THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD.

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VOL. II ARICHAT, CAPE CANSO, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919. NO 11

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When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th June, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, three times per week, between

POINT TUPPER P. O. AND PORT RICHMOND P. O.,

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of 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, 30th April, 1919.

FOR SALE

The large building near the Post Office. Price $500.00.

MRS. E. PHELAN.

Arichat, May 15, 1919. 9—12

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

D'Escousse P.O. and Grand Anse (C. B.) Railway Station

and, as often as may be required, between

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

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, 12th May, 1919.

Victoria News Comes to Life Again.

Hail to the Victoria News! Springing again into life, with more vigor and pep than ever, after a year's silence in the tomb, it is again a welcome visitor in the homes of its constituents. THE RICHMOND CO. RECORD wishes Mr. Gillman a larger circulation and more extensive advertising patronage than he ever enjoyed before.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD

IS PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

At the Richmond County Record Building, on Main St., Arichat.

BERTRAM E. BOURINOT,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

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RATES MODERATE.

Arichat, June 7, 1919.

Municipal Candidates With Bolshevistic Tendencies.

To the Editor of the RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD:

MR. EDITOR,—I crave space in your valuable columns for a few observations in reference to the agitation which, originating in Russia and Germany about forty years ago, has now spread itself over many parts of the civilized world. I refer to Socialism, which in its enforcement is known as Bolshevism.

Bolshevism means the active measures which Socialists have to resort to in order to enforce their democratic theories on unreasonable and stupid people when, owing to their benighted condition they offer resistance. For example: Our farmers have been, and are, living a life of peace and quiet, tilling the soil and reaping the harvest, reading the newspapers in the evening, and, before retiring for the night it is considered the right thing for pater familias to read a portion of the Scriptures for the edification of their children, (leading of course to maintain the even tenor of the same peace and contentment [illegible] the short [illegible] allotted to man [illegible] earthly planet, which they claim as theirs by right of inheritance. Now, the Socialist in the wisdom of his conscious entity (not his soul—there is no such thing as soul unless it be in a blithering idiot) steps up and says: "Donald, stop your confounded reading and psalm singing, prepare at once to join the new prophets, arrange all your property and effects, so that we may conveniently divide up with all the world. You have a lot of wheat, oats, beans, etc., besides cattle, sheep, pigs and porkers which you have taken from the soil, from the land which no man should possess exclusively; come now, no excuses, prayers or pleadings, divy up at once."

"Flora, you have been living contentedly here with Donald, a narrow, contracted life, listening to his Bible reading and his prayers and taking part in his sing-song family worship for a long time. Don't you know that woman has a higher sphere than this, feeding the calves and the pigs and counting the eggs, gathering the cream and caring for the weak lambs in the spring?

"Yes, Flora, you have a magnificent sphere in which to circumvamvulate. You must know that woman is the general property and asset of social democracy. Tidy up your hair, arrange your clothing (no rouge, talcum or cosmetics are needed) one suit of clothes only, more than that would clash with our theories regarding the accumulation of property, and bid Donald good-bye. Under our system, so far, you are nationalized; you are to be the affinity and property of all and sundry; no more feeding calves to keep Donald wealthy. You will contribute your being and your whole entity and existence for the general satisfaction of the whole human race, and as soon as we can effect a proper universal acceptance of our theories you will be internationalized. What a beautiful prospect! You will be interchangeable with the women of all nations. What a grand and glorious vista opens up before you, Flora! Don't be afraid because you can't speak German, Russian, Slovak, Scandinavian or Findostance. Look at your opportunities! You travel the world over. Your home is at hand in all countries. Your mate, or husband, if you prefer to call him so, may be a cossack today, a coolie tomorrow. From Spitsbergen to Singapore you will meet and enjoy the companionship of nearly all the various types of the human race. If you want more variety, there are the Hottentots, the negroes and the Patagonians. You can take passage at Singapore and journey to Cape Horn, Flora! you must not take on so, because if you don't come quietly, and if Donald doesn't be on his good behavior, we make short work of his and [illegible] the opposition. We are Socialists whiley as are willing to [illegible] but if not, to show ourselves in our real true nature, we simply enforce our system and Socialize both you and Donald [illegible]. We are good natured people, but if our arrangements meet with resistance, we are known as Bolshevists and we carry out our theories in practice without mercy."

Yes, Mr. Editor, we are endeavoring to make headway quietly, but effectively; we shall secure opportunities for the dissemination of our doctrines in many ways. We intend to place candidates for election to legislative and municipal bodies wherever possible. Already we have a candidate in the field at Point Tupper for the Council. He was defeated by a narrow majority at the last election, but since then our system has gained considerable acceptance among the people in that district. All the women there admire our program and will vote for our candidate. We expect St. Peters, Grand River, Loch Lomond and perhaps Framboise to make a good showing for Socialism. The ladies in those districts are quite enamored of our proposition. If you scratch a Red Islander you have a Bolshevist in L'Ardoise, River Bourgeois and on Isle Madame we don't expect to make much progress. The French in those districts are too bitter against the Germans to look into the beauties of our system. They have been told that Karl Marx, our [illegible] was a German. But we will make them, eventually [illegible] district we build on the hope that our "Gilbert" will embrace our policy. If not, woe betide him. River Inhabitants is a field which we are cultivating. Two of our advocates are wanting recognition as candidates there. One of them must retire. The other will be a sure winner, as all the ladies there except a few very old ones delight in the prospect of the internationalization of women.

More anon, as they say at Point Tupper.

DUGALD MARX.

Black River, C. B., June 3, 1919.

Subscribe and Pay for it Yourself.

Subscribe for the local paper, the RECORD. It gives all the news every week and at $1.50 a year costs you less than 3c per week. Don't be satisfied with reading your neighbor's copy, but go right away and subscribe for it yourself.

"NEWS."

(Suggestions to enrich and quicken the blood of THE RICHMOND CO. RECORD.)

HAS ANYONE

Died
Eloped
Married
Divorced
Left town
Embezzled
Had a fire
Had a baby
Broken a leg
Sold a farm
Had twins or
Rheumatism
Struck it rich
Been arrested
Come to town
Bought a home
Stole a cow or
The neighbor's wife
Committed suicide
Bought an automobile
Fallen from an airplane
Run away with a handsomer man
Contracted bills and never paid them
Stole from an employer
Spread slander and run-down neighbors
Violated the N. S. Temperance Act

That's news. Write or wire the RECORD and we'll publish it.

Jottings of Interest From All Over the County of Richmond.

West Arichat.

Your correspondent has not been feeling up to the notch lately. Hence the reason for his long silence, but I see by your issue of May 31st that another party was destroying, for motives of his own, to appear as the regular correspondent. God the attempt [illegible] apparent to you, [illegible] published. your correspondent would not have been cognizant of the fact that it was written to appear to you as coming from yours truly: but would have accepted it as coming from another interested party in West Arichat. Why did he not have the courage of his convictions and sign his own name, or at least communicate it privately to you? 'Tis a sad world indeed in which we live when anyone, masquerading under friendship, could be so devoid of principle and lacking in honor as to perpetrate such a fraud.

Mrs K. J. MacNeil paid her mother, Mrs Hector McFonald, a flying visit last week, returning on Saturday to her home in New Waterford.

Simon Murv, who went to Sydney last week to have some dental work done, returned home on Monday with his molars in shipshape for some time to come.

Mrs M. J. McKinnon, of New Waterford, arrived here Friday to spend a few weeks.

Mrs Sabine LeBlanc, accompanied by her son, W. H. LeBlanc, left on Wednesday for Boston to spend a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Arthur King, purser of the S.S. Sable, arrived here on Saturday from Halifax, where his ship is at present undergoing repairs.

We would like to see a certain returned soldier put into practice his scheme of getting rich on a farm in six months.

D'ESCOUSSE.

Our latest returned soldier is Sig. Ambrose G. Langlois of the renowned 22nd French-Canadian Battalion. Ambrose is one of our volunteers that did his part on the battlefield, and what he relates concerning their manoeuvres is no "go." He fought Fritz many months without receiving any injury; but when his cousin, Sig. Hubert Poirier, was killed at his post on the 29th of April, 1918 (long may this brave lad be remembered!) Ambrose became his substitute. In this capacity he soon received a serious wound which nearly proved mortal. An explosive bullet burst in his left side. He has been at different hospitals in the rear of the line and in England ever since, and it is only lately he was well enough to return. He feels and looks well now and his many friends are glad to see him back.

The Misses Mamie Doyle and Dora King, of Whiteside, were visiting here last week.

Baptiste AuCoin left for Halifax on the 2nd inst.

Clancy Joyce, ex soldier, has obtained a good paying job in the shipyard at Halifax.

William Poirier, of Poirierville, has had the flu lately, but he is recovering quickly.

Among our citizens leaving for various parts of the States this week, Mrs Peter Petitpas and her niece, Mrs Wilfrid Petitpas, Jos Landry, Wm Etienne, Abraham Langlois and Henry Britten.

Among our recent visitors were Mr and Mrs Joseph McCormack, of New Glasgow. This is a newly wedded couple who were on their honeymoon. The bride was formerly Miss Eva May Sampson, of Poulamond.

We thought we had secured a St. Peters correspondent, but that is where we builded upon false hopes. Just when you think you have them you haven't. No money in it, that's the reason. We're going over there week after next to see what our bland smile can do to work up business and secure a correspondent.

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 the old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

Grand Anse-Balmoral.

Heavy rains have retarded the farmers' industry, but the grass is looking fine.

Since we sent in our last notes to the RECORD, another of our brave boys returned from the front in the person of Allan J. McPherson. Allan is the second son of the McPherson family of three boys who has been in the thick of the fight in Flanders. Both boys were wounded severely, but we are glad to state they are well on the way to be all right again.

We are looking for the dog tax collector.

Miss Willena Hill, of Halifax, is visiting relatives at Balmoral.

J. N. and K. D. McLean, farmers, of Balmoral, intend leaving for the far West in the near future. We are indeed sorry to see these young men leave us, but we wish them success and prosperity.

Malcolm McPhail sold a cow to Mury, of West Arichat, receiving the handsome sum of $70 for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch McPherson were visiting St. George's Channel on Sunday.

Henry McRae has bought a truck wagon.

Alex McRae figures illustrative of Marble Mountain played by women in been employed the Industrial and other [illegible] of Britain during the war are contained in a report just issued by the British Board of Trade. It appears that between July, 1914, and April, 1918, women workers in the principal groups of occupations increased by 820,000, or 47 per cent. This figure excludes some 400,000 domestic servants, dressmakers, etc., who took up other work, but, on the other hand, it includes upwards of 50,000 women enrolled in various auxiliary service corps. After making all necessary demarcations and additions, the net increase of women workers employed outside their own homes up to April last was approximately 1,200,000.

It is estimated from the returns received that at the date mentioned about 1,516,000 women, excluding casual agricultural laborers, were directly replacing men.

It is estimated that in April last the number of women employed in the [illegible]

Miss Barnard, who is [illegible] teaching at The Points, West Bay, was visiting her parents at Grand Anse on Sunday.

Messrs. Bert McPherson and Geo. J. Hill, collectors for the Y. M. C. A., wish to thank all who so generously contributed towards that fund. [Space does not permit publication of the list.]

HUSTLER.

Petit de Grat and Boudreauville.

Things are starting to boom, for it is quite clear that we are going to have a soldier-candidate, who is coming out for honors, one who will stand by the people and when the time comes will be there with the goods.

Why not start a memorial fund and buy a stone to perpetuate the memory of Raymond Martell, who lost his life in France. How can we forget the soldiers?

Died, on May 16, Mrs. John Landry, at the age of 80 years, leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Now that we have the steamer Magdalen back on this route all must be happy. Of course walking is good and if Petit de Grat or Boudreauville people want to go to Mulgrave they will have to go to Arichat, as the Magdalen's Capt. will not take chances to remain tied up here over night. This is another good reason for a government wharf. How does that hit you, Mr. Citizen.

We hear the same old story repeated about the price of fish being very low. The price dropped the second day's fishing. Better salt your fish, boys, and make Mr. Buyer come over with a higher price. Let someone start the game going, others will fall into line.

Capt. Henry Boudreau has arrived with his new vessel and now look out for some big fares, as Capt. Henry is known to be a hustler.

THE EXPLANATION

Nature placed the growth-promoting "vitamins" in the oil of the cod-fish—this explains why

Scott's Emulsion

is so definite in its help to a child of any age. Latter-day science reveals that the "vitamins" are needful for normal growth.

Scott's Emulsion will help any child grow.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 19-

The RECORD is a credit to Richmond county and its news and editorial service reflects the highest credit on the editor. Enclosed find $1.50 for subscription with my best wishes and highest regards. I write a distinguished reader of the RECORD residing in Halifax.

PARTED BY GOLD

"Try the capon," said Maude, with interest.

"Well, I will," said Jack, and Mr. Porter cut a wing.

"Dare I ask your advice?" said Mr. Shallop, with a smile, but a respectful one.

"Oh, yes," said Lady Maud, graciously. "I should say the currie; lawyers like cases well-seasoned, you know."

Mr. Shallop laughed and went in for the currie.

Jack, feeling conversational, now turned to Lady Maud.

"What are you drinking, Maud, dry or sweet?"

"Dry," said Lady Maud.

"Then try sweet," said Jack, with a laugh. "I heard a good riddle the other day——"

"Then don't tell me," interrupted her ladyship. "I abhor riddles, conundrums and charades."

"Never mind Maud, Jack dear; tell me," said Lady Pacewell.

"Well, I don't know," said Jack. "Perhaps when Maud is out of the way."

"I'll stop up my ears," said Lady Maud, and she covered her thin, shell-like appendages with her white hands that looked to advantage in the position.

"Come," said Jack, "that's obliging," and, being in a good humor, he pretended to pull them away, at which, when his hands touched hers, Lady Maud, with a little push and a twitch of the mouth, let them fall and sat patiently.

"When," said Jack, "is champagne like corn?"

"When it's wheat," said Mr. Shallop, at once. "That's very easy."

"And very silly," said Lady Maud, with gravious queenliness. "That came from Mr. Fopton, I suppose; it has an odor of his absurdity about it."

"No," said Jack, looking modest. "I invented it. Don't look shocked, Maud, I have caught you in your own net. And now I will have a glass of the same Moet, if you please, and you, dear lady, shall pour it out."

Lady Maud was in good humor, and when Mr. Porter, with immense gravity, approached with the bottle, she [illegible] in her dainty hands and, pro- [illegible] she should let it fall, filled [illegible]

[illegible] several courses and to [illegible] the repast, the light [illegible] harmonized occas- [illegible] gh from Jack, [illegible] smile from [illegible] r just sip- [illegible] Pace- [illegible] the [illegible] you [illegible] we [illegible] you [illegible] ned [illegible] he [illegible] ttle [illegible] ween [illegible] he [illegible] reflection."

"Too much," said Jack, "by half. By the way," he said, "is there not some sort of institution for the poor in the east of London?"

"Yes, hundreds," said Mr. Shallop. "Of what class do you mean — soup kitchens, night refuges, hospitals for sick children?—

Jack nodded.

"Shallop," he said, suddenly, "you know more about my money affairs than I know myself." ("I am afraid I do," murmured Mr. Shallop, softly, too softly to be heard.. "I wish you would put down on your expense list one or two of these institutions. Say ten guineas for the best soup kitchen and ten guineas each for the best conducted of all others—all in the east of London."

Mr. Shallop took out a dainty memorandum book, more like a lady's plaything than a lawyer's notebook and jotted a note to that effect.

"You take an interest in the east of London?" he asked.

"Eh?" said Jack, rather hesitatingly. The lawyer repeated his question.

"Yes," said Jack, "I saw it for the first time a few weeks ago," and he sighed.

"Now, what the deuce does she want down to the east?" queried the lawyer, his sharp eyes twinkling in the firelight. "Indeed," he added, aloud, "a dreadful place, was never down there but once, some law business, I remember. In fact, it was business connected with the Pacewell estate," and he laughed, softly.

"Yes," said Jack, not interested, but asking out of mere politeness, "what was it?"

"Well, we were looking for a missing heir; one would think you would not have far to seek the heir to twenty thousand a year?"

"No," said Jack, suddenly interested. "That was before my time?" he asked, meaning the date at which he had entered upon his fortune.

"Yes," said Mr. Shallop, "and if we had succeeded in finding the heir, your time, I am sorry to say, would never have come at all."

"Oh," said Jack, "you mean the missing brother, the Pacewell, who died abroad?"

"Yes," said Mr. Shallop.

And in leaning back in his chair he contrived to get a glance at the easy face of the young man without his being aware of it.

"Yes, it was a singular thing. He disappeared some years before the fortune was left, and few know the cause. I was among the few. He disappeared for a while, then turned up in London. I always thought that if I wanted him I should be able to put my hand upon him, but it proved that I was wrong. He slipped away and died in the most provoking manner in Australia. I say provoking manner, meaning it only in one sense; in the other it was an excellent and most wise thing, for I need not say the fortune is better applied in its present owner's hands."

And he inclined his head respectfully to Jack, who quietly poked the fire.

"I don't know that," he said. "But why should he have been in hiding? What had he done?"

"Well, I never could find out quite," said Mr. Shallop. "The Pacewells were always a close family. I fancy that he was given to drinking and made a mesalliance, fell out of their circle and into disrepute; and if I am right in my conjectures, it needed nothing more to keep him out of the way. The Pacewells were as sensitive as they were proud, and, if any man did not mind his disgracing himself individually, he would change his name that he might not disgrace his family."

"I see," said Jack. "I almost wish he was alive and had the money. But see to those institutions, will you, please? And if you can find one for used-up actors and actresses—you can make it twenty guineas."

Mr. Shallop's eyes opened a little but he took out his notebook and made an additional bequest.

"You are interested in theatricals?" he asked, quietly.

"Yes, I am," said Jack, with just the slightest flush, "and now you mention it I don't think I can do better than ask your advice upon a matter I have in hand. That sounds quite commercial, doesn't it?" and he laughed, but with a certain shyness.

"And yet," said Mr. Shallop, echoing the laugh, "I hope it is not commercial, for, with all due deference, you do not manage your money affairs with very great success."

"No? Well, set your mind at rest, it is not a speculation on 'Change. I don't want you to buy me shares in the Great Wheat Bang tin mine, but to give me your advice and assistance as a man of the world."

Mr. Shallop nodded.

Jack poked the fire again and cleared his throat.

"Mr. Shallop," he said. "I am very much interested in an individual, a gentleman, who is, I believe, placed in trying circumstances by ill-luck and those accidents which will befall the best and worst regulated human lives. That was neatly turned, I think. Thank Heaven, if anything happens I can earn my living in the compilation of polite letter-writers."

Mr. Shallop laughed.

"Yes," he said, "a gentleman very down in the world."

"Well, not very," said Jack, thoughtfully. "There are many far lower. To cut the matter short, he is an actor, an actor of an east end theatre——"

Mr. Shallop got out his notebook, but Jack put out his hand with an exclamation of impatience.

"Confound it, man, not that way," he said. "I don't want you to take instructions as if you were going to lay out five hundred pounds or draw up a lease. I want your advice as a man of the world."

Mr. Shallop put up his notebook, not at all offended, and rubbed his hands.

"Well," said Jack, "he's an actor at an east end theatre; he may be a good actor or he may not. I am not a critic and can't say. He interests me, and his voice is as deep as a diving-bell and sonorous as a brown bear's."

Mr. Shallop laughed.

"Great recommendation in a tragedian," he said.

"Just so," said Jack. "Well, then, he has a gentlemanly manner, and seems a good-hearted, well-conducted, respectable man. Now, Mr. Shallop, I want to do something for him."

"Yes?" said Mr. Shallop.

"And it must be done sub rosa, no charity will do; he would scent it out, and very likely give me a sound hiding."

"I don't think it shall be in the shape of charity then," said Mr. Shallop, shrugging his shoulders.

Jack laughed.

"He is very proud, and it will have to be done on the quiet and while he is hoodwinked."

"Have you thought of any channel through which the benefit might reach him?" asked Mr. Shallop.

"Yes," said Jack, "we must get him an engagement at one of the principal theatres."

Mr. Shallop whistled.

"When!" he said; easier said than done. Engagements at the West-end don't go begging."

"No," said Jack "I suppose not, but by hook or by crook we must manage it. You know all the fashionable managers and those sort of people, and must get the thing done for me. You said once very prettily that money could buy anything. Buy me an engagement for my friend, and I won't look twice at the price. You understand?"

"Hem!" he said. "Well, I can do nothing until I have seen this gentleman—on the boards I mean. May I ask his name?"

"His name," said Jack, "is Montague—Horatius Montague—and he plays at the Royal Signet."

Mr. Shallop drew out his pocketbook.

"You must let me jot that down," he said, laughingly, "or I shall have forgotten it before I reach the office to-morrow morning."

"Jot away," said Jack.

"Horatius Montague, Royal Signet Theatre. Private address?" asked Mr. Shallop.

"I don't know," said Jack, dryly.

Mr. Shallop opened his eyes.

"Well," he said, "I must make the best use of this, I suppose."

"You will go and see him?" asked Jack, "and tell me if you think you can manage to help me?"

"I will," said Mr. Shallop.

There was a moment's silence spent by the lawyer in wondering how Mr. Horatius Montague had managed to catch his wealthy client's interest, when suddenly Jack poked the fire and said, in a tone of the most sublime indifference:

"By the way, I should tell you that there is a daughter——"

"Ah," thought the lawyer, "now I can understand it. This is the missing piece that makes the puzzle plain. A daughter?" he said, "for whom I must get an engagement also?"

"Just so," said Jack, trying to keep up the indifference.

"May I ask the young lady's age?" asked Mr. Shallop.

"You may if you like, but I guess if she'll tell you; I can't," and Jack laughed.

Mr. Shallop, throw off his guard and enjoying his joke, was incautious to run on with:

"And has she a diving-bell voice with brown bearish capabilities?" but stopped suddenly as Jack's face darkened and his eyes assumed that cold, haughty expression which the Pacewell lawyer knew so well.

"That you can discover for yourself," he replied, gravely. "The father and the daughter are acting on the same nights. You have the name of the theatre, and the sooner you can conveniently give the matter your attention the greater will be my gratitude."

Mr. Shallop bowed respectfully, and Jack, who was forgiving, passed the bottle and said:

"A glass of wine to the undertaking."

"Right willingly," said Mr. Shallop.

And with mutual good will again they drained the glasses.

"And now," said Jack, "having nearly poked the fire out and bored you to death, I think I'll propose the drawing-room. My aunt will be hankering after the cup that cheers and does not inebriate."

CHAPTER VI.

Lady Maud had a deliciously easy lounge beside her own in front of the great fire, and her delicately tinted silk swept it at the edge. She drew it aside and made room for him with a smile of welcome.

"Come and be seated," she said. "Aunt and I are browning gradually."

"All right," he said, sinking into the seat of down and velvet and holding his strong, white hand out to the blaze. "Aunt is now going to get cooked in another way; Mr. Shallop has got her, you see."

"And there will be nothing but share lists and 'Change talk, advanced rentals and income tax for the rest of the evening," said Lady Maud, glancing languidly at the table where Lady Pacewell and the amusing lawyer were seated.

"Never mind, we will have a game at backgammon," said Jack.

"No," said Lady Maud, "I want you to enjoy your evening, not to be bored to death. I know you hate backgammon, and, between me and Fido here, I hate it, too."

Jack laughed.

"All right," he said, in his lazy way. "Give me a cup of tea then, and we will play the idle apprentices."

Lady Maud gave him a strong cup of tea in a delicate toy cup, and held the piece of sugar suspended in the tongs over it.

"Oh, never mind the sugar," said Jack, with indolent gallantry. "It will be quite sweet enough if you pour it out."

Lady Maud laughed, and after [illegible] ing the cups at her aunt's and Mr. Shallop's elbows, sat down again.

"Jack, you are improving. I am sure [illegible] Rather a knockdown, [illegible]-and-ready kind, but still not bad for you."

"Thanks," said Jack. "Kind to qualify it; you might make me vain."

"Vain boy," she said, and lightly, just so lightly, laid her hand upon his arm.

It was a feather's weight of a caress, but caresses from such an exquisitely beautiful woman as Lady Maud—and at that particular after-dinner hour when the senses are already lulled to a sweet, balmy comfort are dangerous things.

If you do not want to be cut don't play with edged tools.

Jack either forgot or was ignorant of the admonition, for with his low, musical laugh, he laid his hand upon the one that had tapped him and looked at it.

It was a shapely hand; it was a white hand; its fingers glistened with rubies and diamonds; it was a hand once caught should be always kept, for the looking at constantly, for the kissing occasionally.

Jack held it and looked up. The fire-glow was upon Lady Maud's face, and for the first time in his life, perhaps, he realized how beautiful a one it was; so perfect and oval, so delicately complexioned, such Cupid-bowed lips, so ripe and so full; a tone of high breeding in the droop of the chin; and just now, at that moment, such a melting, fire-giving light in the dark, deep eyes.

Oh, it was a face to set a man's blood stirring by the mere glance thereof, but such a face looking down, with such a light in such eyes, upon a man whose hands imprisoned the face's hand—well, it was awfully and fearfully delicious!

Jack, lulled by the heat, made softly amiable by the good old port, felt all its fascination, and met the deep eyes with a glance of wondering admiring that turned the light in full force to a crimson blush. Then he seemed to realize his position, and, with a suddenness that was startling, said:

"I shall indeed be roasted. Aunt might one have a cigar in the conservatory yonder without meriting death?"

And, receiving Lady Powell's gracious permission, strolled into the conservatory and cooled himself and his senses with a cigar.

(To be continued.)

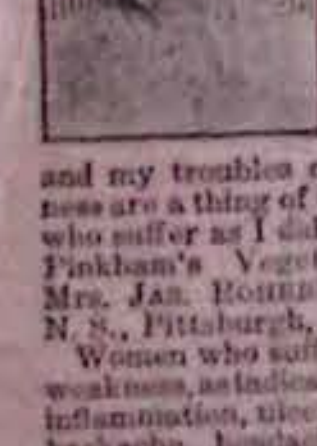
I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
[illegible]

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jas. Rohrberg, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrberg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN ANGUS Three choice bulls 12 to 15 months old. Fit to head any herd, prices right, to make room. Also a few females. ALEX. McKINNEY, R.R. 1, Erin, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

THE AIR EXPRESS.

In a lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society, London, Mr. Claude Grahame-White said that before long it should be possible to establish a network of express air mails, and to arrange return day services between cities so far distant as London and Glasgow.

We should soon have speeds, he said, of 200, 250 and perhaps even 300 miles an hour.

Mr. Grahame-White prophesied that the whole of the high-speed transport of the world would be transferred gradually from land and sea to air. The lecturer showed slides of the four types of machine which would be in common use for commercial and pleasure purposes.

The first was a large passenger carrying triplane, for 24 passengers, and a crew of five. It was hoped that this type would be flying soon on the non-stop London-to-Paris air service.

Twelve comfortable chairs would be in each of the two passenger cars which were fitted with windows or portholes, so that the passengers should have a view outwards during the flight. There would be room in the cars for light refreshments to be served en route.

Besides the passengers and attendants there would be a space in the rear of each car for 250 lbs. of express parcels. A compartment was set aside for the navigation of the machine, and the navigating officer would also act as wireless operator. The engines were installed in a central nacelle, where the mechanic could attend to them and effect any temporary repairs while in the air. They were three in number, each of 600 horse-power and each driving a separate propeller.

Another machine was specially designed as a small high-speed mail carrier for the transport of, not more than 100 lbs. of express mails. It would have a speed of 170 miles an hour, and could thus cover the distance between London and Paris in an hour and a half. It would be able to operate in the most adverse weather conditions, and its load represented 3,200 letters of half-ounce each.

The third type was a five-seated touring machine, which could be either privately owned or hired for business or pleasure services. It had two 270 Rolls-Royce engines, and at first the cost of such a machine would be £5,000 or £6,000, but afterwards this figure would be much reduced.

At present the cost of fuel per mile would be about 1s, and pilot's wages, garaging, landing fees, etc., would bring the cost of running this type up to 2s. a mile. On this basis a trip to Paris would cost £30, and as the machine would be carrying four passengers this would work out at £7 10s. per head.

Speaking of the influence of bad weather on commercial air services, the lecturer said that when the wind attained the violence of a full gale the air service might be interrupted, but then so were the cross-Channel steamer services. Fog was the real weather enemy, but the pilot could [illegible] above the fog [illegible] by [illegible] kite balloons and directional wireless it would be possible to drop with accuracy on any given course.

POLICE YOUR STABLE WITH SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND



SPOHN'S stands alone, to-day as the guardian of your stable against infectious and contagious disease. Whether in racing stable, on farm or plantation, SPOHN'S polices against DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COUGHS and COLDS in any form. Its effectiveness in preventing these diseases among horses and mules makes it indispensable to the horseman, farmer, ranchman or plantation owner.

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

Evil of Substitution Exposed.

A dealer substitutes because he makes more profit on an inferior article. A local citizen was induced to take a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor, with the result that the substitute burnt his toes and failed to cure. Putnam's contains no acid and is guaranteed. Always get Putnam's Extractor, 25c, at all dealers.

CUPID'S QUEER PRANK.

A Wedding Blunder That Furnished a Curious Climax.

The other evening we were talking to Mr. Bransby Williams, the delightful impersonator of Dickens' characters, and he told us this story:

The scene was a London parish, and the period recent. The vicar was sitting in his study one morning when in burst the verger in a great state of excitement.

"Mr. ——" (mentioning the curate's name) "wants you at once, sir," he exclaimed. "He has married two couples and married the two men to the wrong women, and he does not know what to do!"

"Have they signed the register?" inquired the clergyman.

"No," was the verger's response.

"Then they can be married again," said the vicar. "Tell Mr. —— I will be at the church in a minute or two to perform the ceremony."

In due course the incumbent made his way to the church and found the parties gathered at the entrance.

Before he could say anything one of the bridegrooms approached and said:

"We have been talking it over, sir, and we have made up our minds to remain as we are."

And they did so.—Pearson's Weekly.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

NOT A REPEATER.

Lucienne—Did you go to the show?
Yvonne—Sure I did.
Lucienne—My, but you're back early.
Yvonne—Well, I looked at the programme, and it said: "Fourth act same as act one," and I beat it out after the third act. Didn't want to see the same one twice.—Houston Post.

Sometimes the fellow who has the reputation of being always on the go never knows where to stop.



Parker's Will Do It—

By cleaning or dyeing—restore any articles to their former appearance and return them to you, good as new.

Send anything from household draperies down to the finest of delicate fabrics. We pay postage or express charges one way.

WHEN YOU THINK OF CLEANING OR DYEING THINK OF PARKER'S

Our booklet on household suggestions that save you money will be sent free of charge. Write to-day to

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
CLEANERS AND DYERS
791 Yonge Street - - - Toronto

Memories.

(By Major W. H. Pitcher, from the English Review.)

I plucked the roses from her cheeks
And planted them in May,
I culled the pansies from her eyes
And hid the blooms away.
And now she wonders why I live
The month that gave them birth,
And gather diadems for her
When May is on the earth.

I took the profile of her face
And bound it in a book,
And in that volume I embalmed
The beauty of each look.
And every smile and every frown
I consecrate, for then
I take the perfume of her breath
To fill the flowing pen.

I told my story to a flower
That sheltered in a dell,
It nestled by a laughing stream
Whose tinkling waters fell.
And every May it comes again,
Just in the self-same place,
And opens as it listens to
The story of her face.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to mothers who have little ones in the home. Conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds; constipation or colic and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PERFECT SPELLER.

Test Him by Having Him Write This Jumble From Dictation.

One occasionally comes across a superior person who tells you he can easily spell any word ever printed in a dictionary. If ever you meet this type of man just ask somebody to dictate the following jumble to him and see how many mistakes he will make:

"Antinous, a disappointed, desiccated physician, was peeling potatoes in an embarrassing and harassing way. His idiosyncrasy and privilege was to eat mayonnaise and mussels while staring at the Pleiades and seizing people's tricycles and velocipedes. He was an erring teetotaler and had been on a picayune jamboree. He rode a palfrey stallion and carried a salable papier mache bouquet of asters, phlox, mullein, chrysanthemums, rhododendrons, fuchsias and nasturtiums.

"He wore a sibyl's resplendent turquoise paraphernalia, an ormolu yashmak and astrakhan chaparejos. He drank crystallizable and disagreeable curacao juleps through a sieve. He stole some moneys and hid them under a peddler's mahogany bedsted and mattress.

"Like a fiend in an ecstasy of gayety I rushed after him into the maelstrom, or melee, and held him as in a vise. I could not feaze him, however, and he adressed me, with autocracy, in the following imbecile words, which sounded like a soliloquy or a supersedeing paean on an oboe: 'You are a ratable mammoth, a salaaming villain, an equinoctial coryphee and an isosceles daguerreotype.'"—New York Mail.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Concerning Eggs.

The word egg occurs six times in the Old and once in the New Testament. Deuteronomy, 22, 6; Job, 6, 6, and 39, 14; Isaiah, 10, 14, and 59, 5; Jeremiah, 17, 11, and Luke 11, 12. Job 6, 6, asks: "Can that which is unsavory be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg?"

A Mannish Lady.

An eccentric lady who was a source of great amusement to the then Prince of Wales in those earlier years was Lady Sophia Macnamara who is described in "On the Track of the Great":

She was the most independent woman I have ever met—robust and breezy, wont to wear a hat of the kind we christened the "hard boiled egg"—an uncompromising looking plain straw hat, such as men wear, without any decoration whatsoever. Of an evening she used to sit next the heir to the British throne, listening to the music, wearing her "hard boiled egg" and smoking a big cigar, and when that was finished she would light and smoke a second. One couldn't help admiring a woman who was so absolutely indifferent to conventionalism.

NO CURE, NO PAY

(Cure Your Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Asthma and Hoarseness as We Cured Ours)

We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of White Bronchitis Mixture. Mr. Clarke, 774 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, coughed for 18 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, and says there is nothing like it. W. McBrayne, New Liskeard: It is the greatest mixture I ever took; send me three more bottles. The above are only a few names of the many thousands that have benefited by this great mixture. Write any of the above. They will be only too pleased to tell you more about it. The above mixture is sold under an iron bound money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Ten times more powerful than any known preparation; acts like magic; one dose gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. Price 50 cents; 15 cents extra for mailing; three bottles mailed free for $1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas street east, Toronto.

FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA

(Saturday Evening Post).

While the rest of the world complained that trustworthy information about Russia was not obtainable, because everything coming out of that country was distorted one way or the other, Socialists collected a great deal of authentic Russian information for the guidance of their recent international convention at Berne. They went to the Bolsheviki themselves for the information, and having digested it they denounced the Bolsheviki rule.

Though suppressing every Russian publication not friendly to them the Bolsheviki are great publicity artists on their own side. They have their official and semi-official newspapers and various government organs covering particular fields. It was from the files of these publications that the Socialists compiled their report, taking nothing from non-Bolshevik sources, and giving the authority for their statements in each case.

The Socialists were not interested in what the Bolsheviki did to the bourgeoisie and they paid no attention to that, their general idea being the more anybody does to the bourgeoise, or property owning class, the better. They were not interested in reports of Bolshevik terrorism, massacres, and so on, for they allow that much disorder of that sort will usually accompany a revolution. They confined their attention solely to the result of Bolshevism upon the very class in whose exclusive interests it professes to rule—namely, upon the proletariat, or urban wage earners. Socialists condemned Bolshevism because they found, out of its own mouth, that it was destroying the very class it is supposed to benefit at the expense of all the rest of society.

The Bolsheviki's own reports showed that the population of Petrograd had declined about two-thirds, only about [illegible]0,000 inhabitants being left out of about 2,400,000. Population of Moscow had declined about 60 per cent. In one group of Petrograd factories the number of workmen had fallen from 277,000 to 120,000. Moscow metal workers' unions had lost 123,000 members out of 183,000. Chemical workers' unions had lost three-fourths of their members. Other such instances are cited from Bolshevik reports.

City wage earners have been disappearing into the highly paid army, drifting out to the villages, turning peddler and petty speculator. Output of a large group of textile factories had declined three-quarters.

Not only has the number of workers greatly decreased, but output per man has fallen. The Petrograd Soviet reported that the state had advanced 96,000,000 rubles to the famous Putiloff works—of which 66,000,000 rubles had been expended in wages, while total output of the works in the same period was valued at only 15,000,000 rubles. From various reports it seemed that the total factory output equaled only about half the sum drawn from the state treasury; hence an official complaint that the Government has been obliged to print paper money at the rate of 200,000,000 rubles a day, and that the value of its rubles in the interior of the country has fallen 95 per cent.

Last November the central executive committee declared that the food shortage in Moscow was largely due to loafing and plundering. In December a Government organ complained that the mass of new industrial officials appeared only twice a month—to draw their salaries. As to an enormous increase in the number of such officials five districts in one province now show 495 officials where formerly in twelve districts there were only 275.

No wonder Kautsky declared: "The great argument for Socialism is that it is more efficient than the capitalist system, but the Bolsheviki are undermining this argument."

Of course they still say that though it worked most disastrously in Russia it would work beautifully some other place—any place where it has never been tried. But there is its own report of itself in the only place where it ever has been tried. For Bolshevism, aside from its red terror—that is, on the economic side—is nothing else than orthodox Marxian Socialism put into literal practice.



Treasures.

A little worn slipper with buckle and bow
That's lain in my dresser since ages ago;
I press the lone treasure against my rough-cheek,
And backward—far backward!—my memories seek
The days that were happy and skies that were bright,
When hearts were as light as the feather is light;
And down through the echoes a memory stirs
Of Tottie, the showgirl—the slipper was hers.

A Wonderful Discovery Cures Catarrh Permanently

Formerly doctors prescribed stomach treatment for Catarrh and Bronchitis. They seldom cured and Catarrh has become a national disease. To-day the advanced physician fights Catarrh by medicated air. He fills the lungs, nose and throat with the antiseptic vapor of Catarrhozone. It is easy then for Catarrhozone to cure. It contains the essences of pure pine balsams, reaches all the germs and destroys the disease. Every case of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat can be cured by Catarrhozone. The dollar outfit lasts two months and is guaranteed to cure. Small size 50c; trial size 25c, all dealers or Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

GOOD SOUPS.

Here Are Some Excellent Recipes for Housewives.

A vegetable puree is very good. To make it take the required quantity of stock and cook in it potato or turnip, leeks or carrots, or celery or tomato, or a mixture of all, until soft enough to work through a fine sieve.

Replace stock and pulp in the pan, stir and flavor and thicken with flour and butter (or substitute). Mix it smooth with milk stock or water, then by slow degrees stir in half a pint of hot soup, and now stir the thickening into the remainder of the hot soup. Taste and season, and if you have it add a little cream or one ounce of butter (or substitute). You must judge of the thickening according to the consistency of the soup, but roughly allow the tablespoonful of cornflour to one quart of soup, and be sure that it is thoroughly simmered or it will taste raw.

SOUP SUGGESTIONS.

When you require celery soup, leek soup, cauliflower soup (using the white part of the cauliflower only), make as for white soup, not browning the flour and butter, while for lettuce, spinach, green pea, a little green coloring may be needed to improve the color, and milk may or may not be used as you please.

PUREE OF BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Well wash the sprouts and then boil in salted water until tender with half a sliced onion. Drain, and rub through a sieve. Add to the pulp three-quarters of a pint of the water in which the sprouts were cooked. Add salt and pepper, a pinch of sugar and if liked a little thickening. Bring nearly to the boil, and if possible add a little cream. Leeks or cauliflower could be used in the same way.

CABBAGE PUREE.

Wash and drain and chop two cabbages, and fry slightly in dripping with half an onion sliced. Place in a pan with two quarts of stock, pepper, salt a pinch of sugar. Bring to the boil, and then simmer for 1½ hours. Sieve.



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

Prescribed and recommended by Physicians, sold for half a century in Patented Tin Box with signature "Knickerbocker Remedy Co." At your druggist,——Accept no other.

[illegible]

Old Warships Put to Good Use.

In the days before the war, one of the features of Ryde, Isle of Wight, was the fleet of obsolete warships which rode mournfully at anchor to the west of the pier. There was a curious air of desolation about them with their gunboat gray showing rust everywhere, their truncated masts, cleared decks, and blackened brasses. As the ferry steamed out of Portsmouth, some four miles away across the Solent, they had a warlike appearance enough, but the nearer one came to them the more one saw that their fighting days were over.

But were they? May there not have been amongst them some of the old cruisers which joined in the now famous run for Zeebrugge the other night? Perhaps they are Ryde boats which now lie gloriously at the bottom of the sea, blocking the way to the "nests of Bruges."

IN THE SPRING

When Energy and Vitality are Lowest, then—Influenza!

(By S. C. BOWER, M. D.)

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin and feel the exhileration of real good health tingling thru their bodies. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ills of all kinds. You are apt to suffer from an attack of Influenza if your health is run down.

Purify the blood and you can defy influenza. This is the time to clean house and freshen up a bit.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics and is made into tablets and liquid. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial package.

STRATFORD, ONT.—"For many years I suffered with nuralgia. It would affect my head, extending down into my neck and shoulders. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and was completely cured. I have also taken 'Pleasant Pellets' and found them an excellent remedy for constipation, bilious attacks, also stomach and liver troubles. They seem to regulate one's whole system. Ever since I can remember Dr. Pierce's medicines have been used in my family. I am always ready to recommend them."—W. J. TAME, 272 Railway Avenue.

ODD FACTS ON COLD.

Curious Results of Excessive Low Temperature.

Cold presents many odd facts. In the first place, water made by melting snow is very unwholesome and causes painful inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue.

Intense cold causes a dulling of the senses, taste and smell becoming almost nil. The lack of these two senses seems, however, to be a very kind and wise provision of nature to enable the traveller in the cold Arctic regions to eat all kinds of oily, disagreeable foods like blubber and fat, which are necessary as heat producers. The effect of cold on the eyes is very dangerous. It causes them first gradually to close and then to freeze tight.

Beards do not freeze except where the moisture from the breath is converted into snow, but the color glands are rendered somewhat torpid by the cold, and dark beards gradually become lighter, until after a while they seem entirely changed in color.

Another curious fact about the cold of the Arctic regions is that when a person stops walking or working, in any way whereby the feet get exercise, the sole of the foot loses all sense of feeling.

In all extremely cold lands, the moisture exhaled from the body condenses into small, hard crystals which make quite a bit of noise as one walks about.

Make the Most of Pleasure.

Few young people make as much as they should of small pleasures. For many years the standards of enjoyment have been undergoing a change and there is a tendency to think that we cannot have a good time that does not cost money. A girl's education is far from complete till she has learned to enjoy herself simply and without any money expense.

Dragging Backache Quickly Relieved Permanently Cured

Painful back trouble indicates diseased kidneys.

Don't neglect the first symptoms.

When you can't stoop or bend without suffering pain—

When you notice urinary disorders, dizzy spells and constant headaches—

When your back aches, morning, noon and night, when langour and restlessness oppress you—

Then will the telling merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills make you feel better in one day.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills exert a wonderful influence on the diseased tissues of the kidneys. They heal and soothe, give vitality and tone, put new life into the kidneys, and thus prevent a return of the trouble.

Kidney sufferer, health awaits you and happy cure is right at hand in Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Note carefully the above symptoms, if they fit your case, don't delay, but go at once to your dealer and procure the unfailing Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c each.

TOOK PHOTO OF CZAR.

Movie Operator Got "Close-Up" Views of Former Ruler.

In "Donald Thompson in Russian," the movie photographer tells how he succeeded in getting a picture of the czar after the revolution had begun. He went out to Tzarskoye Selo, the palace near Petrograd where the royal family were confined, and from a distance saw the czar and his son walking in the yard. "The servants must have told him," writes Mr. Thompson, "for the czar sent word to me to come saying that he would allow me to make a picture as close as I wished. I told him that I had met him before in 1915, and had made pictures of him then at the front and at Lemberg. He remembered and immediately spoke of Meuse, the English photographer. While I was making pictures and the camera was being re-loaded so that I could put in some new film, several of the soldiers came up close, while the czar was watching how the camera was loaded. They were smoking. One of them elbowed the czar away and at the same time blew smoke directly in his face. But the czar didn't show that he was annoyed by this. After I had made some motion picture films of him and his son and also some still photographs, I saluted and said 'good-by.' He answered 'good-by.' While walking away I glanced around. He was still looking after me and talking to his son."

WANTED.

WANTED — SLACK BARREL COOPers. [illegible] Address Chas. Bales, Goderich, Ont.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR mill. Apply to Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, SECOND cooper, four hundred barrel mill. State experience and when you can come. Interprovincial Flour Mills, Renfrew, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERTILIZER
Complete Fertilizer. Gardens, Lawns, Flowers. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

SEED CORN—FINEST GRADE OF White Cap. Quality guaranteed, $1.85 per bushel, f.o.b. here (sacks free). Buy from a farmer and save the middleman's profit. Write S. J. McLean, R.R. No. 4, South Woodslee, Ont.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

SEED CORN AND OATS, PRIZE winning seed corn and oats. George R. West & Sons, R. R. 3, Northwood, Ont.

BRED TO SHOW LAYING BARRED Rocks. Tobacco and Garden Plants. Write for Catalogue Chas. Barnard, Leamington, Ont.

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FARMS FOR SALE.

222 ACRE FARM—NEW ONTARIO—Rainy River district; forty cleared; yields excellent crops; buildings, fences, spring water; we lived nine years thereon.

TEN DOLLARS PER ACRE — EASY terms. John McKenzie, 255 William street, London, Ont.

100 ACRES—ON YONGE STREET — adjoining Newmarket; residence half-mile from Main street; P.O., schools, churches. Metropolitan and G. T. R. stations; modern conveniences; electric lights; complete home water system from artesian well; artificial fish pond; farm, stock and implements included, with immediate possession if desirable; price moderate; terms easy. G. A. Bredie, Newmarket.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE In Alberta. Write for our New Catalogue. J. C. Leslie & Co., 38 Beveridge Block, Calgary, Alta.

100 ACRES CHOICE LOAM — BRICK house; basement barn, cement floors; Beatty stanchions; silo; good outbuildings; spring water; twenty acres oak timber; near Mount Brydges; $8,500; terms to suit. Archie F. Tules, R. R. No. 1, Mount Brydges.

$2500—HUNDRED ACRES—TWENty bush; slightly rolling clay loam; building needing repairs; electric road, fenced, through property; good snap; west half seventeen, concession three, Caistor; Canfield station eight miles, Hamilton twenty; no trading. A. W. Austin, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

CEMENT TILE PLANT, UP TO DATE Tile plant. Five acres of gravel 9 feet deep. Four dry kilns and all machinery. Value now $16,000, will take half price on account of health. This is a double money maker. Also see our lists of farms and village properties. Apply to John McCormick, Real Estate, R. R. No. 3, Scotland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Bulls and females, all ages. Best of type and quality. Herd bull, The Duke, dam 13,599 pounds of milk. For sale at farmers' prices. Bell phone. Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—PUMP SHOP, TOOLS AND stock; excellent locality; trade good; ill-health cause of selling. Apply or call on H. B. Barnes, Cookstown, Ontario.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BRICK STORE, WITH FIXTURES, IN Conestoga, Waterloo County; 3500 square feet, on two floors; good light basement; several business carried on over sixty years by same family; reason for selling bereavement. H. Bowman, 10 Ernest avenue, Toronto.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

What Saved the Home.

In the American Magazine a man who has had twenty-five years' matrimonial experience says that he and his wife were growing farther apart and constantly quarreling. The family would have been wrecked had it not been for two things, which he describes as follows:

"First was the baby—a healthy, charming child—to whom we were intensely devoted. For months the baby was about the only subject we could agree upon. The other safeguard was our sense of humor. I have since thought that no two persons should marry unless one or the other has a sense of humor. With us the sense of humor usually came to the rescue at the most trying times. One or the other of us would be struck with the ludicrous feature of our quarrel and laugh, and pretty soon we made up."

Hard to Miss.

"I oversaw and overheard this delightful little thing in an alley running north from Payne avenue yesterday," says a more or less cryptic correspondent. "Two boys were fighting. One was a fat boy and the other was very skinny. The thin one had a backer, however, who seemed to be very wise to all the technicalities of the manly art of self defence.

"'Hit him in the solar plexus, kid,' shouted the second. 'Hit him in the solar plexus, an' you'll put th' big tub out!'

"'Where's his solar plexus at?' panted the thin one.

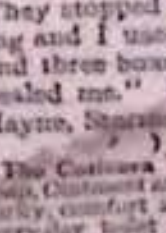
"'Aw, hit him anywhere—you can't miss it!' answered the backer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

De Soto's Error.

May 24 is the anniversary of the landing of Ferdinand de Soto in Florida in 1539. He thought he was on the path to a fabled fountain, by bathing in which he could regain his lost youth. Instead he found only morasses and impassable swamps.

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.



"Small red pimples and blackheads began on my face, and my face was badly disfigured. Some of the pimples festered while others scaled over and there were places where the pimples were in blotches. They used to itch and burn terribly.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I tried them. They stopped the itching and burning and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A. Hayne, [illegible], N. S., Dec. 26, '18.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio [illegible] Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

"SALADA" TEA

It's Richness in Quality gives Tea-Pot results equalled by no other Teas on sale anywhere

"SALADA" B547

Black – Green or Mixed :: Sealed Packets Only.

A Visit to Jerusalem

(Gloucester, Eng., Journal.)

A Gloucester officer in the Motor Transport sends the following interesting particulars of a recent visit to Jerusalem:

I, accompanied by a brother officer, left our depot at Ludd about 7.30 a.m., Sunday, December 1st, 1918, and commenced our journey by car to Jerusalem—some 26 miles distant—taking with us ample spares and as little kit as we could manage, with no servant or driver. Jerusalem is situated some 2,300 feet above sea-level right in the Judean Hills, and the climb is made chiefly in the last few miles. The early part of the journey is not so interesting, for we travel across the plain of Sharon, passing the usual type of native village consisting of a number of round and square huts, made chiefly of mud, in which the native, his wives, children and live stock live happily together. On the way we were very often reminded of the recent struggles of our troops; horses', camels' and donkeys' bleached bones still remain; and often a rough pile of stones at the head of which has been been erected a cross bearing the name and regiment of an unfortunate victim.

We at length entered the great wonderful hills at the foot of which the road enters a gorge, and at this point is the "Gate of the Valley," where some of the most desperate fighting has taken place. We commence our real climb here. The road becomes really dangerous, and worse than any mountain road I have seen. Often one would shudder when looking over the side into the valley, some hundreds of feet below, with no wall or any attempt to keep a vehicle to the road. "Hairpin bends" does not describe the curves and twists in the road. They are numerous, and more like figure eights than anything I've seen. I can't describe the scenery or the beauty of the mountains in the splendor of the Eastern sun, with its beautiful light and shade effects, but I'm sure it would tend to drive an artist crazy, especially with the villages dotted here and there. The atmosphere is remarkably clear here; one can easily see objects 40 or 50 miles away.

We entered Jerusalem at length, taking longer over the run than anticipated on account of engine trouble, passing through the Jaffa Gate, which I am told is not the old one. It appears that a few years ago the ex-Kaiser visited the Holy Land, and it was decided the old gate was not large enough for "His Highness" to pass through conveniently, so a new one was erected, which, needless to say, is quite out of place with its surroundings, for within 20 yards is the Tower of David, built in the time of Herod.

That afternoon we visited the German Catholic Church, erected by order of the ex-Kaiser on ground presented by the Sultan. It is a very fine building, with the usual church decorations. We are told there is no congregation, 40 monks having the whole place to themselves. The Mosque of Omar is a really magnificent building, built 1,300 years ago on the spot where Soloman's Temple stood. It is octagonal in shape, and surmounted by a large dome. After removing our boots we entered, and were shown around by an old priest who spoke very little English. We were amazed at the mysterious effects made by the play of light produced by the beautiful glass windows and dome. The former numbered 67. The glass is not painted or mounted in lead; thus it is simply fragments of colored pieces, each piece of glass is enclosed in a kind of tube of plaster, the sloping edge of which reflects the same color as the glass itself. In the centre of the building is the Sacred Rock, surrounded by cedar-wood barrier which prevents one even touching it. The legend, believed to be true by the Mohammedan, is that Mohammed, mounted on a magnificent horse that the Angel Gabriel gave him, ascended into Heaven from that rock. The rock began then to tremble and follow him, but God, not wishing to deprive the world of it, sent the Angel Gabriel, who with his mighty hand stopped it, leaving on it the imprint of his hand.

A magnificent door opens upon a flight of 15 steps, which lead us down below the Sacred Rock into a cave measuring about 36 feet in diameter. In the centre of the ceiling we saw a round shaft, pierced through the vault of rock. The Jews used to offer their sacrifices on this rock, and the shaft served to drain away the blood of the victims and the water used for washing the altar. Beneath the shaft is supposed to be the floor of the cave, which is said to be the underground passage which drained the sacrificial blood, etc., and ran thereby to the brook of Cedron. This is covered now by rich Turkey carpet, but on striking the ground with the foot the hollow sound shows a cavity exists.

The priest showed us the place where Solomon prayed, also David, and in an excavation in the left of the cave the place where Abraham prayed. The prophet Elias has his place in another corner, and Mohammed marked out his own place near by. This he did in the fervour of his prayer. When he rose up suddenly and struck his head against the rocky ceiling the rock became soft and took the impression of his turban. This is what is believed. The marble work, carving, and paintings cannot be described.

Near the Mosque of Omar stands King Solomon's Stables, which are said to be capable of holding 20,000 horses. The stables are underground, and very massively built with a large stone paved yard, into which are let iron gratings for light and ventilation (I. Kings, c 4, v. 26; II. Kings, c. 11, v. 16), built over 4,000 years ago.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

About 300 yards away we came to the Golden Gate, which we reach by a flight of much-worn steps. It was at this gate, according to tradition, that Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem (24th Psalm.) St. Anne's Church in a cave in which it is claimed the Virgin Mary was born. The Pool of Bethesda is in the garden underground and reached by steps (John 5, 1-9). Over the spot where Christ was brought before Pilate now stands a church which is used as a convent and orphanage. The interior of the church is of white stone, with a very fine brass altar. In the rear is a natural rock archway, the spot believed to be where Christ stood. Over the arch is a statue of Christ, and the inscription, worked in brass over a white stone, reads in Latin: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

After leaving the church we followed the route taken by Christ bearing his cross, and the various resting places are marked, called "Stations of number. At length we arrived at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, according to guides built A. D. 325. In the interior is the Holy Sepulchre, the outside of which is most elaborately decorated with paintings, brass and silver lamps, etc., which is rather too gaudy to be impressive. The entrance is by a low and narrow doorway the sides of which are badly worn by countless pilgrims who kissed the stone), and gives access to a small compartment which contains a marble sarcophagus, believed by many to be the resting place of Christ. Nearby is the Stone of Unction, surrounded by numerous lamps and colossal candelabra. On this stone the body of Christ is said to have been laid when anointed by Nicodemus (John xix., 38, 40); while about ten yards away is a second stone, which marks the spot from which the women are said to have witnessed the anointment.

In another part of the church is a picture of Christ decorated with precious stones and jewels. There is also a glass case containing an image of the Virgin Mary, covered with the most priceless stones, jewels, bracelets, rings, etc. The spot is also shown where the Cross is supposed to have been erected. We saw the old Jews' "wailing wall," a beautiful example of Jewish architecture. It is about 42 feet in height, and goes down to a depth of 90 feet below the ground. It is said to be part of Solomon's Temple, but there appears to be a doubt. It is now a gathering place of the Jews, who, with their faces to the wall, moan, wail, and pray. It is the custom of the Jews when visiting this place to wedge an iron nail in between the stones. By doing so they believe they have secured a place in Heaven. This spot is infested with the usual type of beggars demanding alms.

We paid a visit to the house of Cataphas, high priest in the days of Christ. This is the place to which Christ was brought from Gethsamane, and the spot is shown where He was scourged. The high priests were also buried there. The next place was the building containing the room in which Christ partook of the Last Supper with

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

His disciples in the "upper room." Several inscriptions and signs are generally accepted as proof of the claim. From there looking down into the valley can be seen the Pool of Siloam, the place where Christ healed the blind man (John ix. 1-34).

After seeing Jerusalem we went to Bethlehem, which is a short journey by car. This place stands to-day as I should imagine it did in the days of Christ. Like Jerusalem and other places I have been to it is very dirty, and the streets were only just wide enough to allow the car to pass through. The only place of real interest is the Church of Nativity. It is not an imposing-looking building, the main entrance being a hole in the wall, wide enough for one person to enter at a time. The church is divided into three parts, the Greek, Armenian and Roman Catholic. I believe they do not carry on very peaceably together, as disturbances are not unknown there. Even now there is a British guard there in order to keep the peace between the rival sects. After passing through the main entrance (described above) we found ourselves in a large kind of hall, the roof of which is supported by about twenty pillars. This is very lofty and has a wooden roof, which we were told was sent out from England and erected about 300 years ago. This part of the building is quite bare and not in the least imposing. At the end of the building is a small door which gives admission to the church proper and after passing through we enter the Greek Church, while on the left is the Armenian, on the same floor, there being no division. The daily sweeping of the floor causes constant disturbances. Should the Greek sweep a little more of the floor than the Armenian considers he is entitled to there is trouble, and if the Armenian removes a bit of Greek dust he is also in trouble. Partly to avoid this constant nuisance, the guard is posted, and one of his duties is to sweep the centre, about a yard wide, so there can be no arguments as to whether one or the other has over-stepped the mark.

Leading from the main body of the church are two flights of steps which lead underground into a natural cave. After reaching the fifth step we come to a door covered with crucifixes. Pilgrims halt here and kiss the doorposts, making the sign of the cross. The number of pilgrims who have visited this sacred spot must be countless, considering that the solid marble of which the doorposts are made has been worn smooth by constant kissing. On reaching the bottom of the flight of steps we enter a cave, which is quite dark except for the few feeble oil lamps which are kept continually burning. It is in this dark and dismal place that the manger is in which Christ is supposed to have been born. The Greeks, Armenians and Roman Catholics each have their own set of lamps on this spot. It is very difficult to convey a real idea of the place. It is more like an old dark cellar, having had the fireplace removed, and in this recess are a dozen silver lamps, four of which contain night lights and are lighted, giving a feeble light which does not penetrate the gloom. This is the manger, near which stands a British sentry, whose presence is not revealed until one catches a glimpse of a dull reflected light from his bayonet and buttons. It is a very weird spot, and totally different from what I expected to see. Leading from this cave is a kind of natural passage

through the park which leads to other caves. They all contain a crude kind of altar, and are distinctly dirty places. The guide pointed out a place where all the male children were thrown that were massacred by Herod in his attempt to kill the Lord (Matt. xi. 16). The church is said to be the oldest Christian building in the world, and was built A. D. 330 by Constantine the Great.

MOTHER'S BAKING DAY.

Modern Conditions Make it Practically a Thing of the Past.

We do not propose either to affirm or to deny that the bakers make better bread than "mother used to make." There used to be as many kinds of mothers as there are now varieties of bakers. And comparisons are odious. But the baker is to be hailed as one of the chief benefactors of the age, on grounds which take no account of the relative merits of bread. He has emancipated women, at least one day out of the week. He has given a vast army of mothers more time to perform the duties other than those which have to do with the kitchen.

It needs no patriarch to remember what baking day used to be like. In summer's heat the stove had to be fired up to the melting point, and mother had to knead the dough until her back ached, and stick around in the kitchen lest the crust become too hard, and watch against a hundred other mischances which are to be expected when the heat releases the chemical action of the ingredients in the bread pan.

Baking day is a thing of the past in thousands of homes—at least, the old fashioned baking day is. The bread may be better or worse, but the baker is to be regarded as a benefactor in that he has practically put an end to that old roasting experience which formerly came to every woman at least one day out of seven.

With so thorough a preparation at hand as Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms is unwise and culpably careless. A child subjected to the attacks of worms is always unhealthy and will be stunted in its growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these destructive parasites, especially when it can be done without difficulty.

FARM AND GARDEN

SHEEP TIPS FOR BEGINNERS.

Th beginner in sheep raising can acquire more information regarding the types and habits from a small flock than he can from a large one. A flock of 25 ewes would be sufficiently large from which to take note of the capacity of each for producing wool and lambs. With a small flock he is able to develop a conception of the type of ewe that is prolific, motherly, and able to produce sufficient milk to rapidly grow her lambs. By observing certain individuals from day to day, he also becomes familiar with the habits of the sheep and learns to know when they are slightly "off" in health. A little attention in the first stage of illness will frequently restore a sheep to complete health, while if neglected until the animal no longer attempts to stay with the flock, the task of treating it is much more difficult.

Except in certain periods such as lambing time, 15 to 25 ewes require little, if any care than from two to 10 head. He should have enough to justify giving them adequate attention, for a busy man with three or four sheep on his hands will find they require more time than the returns will justify, and he will be apt to not give them the care they should have.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDING EWES.

For breeding purposes ewes should be well grown, healthy and spirited. They should be sound in mouth and milking organs; should be from one to four years of age, and covered with dense coats of marketable wool. They should be uniform in body lines, showing capacity for feed.

It is highly important that the ewes be in good health, which is indicated by lively, energetic movements, by a bright, clean sin, deep pink except in occasional specimens of the dark-faced breed, and by bright eyes, with pretty of red blood shown in the veins of the whites of the eyeballs.

The best ewe for the beginner is from two to thre years old. At this age they are in their prime for producing lambs and wool. Having raised from one to two crops of lambs they have less trouble in delivering their lambs and are better mothers than young ewes.

The wool is a very important factor which too often is partly overlooked in selecting breeding ewes. A ewe yielding less than eight pounds should be discarded unless she is an exceptional producer of lambs. To get a fleece of desirable weight, the body must be densely covered with wool. The purchaser should see to it that the belly is well covered and that the wool extends to the knees and hocks, and also over the forehead and cheeks. The fleece should be even in quality, and for farm flocks should grade from one-fourth blood staple to fine staple. In addition to its commercial value a dense, compact fleece protects her health by keeping her skin dry and by lessening the effects of sudden changes in temperature.

Ews having capacious bodies and straight body lines are likely to have well-formed lambs and to nourish them well.

THE KIND OF RAM TO BUY.

In the selection of the ram there should be even more care taken than in the case of the ews. It is an old saying that "a good ram is half the flock, and a bad one is more than half." If possible, a pure bred ram should be secured, because he will impress his characteristics on his offspring in greater degree than will a grade. If a suitable pure bred cannot be found, the next best is a ram from a high-grade flock belonging to a man who has added his ewes carefully and who has used good pure bred rams of the same breed for a number of years.

It is a risk to buy a ram without having any knowledge of his breeding; and no matter how good the breeding, it is poor practice to select a ram that does not conform to a high standard of excellence.

In selecting the ram, one should endeavor to get one, that is bold in head features and strong in constitution. He should be active, vigorous and from 1 to 3 years old; symmetrical and evenly covered with a dense fleece.

It is possible at times to secure an excellent pure-bred ram for a grade flock at a comparatively cheap price, because he is deficient in one or two breed characteristics. In hornless breeds, a ram having strong stubs of horns cannot be sold at a high figure; nor can a ram having dark wool on his head command a high price if the breed requirement calls for white wool in that region. In case a man starts with a ram belonging to a breed generally recognized as being adapted to his community, he should select rams of that breed year after year. By using care in selecting his rams he sould be able to correct any marked deficiency in his flock without introducing a ram of another breed.

HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

The surest way to have an early garden next spring is to prepare a hotbed and a cold frame, or a combination of the two, before the ground freezes this fall. After the ground freezes hard it will be impossible to dig a pit properly and construct the frame preparatory to making a hotbed. The essentials are a framework of boards and sash or light canvas for a covering. Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet in size, and the frame can be made to fit one, two or more of these sashes. The framework of boards should be 18 to 24 inches high at the back or north side and 10 to 12 inches hight at the front or south side. The frame should be so arranged that the sash will not only slide on ways but also may be lifted or titled at any angle for ventilation. The framework should be painted, and the sash should be given at least two coats of white lead and linseed oil, with a little drier added, before the glass is put in. In glazing hotbed sash the putty is first spread in the grooves on the sash bars, the glass then being bedded in the putty and well pressed down. The bottom light or glass in each row should be put in first; then the second light should overlap the first one about one-fourth of an inch; and so on until each section of the sash is filled, the last piece of glass being cut to fill out the remaining space. Each piece of glass is fastened in place by means of special glazing points driven into the wooden sash bar.

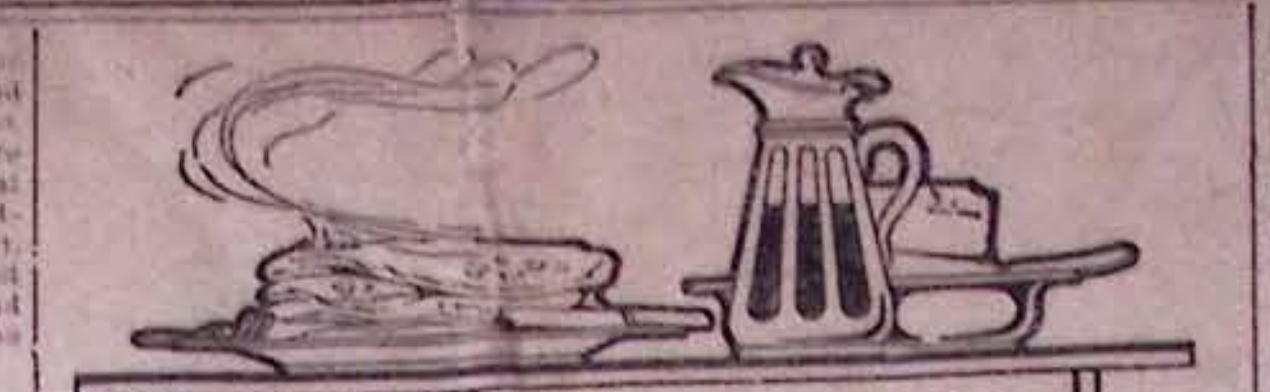
The hotbed pit should be 12 to 14 inches deep and just a trifle smaller than the framework of boards. The dirt removed from the pit is used to bank around the frame. The pit may be filled with leaves during the early winter to prevent the soil freezing, and the sash stores where they will be protected from the weather until time to start plants in the bed. If this part of the work is done there will be no difficulty in getting an early start for a spring garden.

TERRIBLE AGONY FROM RHEUMATISM

A Sufferer Shows How Complete Relief Was Obtained.

Rheumatism is a trouble extremely difficult to get rid of. If a tendency to rheumatism is established in the system it makes itself manifest by a return of the acute pains with every spell of bad weather. This is why so many people think the trouble is due to cold or damp. The fact is known, however, to medical men, that with the appearance of rheumatism there is a rapid thinning of the blood, and that the rheumatic poisons are only expelled from the system when the blood is restored to its normal condition. This means that to drive rheumatism from the system it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose no other medicine has been so successful as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew and enrich the blood, thus driving out the rheumatic poison, easing the aching, painful, swollen joints, and restoring the victim to general good health. Among the rheumatic sufferers who have been cured by the use of this medicine is Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Chatham, Ont., who says: "Some years ago, while living in Mount Forest, I was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism, from which I suffered terrible agony. Neither the doctor who attended me, nor the remedies I tried gave more than a little relief for a time, and as a consequence, I grew very weak and was on the verge of nervous prostration. At this stage an uncle advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they had cured him of a severe attack of rheumatism. I took his advice and faithfully used the pills for several months, when I found myself fully restored to health, with every vestige of the rheumatism, and every symptom of the nerve trouble gone. I have had no return of either trouble since, and feel very grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained through any medicine dealer, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



HOT PANCAKES!

Yes, But -- What are pancakes worth without syrup? It is the syrup that gives the flavour; and there is no other syrup that tastes just as good as

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Indians Best Walkers.

When it comes to feet civilized man has a thing or two to learn from the dog eating Igorrote or the pigeon toed American Indian, says Prof. L. J. Richardson, in a bulletin entitled "The Soldier on Foot," and issued by the University of California.

Becoming a patron of the long abused pigeon toed man Professor Richardson says that the normal gait of man as exemplified by the American Indian who walks with his feet set parallel or even with the toes turned slightly inward. In this way all the toes function and the lifting and propelling power of the foot is at its maximum, he says.

While deploring the army regulations requiring a soldier to stand with his toes turned out at an angle of about 45 degrees, because of the tendency to cause eversion of the foot and weakness of the posterior arch, Professor Richardson is sufficiently optimistic for civilized man to conclude that in spite of the inherited and acquired bad habits he can reform and "learn to walk" with fair results.

Walking in tight shoes generation after generation is the cause of nearly all the foot troubles of civilized man the professor says. This condition he says, has left but a single strong toe on either foot, the others being in some measures atrophied.

Frequent washing, trimming the toe nails and an avoidance of change from high to low heeled shoes are suggested as a means of obviating much foot trouble.

A GOOD AUTHORITY.

"Jack may escape after all. The young fellow says he is clever but impossible."

"If the young widow has found him impossible he must be clever."

The self-made man has a profound contempt for the fellow who is made 7 a tailor.

Poultry World

Now is the time to get ready for your next winter's layers. For actual profit over cost of feed ten early pullets well matured and ready to lay before winter are worth 100 late hatched pullets that will not start to lay until towards spring.

Results at the Experimental Farms indicate that for early winter eggs the time when new laid eggs are worth something neither late hatched pullets nor hens compare with the early hatched birds. The proper time to hatch depends largely upon the weather conditions. These sections of Canada having cool summers may hatch a week or two later than where the summers are comparatively warm. In that part of Canada between the Pacific slope and the eastern part of the Maritime Provinces heavy breeds give best results if hatched by the end of April, the lighter breeds by May the 15th.

Early pullets not only give the good winter egg yields but according to records they compare favorably with hens in hatching results bred last year on the Experimental Farms shows that the fertility of the pullets was nearly 80 per cent while the hens was 74 per cent. In the percentage of total eggs hatched the hens were a trifle ahead as they were also in the mortality of chicks hatched. The results showed that early well matured pullets are the only kind for winter production and such birds make good breeders as well.

Three chief obstacles to early chicks are:

1—Lack of fertile eggs at the right time.

2—No broody hens (where natural means are used).

3—Difficulty of brooding chicks so early in the season.

These are all serious troubles, but must be overcome if the best of results are to be secured. The only way to have fertile eggs is to have good healthy breeding stock of the right age and with plenty of vitality. These birds should be fed through the winter with plenty of nourishing feed, but not over stimulated. Their grain fed so they will get all the exercise needed in securing it. Kept free from lice and house in well ventilated, sanitary houses. In mating have one male to not more than 12 to 15 heavy females or 15 to 20 light birds. Only the early pullets or healthy hens can give the fertile eggs early in the year. They can be obtained, for in thousands of eggs set last year on the Experimental Farms the chicks hatched in April required a less number of eggs to produce a healthier growing chick than those of any other month.

The absence of broody hens is the result of the absence of the conditions mentioned above. If the stock from which eggs are to be hatched is immature, too old or not in good healthy condition, broody hens will not be secured, for broodiness cannot come before the bird has first laid. An incubator of course would hatch at any time but with such a stock the only wise course to pursue is to not use your own eggs at all for hatching. Get eggs or day old chicks from some good breeders whose stock is good and eggs fertile. This will cost a little but the expense will be more than made up in the results in eggs next winter. No person can afford to breed from his own stock if it does not lay early enough to give fertile eggs for early chicks.

The difficulty of brooding is a matter that will be present no matter whose eggs you hatch. If you hatch your eggs artificially and brood the same way, good brooding facilities are necessary and will pay to have. If you depend upon the hen for brooding as well as for hatching it will be best to buy the day old chicks. By the time you get them there should be enough broody hens to accommodate them. Let enough hens sit on dummy eggs so they will take the chicks when they arrive, but put them by themselves and not with the rest of the flock.

Whatever you do quit hatching late chicks. Make it possible for a good egg yield next winter even though it means slight expense this spring. Let the slogan be "Every bird a producer."

NOTES.

To preserve butter without salting heavily, make a brine of one-half pound of salt to two gallons of water; boil it thoroughly and skim quite clear. Then when it is cold put it into a stone jar. Sterilize some pieces of muslin, tie up the butter in half pound pieces and put them in the brine; put a plate on it to keep it down, and put on the lid.

The first winter is one of the most important periods in a colt's life. The colt that goes into the winter thin and in poor condition has less chance to winter well than the colt that enters winter quarters in good shape. Colts frequently lose bloom and flesh at weaning time. To avoid this is important. They should have learned to eat hay and grain before weaning time.

Beyond all doubt, the most expensive part of the farm equipment is the machinery with which the ground is worked and with which the crops are harvested. At the same time, no part of the farm equipment receives as little care as the machinery. It is a source of tremendous waste of materials which are now abnormally high in price and very necessary to reconstruction throughout the world. Much can be done toward cutting down this waste by providing some sort of shelter for the machinery.

Farm wagons, carts, haying implements and nearly all tools of farming, will last longer, thereby paying good interest on the investment, if kept painted. Clean all parts to be painted and apply the paint thoroughly, brushing it into the woodwork; also the iron or steel parts are protected from rust if kept painted. A good time to do this work is now, when there is not so very much to do except chores and cutting and hauling wood.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Tactful Dam Builder.

In speaking of the river regulations of the ancients Sir William Willcocks, the noted English engineer, said: "Cyrus the Great controlled the Gyndes, a tributary of the Tigris in a truly original manner. Babylonia was already peopled, and lands were needed for his Persian troops. The Gyndes discharges 40,000 section feet and runs thirty feet deep in a sandy and mobile bed. He could build no regulator, so he dug thirty canals, divided the waters of the river among them, closed the river by an earthen dam and completely controlled it. As he could never have induced his wild soldiers to dig these canals for any useful purpose, he took advantage of the fact that his favorite horse had been drowned in the flood and urged his soldiers to dig the canals and dissipate the waters of the river in such a fashion that it could never again drown a horse."

Mother and Son Are Both Grateful

FOR THE GOOD DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID THEM.

Cured Mrs. Larson's Sore Back, and Put an End to Her Son's Sleepless Nights.

Bergland, Ont., April 7.—(Special) "I am glad to have an opportunity to give fair credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for the good they did me, and also my family." Says Mrs. John S. Larson, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place. "We have been using them as a family remedy for sore back.

"At the time I ordered Dodd's Kidney Pills I did it more for a fancy than from any belief in their curing value.

"But I was all in from an aching back. I caught a bad cold and that settled on my kidneys so bad that I could not sleep, and I could not work.

"When I stooped forward my back was so sore that I had to brace up my body by putting my elbows on my knees and I could hardly rise up again.

"After taking two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills the pain decreased some and my back is fairly good unless I overwork.

"Also one of my young sons had diseased kidneys, so that he had to get up every half hour during the night. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and now he can sleep all night.

"I am very grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have been curing kidney ills for over twenty-five years. Ask your neighbors about them.

Any Woman's Struggle For Good Health Quickly Rewarded

A SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT NOW ADVOCATED THAT GIVES FINE RESULTS.

When a woman's face grows haggard and pale, when she is tired all day and ready to cry when night comes, she ought to know something is wrong.

Ptuting off only makes matters worse. The best advice we can give any sickly woman is to test out the following treatment:

At the close of every meal, with a sip or two or water, take two chocolate-coated Ferrozone Tablets. This seems to be the best thing going for folks that are tired out, run-down and in need of a strengthening, building-up medicine.

Ferrozone's action aids the three principal functions of the body—digestion, assimilation, elimination.

By strengthening digestion it forms an abundance of rich, red blood—this gives good color.

By perfecting assimilation, Ferrozone supplies nutrition—this gives strength, vim, stability.

Elimination is assured because Ferrozone quickens the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels—this guarantees the maintenance of vigorous health.

Ferrozone puts you on the right road—the one that leads to health.

Not a man, woman or child needing blood, vigor, endurance—not a person who is weak, nervous or sickly, not a person in ill-health who won't receive immediate help from Ferrozone.

As a tonic and restorative, as a health-bringer and body builder, Ferrozone is unrivalled. It cures because it feeds and nourishes, because it contains the elements that build up and strengthen. Try it yourself—sold everywhere in 50 cent boxes, 6 boxes for $2.50, or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Germans Sing 'The Marseillaise'

The story how the German revolution came to a camp of French prisoners near Munster is being told in Le Figaro by Maxime Girard, himself one of the interned French soldiers liberated by the signing of the armistice.

"It was almost like a theatrical performance, enacted for our special benefit," he writes. "For two hours on Nov. 9 I almost rejoiced in being a prisoner of war.

"We knew already on the 7th that the sailors had revolted at Kiel, Hamburg and Cuxhaven, and hoisted the red flag on many ships. The next day we heard that Gen. Ritter, commander of the 7th Army Corps, was just outside of our camp, walloped by a soldier when he had reprimanded for not saluting him properly.

"But the real thing started on the 9th. Early in the morning we were told that a delegate of the Soldiers' and Workingmen's Councell would visit the camp. We thought it was a practical joke.

"But it was true. A civilian, wearing one of the famous small green hats featured by cartoonists and a wide red brassard, appeared at the gate of the camp. The soldiers surrounded him. It was the "delegirte" from Munster. A guard of honor consisting of four soldiers with bayonets fixed accompanied him.

"After the soldiers of the camp had examined his credentials, he mounted a table and read the order of the day as follows: 'Tear off your cockades. Degrade the officers. There is only one here to issue orders, and that is me.'

"In a minute the ground was covered with eagles and cockades which the soldiers tore off their caps and uniforms and trampled under their feet. All this was going on before our eyes.

"Then came the turn of the non commissioned officers. The delegate entered the office of the sergeant-major and demanded that he also should tear off his cockade. The sergeant major started a speech, but was rudely interrupted by the delegate, who gave him two minutes to make up his mind. It took about thirty seconds before the cockade lay on the floor.

"Another sergeant who showed signs of resistance was disarmed without any parleying. Even his helmet was taken from him.

"A soldier exclaimed, 'Let's go to the officers.' A delegation was despatched to confer with Capt. Baron X., commander of the camp. They met him in the yard. Without uttering a word one of the soldiers pointed a finger at the cockade on the captain's cap. The captain registered lack of comprehension. Silently the soldier repeated the gesture. And the captain, Baron X., commander of the camp, very obediently lifted his cap and tore off the imperial emblem, throwing it on the ground.

"Then the 'delegirte' came to us prisoners and began a parley with the head of our relief society. He told us that there was no question of giving us our freedom; that in our own interest we would strictly adhere to the rules issued for us, but at the same time he asked if we had any grievances. Our representative presented a series of complaints, and the 'delegirtie' issued orders on the spot granting our demands in full.

"Then the 'delegirte' asked to be conducted to the headquarters of our musical society, called 'Symphonie.' His request was complied with. And then the real surprise was sprung on us.

"The 'delegirte' asked the leader of our orchestra to play the 'Marseillaise.' And while the band played the 'delegirte' lifted his hat and stood there uncovered, and all the German soldiers uncovered, too. When the song was finished, the 'delegirte' applauded vehemently, and all the German soldiers applauded, too.

"The same scene was re-enacted in the hall of our other musical society, 'Harmonie.' The 'Marseillaise' was played, and all the German soldiers stood there, their caps pressed to their hearts, at attention.

"Nor was that all. The 'delegirte' asked if we had any French flags. Of course, each of us had a flag, but we were afraid to say so. Then the German repeated his question, adding that if we did not happen to possess any French flag we had better make a few right away.

"In a couple of minutes the whole camp was bedecked with the tricolor flag of the French Republic. It was a dream come true."

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

SHELL VELOCITY.

Geometer Uses Time for Stone to Centre of Earth.

Studying the velocity of shells and bullets fired in the war led Maurice Sauger, a French geometer, to turn to the old question of the time it would take a stone to fall to the centre of the earth. His conclusion was that it would take about 20 minutes 34 seconds.

Cassendoi, who gave the subject much thought in the last century, made the time 20 minutes even. Mersenne on the other hand contended that six hours would be required.

Sauger says that as the stone approached the centre of the earth it would be drawn downward by the core of the earth and upward by the shell which it had already penetrated. The rate at which the density of the earth varies or increases as we penetrate to greater depths is unknown. Sauger's formula is based upon considerations of the moment of inertia of the earth, as calculated from the precession of the equinoxes, which agree with observations on the density of the earth conducted in mine shafts.

If a shaft were driven right through the earth the stone would appear at the Antipodes after 38 minutes 30 seconds and then return to its starting point, at which it would make its reappearance at the end of 1 hour 17 minutes.

Sunrise in Town and Country.

Sunrise, on the mountains or at sea, or in the rural districts, is an event worthy of attention and well rewards the early riser with its beauty and significance—but the early riser in the town or city has usually found everything untidy and must step over ash cans and dodge the sweepers and be satisfied with the sleepy grunts of workmen who are getting things into shape for the business of the day. It is anything but picturesque and most unattractive.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat.—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

HEART STRAIN.

Unusual Exertion May Cause It, So May a Fit of Temper.

To keep your temper is rather a good idea, said Dr. Strickland Goodall in a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene. Every time the heart contracts, he said, its force would raise a weight of two pounds to the height of one foot, and it does this from 70 to 140 times every minute.

Acute heart strain was difficult to produce in a young, well nourished and healthy adult, but it was very easy to produce if the heart muscle was anaemic or poisoned or was the seat of degenerative disease.

Running to catch a train increased the heart's work by 228 foot pounds a minute. Ascending a staircase slowly increased the heart's work by 112 foot pounds; ascending quickly by 152 foot pounds.

The enormous amount of total extra work done by the heart was shown in the experiment of riding a bicycle up hill, the gradient of which was one in ten and the length 2,904 feet. The ride occupied three and one-half minutes, and the total extra work done by the heart was no less than one and one-eighth foot tons.

A rest of half an hour daily would save in a year 219,000 foot pounds of work on the heart.—London Chronicle.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine. 6

cleans sinks closets drains— kills rats, mice, bugs destroys dirt

COMFORT LYE

Extra Strong

Fountain Pens Old.

If fountain pens have not attained perfection in the present day it is not because their youth warrants their indiscretions, for, according to a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette (London), this form of combined ink reservoir and pen has been in use for over 300 years. E. S. Bates in his "Touring in 1600" shows, he says, that travellers wrote with them at that time. In the following century they appear to have been in common use, a dictionary published in 1734 defining "fountain pen" as "a pen made of silver, brass, etc., contrived to contain a considerable quantity of ink and let it flow out by degrees. To use the pen the cover must be taken off and the pen a little shaken to make the ink run more freely." British patents were obtained for fountain pens in 1809, one being granted to Joseph Brannah of Rock fame and another to F. H. Foelsch for a stylographic as well as a fountain pen.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

British Women Workers

Many striking figures illustrative of the large part played by women in carrying on the industrial and other activities of Britain during the war are contained in a report just issued by the British Board of Trade. It appears that between July, 1914, and April, 1918, women workers in the principal groups of occupations increased by 1,532,000, or 47 per cent. This figure includes some 400,000 domestic servants, dressmakers, etc., who took up other work, but, on the other hand, it excludes upwards of 50,000 women enrolled in various auxiliary service corps. After making all necessary deductions and additions, the net increase of women workers employed outside their own homes up to April last was approximately 1,200,000.

It is estimated from the returns received that at the date mentioned about 1,516,000 women, excluding casual agricultural laborers, were directly replacing men.

It is estimated that in April last the number of women employed in the manufacture of munitions was [illegible] while the number engaged in other Government work in industry was 774,000, giving a total of 1,475,000. The aggregate number of women engaged on work for the British and allied Governments at that period was upwards of 1,750,000.

In July last 113,100 women were employed as permanent agricultural workers in Great Britain, an increase on the pre-war figures of 33,100. Tractor plowing schools have been established, and the work done by members of the Women's National Land Army with tractor plows, disc harrows, and cultivators, though not as yet great in extent, is highly commended by farmers. It is evident from the comments sent in from all over the country that the work of women on the land has become an accepted and welcome fact.

In banking and finance large numbers of women have been introduced, the increase in banks being particularly striking in view of the small numbers employed before the war. In July, 1914, only some 1,500 women were employed in banks. In April last the number was 37,600. The number of women employed in insurance has also largely increased—from 7,000 to 32,300. Transport service has been the field of a very great development in the employment of women, who are now extensively engaged on work which before the war was confined entirely to men. Between the outbreak of war and April last the number employed by municipal tramway departments increased from 1,200 to 18,800; those employed by private tramway companies from 200 to 5,800, and those employed in the omnibus service from 300 to [illegible]. On the railways the numbers increased [illegible] cally all the additional women being employed on work formerly done by men.

AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS!

Coughing Spreads Disease

SINCE 1870

SHILOH

30 DROPS-STOPS COUGHS HALF THIS FOR CHILDREN

It Pays to Keep Cheerful.

The good psychological effects of cheerfulness and confidence are ascribed to the fact that emotional conditions, such as fear, worry, etc excite internal bodily reactions and accelerate the secretion of harmful products, which inflame already pathological conditions of the vital organs.

A Foe to Asthma. Give Asthma a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

Swallow's Marvelous Speed.

The connection between the flight of a bird and the flying of an airplane is obvious; yet in spite of the wonderful results obtained by birdmen—aces of the air—nature retains the advantage over men in flying. An ordinary swallow can travel 120 miles in an hour, and there is a record of a swallow that flew from Antwerp to Compeigne, 148 miles, in 68 minutes, attaining an average speed of 138 miles an hour.

All the Local News.

Newsy Budget of Occurrences in and about the Vicinity.

Plague be on all colds and neuralgic pains!

The lightship Lady Laurier was in port on Monday.

Chas. S. Malzard made an auto trip to Sydney this week.

Mrs. D. D. Boyd, of River Bourgeois, was in town this week.

Miss Katie Sutherland, clerk in Bourinot's store, Hawkesbury, is spending a few days at home.

Thos. D. Morrison, who was up to the western part of the province, returned home Wednesday.

Miss Mildred DeRoche returned to Halifax on Saturday to resume her studies at the Maritime Business College.

The stmr. Weymouth will continue serving this route until the new stmr. "Bras d'Or" is ready for the service in three or four weeks.

P. J. Kyte, of St. Peters, who travels for an American concern, was here on Wednesday and the RECORD a friendly and business call. Call again, Pat.

G. J. LeBlanc is now the proud possessor of a handsome looking horse. Besides a fine driver, he finds him useful in delivering goods to his customers.

Note change of Cape Breton Ry. time table in this issue. The C. N. R. train No. 6 passes Point Tupper earlier now, and it is necessary for the C. B. train to leave St. Peters 15 minutes earlier in order to make connection.

Dr. B. A. LeBlanc arrived from Sydney on Tuesday in his handsome new car—a McLaughlin Buick. Oh, the power of money! The possession of it can lift one into heavenly happiness and the want of it sink others into the depths of despair.

Now for a strong pull and a pull all together to make the 4th annual Richmond County Exhibition a success in every way. Write the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. L. Wright (a fine, courteous gentleman) St. Peters, for any information in which you may be in need.

Schr. Dictator, Capt. Reinhardt, Sr., drifted ashore on the South side on Saturday afternoon when a violent norther was at its maximum and remained hard and fast until the S. S. Magdalen pulled her off at night and towed her to LeBrun's wharf. The vessel lost an anchor. She is loaded with coal for Souris, P.E.I.

A Hawkesbury scribe asks us to insert the following:

"Under the heading of 'Lost Animals" grant me space in your valuable paper to advertise the following: Strayed from Mulgrave to Point Tupper, 1 red-headed monkey of the female sex. Description: Grey coat, plaid cap, home-made, high red shoes, long claws like a crane, many freckles on face, chattering all the time. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad."

NEW COASTAL STEAMER.—The RECORD is pleased to announce that J. A. Young and associates, of Sydney, are building a steamer to be named "Bras d'Or" built at Mahone Bay. She is expected to be launched this week and will be put on the route between Sydney, Arichat and intermediate ports in the near future. The service this steamer will give ... to suit people and open up a considerable trade with some of Sydney's wholesale houses.

A RICHMONDITE ELECTED IN HALIFAX.—The RECORD congratulates F. W. Bissett upon his election to the City Council of Halifax as alderman for ward 2 in the civic elections held in that city last week. Being a brother of the late Dr. Charles Bissett, who represented Richmond county in the House of Assembly with great ability and distinction for several terms, Alderman Bissett should have it in him to make one of the best aldermen in the city of Halifax. It's in the blood, the Bissett family being noted for their ability in various walks of life. The RECORD was a staunch friend of the late Dr. Bissett and when death claimed him we knew the Liberal party in this county would never see his like again.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred Poirier, a worthy and popular couple of D'Escousse, were in town on Monday.

A dance was held in the hall on Wednesday night, the crowd (gay and lively) dispersing at 2 in the morning.

Saturday's storm destroyed a quantity of fishing gear on the Cape Breton coast. The fishermen are always up against it.

An ex-soldier named Ross occupied a cell in the jail here this week for breaking glass in the house of a man at Grandique.

The many friends of W. H. LeBlanc, of Halifax, now chief steward on S. S. Lady Laurier, were glad to see him in town on Monday.

The recent Red Shield drive in behalf of the Salvation Army added nearly a million and a half dollars to their coffers.

Digby Courier: Miss Mary Grace Blagdon arrived home on Saturday, having been visiting friends in Antigonish and Arichat.

The best money maker on the farm is the hen. She turns grass into greenbacks, grain into gold, and from the sand and gravel she coins silver.

Those who run into debt without inteading to pay are worse than a common felon and should be dealt with under the criminal code the same as for theft,

W. L. Osborne, representing the Canadian Law and Adjustment Co., Truro, was in town this week. He secured a lot of business in the collecting of old debts.

Levers of the luscious banana will be pleased to learn that there will be an extraordinary banana crop this year. It is estimated that it will be four times as large as that of 1918.

Hereafter no resident of this province can do business as an insurance agent in this province unless he holds a certificate from the Provincial Secretary empowering him so to act.

An auto party of young sports in Chas. Malzard's car, consisting of Alex. McDonald, Gus. Boutin and Peter Power, motored to Sydney on Sunday, returning on Wednesday.

Chas. L. Bosdet left for Mexico on Tuesday from Halifax and will visit Boston and New York en route. He will visit his brother Ernest at El Paso, Tex., and his mother at Vera Cruz, Mex.

Ex-Gnr. Chas. P. Flynn, who arrived from overseas some weeks ago and lately visited his mother in Danbury, Conn., and friends in New York, is now located in Montreal. Arichat friends hope to see the genial Charlie shortly.

No mail for Calgary and points furthes west will be forwarded until further notice. The postmaster has received word from the authorities to this effect. The unsettled state of affairs makes it difficult to predict how long this order will be in effect,

Fresh mackerel were selling here this week at 20c. each. At Digby they retailed at 3c. each, but the Colchester Sun says when they reached the market in Truro the price jumped to 35c. and 40c. each. Our contemporary asks: "Is there any reasonable explanation of such a 'spread' in price?"

Mrs. Isidore Poirier and her two stalwart sons, Lauchlin (an ex-soldier) and Alex. were in from D'Escousse on Saturday, and their many friends were glad to see them. Lauchlin belonged to the 22nd French-Canadian Bat. which made a glorious record at the front.

Pte. James Power, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Power, arrived home from overseas last evening. He was seriously wounded some months ago and his has been a hospital case ever since. His parents are glad to have their boy with them once more, even if his arm is in a sling; and his friends are pleased to welcome him home again.

A. J. Boyd, Supt. of Indian Agencies, was in town yesterday and called on the RECORD. Mr. Boyd had three sons at the front, two of whom are now at home, and the other is still in France. Two of his brother William's sons were also at the front. The record of the Boyd family in the war zone is a proud and enviable one.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the School Commissioners for the District of Richmond will be held at the County Hall, St. Peters, at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, July 2, 1919.

D. H. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the Board.
Arichat, N. S. June 7, 1919.

1900. "A" No. 1950.

In the County Court for District No. 7.

BETWEEN:

JOHN M. KEMP, Plaintiff

AND

REMI DEGOU, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, or his Deputy, at the Court House, at Arichat, in the County of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, A D, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon:

ALL the undivided estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand both at law and in equity, which the said Remi Degou had at the time of the judgment recorded herein, or since had, or now has, or of anyone claiming by, through or under the said Remi Degou, of, in, to or out of, First all that piece or parcel of

LAND

situate in the County of Richmond and bounded and described as follows, FIRST: "All that certain one hundred acres of land beginning on the western shore of McKay's Harbor, at the northern boundary of lands of one Charles Campbell; thence south eighty-five degrees and thirty minutes west by said Campbell's land eight chains and fifty links; thence on the same north twenty-two degrees and thirty minutes west thirty-two chains and thirty links; thence south sixty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west ten chains; thence north thirteen degrees and thirty minutes west thirty eight chains; thence north seventy six degrees and thirty minutes east seventeen chains to the northwest angle of William McKay's lot; thence by said lot south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east fifty chains to the southwest angle of the same; thence north sixty seven degrees and thirty minutes east nine chains and twenty links to the shore of said Harbor; thence southerly by said Harbor to the place of beginning. The above described land having been granted by the Crown to Peter Sampson, Joseph Sampson and Remi (Ramai) DeGou by grant from the Crown bearing date the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and recorded in the Crown Lands office at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Book 33, Page 277, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Arichat, Nova Scotia, in Book 'B', Page 273, the share of the said Remi DeGou in said described grant of one hundred acres having been originally twenty-five acres, more or less, but presently consisting of sixteen and two-thirds acres, more or less, the said Remi DeGou having deeded about eight and one-third acres to one Charles DeGou, as appears by Indenture bearing date the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Arichat, aforesaid, in Book 'B1,' Pages 238 and 239, said sixteen and two thirds acres being established by line fences on said property."

SECOND: "All the undivided interest, or half part of, in, to or out of all that fifty acres of land beginning at the northern angle of one hundred acres applied for by Kenneth McKenzie at McKay's Lake, in the District of Cape George; thence running north thirty eight degrees west thirty one chains and twenty five links; thence south fifty two degrees west sixteen chains; thence south thirty eight degrees east thirty one chains and twenty five links; thence north fifty two degrees east sixteen chains to the place of beginning." The above described property having been granted to the said Remi DeGou (DeGoo) by the Crown by Grant bearing date the twenty eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and recorded in the Crown Lands office at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Grant Book 62, folio 351, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, Arichat, aforesaid, in Libro 'D,' folio 100.

The said judgment having been duly registered in the Registry of Deeds office at Arichat, aforesaid, for more than one year.

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

Dated at Arichat, N. S., 9th day of May, A.D., 1919.

JAMES D. POWER,
High Sheriff County of Richmond.

L. A. LOVETT,
35 Bedford Row, Halifax,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

OVER-EATING is the root of nearly all digestive evils. If your digestion is weak or out of kilter, better eat less and use KI-MOIDS the new aid to better digestion. Pleasant to take—effective. Let Ki-moids help straighten out your digestive troubles.
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE, MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

Just What You Want

The Latest Specials in

LADIES' HIGH CUT (Chocolate) Neolin and Rubber Heel.
MISSES' HIGH CUT (Black) Neolin Rubber Heels.
LADIES' HIGH CUT Work Canvas. } American.
LADIES' HIGH CUT Havana Brown. }
MISSES' HIGH CUT White Canvas }
" " " Strap }
MEN'S G. M. KIP BLUCHER.
MEN'S BRO. LOTS, Neolin Rubber Heel.

HATS & CAPS
Gents Furnishings.
CLOTHING.
G. J. ANDREW.

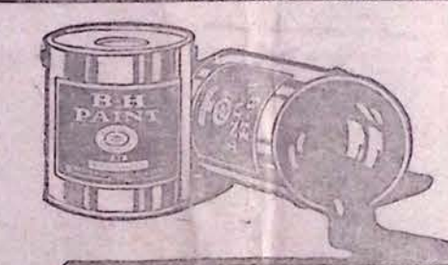
BUY War-Savings Stamps

The Dominion of Canada will pay $5.00 for each War-Savings Stamp on January 1st, 1924.

W-S.S. cost during May, 1919, $4.04; during June, 1919, $4.05, so that you are assured an excellent return for your investment, together with the highest possible security.

Sixteen Thrift Stamps (sold by dealers everywhere) costing 25 cents each, affixed to a Thrift Card, represent $4 in the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp. 98N

and Thrift Stamps



Economical—
Because It Covers More

EVEN if this paint were sold at a price half as high again as any other—it would still be the economical paint to use on your house. In sheer covering capacity it has no equal. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll buy less of it and yet do more with it.

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead (Equivalent Contents 7 lbs.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

This paint is guaranteed to possess all its important traits the silver fern leaf which we inscribe on every can.

The result of such a formula is all that you could ask in brilliance of color and in proper "body"—a point which gives a fine lasting finish, excelling all others in "covering capacity" and in durability. Paint with B-H "English" Paint—and your home is protected for years, where a coat of ordinary paint will last but a few months.

G. J. LeBLANC

It's better to PAINT than REPAIR

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Break up Early

A Hard, Dry, Rocking Cough with
ALLEN'S COUGH BALSAM
AND WITH
BRONCHITIS OR LUNG DISEASE
25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles
CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

MODERN STORE!
MODERN GOODS!
MODERN METHODS!

Value for Your Money

Is the Big Store's motto.

THE LADIES can have all their wants in

House Dresses, Shirt Waists & Dress Goods

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

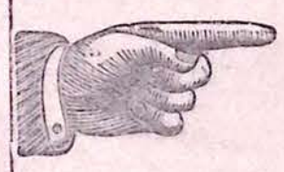
BIG VALUES

In Ladies', Men's, Boys and Girls

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

FRESH GROCERIES

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



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

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

Do your shopping early to avoid the rush.

WHOLESALE. JOHN LeBRUN. RETAIL.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 9, 1919.

Read Down.	Stations.	Read Up.
Leave 8:15	St Peters	Ar. 5:30
" 8:38	Sporting Mt.	" 5:11
" 8:56	Grand Ance	" 4:5
" 9:14	Whiteside	" 4:55
" 9:22	Basin Road	" 4:2
" 9:28	Evanston	" 4:15
" 9:35	Chapel Road	" 4:10
Ar. 10:20	Pt. Tupper	Lve. 3:45

Trains connect at Point Tupper with all I. R. C. Passenger Trains except Nos. 7 and 8.

Baggage for stations where agents are not on duty must be claimed at baggage car door immediately on arrival.

Trains run daily except Sund'y

J. W. DOYLE,
General Manager

Building Material!

We keep everything in the building line. Write for prices.

D. G. Kirk Woodworking Co.
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Michael P. Doyle, of Rocky Bay, County of Richmond, are hereby requested to present them, duly attested, to the undersigned on or before the expiration of twelve months from this date, and all parties indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the same party.

E. C. DOYLE,
Acting Executor.
Arichat, C. B.
Feb. 26, 1919 } 3m

FERROVIM
TRADE MARK
The Invigorating Tonic
Makes Rich, Red Blood
Gives Strength and Vitality
$1.00 per bottle. Parke & Davis & Co., Windsor

CANN LINE.

Strait of Canso Summer Service for 1917.

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

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

J. R. Durkee, Manager

Halifax and Canso Steamship Co., Ltd.

The S. S. "SCOTIA" is intended to leave Campbell's wharf, Halifax every THURSDAY at 10 p.m., calling at Sheet Harbor, Port Hilford, Port Bickerton, Isaac's Harbor, Goldboro, Drumhead, Whitehead, Canso, Queensport, Guysboro and Boylston and Country Harbor fortnightly.

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

For freight or passage apply to
A. N. WHITMAN & SON, Ltd.
Canso, or
G. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Halifax, N. S.
Sept. 25, 1916 1y

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

Send it to the Record.

When you have a visitor jot it down on a piece of paper and send the item to the RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD, or telephone the news. There are always those who want to know whom you and your friends and the RECORD is only too pleased to inform them. Send your personal items and by such we'll profit ...

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited.

Manufacturers of STEEL

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

SCOTIA PIG IRON
FOR FOUNDRY USE.

For Prices and other Particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

A Sentry On Duty!

that you can rely upon. A doctor's prescription that has safeguarded thousands of homes for more than 100 years. There are none "just like"—none "just as good"—none that have the remarkable record of the wonderful old

Johnson's ANODYNE Liniment

{Prepared for internal as well as for external use}

Easily the richest in expensive elements that speedily conquer Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe, Cramps, Sprains, Chills, Spavins, Muscular Rheumatism and many other common troubles. A "friend in need" that has been splendidly successful for more than a century.

Costs more than any other to produce—but the price to you is the same as you pay for inferior preparations.

Soothes—Heals—Stops Suffering