RICHMOND COUNTY REC

"PLEDGED BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW; NO FAVOR WINS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE."

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The Kingdom of The Blind

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

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CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

It was all over in those few minutes and Thomson found himself in the street again. He guided his way by the railings into Whitehall. The blackness seemed to him to be now less impenetrable. Looking fixedly eastward he seemed to be conscious of some faint lightening in the sky. He heard the rumbling of carts in the road, the horses mostly being led by their drivers. Here and there, an odd taxicab which had escaped the police orders came along with one lamp lit, only to be stopped in a few yards and escorted to the edge of the pavement. All the way up Whitehall there was one long line of taxicabs, unable to ply for hire or find their way to the garages until daylight. The unusualness of it all was almost stimulating. At the top of the broad thoroughfare, Thomson turned to the left through the Pall Mall Arch and passed into St. James's Park. He strolled slowly along until he came to the thoroughfare to the left, leading down to the Admiralty. There he paused for a moment, and, turning around, listened intently. He was possessed of particularly keen hearing and it seemed to him as though from afar off he could hear the sound of a thousand muffled hammers beating upon an anvil; of a strange, methodical disturbance in the air. He grasped the railing with one hand and gazed upward with straining eyes. Just at that moment he saw distinctly what appeared to be a flash of lightning in the sky, followed by a report which sounded like a sharp clap of thunder. Then instinctively he covered his eyes with his hands. From a dozen places—one close at hand—a long, level stream of light seemed to shoot out towards the clouds. There was one of them which came from near the Carlton Hotel, which lit up the whole of the Pall Mall Arch with startling distinctness gave him a sudden vision of the Admiralty roof, and, as he followed it up, brought a cry to his lips. Far away, beyond even the limits of the quivering line of light, there was something in the sky which seemed a little blacker than the cloud. Even while he looked at it, from the Admiralty roof came a lurid flash, the hiss and screech of a shell as it dashed upwards. And then the sleeping city seemed suddenly to awake and the night to become hideous. Not fifty yards away from him something fell in the Park, and all around him lumps of gravel and clods of earth fell in a shower. A great elm tree fell crashing into the railings close by his side. Then there was a deafening explosion, the thunder of falling masonry, and a house by the side of the arch broke suddenly into flames. A few moments later, a queer sight amongst all these untoward and unexpected happenings, a fire engine dashed under the arch, narrowly missing the broken fragments of brick and stone, swung around, and a dozen fire-hoses commenced to play upon the flaming building.

The darkness was over now, and the silence. There were houses on the other side of the river on fire, and scarcely a moment passed without the crash of a falling bomb. The air for a second or two was filled with piteous shrieks drowned almost immediately by another tremendous explosion from further north. Every now and then, looking upwards in the line of the long searchlights, Thomson could distinctly see the shape of one of the circling airships. Once the light flashed downwards, and between him and Buckingham Palace he saw a great aeroplane coming head foremost down, heard it strike the ground with a tremendous crash, heard the long death-cry, a cry which was more like a sob, of the men who perished with it. . . .

Every moment the uproar became more deafening. From all sorts of unsuspected places and buildings came the lightning quiver of the guns, followed by the shrieking of the shells. Right on to the tops of the houses between where he was standing and the Carlton, another aeroplane fell, smashing the chimneys and the windows and hanging there like a gigantic black bat. There was not a soul anywhere near him, but by the occasional flashes of light Thomson could see soldiers and hurrying people in the Admiralty Square, and along the Strand he could hear the patter of footsteps upon the pavement. But he himself remained alone, a silent, spellbound, fascinated witness of this epic of slaughter and ruin.

Then came what seemed to him to be its culmination. High above his head he was suddenly conscious of a downward current of air. He looked up. The shouting of voices, apparently from the falling clouds, voices unfamiliar and guttural, warned him of what was coming. The darkness which loomed over him, took shape. He turned and ran for his life. Only a little way above his head a storm of shrapnel now was streaming from the lowered guns of the Admiralty. Turning back to look, he saw, scarcely fifty yards above him, the falling of a huge Zeppelin. He felt himself just outside its range and paused, breathless. With a crash which seemed to split the air, the huge structure fell. The far end of it, all buckled up, rested against the back of the Admiralty. The other end was only a few yards from where Thomson stood, at the bottom of the steps leading up into Pall Mall. A dozen searchlights played upon it. Men suddenly appeared as though from underneath. Some of them stood for a moment and swayed like drunken men, others began to run. Round the corner from the Admiralty Square a little company of soldiers came with fixed bayonets. There was a shout. Two of the men ran on.

Thomson heard the crack of a rifle and saw one of them leap into the air and collapse. The other one staggered and fell on his knees. A dozen of them were there together with their hands stretched to the skies. Then Thomson was conscious that one of the oncoming figures was coming in his direction, making for the steps, running with swift, stealthy gait. A flash of light gleamed upon the fugitive for a moment. He wore a hat like a helmet; only his face, blackened with grease, and his staring eyes, were visible. He came straight for Thomson, breathing heavily.

"Hands up!" Thomson cried.

The man aimed a furious blow at him. Thomson, who quite unconsciously had drawn a revolver from his pocket, shot him through the heart, watched him jump up and fall, a senseless, shapeless heap upon the bottom of the steps, and, with a queer instinct of bloodthirstiness, ran down the line of the wrecked Zeppelin, seeking for more victims. The soldiers were coming up in force now, however, and detachments of them were marching away their prisoners. Another company was stationed all around the huge craft, keeping guard. Thomson walked back once more towards the Admiralty. The sky was still lurid with the reflection of many fires but the roar of the guns had diminished, and for several minutes no bomb had been thrown. With the revolver in his hand still smoking, he ran into a man whom he knew slightly at the Admiralty.

"Thomson, by God!" the man exclaimed. "What are you doing with that revolver?"

Thomson looked at it.

"I don't know," he answered. "I've just shot one of those fellows from the Zeppelin. How are things going?"

"There are six Zeppelins down in different parts, and a couple of dozen aeroplanes," the other replied. "Woolwich is safe, and the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall. Heaps of reports to come in but I don't believe they've done much damage."

Thomson passed on. It was lighter now and the streets were thronged with people. He turned once more towards the Strand and stood for a moment in Trafalgar Square. One wing of the National Gallery was gone and the Golden Cross Hotel was in flames. Leaning against the Union Club was another fallen aeroplane. Men and women were rushing everywhere in wild excitement. He made his way down to the War Office. It seemed queer to find men at work still in their rooms. He sent Ambrose for an orderly and received a message from headquarters.

"Damage to public buildings and property not yet estimated. All dockyards and arsenals safe, principal public buildings untouched. Only seventeen dead and forty injured reported up to five minutes ago. Great damage done to enemy fleet; remainder in full retreat, many badly damaged. Zeppelin just down in Essex, four aeroplanes between here and Romford."

Thomson threw down his revolver.

"Well," he muttered to himself, "perhaps London will believe now that we are at war!"

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"London, too, has its scars, and London is proud of them," a great morning paper declared the next morning. "The last and gigantic effort of German 'frightfulness' has come and passed. London was visited before dawn this morning by a fleet of sixteen Zeppelins and forty aeroplanes. Seven of these former monsters lie stranded and wrecked in various parts of the city, two are known to have collapsed in Essex, and another is reported to have come to grief in Norfolk. Of the aeroplanes, nineteen were shot down, and of the rest so far no news has been heard. The damage to life and property, great though it may seem, is much less than was expected. Such losses as we have sustained we shall bear with pride and fortitude. We stand now more closely than ever in touch with our gallant allies. We, too, bear the marks of battle in the heart of our country."

Thomson paused to finish his breakfast, and abandoning the leading article turned to a more particular account.

"The loss of life," the journal went on to say, "although regrettable, is, so far as accounts have reached us, not large. There are thirty-one civilians killed, a hundred and two have been admitted into hospitals, and, curiously enough, only one person bearing arms has suffered. We regret deeply to announce the death of a very distinguished young officer, Captain Ronald Granet, a nephew of Sir Alfred Anselman. A bomb passed through the roof of his house in Sackville Street, completely shattering the apartment in which he was sitting. His servant perished with him. The other occupants of the building were, fortunately for them, away for the night."

The paper slipped from Thomson's fingers. He looked through the windows of his room, across the Thames. Exactly opposite to him a fallen chimney and four blackened walls, still smouldering, were there to remind him of the great tragedy. He looked down at the paper again. There was no mistake. It was the judgment of a higher Court than his!

He made his way down to the War Office at a little before ten o'clock. The streets were crowded with people and there were throngs surrounding each of the places where bombs had been dropped. Towards the Pall Mall Arch the people were standing in thousands, trying to get near the wreck of the huge Zeppelin, which completely blocked all the traffic through St. James's Park. Thomson paused for a moment at the top of Trafalgar Square and looked around him. The words of the newspaper were indeed true. London had her scars, yet there was nothing in the faces of the people to show fear. If anything, there was an atmosphere all round of greater vitality, of greater intensity. The war had come a little nearer at last than the columns of the daily Press. It was the real thing with which even the every-day Londoner had rubbed shoulders. From Cockspur Street to Nelson's Monument the men were lined up in a long queue, making their way to the recruiting office.

(To be concluded.)

Love's Lantern.

Because the road was steep and long
And through a dark and lonely land,
God set upon my lips a song
And put a lantern in my hand.

Through miles on weary miles of night
That stretch relentless on my way,
My lantern burns serene and white,
An unexhausted cup of day.

O golden lights and lights like wine,
How dim your boasted splendors are,
Behold this little lamp of mine,
It is more starlike than a star!

—Joyce Kilmer.

Mars Must Wait for Radio Phone, Says Marconi.

The men of Mars, if there are any, will have to wait patiently for some time before they get any wireless telephonic communication from us, according to Signor Marconi, the inventor. He said that short waves would be necessary and that they would have to be sent out by a station having a capacity of at least a million horse power, and we have nothing approaching that yet.

But there is a mysterious agency working to aid man in his efforts to flash his thoughts great distances. Prof. J. Fleming, a well-known scientist and inventor, explains that wireless signals travelling from 6,000 to 12,000 miles are many times stronger than those travelling short distances by saying that this can be accounted for only by the presence of conducting layers floating hundreds of miles above us. He says it is logical that waves would not cling to the earth, but it is now believed that the great strength of distant signals is due to the presence of this conducting layer in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Prof. Fleming says the layer completely envelops the earth and as the radio waves move outward they strike it and are reflected and guided around it in a sort of gigantic wireless speaking tube, through which man can whisper radio secrets to the Antipodes without being overheard by listeners on other planets. He declares this is an immense boon to humanity, for otherwise long distance wirelessing would require the expenditure of such vast amounts of energy that it would be commercially impracticable.

Prof. Fleming holds that long communication is impossible with the moon because she has no conducting screen. He has a theory regarding the nature of this screen, which, he says, is caused by electrified dust thrown from the sun. He has photographs of these dust clouds departing. He says the pressure of light is strong enough to overpower the backward gravitation action, with the result that particles of this dust continue their long journey earthward through empty space, travelling at great velocity, until they reach the outposts of our atmosphere, where they are stopped by friction. According to Prof. Fleming every particle of this dust bears an electric charge so powerful that a mere handful would propel the largest liner a whole day.

Long distance waves measure about ten miles and can be handled by a conduction screen. Signor Marconi, backing up Prof. Fleming, said the screen would not hinder the progress of shorter waves, but likewise would not help them with the result that a tremendous generating power would be needed.

Neither of these scientists would hazard a guess on the possibilities of communication with other planets in the face of these discoveries.

Men Outrun Horses.

In the days of the "Wild and Woolly West" plainsmen and travellers by overland wagons held to the belief that a long journey could be made more speedily by man afoot than on horseback. In the army the impression is general that the infantry can out-travel the cavalry on long, grinding marches, but to the Santo Domingo Indians of New Mexico belongs the credit of chasing wild horses over the ranges of hills until the animals are exhausted and submit to capture.

No Marathon runners have ever been recruited from this tribe of Pueblo Indians, for the wonderful powers of endurance of the runners of the tribe are little known outside of the district immediately surrounding their village.

These runners of the Santo Domingo come from a race of fleet footed ancestors. Like all tribes of American Indians, they have accepted the means of travelling best suited to the country where they live. The Sioux of the Dakotas are horsemen. The Santo Domingos have been walkers and runners always. Their physique shows the result of generations of footmen. Great chests, almost abnormal in development, slope downward to slender waists, while sinewy calves proclaim the strength to hold to a hard trail.

Usually their chases of the bands of wild horses owned by the tribe are matters of necessity. The enormous stretches of broken country where the horses graze and the untamed spirits of animals, many of which have not been touched by man in their several years of existence in the hills, make it necessary to wear the creatures out and run them down.

Forestry and the Flying Man.

It is only fair that the flying machine should prove a valuable aid to forest protection, because it is scarcely too much to say that were it not for the forest there could be no flying machine. The framework of the airplane must not weigh a pound more than is absolutely necessary to ensure the requisite strength. Not only does the life of the airman depend upon the steel stays and the linen wings but, mainly, it depends upon the strength and toughness of the wooden scantlings and rods that are the backbone, the ribs, and the wing-bones of the machine. The wood used is practically all Sitka spruce, a species which, as its name indicates, is found on the north Pacific coast of North America, and chiefly in British Columbia. The airplane designer wants to know just how light he can make these rods without endangering the safety of his machine. To find this out and also to ascertain the other qualities of Sitka spruce was the object of an investigation involving several thousand tests made by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. The conclusions which also indicate the other uses to which this wood can be put are published in the Illustrated Bulletin No. 71 "Canadian Sitka Spruce: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties." Copies of this bulletin may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

One inch of rain means 100 tons of water on every acre.

Rippling Rhymes by Walt Mason

THE LONG WINTER.

"The winter will be long and cold," observed the phophets, bent and old, who know the goose-bone lore; "the signs and tokens all agree that there'll be weather fierce to see, and stormy winds will rear. The little creatures of the woods have stored up nuts and other goods in quantities immense; in hunting deep and stormproof lairs the groundhogs and the grizzly bears have manifested sense. The bark is thicker on the trees," the prophets say; "such signs as these were never known to fail: we'll have a winter long and stern, and he who'd have some coal to burn should salt away his kale." The signs and tokens all agree, and yet the seers don't worry me, for always they are wrong; I never knew a prophet yet on whom a man might safely bet; the winter won't be long. The winter won't be long or cold, since length and fierceness are foretold by these prophetic boys; the skies will be serene and clear, and Gentle Annie will appear, and raise a cheerful noise. There may be wintry puffs of snow, and now and then cold winds may blow, but they will wink out soon; when all the prophets are agreed that winter will be fierce indeed, it's sure to be like June. When prophets differ we can't guess what sort of elemental stress is scheduled to appear; but when they're all agreed we know that nothing they predict is so, and thus our course is clear.

Land of Our Birth.

Land of our birth we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be,
When we are grown and take our place
As men and women with our race.
Father in Heav'n, who lovest all,
Oh, help Thy children when they call,
That they may build from age to age,
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us delight in simple things,
And mirth that has no bitter springs,
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun.
Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died.
O mitherland, we pledge to thee,
Hear, heart and hand thro' the years to be!

Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for judge and not our friends,
That we with Thee may walk uncowed,
By fear or favor of the crowd.
Teach us the strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak,
That under Thee we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Turk Says He is 146 Years Old.

The eternal wrangle over claims of being the oldest living person has broken out her again with the arrival in Marseilles on the way to London of a Turk named Djoure, who asserts he is 146 year sold, says a Paris despatch. If this is true he outdistances the American Indian Kabenahgwaywence (Wrinkled Meat), who was declared to hold the Western Hemisphere record, by twelve years.

Unlike a majority of such claimants, Djouro produced what purported to be a birth certificate showing that he was born in 1775 in Bitlis, in the Caussasus. Until he left Constantinople he was still working as a market porter, and on landing in Marseilles he carried his baggage on his shoulders.

There has been a slump in the number of French centenarians since 1886, when the Government investigated the claims of 184 such persons shown in the census books. Only sixteen of these produced baptismal certificates. Nothing could be learned about forty-eight, and the rest were regarded as stretching the facts concerning dates of their births. The oldest man then living in France was declared to be a Spaniard. He was living in Tarbes and was 116 years old.

Smuts Was Snubbed.

General Smuts told an amusing story a short time ago.

"I was at a social gathering with General Botha," he said. "Two flappers came up and asked me for my autograph. In a daintily bound book I signed my name with the proffered pencil. The girl studied my signature with a frown. 'Aren't you General Botha?' she asked. 'No,' I replied, 'I'm General Smuts.' She turned to her friend with a shrug. 'Lend me your india-rubber, May,' she said."

Alps Give Up Their Dead.

The long drought and the long hot summer have caused the glaciers and the snowfields to melt so much that bodies of climbers have been found who have been lost for many years. In some cases all hope of ever finding them had been abandoned. At Zermatt it is even hoped that the remains of Lord Frederick Douglas,, who was killed on July 14, 1865, during Whymper's first ascent of the Matterhorn, may be found.

It will be remembered that during the descent of the Matterhorn on that occasion Mr. Hadow, the Rev. Charles Hudson, the guide, Michel Croz, and Lord Frederick Douglas were all killed, and that the bodies of the three first named were recovered, but not that of Lord Frederick Douglas. It was assumed that he fell some 6,000 feet onto the glacier below, where he may very well have fallen into a crevasse.

Recently the body of Josef Tresch, belonging to a well known family of Swiss guides, was found at the foot of the Kilaerstock, in the Gothard range, after he had been missing for eighteen years. The remains of a Swiss school teacher, who disappeared in an accident toward the end of 1914, have also been found after seven years. Bodies of other lost tourists and climbers have been found not in the Swiss Alps alone but in the French Alps and in Tyrol.

In the opinion of Alpine guides and climbers if the coming winter is as snowless as the last, then next summer it should be possible to discover the bodies of all persons who have disappeared in years gone by on glaciers and snowfields. As yet the mountains have been merely powdered with snow, whereas generally the first heavy snowfalls have occurred by this time.

Greenland Journalism.

According to the captain of a British bark, journalism in Greenland is in rather a primitive stage. The captain makes frequent voyages to Greenland and is held to be an authority on conditions in that country. The one editor in Greenland is a Dane of the name of Moeller, who conducts the only newspaper and enjoys the singular distinction of printing the paper for the natives and teaching them to read it.

Mr. Moeller is not only the editor and proprietor; he is the reporter, printer, distributer and business manager, and every two weeks he performs a long journey on skates to dispose of his journal. Originally it contained only a few crude illustrations, but gradually other matter was introduced, until now it contains articles on the affairs of the day. This man actually taught his subscribers to read his paper, first introducing words, then sentences, and now articles on the topics of the time.

Real Helpmate.

Bachelor—"Well, old man, one thing I notice about you since you've been married, you always have buttons on your clothes."

Benedict—"Yes, Dolly taught me how to sew 'em on before we'd been married a week."

and the worst is yet to come



GROWING OF RYE IN THE DOMINION

ESTIMATE 1921 HARVEST AT 11,707,400 BUSHELS.

Production of This Cereal Has Increased More Than 500 Per Cent. in Last Five Years.

In a well substantiated conviction of the suitability of a large part of the Southern area of the Prairie Provinces to the growth of this crop, and in a realization of the opening for export offered by the temporary halt to much agricultural activity in continental countries, resulting through war conditions in a substantial decline in production, Canadian farmers have, of recent years, been greatly encouraged to grow more rye, the advantages of such culture placed before them through systematic campaigns, and every effort exerted to impart a stimulus to Canadian rye production. As a result of this propaganda the production of this cereal in the past five years has increased more than five hundred per cent. and the valve of the annual crop grown from less than two million dollars to more than fifteen millions. It has been estimated that Southern Alberta and Western Saskatchewan alone have seeded this year about 850,000 acres as compared with 350,000 acres last year, an increase of about 185 per cent. for one year.

In 1915 the production of rye in Canada was 2,486,200 bushels, obtained from an exceptionally heavy average yield of 20.43 bushels to the acre. The value of the marketed crop that year reached $1,921,200. Little increase was registered in 1916 or 1917, as the average productions were somewhat lower than in the bumper year preceding them. A tremendous jump was, however, noted in 1918, when a yield of 8,504,400 was recorded with a value of $12,728,600, more than doubling that of the previous year. A further increse to 10,207,400 bushels was noted in 1919 with a value of $14,240,000. In 1920, 649,654 acres were planted to rye in Canada, yielding an average of 17.50 bushels to the acre, making a total of 11,306,400 bushels valued at $15,085,650. This year according to estimate, the Dominion is expected to produce a rye harvest of 11,707,400 bushels, whilst as a result of special campaign efforts this summer a vastly increased acreage has been prepared for planting to rye next year.

A Survey of the Situation.

It is a fact worthy of notice here that in making a survey of the rye situation in Canada it is found that the Dominion has each year maintained a substantial lead in acreage production over that attained by the United States. There is no exception in the past six farming seasons as the average acre rye production for the six years 1915 to 1920 gives Canada a yield of 17.40 bushels against the United States 14.54, a lead in Canada's favor of 2.86 bushels.

Alberta is Canada's first rye producing province, this famous area of the mixed farm accounting last year for $4,275,000 out of the total Dominion revenue of $15,085,650 from this crop. Saskatchewan followed not far behind with $3,194,000 and Ontario had practically the same amount or $3,176,200. Manitoba accounted for $3,140,100; Quebec, $1,004,000; British Columbia, $279,200; Nova Scotia, $10,650; and New Brunswick, $6,500.

With the increase in production of rye on Canadian farms there has developed a corresponding export trade in this grain which it is confidently expected to yet further expand in the near future. Whilst there were only 263,422 bushels of rye exported from Canada in 1915, this had increased to 2,113,302 bushels in 1920, and another million was added in 1921, the total export being 3,201,430, valued at $6,231,170. Of this 1,108,789 bushels went to the United Kingdom; 717,086 bushels to the United States; 149,468 bushels to Belgium; 59,069 bushels to France; 128,180 bushels to Germany; 259,459 bushels to Italy; 252,199 to the Netherlands; and 527,180 to Norway.

In addition to this export of the raw product Canada has in the past few years worked up a profitable overseas trade in rye flour. In 1919 the Dominion exported 1907 barrels worth $25,283; in 1920, 35,786 barrels worth $297,768; and in 1921, 10,832 barrels worth $104,613.

Multifarious Uses.

Rye has many uses. It is used in bread making, for feeding to livestock, and in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. In Europe, rye bread forms the staple food of the peasantry, it being estimated that one-third of the European population lives on rye bread, as it forms the principal cereal in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Russia. Rye is inferior to wheat for breadmaking and is not so palatable, but rye meal mixed with wheat flour forms a palatable and appetizing loaf. In the United States about two-thirds of the rye grown is used as food for livestock, and one-third is consumed as bread by the foreign population accustomed to its use. In Canada, also, rye is used for bread by the foreign element, and found invaluable in the fattening of livestock.

Canada is ever exhibiting fresh traits in her agricultural development and turns successfully to the production of crops of all kinds, surpassing through the high fertility of her soil and excellence of her climate, the yields of older areas to the south of her domain. As she has exceeded them not alone in the high quality of her product bringing her international honors, but in average production of wheat, barley and oats, so has she accomplished the same in rye, and is progressing in the direction of making her annual production of this important cereal a really important feature of her agriculture.

There may be a greater thing in the world than loyalty, but just now we don't know what it is.

Goat-Raising in British Columbia

Goats in the Province of British Columbia now number approximately 5,000, according to a statement issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Practically all of these animals are of the Toggenburg, Saanen and Nubian breeds. When first introduced into British Columbia it was predicted that goats were but a passing fad, but such has not been the case and to-day goat-raising occupies a recognized position in the livestock industry of the province. While no other province in the Dominion has entered into this industry so extensively, the demand for these animals in British Columbia still continues unabated.

The original foundation-stock, numbering some 200 head, entered Canada in 1917 from the United States, when they were examined by Federal authorities and each animal tagged with a little metal plate stating that it was officially recognized by the Government as foundation stock. In order to avoid confusion and to limit the registration of pedigrees, all efforts have been concentrated on the three main breeds, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, which are noted for their milk-producing qualities. The amount of milk produced by many of these goats is truly remarkable. Official records have been made of over 2,000 pounds per annum, and one animal is credited with a production of 2,941 pounds.

No laborious work is entailed by an owner in caring for a herd of goats. A snug and comfortable house, free from draughts and rain-proof, is all that is required for shelter. A good-sized yard is necessary for the animals to browse in. In feeding, leaves of all kinds, broom, wild berries, and practically all kinds of trush are relished by them, as well as grass and most weeds, they will also eat the young roots of bracken and of coniferous trees, and in winter will eat freely of the latter, and bark the young branches as well.

The chief source of income from a goat is derived in the form of milk, which is the equal of cow's milk in nutrition. Practically all of the goats now in the province are owned by householders, who keep one or two in the backyard or on a nearby vacant piece of land. They are milked twice a day at regular hours, and thrice if the goat is a heavy milker. The income from milk alone in the province last year amounted to $45,360, representing 75,450 gallons. In addition, butter and cheese can be made from the milk, but experiments have proven that the quality of these products is not up to the standard of that made from cow's milk, and as a result there is no market.

A goat breeder's society was formed in British Columbia in 1917 with a membership of 176, which has increased annually until at the present time the number is well over 400. Another society, known as the Canadian Goat Society, has also been formed for the purpose of registering pedigrees of goats.

There is a continual demand for goats in British Columbia, where the climatic conditions and abundance of natural feed make the province an ideal one for the raising of these animals. In time it is probable that the other provinces, inspired by the success which has attended the efforts of breeders in British Columbia, will also take up this form of livestock, and in the meantime no efforts are being spared to make the Pacific province the leading goat-raising territory on the continent.

Alloy for Watches Cuts Down Errors.

A discovery described as being capable of revolutionizing the watch-making industry has just been announced by C. E. Guillaume, director of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. A successful method of regulation, remedying the variations in time of a watch due to the expansion and contraction of its parts caused by variations of temperature, is the result of Mr. Cuilloume's invention.

This so-called "secondary error" always has been one of the great obstacles in the attainment of perfection and precision in the watchmaking industry.

The chief feature of Mr. Guillaume's new process is a change in the alloy used in the compensating parts. The minimum expansion of nickelled steel was found to be increased by the addition of 12 per cent. of chrome as well as a small quantity of tungsten, manganese or carbon. By mounting a spiral of this steel-nickel-chrome alloy in the watch, according to Mr. Guillaume's announcement, the problem of compensation has been solved and the "secondary error" removed.

French Bill Would Kill Baby Soothers.

Between worries over the equilibrium of the budget the French Chamber of Deputies sometimes finds time to take up with seriousness the troubles of humankind, even the study of the welfare of infants, says a Paris despatch. This was evidenced when two staid Deputies presented a bill which probably will arouse many a wail of protest if it is passed.

Acting on the advice of medical groups they have decided to start a campaign for the abolition of artificial baby soothers and will insist that the manufacture and sale of all rubber nipples, which have long been a boon to weary and busy mothers, be prohibited. Not only will the marketing of these be punishable, but there will be a fine for the use of sugar soothers in bits of cloth if the save the children commissioners decide there are no mitigating circumstances such as illness of the parents or poverty.

A Prospect of Retrospect.

When I think how time will pass
Until this Now is turned to Then,
Like smoke that fades within a glass
Seem the curled fancies of my pen.

For this year's sturdy discontent
Will read as words a boy mis-spelled,
When I have weighed the Much life meant
Against the Little that it held.

Couldn't Spare Him.

Janet's mother entered the nursery and, as she surveyed the child's collection of dolls, said:

"Now, dear, you have had this soldier doll a long time and the poor little girl next door is ill and has no doll at all. Don't you want to send her your soldier boy?"

"No, mother," said Janet, "I would rather send her any one but that. You see, that's the only man we have in the family, and he's married to all the other dolls."

He Wanted Variety.

Not long ago there occurred a big fire in a Massachusetts town, and the crowds that gathered were soon reenforced by others from near-by places.

While running to this fire one man overtook another in the road who was proceeding in the same direction.

"Where's the fire?" asked the last-mentioned man, out of breath. "Don't tell me it's the carpet factory! I've seen that twice already."

Jap School Children.

Japanese children are not allowed to attend school until after six years of age, as the Japanese believe that school education before six is physiologically and mentally detrimental.

He Qualified.

She—"Sir, I understand you said I had a face that would stop a clock."

He—"So I did. Any well-regulated clock would pause and hold up its hands in admiration at the sight of your lovely face."

Only one-third of the world's population is white.

An elephant rarely sleeps for more than five hours a day.

THE "BETTER HALF" OF FARMING

At school arithmetic was always hard for me and division was a stumbling block. But before I ever thought of mathematics I knew how to divide by two, for my brother and I used to divvy our candy and apples. This division is the elemental lesson in arithmetic.

It seems that even in Nature two is the greatest common divisor, for it is the plan of the universe to divide all living things into masculine and feminine. Neither is complete from the standpoint of Nature's plans without the other, but both are fractions.

As long as I can remember, I can recall this Creation's mathematical proposition, for I used to hear my father call my mother his "better half."

Farming, like the family, is a unit. It is the only mode of life which is complete within itself. But it, too, can be divided by two—the farm occupation and the farm home. But which is the "better half"; that is the question.

There can be no doubt but that the farm occupation is the main line of farmdom, for it should provide and protect from want. It also requires a tussel with the forces of Nature which must be masculine in order that the farmer may win.

On the other hand, we can feel that the farm home is the feminine side of farming, for there love, comfort and refreshment after the day's struggle should prevail. It should be the centre of the finer emotions of life.

It is granted that farm occupation is made of stern stuff, and is very, very essential, but, like the rooster in the flock or the bull in the herd, it is auxiliary to the real purposes of farm life, the development of the farm home. And the farm home, being feminine, we must concede, without argument, is the "better half" of farming.

This should not discourage the farmer, but, rather, should encourage him to greater efforts to have more productive fields and better herds so that the lesser fraction will be in a position to develop and make greater the "better half."

So it should be the aim of all farmers to have the very best farm possible, with the very best equipment possible, so that the farm will take care of and provide conveniences for the farm home, much in the same manner as man is supposed to provide for and take care of woman.

A Good Farm plus a Good Farm Home equals Rural Happiness.

Sad is the day for any man when he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life that he is living, the thoughts that he is thinking and the deeds that he is doing; when there ceases to be forever beating at the doors of his soul a desire to do something larger which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do. —Phillips Brooks.



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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.—60 cents per inch for first insertion; 30 cents per inch for each continuation. Readers 10 cents per line, Special rates for three or more months.

BERTRAM BOURINOT,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor

Arichat, January 14, 1922.

Mr. King's Course Approved.

While the negotiations for the fusion of the Progressives with the Liberals have not ended successfully, it is, on the whole, well that they were conducted. Having only five or six supporters west of the Great Lakes, it was desirable that Mackenzie King should seek to strengthen himself in that portion of the country. From the Liberal standpoint fusion seemed to be a natural result, the Progressive platform in the main being very close to that of the Liberals.

As the country is undoubtedly tired of sectionalism, it unquestionably approves of the action of Mr. King in attempting to secure for his Cabinet a number of representatives. Whatever may be one's opinion about the wisdom of a third party, the fact remains that it exists and will have about 67 members in the next House. Moreover, it absolutely controls a part of the country that is increasing its Parliamentary representation.

If the prairies now complain that they are not adequately represented in the Cabinet, Mr. King can say: "Well, it is your own fault, for I gave you the opportunity; what is more, I offered you generous conditions." One may be sure that this attitude will have much effect in the West. By his action Mr. King has at least fortified himself against any charge of eastern domination while he is in office.

Every person of experience in public life will at once realize the force of these arguments. Mr. Crerar readily perceived it; moreover, it may be taken for granted that he realized that he could not very well turn down Mr. King's overtures. It may be assumed that the real purpose of the Progressive movement was not the creation of a new political party, but a sincere attempt to effect certain reforms. Naturally, if these could be secured through fusion with the Liberals, there would have been no further need for the existence of the Progressives as a distinct political entity.

The attempt on the part of Mr. King was worth while, if for no other reason that it helped to dispel the idea that he is the puppet of a group of designing persons whose interests are not always identical with that of the general public. The country now sees that the new Premier is both a man of vision and of decision of character who is not afraid to do things.

So the negotiations have not damaged the new Premier. In so far as support in Parliament is concerned, he will not lose anything through the failure of the negotiations, for the Progressives cannot very well oppose good legislation. Furthermore, they must incline to the government rather than to the Conservatives.

Editorial Notes.

The concensus of the judgment of the press of Canada confirms the opinion that Mr. King's Cabinet is a strong, well-balanced and, having regard to the western situation, a very representative one. Indeed, Canada has not had a stronger array of first-rate ability on the treasury benches since the days of the first Laurier Cabinet.

Hon. Mackenzie King has a great task ahead of him. But he will prove equal to his position. Today, he is known far and wide as a speaker, thinker and author of repute. Tomorrow, if given the opportunity he deserves, he will be internationally famed for his wise statesmanship, sound business insight and a policy not only liberal in scope and principle, but so typically national that Canada will prosper by leaps and bounds under its beneficent sway.

ST. PETERS NEWS

From our regular correspondent.

Chas. Morrison, Collector of Customs, and Walter Stewart, of D. Y. Stewart & Son, have been laid up for the past week. We are glad to report that both are on the mend now.

Miss Madeline Kyte left on Tuesday for Arichat, where she will attend the Convent for the balance of the term.

Sinclair Wright, Val Kyte, Geo. Bissett and Geo. O'Toole have returned to their studies at Mount Allison and St. Francis Xavier.

The St Peters branch of the C. N Railway was clear two days after the storm. When we read of the time taken to clear the track of the other lines, great credit is due the local train crews and the gangs of shovellers put on for the occasion.

It has been nothing but snow, snow, and nobody at all coming to town. The enterprising proprietor of the "San Pedro" was not to be stumped by the weather and entertained a welcome guest this week. The stork arrived in the storm, It is a baby girl, A loading townsman reported that there were twins. Later on he was relieved to learn that he had been mistaken and that he himself is still high-liner for St. Peters.

It was poor weather for the young people at home for the holidays. Several proposed dances had to be called off; there was great one day's skating on "Stewart's dam" and good sleighing for perhaps two days. After the very successful exhibition held here last fall, some of the merchants proposed the erection of an exhibition building which could be used as a skating rink in the winter. Wouldn't just now be the time to talk it up for another season. What does the president think?

IF THEY ONLY WOULD.

With the new year it would be a fine thing if hundreds of the idle in the cities would resolve to seek new life and opportunities in the country. With rags and pauperism everywhere, shabby gentility, patched and darned, and half-starved, yet putting on a bold and laughing front, and though practically penniless and in debt to landlord and grocer and everybody that can be coaxed into giving them credit, prating of the advantages of city life, while out in the country the open spaces and blue skies are calling, "Come hither from the race course, the gambling house and the dance hall; come out of slum and alley and dingy tenement and neighborhoods reeking with all that is evil and degrading; come hither out of cities overcrowded and malodorous, and find for yourselves and children houses of your own, society at once simple and inexpensive, yet self-respecting and ennobling and religion pure and undefiled and in close touch with God, and abounding health and happiness and substantial prosperity, surpassing even your fondest anticipations."

The Modern Christian.

"Minnie Ferris, who some weeks ago pleaded guilty to stealing cheques from the Church of England Institute, and was remanded from time to time for sentence, was placed on suspended sentence for two years this morning by magistrate."

The above clipping from the Halifax Evening Mail would indicate that there is more religion than Christianity in the church-goers of today, otherwise this poor girl would have been given a chance to reform instead of having her character blackened for life and possibly started on the road which leads from bad to worse.

The manner in which these church people dealt with this girl is in distinct contrast to the way in which Christ, when he on earth, dealt with sinners. There was no need, and the church did not gain anything by making a public spectacle of this girl. In our eyes actions such as these tend to lower the prestige of the church and will certainly tend to increase the number of vacant pews.

W. Arichat News.

The trial of the two culprits charged with the wanton destruction of private and public property was held before a crowded court-room at the school house here last week, Stipendiary Boyle presiding. Pleading guilty both of the accused were accordingly convicted. After a severe lecture and the promise of better behavior in the future the Stipendiary gave them the option of a fine to cover the damage done and the costs of the court, or a jail sentence. Needless to say they paid rather than go to jail.

Capt. Frank Boutin met with a painful though not serious accident the other day, and will be laid up for a few days. It is to be hoped he will be able to be around shortly in his usual good health.

Miss Irene Boutin who spent the Xmas holidays at Rockdale among friends returned home this week.

George Etienne, the efficient Principal of our school here, returned from his home in D'Escousse, to take up his duties here again.

Miss Violet Porrier and Cecil Boutin left for their respective schools at Janvrin's Harbor and Louisdale.

Mrs. Cox of Toronto arrived here last week, to spend a few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Terrio, of Port Royal.

Mr. Wm. Monbourquette is home from Halifax on a short visit.

John Porper, who has been away for the past two years at New York where he is employed in the federal shipyards as a boiler maker, is home on a short visit. John is a first class tradesman and has done remarkable well in the land of our neighbor.

ARISE, YE BARDS!

When other lips and other tongues
Their tales of glories tell
And tuneful songs of Dixie Land
And old Kentucky swell,
My heart returns another song
Althoug' my lips are dumb,
Of Musquodoboit, Washabuck
And places nearer hum.

What nobler wants the panting bard
Than sounding names like these:
Of Pubnico, Whycocomagh,
Of old Jeddore and Chezzetcook,
Of Nictaux Falls and Annan,
Of Stewiacke and Saulnerville,
Of Reynardton and Quinnan?

When other lips and other tongues
Proclaim in accents grand
They want to take the shortest route
Back home to Dixie Land.
Lives there a bard who, breathing hard,
Would bid his spirit shoosh
While all his soul cried out to roll
Back home to Tatamagouche?

Oh sing no songs of Araby
And distant lands like that,
But sweeter far, troll out a bar
For dear old Arichat,
For Conqueral and Pinkney's Point,
For Chester's summer time,
For Tusket Wedge and Barrachois,
And these here Maritimes.

DEATH OF DR. WALTER C. HOWE'S MOTHER AT DEDHAM, MASS.

The Boston Evening Transcript of December 27 contains the following obituary notice of Dr. Walter C. Howe's greatly respected mother:

"Mrs. Julia A. Howe, one of the oldest residents of Dedham, died there yesterday. She was born in East Douglas on July 19, 1833, a daughter of Oliver and Persis Hunt. She was married on Jan. 4, 1857, to Elijah Howe, Jr., who died in May, 1898. He was one of Dedham's most prominent citizens, and identified actively with community interests. Mrs. Howe has lived in Dedham ever since her husband's death, and in that town she was prominently connected with the work of the Congregational Church and its missionary societies. She quietly did much beneficent work and helped many people whose need of aid enlisted her sympathy. She leaves two sons, Dr. Oliver H. Howe, of Cohasset, and Dr. Walter C. Howe, of Beacon street, also six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren."

[It is only a few weeks ago that Mrs. Howe's father, the venerable and venerated Judge Ely, died; and now Dr. Howe himself is called upon to mourn the death of his mother. We extend sincerest sympathy.]

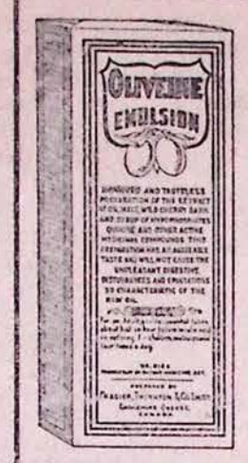
NOTICE.

I have recently been appointed under the Forest and Game Act as Fur Inspector for Richmond county. Any person having furs to ship should bring them to me to be stamped and collect royalties, as furs shipped without the legal stamp are liable to be seized in transit.

Furs can be sent by mail or brought to me in person.

CAPT. FRANK YOUNG
Box 252, Arichat, C. B.
January 5, 1922.

OLIVEINE EMULSION



What People You Know Say About It

West Arichat, Richmond Co., N.S. "I cannot praise too highly your wonderful Oliveine Emulsion. I was sick with a bad cough for nearly six months and tried everything I thought would relieve a cold, but without results. Finally I tried Oliveine Emulsion. After taking a few bottles, I am completely well."
Mrs. Lawrence Fougere.

Fontenelle, Gaspe Co., Que. "I had a very bad cough and was afraid it would turn into Inflammation of the Lungs, and suffered so much at night I could not sleep. I started taking Oliveine Emulsion, and now on my third bottle and practically well."
Melle Ivelding Adams.

Sold by Druggists and General Stores
Price $1.00
Prepared by
FRASIER, THORNTON & CO. Limited
Cookshire, Que

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE



Its healing properties—so valuable in quickly relieving Coughs and Colds, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis—are masked and disguised by sweet, pleasant-tasting syrup.
A dose at bed-time will save the children from coughing spells during the night, as this remedy soothes the throat and loosens the phlegm.
Sold by all druggists. 28
Prepared by NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

FOR $5.00 WE WILL KEEP YOUR BATTERY CHARGED ALL WINTER AND RETURN IT TO YOU FULLY CHARGED.
MORRISON'S GARAGE
St. Peters

ARICHAT - PETIT DE GRAT - MULGRAVE FREIGHT & PASSENGER STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The steamer "ARICHAT" will leave Arichat daily at 7 a. m., except Sundays, for Mulgrave,
Will leave Mulgrave daily on arrival Halifax express, calling at West Arichat and Petit de Grat when freight and passengers offer,
Arichat S. S. Co., Ltd.

1,000 MUSKRAT SKINS WANTED.

Trappers ship us your Muskrat Skins. We are paying Special Prices, It will pay you to get our offer before selling elsewhere.
MERRILL G. HART & CO
N. E. Margaree, N. S.

A CHANCE FOR EVERYONE TO LEARN

NEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR NOVA SCOTIANS OFFERED BY N. S. TECHNICAL COLLEGE HALIFAX

WRITE AND ASK FOR INFORMATION

WE WILL HELP YOU

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no dope nor other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

Service and Quality
Good Service Means Prompt Del... QUALITY the BEST

THESE TWO COMBINATIONS can be had at the

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When making out your list for Fall Requirements, do not forget that you can be supplied with the

Best grades of Flour, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal & Feeds.

CHOICE GROCERIES

Men's Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Measure Suits, Mackinaw Sweaters, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and V. A. C. Boots.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaking, Cloth Raincoats

ALL-WOOL and COTTON BLANKETS, COMFORTERS
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS

British Columbia Cedar Shingles & Lumber
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JOHN LeBRUN

TIME TABLE S. S. RICHMOND
(Subject to change without notice)

On and after Monday, June 20, 1921, the S. S. "RICHMOND" will leave as follows:
Monday and Thursday—Leave St. Peters at 6 30 a. m. for Poulamond, Grandique and Mulgrave, returning to St. Peters same day.
Tuesday and Friday—Leave St Peters at 5 a. m. for Johnston's Harbor and Grand Narrows. Leave Grand Narrows on arrival of express from Sydney for Marble Mountain and West Bay, returning to Grand Narrows same day.
Wednesday and Saturday—Leave Grand Narrows on arrival of express from Sydney for Marble Mountain, returning arrives at Grand Narrows about 1 o'clock; thence leaves for Johnston's Harbor and St. Peters.
The Richmond Steamship Co., Ltd. J. A. YOUNG, Manager.

A. Druker
Optician & Optometrist
92 UNION STREET
SYDNEY, N. S.

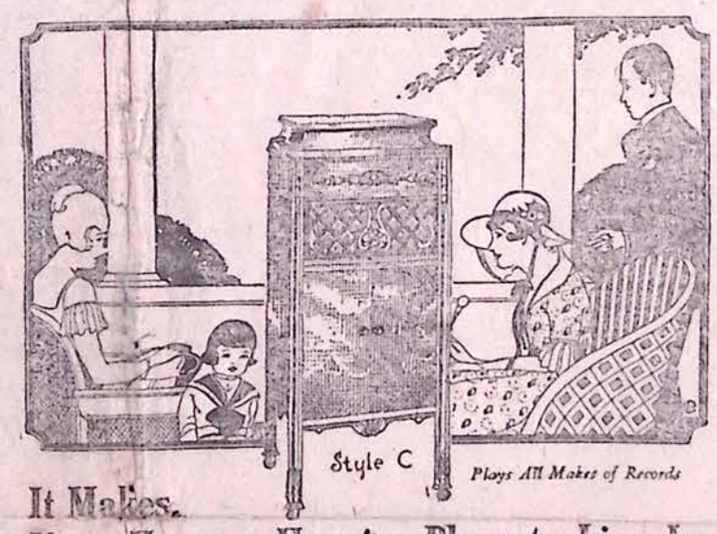
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Merchant Bars, Sheets and Plates, from a 12 guage up to 1 inch by width 50 inches.
Heavy Forgings, Hammered Shafts, Steam and Electric Car Axles, Fish Plate and other Railway Materials. Toe Rails 12, 18 and 28 lbs per yard.

SCOTIA PIG IRON
FOR FOUNDRY USE

For Prices and other Particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE:
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



It Makes Your Home a Happier Place to Live In

YOU come home from your day's work tired out. You find the evening papers flat, stale, uninteresting. The young folks get ready to go out because their minds crave entertainment—Music. Why shouldn't you have music IN YOUR HOME?

True, you can get along without it. But—ask anyone who has a good phonograph in the home whether they would part with it. Then ask yourself—aren't we missing the greatest pleasure man ever gave to man?

And when it is so easy to own even the newest, most wonderful phonograph ever produced—why should you deny yourself and your family one day longer the music your lives lack?

Come to our store and hear the new Gerhard Heintzman phonograph. Listen to its sweet, mellow, pleasing tone. It is the only phonograph made in Canada that has been awarded a Gold Medal in open competition. Built by piano-craftsmen to play all makes of records with a new, clear, fascinating beauty—the same men, the same genius, skill and study that has won for The Gerhard Heintzman Piano pride of place in over 40,000 Canadian homes. Ask to have it play the good old tunes you know well. See the many different models—one ideally suited to your home.

Then—decide which model it shall be—and we'll make the terms to fit your purse.

M. Bourinot,
Agent for Richmond County

Call at the Record office and see the Agent and get illustrated literature, etc.

The GERHARD HEINTZMAN
The Phonograph Built by Piano Craftsmen

Summer Time Table, 1921

S. S. ROBERT G CANN

Leaves Canso for Mulgrave daily (except Sunday) 7 a.m.
Connecting with Ocean Limited National Railway West bound train at Mulgrave.
Leaves Mulgrave for Canso daily (except Sunday) on arrival Canadian National East Bound train from Halifax.
HUGH CANN & SON, LTD.

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

Train Service
BETWEEN
ST. PETERS & POINT TUPPER.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Read Down.	Stations.	Read Up.
Leave 8:35	St Peters	Ar. 5:30
" 8:40	Sporting Mt.	" 5:25
" 9:00	Grand Anse	" 5:05
" 9:20	Whiteside	" 4:45
" 9:30	Basin Road	" 4:35
" 9:35	Evanston	" 4:30
" 9:45	Chapel Road	" 4:20
Ar. 10:20	Pt. Tupper	Lve. 3:50

Trains connect at Point Tupper with No. 6 Train for Halifax and with No. 5 Train for Sydney.

If you want to own your own home, Peters could help you. We have money to build a home on easy instalments.
GEO. W. KYTE, K. C.

DAVIS LIVER PILLS
FOR CONSTIPATION

Hotel San Pedro
(Formerly Morrison's Hotel)
St. Peters, Cape Breton
Electric Lights and Baths
Commercial Trade Solicited.
Automobile Parties Accommodated at All Hours
Experienced Chef in Charge of Cuisine.
J. L. MADDIN, Proprietor

...erm

OUR WINTER TERM opens on TUESDAY, JANUARY 3rd.
Make your arrangements now. All enquiries will have prompt attention.

Empire Business College
SYDNEY -:- N.S.

THE ARICHAT PHARMACY.

(Private Consulting Office of Dr. P. A. LeBlanc.)

We have opened a Drug Store for the convenience of our patients and the public generally.
We solicit the patronage of the people of Isle Madame and Richmond County.

Prescriptions Filled and Sent By Mail.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

We also handle Patent Medicines and will be pleased to order any not in stock. We carry superior Toilet Articles and Perfumes.

GIVE US A CALL.

DR. B. A. LeBLANC, Proprietor.

MOTHERS!

Protect the Babies

By giving them the proper nourishment and keeping other baby necessities at hand.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
MELLIN'S FOOD
NESTLE'S FOOD
ROBINSON'S BARLEY FOOD
NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES
SOOTHERS, BRUSHES
BABY TALCUM POWDER
BABY COUGH MIXTURE, CASTORIA

SPECIAL!

SCOTTS' EMULSION, small size, 65c.; large size, $1.35.

MAILORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Richmond Drug Co.

St. Peters, C. B.

The BISSETT CO., Limited

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P. W. BISSETT, Manager

General Commission Merchants and Agents
Forwarding Agents, Ship Brokers and Ship Owners.

Large Wharfage and Storage Accommodation for all Classes of Goods with Low Rate of FIRE INSURANCE.

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CABLE ADDRESS "BISSETT HALIFAX". CODES USED: A.B.C. 4th, 5th and PRIVATE. TELEPHONE: ST. PAUL 280



The UNDERWEAR for the Open Air

MEN who like to be out in the brisk out-of-doors even in the severest cold will appreciate ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR. It is so designed that it will not hamper the movements in the slightest degree. The warm, soft, wool yarn from which it is knitted gives an absolute and complete protection from the chilliest weather.

In these respects it is quite unique, and it possesses one essential quality—it is moderate in price.

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR is wonderfully durable. Its wearing qualities are such that it has become known as "The Underwear that Overwears".

Sold in five different weights and qualities. Each line is guaranteed to be the best value in its class.

Look for Trademark— It is your guarantee

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR, Limited, Moncton, N.B.

ATLANTIC
UNSHRINKABLE
The UNDERWEAR that Overwears

Local News.

All outstanding accounts due the Record must be settled before the end of January.—3t

Miss McMillan, a nursing sister, of Port Hastings, is on a professional visit to Isle Madame.

Charlie Herbin returned to Halifax on Monday to resume his medical course.

Miss Blanche Boudreau left for Gardner Mines on Monday to resume teaching in the school there.

Misses Anita and Irene Boudreau left for Rockingham on Monday to resume their studies at Mount St. Vincent Convent.

Miss Gertrude Power, who was spending the Xmas holidays with her parents here, returned to her school duties on Monday.

John Latimer, one of the best permanent road builders in the province, whose work stands the test of time, went to Sydney on Monday.

Master Gerald LeBrun and his young guest, Master Logan, son of Dr. Logan, returned to Halifax on Monday to resume their studies at St. Mary's College.

Miss Helen LeBrun, who was spending her holidays at home, returned to Antigonish on Monday, where she is attending Mount St. Bernard Convent.

The Council held a short session on Tuesday evening and the Councillors have got right down to business and seem determined to get through with the business of the county as expeditiously as possible.

Capt. David Stewart, who has been in command of the S. S. Arichat since she came on this service, is resigning his position and will be succeeded by Capt. A. Gagnon, an experienced master mariner who has sailed to all parts of the world. "Longer voyages and deeper water for me," says Capt. Dave, whose many friends will wish him every success in the future.

Some of the businessmen of St. Peters are anxious to see the erection of a permanent and suitable exhibition building for the holding of an annual fair at that place. If it is to be an annual event in St. Peters, we conjecture that Asichat as the site for a county fair will be a thing of the past. That would be too bad, as the first county fair held here was the most successful ever held in the county.

The first of the Councillors to call on the Record were Councillor S.H. Holmes, of Grand River, and Councillor Archibald Morrison, of River Bourgeois, two of the oldest and most experienced members of the Council, who have represented their districts well and faithfully since they have had a seat in the Council. If they wish to serve another term the proper thing to do would be to elect them by acclamation.

Education is one thing, instruction, whether medical or educational, agrees in emphasizing the folly of driving young brains too hard. If a tyrannical or incompetent teacher is to blame, the teacher should be removed. If the system is to blame, the system should be revamped. The whole matter is one of urgent importance. Nova Scotia cannot afford to let the brains of her children be spoiled either by over or under-study.

It is regrettable that some of those Catholics who kindly showed their sympathy by attending the funeral of a Church of England lady recently came in for severe criticism at the hands of their pastor at Mass on Sunday morning last. The mourners are sincerely sorry that these kind friends were the subject of such criticism but as the matter is too sacred and too painful for newspaper discussion we allow it to pass without criticism. It goes without saying that the bereaved husband's feelings have been greatly outraged by the incident.

The name of the man referred to in our last issue as having committed suicide at Grand Anse on New Year's morning was Hector McDougall. McDougall had been acting in a strange manner for several weeks, but his relatives had no suspicion that he contemplated taking his own life. He lived with his three brothers, Allan, Dan, and Neil, good, law-abiding citizens of that small community. A handkerchief twisted around his throat and fastened to the bedstead told the tragic manner of his death and greatly shocked his brothers and the entire neighborhood. Deceased was over forty years of age and was well liked.

Dave McDonald returned to Sydney on Sunday after spending several weeks in St. Peters, the guest of Geo. W. Kyte, M. P. Mr. McDonald left Sydney on Christmas eve in his automobile with a party of four. A heavy storm was encountered on the way to St. Peters and the motorists were obliged to shovel a road through the snow for the car during the last ten miles of the journey. In view of the heavy snow fall it was impossible for Mr. McDonald to make the return trip to Sydney by auto, so he shipped the car by boat and remained in St. Peters till Sunday. To the Sydney Record he stated that the snow fell in Richmond county was far greater than in Cape Breton county, St. Peters being cut off from communication with the outside world for six days.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the system, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows Nature to do its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Local News.

The snow is disappearing.

We'll devote more attention to the doings of the Council next week.

Willie Martell was high line among the fishermen of Petit de Grat the past season.

The first to make his appearance to attend the Council was Warden Williams, who arrived by steamer Arichat on Monday afternoon.

Capt. T. J. Boudreau and his son Alfred left on Monday for Halifax, where Alfred has since been operated on for adenoids and tonsilitis.

Rod. Marshall, vice-president of the Arichat S.S Co., came up from Sydney on Tuesday, returning home on Wednesday morning.

The remainder of the Councillors arrived on Tuesday afternoon with the exception of Councillor McCuish, who lives in the extreme eastern district.

The Liberal Cabinet sworn into office a few days ago includes in its membership seven lawyers and four farmers. The Meighen Cabinet had ten lawyers, but not a solitary farmer.

About 100 men were engaged on Saturday in opening up a passage through the snow banks between D'Escousse and Arichat, communication with which had been interrupted for over a week. Several teams were also engaged.

A press item says that in the lumber woods in Maine seven Nova Scotians from Little Judique, Cape Breton, were arrested for failing to pay head tax as they crossed the line into Uncle Sam's domain. The interesting part of the story is entirely omitted in the despatch when it does not give the size of the army that made prisoners of the seven Judiquers, that is, presupposing they objected to being arrested, and "Judique had the floor."

It is not yet known whether the schr. Blanche Forsey, Capt Cox, which sailed from this port about three days before the recent gale, ever reached her destination in St. John's, Nfld., to which she was consigned with a cargo of P. E. I. produce. It is thought she was out in that gale and it is feared that she has not reached St. John's. The vessel is owned in Grand Banks, Nfld. Perhaps our contemporary, the Western Star, of Curling, Nfld., will be able to give us some information about this vessel.

Wonder if the Tories completed the repairs to the Black Point breakwater for which $780 was voted? Work was commenced upon this job four weeks before the election and every man before he was hired was told that he had to vote Tory. Two soldiers who fought and suffered in the Great War were refused employment. If there is any of the money unexpended it is the duty of Messrs. Kyte and Carroll to use their influence with the government to see that their friends are given a chance to earn some of it when the season arrives to re-commence work on this breakwater. The money recently spent was only for election purposes, but let the sum be augmented so that a permanent job may be done.

An action for the alleged non-delivery of a telephone message to a man in D'Escousse is threatened against the Isle Madame Telephone Co. The message came over the wires from the States and contained the offer of a position to the man in D'Escousse on a three year contract at $160 per month. The Western Union operator here delivered the message to the telephone operator for transmission over the Isle Madame Telephone Co.'s line to the party in D'Escousse, but he claims he never received it. The telephone operator at this end insists that she sent it and has it recorded in her book. The threatened action is for $1,000 as compensation for loss incurred by the non-delivery of the message, the plaintiff claiming that he lost the position on account of not receiving the message.

The present Council is opposed to the adoption of the central hospital scheme proposed by the Local Government, as it would bear very heavily upon our already overtaxed people. The cost of a central hospital to accommodate the 400 patients from Cape Breton Island would, it is estimated, be $700,000. It is already costing this county $10,000 per year to provide for the 30 patients in outside institutions, and this is double what it cost when we had an institution of our own in which to maintain them. The Councillors are to be congratulated upon the stand they have taken in this matter to save the county from bankruptcy if the scheme referred to with its expensive paraphernalia received their endorsement. This matter will be dealt with more fully in our columns at a later stage.



Reaching the People

A prominent real estate dealer in Toronto says that he gets better and quicker results from the Classified Want Ads. than from any other kind of publicity. He states that the results are out of proportion to the small expense involved.

There is a moral in that for you if you want to reach the people.

Things We Think.

Things Others Think, and What We Think of the Things Others Think.

Dead languages are not used as much as a person might think in the writing of epitaphs.

The more worries a person has the less theories he has.

Grouchiness will go out the same way you let sunshine in.

It is well to be discerning, but some notice the dark side of things many oftener than necessary.

One who claims to know says that a man's usefulness just begins at 70. There are too many people in this world who never reach 70.

We don't believe in ghosts, for the very simple reason that it is unreasonable that one who has successfully made his departure would care to "come back".

Two is company and three a divorce.

An exchange anxiously asks: "What must be the emotions of a man who is pardoned out of prison after 45 years' unjust punishment?" We don't know exactly. We haven't been in the newspaper business that long yet.

Naturally the two-faced man has more cheek than the ordinary run of mankind.

A jury of your peers is not always equal to the case.

The letters a person writes are certain proofs of education or the lack of it.

Some folk get more satisfaction out of the wrong they find in others than out of the good in themselves.

Why is it a person is unwilling to have a preacher tell him things about himself that he already knows.

If you don't try to understand women, you at least demonstrate that you understand her sufficiently not to waste time trying to understand her.

What the producer charges for his products is the maximum—what the producer has to buy with is the minimum.

When a phonograph concern started suit against a man in the States for two machines for different houses, it was discovered that he had two wives, and therefore had no use of a phonograph at all.

A woman feels old at 25, but thinks she is young at 40.

Some men regard "hitching up" as if it were about the same thing as being tied to a snubbing post.

Immunity baths wash away your sins—as far as the law is concerned.

Some people fight for everything they get—others tip the nigger.

Swat the fly and the knocker—and swat the last named first.

Just about the time a young man ... he goes off and gets married.

A new dress is a thing of beauty—while it is in style.

The sorrows that we keep to ourselves make the neighbors happy.

In the short race the little dollar wins the prize.

We can't all be happy; but there are a lot more who could be if they would.

A news item says that a cat saved five lives. Does that safen that it cost four?

A wise thing in a horse trade is to keep your eyes open, your mouth closed, and leave your pocketbook at home.

When you think you are being persecuted on account of your religion and what frightful things you would like to do to your persecutor, just cool down for a minute and pause long enough to reflect on how Christ was persecuted while on earth and of His final triumph over His enemies.

See our clubbing offer and follow the crowd by subscribing for the combination at once. Two papers for almost the price of one and a fine premium thrown in.

— THE —
Walker Financial Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S.

Government and Municipal Bonds.

Fire and Life Insurance.

Current and Savings Accounts.

Interest on Savings Accounts FOUR Per Cent.

Compounded Twice a Year

G. S. WALKER, Manager

RAW FURS.

Trappers ship us your Raw Furs. We pay the Highest Market Price. For liberal grading and fair dealing you cannot find a better firm to ship your Furs to.

MERRILL G. HART & CO., N. E. Margaree, N.S.

TIME TABLE S.S. BRAS D'OR

Subject to change without notice.

On and after Monday, June 20, 1921, the S.S. "BRAS D'OR" will leave as follows:

Leave Sydney at 7 a. m., North Sydney at 8 a. m. every Monday for Baddeck, Grand Narrows, St. Peters Canal and Poulamond, arriving at Mulgrave Monday evening in time to take the night train for the west.

Tuesday morning—Leave Mulgrave after arrival of train from the west for Port Hood, Margaree Grand Etang and Eastern Harbor.

Wednesday morning—Leave Eastern Harbor for Mulgrave. Leave Mulgrave Wednesday afternoon (after arrival express) for Sydney, calling at Arichat, St. Peters Canal, Baddeck and points in Bras d'Or Lakes. Wednesday night will stop at Arichat or St. Peters Canal.

Thursday—Will have all day sail on the Bras d'Or Lakes, arriving in Sydney in the evening.

This will give passengers leaving Sydney on Monday morning and leaving Mulgrave on Wednesday afternoon a daylight sail through the entire Bras d'Or Lakes.

This steamer will be open for excursion arrangements.

Besides and Grand Narrows to Sydney ... evening about 6 o'clock.

Meals 75c. each.

The Coastal Steamship Co., Ltd. G. A. YOUNG, Manager

ANNUAL SHORT COURSE

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Men and Women

AT

Nova Scotia Agricultural College

January 4-13, 1922

TUITION FREE.

RAILWAYS OFFER SPECIAL RATES.

Write for full information to

M. CUMMING,
Truro, N. S.

TOBIN'S TEA

Don't guess at Tea

TEA is the most popular beverage in Canada. It is far too important an item in the national diet to be guessed at. We invite you to test Tobin's Tea against any other blend you can buy.

And we are well satisfied to stand by the result of the test you make for yourself.

Not merely Tea
TOBIN'S

JOHN TOBIN & COMPANY
WHOLESALE GROCERS TEA MERCHANTS
(ESTABLISHED IN EIGHTEEN TWENTY-FIVE)
Halifax Nova Scotia

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our sincere Good Wishes for A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all readers of this paper.

Chappells Limited
Sydney, C. B.
WOODWORKERS AND BUILDERS
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Useful Xmas Gifts.

That's the Kind WE SELL

What is more appreciated than an attractive piece of FURNITURE or a new RUG? Prices are down too. Our new Catalogue tells about them. Write for a copy today.

We pay freight on orders amounting to $10.00

VERNON & CO. FURNITURE and CARPETS
TRURO, N. S.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Imported Coffins and Caskets.

ALSO FACTORY MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS

PRICES: $21.50, $24, $27 and up.

Glazed, Plain and Cut Covers.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Arichat

THE STORE OF SATISFA...

NEW FALL & WINTER G...

ARRIVING DAILY AT ...

GRE...

See our Line of ...

Atlantic Underwear FOR MEN

PANTS, PANTINGS AND OVERALLS

A. A. LeBRUN

Victrolas! Victrol...

$40.00 to $650.00.

New Records received the first day of each mon... Call in and select what you like best. Any Record not ... stock will be ordered at once for you.

G. J. LeBLANC, Arichat.

A Bargain in Newspapers

Here's a Real Bargain---the Greatest Value Ever Offered in Canada

The RICHMOND COUNTY RECORD costs $1.50 per year. The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal costs $2.00 per year. We now offer a full year's subscription to both papers for

$2.50

An Excellent Premium.

With the Family Herald and Weekly Star is included a copy of the new Canadian Coat of Arms in true heraldic colors, size 14 x 17 inches. This beautiful plate should be found in every Canadian home. Every boy and every girl should be taught to describe the Canadian Coat of Arms. A copy will be sent free to all who accept this offer.

Send your orders to

THE RICHMOND COUNTY ... RD
Ari...

To-Day

Why Every Month Is Canning Season With Me.

I find that by extending the canning season from summer to fall, and then into winter, I make my housework easier. It's an excellent method of distributing the tasks more evenly and of relieving pressure during the busy, hot weather.

It may sound amusing to you to hear of a housekeeper planning her canning operations for the winter season. It was not common practice a few years ago. When I first told a neighbor of my desire to can food in every season of the year, she smiled—the kind one lets flicker across the face when she is not sold on your ideas.

"Who ever heard of canning in winter?" she asked.

"Well," said I, "for instance, if it is poor judgment to can pumpkin in early winter, when it is sweetest, for use in pies during late spring and summer; cranberries when they are in season; onions before they sprout, losing their desirable flavor; and parsnips when their taste is richest, it is not common sense to can peas, peaches, and plums in summer-time, when they are seasonable."

I find that carrying out my around-the-year canning schedule is fun, as well as profitable. I always make a couple of glasses of jelly from canned fruit juices the day before Christmas, and carry them, while warm, in holly-decorated packages to my once doubting neighbor. One Dominion Day she and her family ate delicious pumpkin pies—the pumpkin I had put up in December. Another year I sent her a can of cranberry juice to be utilized in making a water ice to serve with the season's first fried chicken.

From month to month new reasons, justifying the wisdom of canning during late autumn and winter, are brought to my attention. And here are some of them:

1. Many vegetables and a few fruits are at their best during these winter months.

2. Canning in cool weather is much more comfortable than in summer-time, when the mercury is climbing.

3. More time is available for the work. The children are off at school, the young chicks have grown up, the garden needs little or no attention, and with not so many men in the field there is less cooking to do.

4. It is an economical use of cans, this canning throughout the year. Some of the jars filled in early spring and summer are emptied, and these may be used in canning the fall and winter products. Moreover, the fuel used serves a dual purpose, warming the room and providing heat for canning.

5. Instead of feeding and caring for the unprofitable hens during the winter, it is wise to cull the flocks some time before cold weather sets in. The surplus of fowls may be canned to advantage. Likewise, butchering comes in cool weather, and no person doubts the advisability of preserving the meat which can not be used immediately.

Calling the roll of the fall vegetables which may be kept in cans for use in spring and summer is convincing proof of the wisdom of canning them. The queen of them all is the tomato. Then corn, string beans, and sweet peppers. Somewhat later cauliflower, cabbage, squash, pumpkin, carrots, parsnips, sauerkraut, and hominy are found on most farms, awaiting the canner.

Then there are the meats which may be successfully canned, particularly when pressure canners are used. I know of no greater comfort than that which comes from knowing there are cans of delicious friend chicken, rabbit, roast beef, pork, and mutton in the pantry, ready for use when unexpected guests come, and for the day when there is illness and it is difficult to find time to prepare dinner for the men.

After making jelly in the winter, tasting [illegible] newly cooked product and discovering how easy it is to boil up one or three glasses at a time, I resolved to have fruit juices on hand, whenever possible, for this purpose. Of course, grapes are about the only fall fruit from which one cares to extract the juice for winter and spring uses, but in summer I always hurriedly can the juices of raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, elderberries, and cherries. It is easy to get them put away in warm weather if jelly is not made then.

Believing many of you may wish to can grape juice and some of the others from year to year, I am giving the directions which I follow:

A small amount of water is added to the fruit; this is brought to a boil and allowed to simmer gently for a very few minutes. Then the juice is strained through two layers of cheese-cloth into clean jars or bottles, which have been boiled in water fifteen minutes. These are placed on a false bottom in a large kettle and sufficient warm water is poured around them to reach the shoulders of the jars and the necks of the bottles. If jars are used, the lids are half sealed, while either a piece of cotton or a cork, which has been boiled, is inserted loosely in the bottles.

This fruit juice is processed thirty minutes, the water around it being kept simmering all the time. When the jars are removed, the lids are tightened immediately, while the cotton stoppers are removed from the bottles and tightly fitting corks, which have been boiled, are put in. When the bottles are cold, the tops are dipped in melted paraffin. I use these juices not only for jelly-making, but also for puddings and sauces, ice cream, sherbet, gelatin dishes, and other desserts.

If the pot of steaming and nutritious soup is to be served at the least cost in the winter, the vegetables for it are canned, not wasted, in the fall. Here is a combination of vegetables which are found on most farms, and, incidentally, it is one of my favorite canning recipes:

1 peck ripe tomatoes, 15 small carrots, 2 turnips, 1 medium-sized cabbage, 2 red peppers, 1 pound string beans.

Scald the tomatoes by dipping them into boiling water for one and one-half minutes, and plunge in cold water immediately. Remove cores, stem ends, and skins. Cut in quarters and place in a large kettle. Blanch the other vegetables separately for five minutes, and cold-dip immediately. When I have sweet corn, I use four ears of it, cutting the kernels from the ear, after blanching them five minutes and cold-dipping. The vegetables are cut in small pieces, combined with the tomatoes and placed in jars. They are sterilized forty-five minutes, with the pressure from 10 to 15 pounds, if the pressure cooker is used, or one hour with five pounds pressure. In boiling water or a home-made outfit and in condensed steam, process one and one-half hours; in a water-seal outfit, at 214 degrees Fahrenheit, process one hour.

Newest Square Wraps.

Popular little shawls to be worn with the one-piece frocks or carried to an entertainment or when calling on cool evenings are made from large squares of Canton crepe or crepe de [illegible] of grey. They are [illegible] colors such as orange, [illegible] red chiffon or georgette [illegible] very deep fringe finishes the edge. The fringe may be in matching color or two-tone colors are often used.

They are handy on nearly all occasions.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The First Savings Bank.

The first British savings bank was started by a woman, Priscilla Wakefield, at Tottenham, near London, in 1789. It was for children, and was followed by one for adults in 1804.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

more we read, and learn by experience of the ravages of al diseases, the more we see the ty of carrying on a relentless ainst these great scourges of y. One of the great obstacles ronts Government efforts to d control venereal diseases is lack of knowledge of uaness or of their after ch may lead to chronic ill- ralysis, insanity and pre- th. In its efforts to carry paign against venereal dis- is province, the Provincial Health has two principal iew. One is to locate the as quickly as possible, and to get treatment started patient's condition being made public. If the patient is able to pay his own doctor he has no need for further outside advice, but in cases where a person has contracted venereal disease and has no money to pay for treatment, the Provincial Board of Health offers advice and treatment free of charge. All the patient has to do is to apply to the local Medical Officer of Health who will arrange for treatment to be carried out either by a qualified physician, or at a clinic conducted under the supervision of the Board. The treatment is carried out with the utmost secrecy and the name of the patient is not divulged. The whole aim of the Division of Venereal Diseases is to cure the disease and prevent its transmission to others. With [illegible] in view, treatment is [illegible] of the disease h[illegible] removed.

[illegible] this scourge is that [illegible] honestly think he is [illegible] still harboring the [illegible] itting it to others. [illegible] finite symptoms of [illegible] ning of the brain, etc., [illegible], showing that the case [illegible] less and that the infection has been carrying on its dread work through all the intervening years. One can thus readily see how essential it is for the patient to put himself immediately under the care of a competent physician, whether privately or at a clinic.

National Railways' Prospects Brighten.

The improved financial showing of the Canadian National Railways for the months of August and September has received general and favorable comment in the Press throughout the country. It will be of interest to the public to see in graphic manner the monthly advances made since the beginning of the year.

The accompanying chart shows that operating expenses, as indicated by the upper line on the chart, were brought down, month by month, and that they drew gradually towards a meeting with the lower line, which indicates the gross earnings. In August the lines met and crossed, showing a small margin to the good for that month. In September, the widening gap between the lines indicates net earnings of more than half a million dollars. The trend of the "sweeps" or "curves," as they are sometimes termed, predict a much better showing in October.

Those who were in close touch with the situation, and who knew what was being done to bring about operating economies, could see well in advance that a continuation of these measures, with the usual increases in volume of traffic, would bring the lines together, and that with the seasonal crop movement they should cross. It was hardly expected and the month of August would show net earnings, but reductions in the costs of materials and supplies, coupled with the readjustment of wages, and the increase in gross [illegible] were factors which, com[illegible] the management to [illegible] right [illegible] brought about by the readjustment of wages, effective July 16th.

The Canadian National Railways, earlier in the year, informed the people of Canada, by a series of frank, explicit articles in the public press, of some of its problems, and, in particular, of the pressing need of more traffic. The improvement in the relative position of the National lines has been accomplished, not only by the reductions of operating costs, but also through the co-operation of the public that realized the truth of the statements made on the National Railways behalf, and who have met the situation in a practical way.

in September was sufficient to enable the much better showing made in that month.

A feature of the situation, which constituted a great difficulty encountered by the management in their endeavors to wipe out the deficit, is graphically displayed by the chart, which shows that gross earnings dropped after February; that month's gross is usually the lowest in any year, and, commencing with March, gross earnings invariably improve; but during the present year a new condition prevailed; the earnings in the months of April, May and June were lower than those in the months of January and February. This slump in business was general, and affected all lines. If the usual trend of earnings had been followed, the operating economies effected would have brought the lines together at an earlier date.

The chart also shows that the greater reductions in operating expenses were obtained prior to July; this should dispose of the view that the reduction in expenses was largely

RHEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Maine-Dieu, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement in bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about on crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

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

Behind the Door.

Hither, thither, little feet
Patter on the floor;
Still am I in my retreat,
Hid behind the door.

If my hiding-place is guessed,
Comes a gleeful cry;
But if vain should be the quest,
There are tears to dry.

* * * * *

In the House of Life, my dear,
All is not so fair;
Happiness is hiding here,
Sorrow hiding there.

May the gods your life endow
From their boundless store!
May you always find, as now,
Love behind the door.

Cascarets To-Night For Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're headachy! You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your liver is punky. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

Fire Losses in Canada.

Fire losses in Canada during the week ended November 16th are estimated by the Monetary Times at $287,850, compared with $215,500 the previous week.



Two Good Games.

Playground ball: This game is played as is ordinary baseball with the exceptions that a handball or indoor baseball is used; it is tossed rather than thrown by the pitcher, and distances on the diamond are reduced one-third or one-half to favor the girls in throwing and in running bases. An indoor ball can be secured off a local dealer, or from any sporting goods house. An ordinary light baseball bat will serve nicely. No gloves, mits or masks are needed.

If enough players are present the game may proceed as does ordinary baseball; there are from nine to fifteen players on each team. Extra players, above nine, may serve as additional fielders or short-stops, back of pitcher, catcher or bases.

If fewer players are present, the game may progress satisfactorily as "Scrub Nine" or "Town Ball." Three are designated as batters, three as basemen, one as catcher, one as pitcher and one as short-stop. The first player put out takes the place of short-stop, while short-stop goes to third base, then to second, then to first, pitcher, catcher, batter, and so on. This game is scarcely as interesting as the matched game between the two sides; preferably the adults against the youths, or the young folks or one locality or school against those of another locality or school closely adjoining.

Dodge ball may be played with one or two handballs or basket balls. A timekeeper is needed in this game. Members of one team—that is, half the players present—form a circle by joining hands. Near the centre of the circle the contestants of the opposite team take refuge. The ball, put in play by any member of the team in the circle is used as a means of putting the opposing team out. Each contestant inside the circle when hit or touched with the ball thrown, passes outside the circle. The ball, recovered by the one in the circle near which it lights, is again thrown at some one in the centre who, of course, attempts to dodge it. If two persons are touched at the same throw, only the first goes out. So the play progresses until all are put out, when teams change positions. The side put out during the shorter period of time loses the game to the other side.

Feeding the Birds.

It is a mistaken idea that the feeding of birds will spoil them for doing their work as Nature intended. As soon as the bugs appear in the spring the birds will desert your feeding stations. That has been noticed by all trained observers.

Feeding of birds, when their natural food supply is at its lowest ebb, will help to draw the birds closer to your home, will prevent many birds from starving, will keep some of our migratory birds with us all through the winter and will bring about a better understanding between birds and mankind.

The foods generally used are suet or other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, mealworms, bird-seed, nut meats of all kinds, buckwheat, chaff, hayseed, crackers, crumbs, cracked corn, hempseed, millet, whole or rolled oats, pop-corn, pumpkin, squash and sunflower seeds, raw or boiled rice, wheat, cut-up apples, lettuce, cabbage, etc. Put out some fine gravel, sand or grit. Siftings from coal ashes will attract many birds.

Birds are not particular about the kind of devices used as feeding stations. A food tray or shelf may be put on a tree or pole, or fastened against the house. Wind plays havoc with the food on shelves; therefore boxes or houses built with a roof will protect the food and also the birds during stormy weather.

See that the birds are fed regularly. Anything as important as this should be done right.

Trees.

In the Garden of Eden, planted by God,
There were goodly trees in the spring-time sod—

Trees of beauty and height and grace,
To stand in splendor before His face.

Apple and hickory, ash and pear,
Oak and beech and the tulip rare.

The trembling aspen, the noble pine,
The sweeping elm by the river line;

Trees for the birds to build in and sing,
And the lime tree for a joy in spring.

Trees to turn at the frosty call
And carpet the ground for their Lord's footfall;

Wood for the bow, the spear and the flail,
The keel and the mast and the daring sail;

He made them of every grain and girth
For the use of man in the Garden of Earth.

Then, lest the soul should not lift her eyes
From the gift to the Giver of Paradise

On the crown of a hill, for all to see,
God planted a scarlet maple tree.

—Bliss Carman.

Length of Our Lives.

For one point, women live longer than men. Their "viability"—meaning ability to survive—is greater. They show it through all ages, from infancy onward. More male babies are born than females, but at the end of the first year of life the surviving females outnumber the surviving males.

Take 1,000 male babies born alive. Half of them will be dead before reaching the age of fifty-two. But of 1,000 females half will be alive in their fifty-seventh year.

Of 1,000 males born, 733 will be living at ten years of age, 712 at twenty, 669 at thirty, 605 at forty, 518 at fifty, 398 at sixty, 239 at seventy, 80 at eighty and 7 at ninety years.

Thus it appears that in an average group of males one in four will die before reaching ten years; one in three will die before attaining the age of thirty-one; one in two will get past fifty, and six out of ten will fail to reach sixty.

A man of sixty has three chances out of five to reach seventy, but only one chance in five of reaching eighty years.

Take 1,000 men fifty years of age. Seven hundred and seventy of them will be alive at sixty, 461 at seventy, 155 at eighty and 13 at ninety.

Imperishable France.

Those who thought that France, "bled white," was doomed to perish, must marvel at the power of the nation to revive. Returning tourists who have had a good time there naturally see things in a favorable light, but official accounts also are cheerful. For example, Le Temps reports that there were 623,000 marriages in 1920, or twice as many as in the same period before the war; the births were 44,000 more than in 1913, and the deaths 56,000 fewer. That does not make for race extinction; neither does the 88,000,000 quintals of wheat harvested this year in spite of the drought; a crop that compares well with that from a much larger area before the war.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

Up-to-Date.

Her Husband—"What's the idea—hangin' an old tire on the door of the garage?"

Mrs. Speedup—"For luck. Horse shoes are so awfully old-fashioned."

$15 lb. for Wool

That's what you pay for it when you buy a suit. What do you get a pound for it when you sell the wool?

Canadian wool has to be sent out of Canada to be prepared for the spinner. A pound of wool bought from the farmer is sold from one commission merchant to another, stored, shipped by train and boat, stored in England, sold and re-shipped until eventually it gets back to the mills in Canada at many times the price you got for it. There is no place in Canada to prepare wool for the worsted spinner. Isn't it a shame?

A mill is now under consideration, in Toronto, to convert raw wool for the spinner. When wool can be sent direct to the mill for combing and sold direct to the spinner, then the farmer will get the full price.

If this is of interest to you, Mr. Wool Grower, write Dominion Development Corporation, Limited, 709 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, and get the full plan.





COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF . TORONTO

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Mothers, if your little ones are constipated; if their little stomach and bowels are out of order; if they cry a great deal and are cross and peevish, give them a dose of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal medicine for little ones. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative and never fail to right the minor disorders of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Noble A. Pyr, Ecum Secum, N.S., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated but Baby's Own Tablets soon relieved her and I now think them a splendid medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mammoths Were Starved.

Many of the mammoths found frozen in Siberia have broken bones or show signs of other injuries, suggesting that they were killed by landslides or falls into crevasses.

It has long been accepted as fact that these huge proboscidians were specially fitted by nature to withstand severe cold. But a newly published Smithsonian report offers a different theory.

The idea it advances is that in the days when the mammoths flourished in Siberia and Northern America the climate of those latitudes was comparatively mild. It was a great invasion of cold that destroyed them. If they had been able to migrate southward into warmer regions, they might have survived even to the present time; but, as it happened, they succumbed to low temperature.

An incidental effect of the change of climate was to impoverish the vegetation on which they relied for food. Cold rains converted their bristly fur into cloaks of ice. They starved and froze, and so they passed away.

When they perished, conditions were such that their carcasses immediately froze solid, and in that state they are found today—the most remarkable example of cold storage on record, inasmuch as not fewer than 150,000 years have passed since the beasts died.

The tusks of the mammoth were huge, even out of proportion to the size of the animal, and so curved that in many individuals the tips were directed sidewise or backward. Thus they could not have been efficient as weapons, and it is hard to imagine what use they really served.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

An Interesting Flight.

One of the most interesting flights ever made by man took place recently in Germany in the soaring and gliding competition for motorless flying machines. One of the aviators remained in the air thirteen minutes, "circling, turning and balancing like a soaring bird." He travelled six miles between start and finish and at one time was at a height estimated to be at least three hundred feet.

Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
FOR RHEUMATISM
Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works
Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St,
Toronto.

Vaseline
Trade Mark
WHITE
PETROLEUM JELLY
An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings grateful relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc.
CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal.
In tubes and jars at all druggists.

BIT'S HUMO... FROM HERE & THE...

Then If Ever.

Wife (complainingly)—"You are not like Mr. Knagg. He has been married twenty years, and Mrs. Knagg says he is so tender."

Husband—Tender! Well, he ought to be after being in hot water as long as that."

Boy Didn't Kick.

"I'm sorry, younge man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."

Seniority.

A small boy, aged 4, had just communicated the fact to his uncle that he had started on his school career. "Indeed," said his uncle; "why, you must be the youngest there."

"Oh, no," answered the youngster in a very lofty manner, "there's another gentleman who comes in a perambulator."

Meeting Expectations.

The old negress who washed for Mrs. Werth came one day with a tale of woe calculated to awaken pity in the hardest heart.

"Cheer up, auntie," said Mrs. Werth consolingly. "There's no use worrying."

But auntie held other views. "How come dere's no use worryin'?" she demanded. "When de good Lawd send me tribulation He done 'spect me to tribulate, ain't He?"

Outcast.

The profiteer's wife was dining out. During the evening the conversation turned on Dean Swift. After some time she turned to the man at her side, who happened to be an author, and said:

"Who is this Dean Swift, who is so amusing? I should like to invite him to one of my receptions."

"I'm afraid," answered the author, "that the dean has done something that has shut him out of society for good."

"Oh, but how very interesting," said the lady. "And what was it he did?"

"Some hundreds of years ago," replied the author, "he died."

Right Ear Is Highest.

The right ear is generally higher than the left.

Paint adds greatly to the appearance and service of all farm buildings.

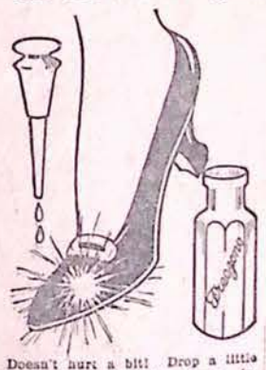
Pains After Eating

Today thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. Nothar Szigal's Syrup, taken after meals, has helped tens of thousands to enjoy their food, and put an end to the pains and miseries of indigestion. Sold in 50c. and $1.00 bottles at drug stores. 6-421

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

BOTH HIMSELF AND WIFE RESTORED TO SPLENDID HEALTH BY TANLAC

"I know Tanlac is a splendid medicine, for it has fixed me up in good shape in only a few weeks," said John Ahern, 1 Boultbee Ave., Toronto, Ont., an employee of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.

"Some years ago stomach trouble came on me and I got in a general run-down condition. I got to where I felt tired all day long, tired when I went to bed and just as tired when I got up. I had a persistent cough like bronchitis, that kept me awake much of the night. My stomach was so disordered my appetite was almost entirely gone and all the food I ate gave me indigestion. I had severe pains in the pit of the stomach, and could hardly stoop over, the distress was so bad. I was badly constipated and would get dizzy if I stooped over suddenly. At times my head hurt so bad it seemed that it would split open, and nothing would do me any good.

My wife commenced taking Tanlac and it helped her so much that I decided to try it myself. All my troubles are in the past now and I feel fine. My appetite is splendid and I can eat anything I want without a bit of trouble. I sleep like a log at night and get up in the morning feeling strong and full of "pep" and ready for a hard day's work. I can't say anything too good for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

The Oak.

A little of thy steadfastness,
Rounded with leafy gracefulness,
Old oak, give me,—
That the world's blast may round me blow,
And I yield gently to and fro,
While my stout-hearted trunk below,
And firm-set roots unshaken be.

—Lowell.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Holland's Many Wheels.

Two million bicycles are ridden in Holland, a country with a population of 6,000,000 persons.

Classified Advertisements.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

WELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO. 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

THIN, FLAT HAIR
GROWS LONG, THICK
AND ABUNDANT



"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, *without rubbing*, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

Genuine
BAYER
BAYER
Aspirin

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."