LESS—LOT 27, Concession 2, Eramosa, near Speedside, for sale; on the premises is a good stone house, up-to-date bank barn; good stables, with water; closed in shed, silo, piggery; hennery, sheep pen, never failing well, windmill, good orchard, farm in good state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered; five miles from Fergus, ten from Guelph; school-house and two churches close by. Apply on premises, Mrs. Lena Leybourne, Rockwood, R. R. No. 3, Ont.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, CLOSE TO town. Good building—some bush. Easy terms. D. L. Gilmour, Collingwood, Ontario.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE—ALL TOWN CONveniences—one and half acres of garden. For full particulars apply Box 98, Barrie.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—200 TOM BARROWS FAMous Layers; English White Leghorns, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets, $2.00 and $2.50 each (Breeding pen mated); 6 Sillician Butter Cup hens unrelated Cockerel $14.00; 6 English Pencilled Indian Runner ducks unrelated Drake $14.00. Square deal guaranteed. For particulars write John W. Nash, 224 4th Ave. Owen Sound, Ontario.

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED

We have several good openings for experienced and inexperienced male and female help. We require girls for weaving and winding. Every assistance given to learners and good wages paid during apprenticeship. Workers in this line earn very high wages and are always in demand. Only a couple of weeks' time necessary to learn. Several good openings for steady men. Special consideration shown to family of workers. Rents and cost of living reasonable in Brantford. Moving expenses advanced to reliable families and housing accommodation arranged. Full particulars cheerfully furnished upon request. Write us. The SLINGSBY MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

Perfect Agriculture.

Liebig, the great agricultural investigator, said: "I shall be happy if I succeed in attracting the attention of men of science to subjects which so well merit to engage their talents and energies. Perfect agriculture is the foundation of the riches of states. But a rational system of agriculture cannot be formed without the application of scientific principles to soils, crops, actions of manures and nutrition."

As You May See.

Warm-weather dress needs and comfort are assured in the lovely negligee and breakfast jackets of white dotted Swiss.

White silk sport gloves in gauntlet style have the cuffs lined with a pleasing color of silk. Rose, green and gold colors are particularly popular.

For autumn, black opossum is a favorite fur for trimming, especially on coats of pile fabric.

Leather mantles are being launched, some are knee-length, others shorter. One model is lined with suede-colored duvetyn.

For Burns and Scalds—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Cultivate Your Aspirations.

Very few people are satisfied with the work they are doing. Many of them have aspirations for something better, more congenial. If you have any natural leaning toward a higher grade of work, says Physical Culture Magazine, don't strive to put it out of your mind, but try to keep it very much in your mind. It may indicate a field for which you are especially gifted. If you have any ambitions, cultivate them. It is only those who dare to follow the guiding star of destiny by encouraging and cultivating these aspirations who ultimately move forward to their realization.

Phosphorescence On Moon?

Several European observers of the total lunar eclipse of July 4-5, 1917, have reported that the brightness of the lunar disk appeared much greater around the limb than near the centre. These observations led N. A. Nodon, of Bordeaux, to revive a suggestion that has sometimes been made to account for the brilliancy of certain lunar craters; viz., that the surface of the moon may possess a luminosity of its own in the nature of phosphorescence. In that case, perspective would increase the apparent luminosity toward the limb.—Scientific American.

Long-Distance Talkings.

Eighteen miles is said to be the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, where one man, shouting the name "Bob" at one end was plainly heard at the other end, which is 18 miles away. It is recorded that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Millinery Newness.

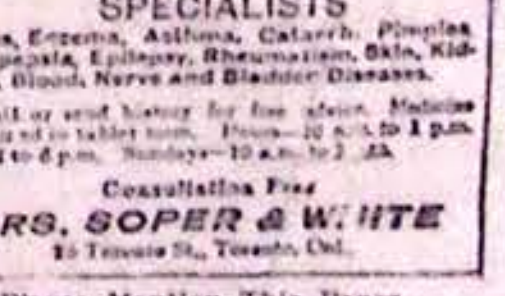
For wear with the lingerie frock are adorable floppy hats of flowered mousseline de soie.

Chantilly lace is coming into vogue for the large transparent hat to be worn with the figured chiffons of summer.

The latest news from Paris says that the straw hats there are of felt trimmed with summer flowers. This is a suggestion that has charming possibilities for wear at country clubs. Felt hats are always popular because of their imperviousness to sudden changes of weather; with flowers they should be most satisfying, it would seem, for a summer day.

"You say a grafter makes you think of a corkscrew?" "Like a corkscrew he has a pull, but it's on account of his crookedness."—Boston Transcript.

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SPECIALISTS

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

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Please Mention This Paper.

SPANKING DOESN'T CURE!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8. Windsor, Ontario

Their Gamble.

"What's the matter with the mule's shoes?" asked the village blacksmith. "I put them on day before yesterday and they look all right to me."

"Never mind how dey looks," replied Erastus Pinkley. "You jest take dem shoes off an' put on sathuh ones. Me an Samson Smiley will stan' de expense."

"What has Smiley to do with it?"

"He's helpin' me finance a spo'tin' proposition. We's got a bet on how many times so kin tont aroun' dat mule's feet befo' you gits laid out."—Brooklyn Citizen.

So much is a man worth as he esteems himself.—Rabelais.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S!

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it! All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

Mr. Maxwell Suffered Years With Pimples Healed by Cuticura



"I suffered for years with pimples and blackheads on my face. The latter one could hardly get a pin point between, and the former itched and burned so that I could tear my flesh to pieces. I could not sleep at night, and my face was just a mass of eruptions.

"I decided to give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) R. B. Maxwell, Upper Sackville, N. S., August 10, 1917.

You may think that because Cuticura does such wonderful work in smoothing and healing severe itching and burning eczemas it is not adapted to the gentle uses of the toilet. On the contrary, that is just where it is most effective in preventing these serious skin troubles.

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

FARM AND GARDEN

BURBANK'S SUPER WAR WHEAT

After experiments extending over 11 years, Luther Burbank, the California horticulturist, has evolved a "super wheat," containing over 14 per cent. gluten, a most astounding improvement in this grain, especially as wheat in California runs to starch more than to gluten. As a matter of fact, millers have found it necessary in the past to mix California and northern wheat in order to produce a bread-making flour. The new type of wheat is somewhat similar in appearance to the prize "Marquis," but has a very large, white flinty kernel, and produces a very white flour. It may be grown from Hudson Bay to Patagonia, and is intended to replace the California variety.

The new wheat, according to Mr. Burbank, is an exceedingly early wheat, being the earliest of some four or five hundred varieties which he has been growing. It has been tested alongside of 68 of the best wheats of the world, and has exceeded them all in yield, uniformity, and all other desirable characteristics. The growth is strong, being four feet on good ordinary soil, it tills unusually well, and on ordinary valley soil, without special cultivation, care or fertilizing, produced this summer at the rate of 49.88 bushels per acre, every plant and every kernel being uniform, as this wheat was originally grown from one single kernel. Even at present prices of ordinary wheat for milling purposes, it will be seen that the crop of each acre would purchase an acre of the best wheat land.

Like all other wheats grown in California, the new wheat is a winter wheat, and Mr. Burbank thinks should probably be treated as such. In planting the wheat he advises that it should be well protected from birds, which is best done by drilling or planting rows by hand. Too rich soil or heavy manuring is not advisable for the wheat, he says, as it is more apt to lodge and the crop is not generally increased, especially on naturally good ground. On poorer soils some good complete fertilizer will increase the yield. 40 to 50 pounds of seed per acre, one-half to one inch deep, giving the best results.

A test of the new wheat shows the following:

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Per cent. moisture	11.60
Per cent. total protein	14.20
Per cent. N. G. protein	1.42
Per cent. G. protein	12.78
Acetum No.	.21
Per cent. gliadin	8.82
Per cent. ash	.63

BAKING TEST.

Yeast	Fleischman's
Per cent. absorption	62.0
Per cent. wet gluten	38.2
Color of gluten	Very good
Quality of gluten	Very soft
Time of rise	1.49
Time to bake	25
Expansion	2
Weight of dough	574
Weight of loaf	518
Loss	56
Leaves per barrel	301
Vol of loaf	2225
Color	Excellent
Texture	Excellent

RAVAGES OF PEACH CANKER.

In passing through the peach orchards of Niagara Peninsula, or elsewhere in Ontario where peaches are grown, one constantly meets with large, dark, gummy lesions on the trunks or limbs of the trees. This diseased condition of the branches was formerly given the name of "gummosis," on account of the gum exudations which are so regularly associated with it, but a closer study of its nature indicates that this disease clearly belongs to the type of affection known as canker, for which reason the latter name is now adopted, according to Mr. W. A. McCubbin, B. A., Assistant in charge of Fruit Diseases of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., in bulletin No. 37, second series, entitled "Peach Canker" that can be had free on application to the publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. McCubbin proceeds to give a description of the disease, some account of the extensive damage caused by it, its prevalence in the Niagara Peninsula, Lambton, Essex and Kent, Ont., the causes of the trouble, steps that should be taken to control and remedy the evil. The bulletin, which is both timely and exhaustive, contains six full pages of plates, showing exactly the progress of the canker with explanatory notes of each stage.

SELECT POTATOES FOR SEED.

Recent investigations have shown that lack of vigor in the seed potatoes planted has been the cause of poor yields and inferior quality in the resultant crop. It has also been found that seed from New Brunswick or New Ontario gives better yields in older Ontario than home-grown seed. It may not be convenient for every farmer to purchase seed grown in New Brunswick or New Ontario, but a process of selection can be conducted which will materially increase yields and profits. Usually the best potatoes are found in the hills which have the strongest and most vigorous tops. These should be marked before they die down in the autumn and kept separate during time for seed the following year. This will not cost anything except a little time and it will be time profitably spent.

While conducting illustration work on farms, the Commission of Conservation has noted increases in yield as high as 33 per cent. from the selected seed over the seed from the common bin. Select enough now, for a seed plot next year.—F.C.N.

NOTES.

At the Missouri Experiment Station it recently has been shown that little or no root action takes place with fall-planted trees until the surface of the ground has begun to freeze, and the trees planted early in the fall may lose considerable vitality before they begin root action.

Cull potatoes make profitable pork.

The sooner manure is worked into the soil the better. This is where it should rot. Manure is more effective when worked into the soil than when used as a top dressing. Daily application of manure to level fields is preferable to poor storage, no matter what season of the year.

Fall plowing means early sowed oats, and experience has convinced us that it is useless to sow oats unless the seed can be put into the ground early in the spring.

An experienced orchardist says he would not plant pears as fillers in an apple orchard. If fillers are to be made use of he advises planting all apples.

Mulch the strawberry bed with straw or leaves before winter comes.

Some horses are difficult to harness, and object to taking the bit in their mouths; others jump when an attempt is made to place a saddle or harness on their backs; whilst still others offer a great deal of resistance to having the crupper placed under their tails. If the resistance is due entirely to a heavily muscled and consequently a strong tail, it may be an indication of general muscular strength and tension. While being hitched up or mounted the horse should stand quietly and should startly promptly but quietly on command.

For any purpose, the following vices should cause the horse to be rejected: Balking, backing, rearing, kicking, striking with the forefeet or running away. Less important vices are: Throwing the head up or down, shying, scaring, breaking loose when tied, resting one foot upon the other, grasping the bit between the teeth, rolling with the harness on, or switching the tail over the lines. Occasionally the last-named vice causes the horse to kick, in which case it becomes dangerous.

A critical eye can soon tell by the dull eye, slow movements, hot breath or shaking of the head when a horse is sick, but some drivers krowl, "Oh, I can't stop for a little thing like that." They never examine the feet after a trip, to remove the wedged stone that hurts so, do not warm the bit on cold mornings, or put on blankets on bad days. They overload, hurry too fast, use too much whiplash and fail to give the kind word and petting that lightens labor for a horse. The kindly used horse lives long.

WEAK BOYS AND GIRLS

It is a mistake to think that anaemia is only a girl's complaint. Girls probably show the effect of weak, watery blood more plainly than boys. Delayed development, pale faces, headaches, palpitation, and feeling of listlessness, call attention to weak blood in the cases of girls. But many boys in their teens grow thin and "weedy" and have pimples on the face, showing that they have not enough blood. The anaemic boy is just as likely to become a victim of consumption as the pale, breathless girl with her headaches and worn-out look. Let the boy in this condition catch cold and he will lose his strength and his health becomes precarious.

To prevent serious disaster to those of the rising generation, let both boys and girls be given the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over for making. When giving these pills watch how soon the appetite returns and how the languid girl or the weak boy becomes full of activity and high spirits. Remember that the boy has to develop, too, if he is to make a strong hearty man. Give both the boys and girls a fair chance to develop strongly through the new, rich blood Dr. Williams Pink Pills actually make. You will then see activity boys and girls, instead of weakly children around you.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be obtained by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. William Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Criticism of War

Book by German Professor Stirs Germany.

A cynical observer of letter once remarked that although it was the habit of writers to affect humility, yet there were but few who refrained from the vanity of inscribing their names on the title-page of their works. However this censure may apply to the unusual motives of authorship, it is at any rate inapplicable to those rare books which owe their genesis to an overwhelming impulse, which possess and compels the writer to deliver his message, be the consequences what they may. In such cases to resist the temptation to anonymity may be an act of supreme courage. Such a book is "Die Biologies des Krieges." That such a book should be written at all is in itself noteworthy. That it should appear bearing on its title-page the name of so eminent a citizen of Berlin as Prof. G. F. Nicolai represents one of the greatests acts of heroism of recent years.

It is not without interest to observe how this book came to be written. In the early days of the war 93 German "intellectuals" issued to the world an appeal which still lives pleasantly in the memory by virtue of the precise and categorical manner in which certain things were asserted to be "not true". Depressed, as he well might be, by the guise in which German learning presented itself to the world, Dr. Nicolai contemplated the promotion of a counter-manifesto, intended as an appeal to moderate men throughout the world. Needless to say, Dr. Nicolai was not successful in obtaining signatures to his manifesto, and he next purposed developing his ideas in the form of a course of lectures to be delivered during the summer semester of 1915. This scheme also failed, but the notes made for these lectures became the basis of a book, the influence of which cannot fail to be far-reaching and enduring.

Dr Nicolai's draft manifesto reprinted in the earlier pages of his work, is deserving of study, inasmuch as it indicates the idea by which he was inspired during the first weeks of the war. The following passage, to a certain extent reminiscent of some of Mr. Wilson's later utterances, may be quoted:

"It therefore appears not merely desirable, but urgently necessary that educated men of all states should excercise their influence so that, whatever may be the still conditions of peace should not become the source of future wars, but rather that the fact that all European relationships have fallen as a result of this war into a mobile and plastic condition should be made use of to create an organic unity out of Europe."—(p. 19.)

Nicolai's object in writing his work is, briefly described, to analyze the nature of war and to discuss its place in the development of humanity. In the pursuit of his task he observes a dispassionate objectivity which at times almost grates upon the reader. He is not one of those who are tormented by the thought of the sufferings and the tortures of war. His purpose was to prove to those who had lost their ideals that war is only a "passing phenomenon on earth which is not worth while taking too seriously" (p. 12). Elsewhere again he dwells on the fact that war, objectively regarded, is not particularly cruel and that, from unconscious sentimentality, we are led to exaggerate the suffering which war entails.

On what, then, does Dr. Nicolai's objection to war rest? In a word, it is because war is an anachronism, an institution which the human race has outgrown, and which now acts as an obstacle and a hindrance in the path of human progress. That war corresponds to a deep and ineradicable instincts in our nature, that it promotes a galaxy of virtues, that for mankind it represents the struggle for existence to be found throughout all nature, are doctrines which are writ large throughout the whole of recent German literature; the reader who desires to find these views epitomized in their extreme forms may be referred to Sombart's "Handler und Helden," a work which for some reason has not enjoyed that notoriety in this country to which its great demerits undoubtedly entitle it. It is against these doctrines that Dr. Nicolai's thesis is directed, and he very ingeniously takes as his starting point one of the fundamental doctrines of his opponents. He admits that war does in fact correspond with a human instinct but he denies that instincts are in all cases to be followed, or even that they are in all cases beneficial. The utmost that can be inferred from the existence of an instinct is that it was useful at the time it was evolved.

Dr. Nicolai then proceeds to consider where else in nature we find anything analogous to war. From the days of Lucretius it has been proverbial that the lion does not fight with the lion. Apart from deers and certain birds, where the motive to fighting is sexual, Dr. Nicolai shows that real wars are to be found only in the case of two other animals—ants and bees. War, in fact, can only arise where the sense of property has developed, and its only purpose is the exploitation in one form or another of the enemy. It is thus inextricably interwoven with a system of slavery, and is only defensible in so far and so long as slavery is defensible. With the abolition of slavery war becomes void of purpose.

Dr. Niclai next subjects to a damaging criticism the familiar doctrine that war represents for man the highest form of struggle for existence. That there is such a struggle he admits, but it must be a struggle for life and not a struggle against life, such as war represents. The true struggle for existence is expressed by Nicolai in terms of the consumption of the general stream of energy, and the object of each individual and species is to utilize as large a share of this energy as possible.

The cow and the horse are pressed into the service of man, but so long as man is compelled to keep horses, the necessity of providing them with hay restricts the number of men who can be supported by a given area of land. If all horses were ousted by automobile the total energy available for the support of the human race would be increased. Man would, in fact, have defeated the horse in the struggle for existence. The Darwinian struggle for existence, which figures so largely in German literature in exaltation of war, is never an excuse for war, and does not even furnish an analogy.

Having disposed of the claim that war is an expression of the struggle for existence, Dr. Nicolai proceeds to consider in what respect war does act as a selective agency. He pictures the type of man that would ultimately result from a prolonged continuation of the present type of struggle.

It is not to be expected that a remarkably courageous, strong, and intelligent race would arise, but there would result a kind of rabbit-race, corresponding to our present trench warfare. The new man would be without refined needs, which cannot be satisfied in dug-outs, with bad noses, if only to hear out the smell of decomposing bodies, but quick and active, equipped with good ears and eyes, to be able to leave and return to their holes quickly at the right moment. He would have a low level of intelligence, since the occupation is primitive and simple; he would have contempt for the work of peace — a certain esprit de corps with his comrades, above all, hate and fear of the enemy.—London Nation.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

TRADE BRIEFS

A large concern has been formed in Copenhagen with the object of carrying on the manufacture of matches and an import and export business. The capital stock will ultimately be 10,500,000 crowns, and the start is made with a capital stock of 1,500,000 crowns. The increase to 10,500,000 crowns is, however, guaranteed.

The bulk of the exports of Brazil have for years consisted of two products, coffee and rubber. For example, out of total exports of $315,628,000 in 1913 rubber and coffee comprised $248,628,000, or about four-fifths of the total. By far the most important single export is coffee, which in 1913 amounted to $198,157,000, or over 63 per cent. of the total export. Coffee is not a war commodity. The Allied Powers have restricted its import. Even more serious is the fact that the large demand from Central Europe, amounting normally to about 1,000,000 bags a year, has been cut off. In consequence the United States is at present the only unrestricted market for Brazilian coffee, taking about one-half the total exports. Added to these pronounced restrictions of the demand for coffee is the fact that the Brazilian supply during the war has been somewhat above the pre-war normal. The result is that Brazil has on its hands an increasing stock of coffee, which it cannot hope to dispose of until after the war.

There is a shortage of supplies of hosiery, underwear and other knit goods in the Rio Grande consular district, which formerly imported the higher grades of these goods from Germany. There is a special demand for women's and children's leggings in marine blue, white, dark red and dark Bordeau and for sweaters and jerseys of dark blue, cream, white and blue and white stripes.

A Norwegian engineer of the city of Arendal, Norway, claims to have succeeded after a series of experiments in inventing a method whereby sole leather can be hardened so that it attains two or three times its normal strength. The hardening may be done in several degrees, until the leather becomes stiff as wood. It is claimed that after suitable hardening sufficient for common shoes or boots, it does not lose any of its elasticity. Another advantage claimed is that after this treatment the leather better resists moisture and heat. It is alleged that leather not otherwise suitable for anything but insoles may through this treatment become a satisfactory sole leather. The engineer is patenting his invention, and sole leather treated after his method will soon be placed on the market in Norway.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutatory effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the digestive organs.

Some Notes of Fashions

If a tailor-made gown be the choice several of the new gilets will be found valuable additions; pique, and the almost forgotten faille of indisputed charm, for morning. And for the afternoon soft brocaded satin or a little chiffon velvet with old enamel or jeweled buttons might be a useful suggestion.

AS TO LENGTH

Opportunities for individual taste and expression are numerous. There are no cast-iron rules as to length, width, etc., to be adhered to. Frock may be discreet, just showing the ankles, or bold and show more leg. The medium skirts are draped either on both side or back or front, just as fancy dictates; one skirt that drapes about the figure forming an unevenly full tunic at the back, giving a tight effect across the front at the bottom, is a particular favorite.

SASHES FOR DEBS.

Debutantes will also have the chance of showing their individual taste by the way they twine the wide crêpe sashes they will be allowed to swathe round their slender waists, the ends being either tied in bows or knotted, falling to the hem of the skirt or in some cases even a couple of inches below.

THEN THE TUNIC.

Tunics can also be worn, but these are a little passee, having been repeatedly disguised in several ways during the last few years till their pristine charm is lost. But it will be long ere such a dire fate overtakes the models for the autumn of 1918. Their charms are too subtle.

FALL BLOUSES.

Georgettes
Simple lines.
Plenty of cottons.
Practical crepes de chine.
Two-toned colors favored.

KIDDIE KOSTUMES.

Wash dresses for winter.
Simple tailored effects.
Cotton fabrics that look like wool.
Boleros, overskirts and flying panels.
Ginghams, voiles, chambrays and even Georgettes.

A Peep Into Fall Fashions

Pointed decollete is shown coming to a deep point in the back, while it is rounded in front. Sleeves are short. Many new models are of satin trimmed with beads scattered over the entire gown.

Separate coats are in sombre cut and color.

Red is the favorite color for the early fall hat. Materials are satin and velvet. Trimming seems to be scarce. Soft brims are prominent now in felts. One left hat had on it a band and stripes of the knitting we all used to make on spools for horse reins. They form a band of color. Often they are in more than one color of wool or mercerized floss.

BAND NEWNESS.

Bands trim the bottom of the skirts. Sometimes combination material and often it is fur to match collar and cuffs of coat.

Many collars are made in long tabs. Suits have waistcoats trimmed with small balls of braid and soutache trimming.

A number of blouses made to wear with suits are long-waisted.

Afternoon dresses show sleeves of all lengths, short, three-quarter or full length. Silk jersey in beige, duvetyn and navy serge are the most favored.

IN BLACK JERSEY.

Another pretty dress is of black jersey embroidered with wide bands of fuzzy wool in gray or beige color. Georgette dresses are made in the same colors. Bands are separate on skirts, one placed above the other by soft fringes. The same arrangement is often found on waists with fringe placed vertical, forming stripes running up and down. Flounces or tunics on these dresses are often edged with embroidery or rows of beads.

STILL FRINGE.

One dress made with fringe between bands was of navy blue satin with the underskirt of orange satin. It was very striking and beautiful.

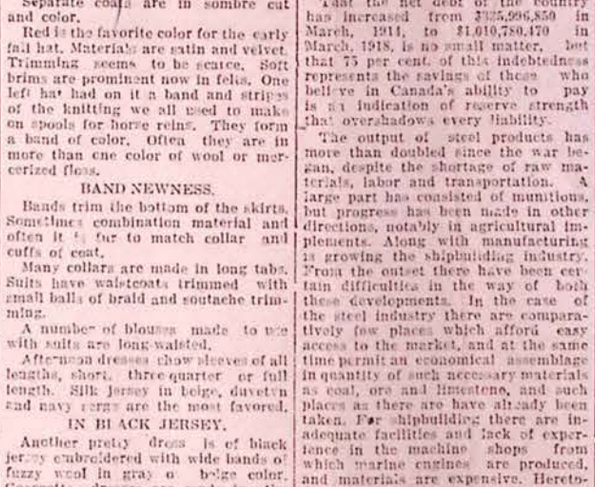
Much silk fringe is used in great widths.

The colors which are the favorites for afternoon wear are gooseberry, old blue, tortoise-shell and caramel.

He—Darling, you're looking prettier every day. She—"Then why do you want to marry me so soon? Why not wait, if that's the case?—Brooklyn Citizen.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 35 cents at druggists. Get the Genuine.



A GREAT CROSSWAYS

This diagram shows the importance of Bapaume as a road centre and a great crossways for western France.

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT



Is easy to use and will not burn.

...sled!

...disappoint

...DA"!

...utmost satis... ...ce per cup.

...HOLDS ...FOR FUTURE

...574 there were produced in ... 190,756 tons of chips, ... that was when the wooden ... held away. In 1914 Canada production had fallen to 43,346 ... Since March 1, 1917, contracts to... $64,500,000 have been let for ...nstruction of ships in Canadian ... Fourteen yards are at work on ... ships, mostly for the Imperial ...lons Board. The money for these ... is advanced by the Dominion, ...or the first time, large vessels ...ing built in Canada with Canadian money for the Canadian Govern... When the yards have finished ...he ships for the Imperial Munitions Board they are to continue building under new government contracts ...nting, according to present plans, ...om $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 a ... These later ships will probably ... under the control of the ministry of marine and fisheries.

... Minister of Marine and Fish... has made an agreement with the ...inion Iron and Steel Corporation ... provide for the manufacture of ...00 tons of ship plates a year. The ...ernment will not contribute to the ... of plant extension, but will take ...00 tons of the product annually.

...anada is much in the position of ...er countries which never realized ... value of their natural resources ...ll the world-wide shortage of raw ...terials and manufactured articles ...ought them into international trade, ...created new commercil routes, and ...inspired them with golden visions of the future. In the last fiscal year Canada's exports of domestic and foreign merchandise totalled $1,586,169,792, and her imports $862,521,847. Her foreign trade has more than doubled in two years. In 1914 her exports to the United States totalled $260,459,375, and imports from this country were valued at 200,786,091. In 1917 exports to the United States reached $476,870,960, and imports from here $828,857,573. Canada desires not only to enlarge and improve her new enterprises, but also to develop more efficiently certain natural advantages which war conditions and the prospect of an extended period of competition have emphasized.

One quarter of the world's supply of fish comes from the United States and Canada. The value of the Canadian yearly catch is $40,000,000, as compared with $150,000,000 for the United States, $52,000,000 for Great Britain, $50,000,000 for Japan, $50,000,000 for Russia and $23,000,000 for France. Germany's annual production is valued at $12,000,000, and that of Norway, Sweden and Denmark at $25,000,000. The Canadian yearly catch before the war, was 11... lbs. a person, of which 29 lbs. a ... Great Britain and the United States. The suggestion is now made, therefore, that the Government turn to the Canadian fisheries as a debt-paying source.

Exploitation of Canada's timber resources is also contemplated. Great Britain uses 650,000,000 cubic feet of lumber annually and will use a great deal more in carrying out her building programme after the war. Heretofore, 85 per cent. of this supply has come from Russia, Norway and Sweden, because their rates from Baltic ports are less than one-half those from Canada and the United States. Labor costs are also lower, and the result is that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also have bought largely from northern Europe.

Lumber merchants in both eastern Canada and British Columbia are hoping that somewhere in the reconstruction programme provision will be made to offset the factors in lumber marketing that have militated against Canada. The Canada Wool Growers' Association is developing a scheme to bring the various provinces into co-operation in selling and marketing wool. An organization limited to sheep producers and agriculturists has received both Dominion and provincial incorporation, with powers that mean ultimate control of the business and privileges to the directors than indicate the permanence of the arrangement.

In the manufacturing field the Export Association of Canada is working with the Dominion Government to formulate plans for the development of the country's natural resources, their conversion into finished products, and their sale in world markets. The Canadian Mining Institute is on record as favoring a national organization of all technical and industrial bodies to prepare for after the war problems. The institute favors two organizations within each industry, one to encourage production and the other to secure trade. Employers and employees in equal numbers, it is suggested, will be appointed to the production boards.

The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association is now being organized. Its object is to maintain industrial stability and to consider reconstructional problems as a whole. It will investigate industrial conditions, labor, prices, market possibilities, and transportation facilities. Under the general head of reconstruction, the association will inquire into the condition of technical and general education, land settlement, co-operation among rural producers, rural conditions, differences between capital and labor and the welfare of women in industry.

The Canadian National Reconstruction group is still another organization formed to study the problems which will arise after the war.

The department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has already done a great deal for those who have returned maimed or in poor physical condition from the battlefield. These men are being nursed back to health and self-confidence whenever it is possible.

Altogether, Canada is making a record that holds the brightest promise for her future.

It Worked.

Mrs. Klean Kitchen took down the telephone receiver and discovered that the line was in use. "I just put a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently inform another. She hung up the receiver and waited. Three times she was cut off, exasperated, she broke in on the conversation, "Madame, I smell your beans burning," she announced coldly. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and Mrs. K. K. was able to put in her call.—Scranton Times.

Percy—Say, major, old man, I want to come around and see you about marrying one of your girls. Major—Which one do you want—cook or parlor maid?—London Opinion.

HOUSING NEEDS FACING CANADA

Thos. Adams, Town Planning Expert, Gives Views.

Advocates the Creation of New Towns.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Ottawa, Ont.—A serious problem facing Canada to-day is the shortage of ho... part... purp... The... mo... an...

...in... th... ar...

...for war has to be limited to a... necessary purposes.

"It is true that we have a serious housing problem on this continent, but its worst aspect is connected with the lack of control of sanitation by our local government, rather than that which is connected with increased congestion caused during the cessation of building operations in the last few years. In other words, housing evils that are more injurious, in my opinion, are those that have been sanctioned and encouraged for want of proper building regulations at a time when we had no war expenditure, and building was cheap.

"Even if we can spare public money, labor and material at present in building houses other than for employees in war industries and returned soldiers, we should not do so without simultaneously enforcing a higher standard of sanitation in regard to existing working-class dwellings in our cities. One of the chief drawbacks in building houses with modern sanitary fittings of a durable material is that they have to compete with old, dilapidated property which can be rented at a low rate because of its small capital value. Another danger we must avoid in promoting government housing for other than war purposes, is in allowing any portion of the government subsidy to go into any pockets other than those of the class they are intended to relieve. We have also to avoid, in these free countries the giving of public relief to any class that will have the taint of charity.

"Houses built by government enterprise should not be subsidized for the benefit of any class or be used as a means of assisting real estate speculators. These difficulties and dangers can be obviated by proper regulations, and I mention them not because of any lack of enthusiasm for housing reform and for aggressive action at the present time, but because I foresee that if we do not provide the proper safeguards to begin with, we shall run the risk of failure that will be used to... These men, their... people who are require... their various social needs, will... that provision will have to be made for... population of 50,000... or thing to do is...

"While, however, the... reason for exercising... ing with the general... tion and making cut... tion before we build, there is no excuse for delay in regard to a number of problems of war housing which may be generally grouped under three heads. First, accommodation in connection with munition industries and shipbuilding plants; second, dwellings for married farm laborers in rural districts where labor is needed to increase production; third, accommodation for returned soldiers. It is very important that these problems should be dealt with at once, and that every effort should be made to provide for the three classes mentioned. To my mind, public attention on the housing question should be concentrated on these phases of the problem.

"The United States has provided $110,000,000 to deal with war housing, and though it appears to be the intention of the Federal Government to limit the use of the money to the provision of houses in connection with shipbuilding and munition plants, I hope the time will come when they will extend their organization and provide funds to deal with the other two aspects of war housing. Until we are prepared to apply funds and organizations to investigate the problem and deal with these three phases of war housing in Canada, it is difficult for anyone to be enthusiastic about general housing. That the problem is



Comes the news that the AutoStrop Safety Razor is helping officers to maintain the high morale of the soldiers.

Nothing makes a soldier feel more like himself than a clean, velvety shave—this is only possible with an AutoStrop. Because of its self-stropping feature it is the only razor that is always in perfect condition.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

...what will be needed for any other kind of scheme, as the saving in cost of land will be sufficient to pay the cost of providing public utilities and social services. After paying, say, 5 or 6 per cent on the capital employed, all profits should revert to the community for the benefit of the town and a large potion of the land should be permanently set aside as an agricultural estate.

"We should prepare all our housing schemes with due regard to the part they may play in aiding or retarding the process of reconstruction after the war."

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

...become ... ...on rind and juice ... minutes. This jam makes ... tarts and tartlets. The apples must ... good cookers.

APPLE JAM.

For every pound of apples peeled and cored add three-fourths pound of loaf sugar and the juice and grated peel of one lemon. Place the apples in a jar standing in a saucepan of water, and stew until the apples are tender. Put the mush in a stewpan, adding sugar and lemon peel, and boil gently until thick, then add the lemon juice and boil up again. Put the jam into jars in the usual manner.

AN APPLE CONSERVE FOR DESSERT

Boil two pounds of loaf sugar with one and a half pints of water until a rich syrup results. When boiling, add one ounce of tincture of ginger (two tablespoonfuls). Peel and core the apples, cut them in wedge-shaped slices or circles, and boil them in the syrup until transparent. Be careful not to cook them too long or they will break. Place the apples in jars or glasses. Pour the syrup over ...d cork with bladder-covered corks. ...p in a dry, cold place.

APPLE JELLY.

...ut ½ pounds of apples pared and ...ed into a saucepan with four quarts of ...ater and the rind of two lemons. When ...ey are quite soft run them through a ...lly-bag, and to every pint of juice add ...e pound of loaf sugar and the juice of ...ne lemon. Let it boil for half an hour. ...he pulp might be used for a cheese.

You never can tell. Many a man with whiskers will tell a bare-faced ...e.

The Tunisian Francaise of Tunisia ...tates that the forestry service there ...as now terminated the cork harvest ...f the Khroumirie forest.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS or PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR ON-BLOO SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

Three men of opposite political views happened to be in our office one day this week at the same time. One was a Grit, the other a Tory and the third a Unionist. After paying their subscription and bestowing some bouquets on the RECORD that pleased us very much, they each got entangled in a political discussion of a friendly nature. The Tory asserted that the remains of old Sir John A. Macdonald must be stirring in their grave to see the way the party has been mismanaged and disrupted by the Borden government and completely swallowed up by the Unionists; but declared the party was not dead yet and would be resurrected as a great fighting force at the next election with a new leader to lead it to victory. The Unionist (a Tory of the old school at one time) was not so certain that the Tory party would be much of a factor at the next election, though he agreed that Hon. Bob Rogers' efforts to resuscitate the party may show results to surprise the country. The Grit took in the situation, smiled his bland smile, and remarked that the Grits have Laurier, who is the same Laurier whom the people trusted with power from

[illegible] been very severe and the lakes and ponds are

prosperity. He said the best thing his two friends could do seeing that they had little love or respect for Tory or Unionist leaders, was to break away from them and join with him in restoring the Liberals to power with the great national figure (Laurier) at their head. The trio then left our sanctum in the same friendly spirit in which they entered it, but with this difference—the Unionist and the Tory wore a more thoughtful look and seemed as if they might adopt the suggestion of their Grit friend; it looked, at least, as if his advice had taken root and might bear early fruit. Come again, gentlemen; we are always delighted to see people of all shades of political opinion express themselves without bitterness as you did. The RECORD office is the place to air your political opinions and is also the place to report them; but if oral argument becomes so heated that it may degenerate into physicial argument, this is no place for you, as there is hardly room enough to swing a cat by the tail for fear of dashing out its "brains" against the wall; it is all length without breadth.

[illegible] several days past several fleets of cruisers, trawlers and patrol boats have passed through the canal from Sydney to Halifax, where they are to be laid up or disposed of and their crews discharged. About 150 officers and sailors spent Sunday and Monday in town. On Monday evening an entertainment was given them in the town hall, which was well patronized by the town's people. The entertainment consisted of music, dancing and card-playing. The young sailors as well as their officers made a splendid impression on account of their courteous demeanor and gentlemanly bearing.

[illegible] Mines. Mrs. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Latimer, accompanied them. Mr. Latimer and his boys have lucrative and permanent employment with the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. A quiet, much esteemed family, their removal to another place is a distinct loss to this community.

An American submarine chaser was in port over Sunday, the crew being entertained to a dance the night before. When one of the German U-boats was preying on our defenceless fishermen last summer, Uncle Sam sent some of his "chasers" into these waters to cope with the U-boat menace and evidently kept them on the job up to this date or the conclusion of peace. Speaking with the Capt., he intimated the boat was ordered to home waters and would likely be taken out of commission. The officers and crew appeared to be a fine body of men, a credit to that branch of Uncle Sam's navy.

is anticipated during the coming winter and already the price of hay is higher than that paid for it last spring. A car of hay imported from New Brunswick cost, including freight, landed at St. Peters $30.00 a ton. It would not be surprising if hay sold for $40 a ton before spring.

A very pleasing event took place at the parsonage on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the occupying of the parsonage for the first time by the recently inducted minister, Mr. McLellan. The members of his congregation made it the occasion of presenting him with a kitchen shower, comprising all necessary utensils for kitchen and pantry. A large number of useful and valuable gifts were included. A large number of the congregation, young and old, spent the evening in a pleasant and agreeable recreation. Mr. McLellan enlisted for service as overseas Chaplain, but on account of ill-health he was deprived of the privilege of serving his country in that important branch of the military service. He is a clever preacher and extremely popular with all classes.

"Some of the Crew Were Lost."

Many score of times since the Hun began his dastardly campaign of terror on the high seas, the Admiralty announcement has contained the above words. To anyone who KNOWS the tradition of the sea, who knows splendid heroism that men of the mercantile marine displayed in the face of certain death, little imagination is needed to read a glorious romance between the lines of these official bulletins. The men of the mercantile marine beat Von Tirpitz and his brutal plan to starve England. As much as soldier or sailor did, the peaceful mariner helped to smash the Hun. Unarmed and often unprotected, he carried troops, munitions, and more important than all, food, across mine and U-boat infested waters with utter disregard for personal safety. And because these heroes defied the Hun to do his worst, 15,000 brave souls perished. They left 60,600 women and children behind them.

[illegible] yet when they died no government granted pensions. They worked for almost peace-time wages, never very high, and received no added compensation in the shape of separation allowance or patriotic fund for their dependents.

These men died secure in the promise given forth by the Empire, which said of their dependents, "They Shall Not Want."

To implement this pledge the Navy League of Canada, Nova Scotia Branch, during Sailors' Week, December 9th to 14th, is asking the people of this province to pay their share.

Notice to Subscribers.

If you want to receive the RECORD regularly see that your subscription is fully paid up. Those in arrears are apt to have their paper discontinued and their accounts handed over for collection. During the past year we have cut out a good many subscribers whose subscriptions had expired and others who were in arrears. Paper costs us now 100 per cent. more than before the war, and the shortage will not make it any cheaper. All the papers are now insisting on being paid cash in advance, and this shall be our system in future. We have to make monthly payments for our paper and paid-in-advance subscriptions at the rate of $1.50 per year will now be insisted upon. Those in arrears and others who have tried our patience beyond the breaking point in taking the RECORD for years and paying no attention to our accounts are hereby notified to settle up at once, as the paper after this issue will be discontinued being sent to them and their accounts sent in for collection. We cannot afford to give them any more credit and must insist on being paid what is due.

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

Strayed.

Four young cattle will [illegible] season. A [illegible] right ear of each will [illegible] identification. Any [illegible] giving information as to [illegible] whereabouts will be rewarded.

JOHN H. MURRAY
Cape La Ronde, C. B.
Dec. 5, 1918.

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Barrister & Solicitor
[illegible] C. B.
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The least expensive meats rival in tastiness the most expensive roasts by the addition of

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The celebrated Dr. Michaelieff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestines." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. Take 20 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 16



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ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR

is made of tough Nova Scotia wool, knitted into perfect-fitting garments—elastic and unshrinkable—in the right weights to keep a man warm.

Ask for the Atlantic Underwear, and look for the Atlantic Trademark on every garment, it guarantees long wear.

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" " 90 lbs. 6.30
"Happy Home" Soap 12 for 70 cents
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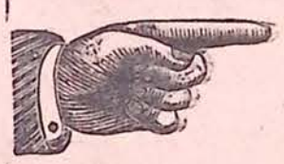
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Constantly on hand. The freshness and variety of our Groceries is known all over Richmond Co and the large and constantly increasing trade we do in this line is proof of the satisfaction we give our customers. Place your order now and see how satisfactorily we can fill it.



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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.

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Sept. 26, 1917. 1y

Cape Breton Railway

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 19, 1917.

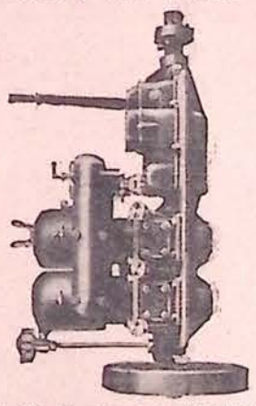
Read Down	Stations	Read Up
Leave 8:15	St Peters	Ar. 5:15
" 8:38	Sporting Mts	" 4:53
" 8:56	Grand Anse	" 4:30
" 9:14	Whiteside	" 4:15
" 9:22	Basin Road	" 4:09
" 9:28	Evanston	" 3:55
" 9:35	Chapel Road	" 3:50
Ar. 10:05	Port Tupper	Lve. 3:25

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

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Size 1 x 1 yd, $1.35	Size 2½ x 3 yds. $3.60
1 x 2 yds 2.70	3 x 3 yds. 4.50
1½ x 2 " 4.00	3 x 3½ yds 7.00
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Congoleum Rug Border, or Surround, imitation of oak flooring, 24 inches wide, 67c. 36 inches wide, $1.00.

We pay freight on orders amounting to $10.

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