

CAPE BRETON'S ATTRACTIONS

at the Islands Offers to the Tourist and Sportsman

The landscape of Cape Breton is varied with mountains, valleys and meadows, rivers and lakes. The mountain ranges, which are low, run chiefly through the northwestern part of the island.

The feature of Cape Breton's attractiveness that is most peculiar to itself is made up of the great areas of land enclosing bays of the sea, which caused the Indians to term Cape Breton the "Island of the Sea."

FUN FOR LITTLE ONES

Some Little Tricks to Amuse the Children

Amongst all sorts of amusing experiments which can be made with tumblers, sticks, forks, and spoons, perhaps one of the most favorite ones with children is the penny and tumbler trick.

If you fill a tumbler with water as full as it is possible without overflowing, and observe the level of the water you will find that in the middle of the tumbler the water is slightly concave—that is, forms a depressed line just as if it had been scooped out. This, which is caused by the natural weight of the water, is however, not apparent to the usual unaided eye, and although the water might, on the edge of the glass, be almost on the point of overflowing, any child can challenge a grown-up person to put in it many eggs without spilling a single drop of water.

To perform this little trick the cup must be put exactly in the centre and dropped very gently. First inserting the edge in the water. Great will be the surprise of all concerned to see that, according to the level of the glass, five or six coppers can thus be put in until the water in the centre becomes level with the sides, when of course, the water will flow over.

A most amusing experiment might be made with a lighted candle.

Take a tumbler half full of very cold water and, having lighted the candle, hold it sideways over the tumbler. The hot wax will pour in drops into the water, when the coldness of the latter will congeal the melted wax immediately it touches the surface of the water, thus creating a rough-edged little ball strangely like the flower known as the "lily of the valley."

A good many of these flowers are produced in this way they are threaded on at the time on a long thin piece of wire, a small knot preventing the flower from slipping through.

The wires are then twisted lightly over each other to form the spray of lilies, which, when mixed with strips of green paper cut and twisted to imitate the long pointed leaves, makes a most charming and interesting ornament.

KEEP YOUR RAZOR IN PROPER SHAPE

Easy to do so if You Follow the Barber's Advice—How to Use a Strip

"Razor in good order, sir?" asked the barber as he wiped the blade. "Fine!" murmured his customer. "Beats me how you keep the edge on them that you do."

"Oh, that's a matter of knack! I suppose that you've never thought that your razor might want a rest. After you've used a razor for a while you can't get a good edge on it. Put it by for a time—two or three months clear—and you'll find it will come all right."

"Shaving is really only a matter of setting and stropping properly; and that anyone can learn if only they will go the right way about it."

"Stropping, of course, you'll have to do before and after shaving. The secret of stropping is to strop lightly on a strip that gives a grip, taking care to give the last lunge on the side that comes next the skin. Then, if there's any slight burr on the edge, it doesn't pull. Most strips are all right if they're attended to occasionally, but if they're not, they get so hard and smooth to so much good. A little piece of setting is needed on stropping. Rub this on the edge of the blade off till the blade is perfectly smooth. Then, when you've carded it, you'll find it's in better shape."

...and you get for months—and rub it well in on the right side. A strip like that has got enough to give an edge to any razor that's not tempered too hard.

"Given a razor in perfect condition, you can provide yourself as good a shave as any barber can. Lather well; the more time you spend with the brush, the less you'll need with the razor. That's my experience."

"And don't forget to dip the blade into hot water before you start. A razor-blade under the microscope is just like a saw, and if oil or grease collects in the gaps, it won't shave clean. The hot water removes the grease."

"And, by the by, don't keep your razors in the bath-room. The gas edge will be destroyed by rust if you do. Keep them in a dry place."

ALLURING ISLES

Queen Charlotte Islands Have Oil and Coal Possibilities

Neglected, yet alluring, is the Queen Charlotte group of islands, about eighty miles from the mainland of British Columbia. With a mild climate, a rainfall of less than 40 inches, and a fertile soil, Graham Island, the largest and the reservation of lands by the group, could become an agriculturist's paradise. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the island has large coal measures, and the reservation of lands by the coal-staking companies has greatly retarded settlement. On its west coast several companies are now engaged in boring for oil, a large district having been declared by the Dominion Geological Survey to be oil lands. One bore, after reaching 1,200 feet depth, and bringing up oil with the cores, had to be abandoned, as, in the haste to find out if they had great finds, the engineers had allowed the hole to get out of shape, and the work had to be begun over again. If the 1,700-foot level at which oil is supposed to be reached. The north shore of Graham Island has a broad, sandy beach, twenty miles or more long, two miles broad and as level as a billiard table. Some day the mining millionaires of the north may use it as a race-track for their automobiles.

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WESTERN TRAVELLERS

Commercial Men in the West Number a Small Army

The growth of a country is well told in the growth of the commercial travellers within its confines. And the story that the knights of the grip tell in their annual report for the past year is but the story of the great and rapid strides that the northwest has made in the way of progress in this last year. Nearly thirteen hundred new drummers made the prairies their field of operation last year, and the total is now swollen to the high figure of 7,015. Trade continues to progress at a rapid rate, and the travellers say that their numbers will still continue to increase in similar fashion to the years to come. Where are these travellers located. Mostly in Winnipeg, but they have scattered their homes over the face of the west. Here are their locations: Winnipeg, 2,155; Brandon, 190; Regina, 750; Saskatoon, 463; Calgary, 977; Edmonton, 270; Lethbridge, 114; Vancouver, 619; Victoria, 61; Nelson, 105; Fort William, 33.

VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

Trees will not only enhance the beauty of surroundings and consequently the value of a farm, but will serve as protection to crops, orchards, stock and man if set out so as to form windbreaks. Fuel, posts, and poles will also be furnished in a few years for the farm. Windbreaks can be formed by a grove of trees, a narrow strip of timber or even a single row of trees set close together. The benefits derived depend upon the density and height of trees, which break the air currents and reduce the velocity of the wind. A belt of evergreen trees surrounding farm buildings and feed yards has a wonderful influence in moderating the winter climate by decreasing the velocity of the wind. Government study and measurements show that a narrow belt of evergreen trees, consisting of only two rows, planted close together, and 40 feet high will reduce a 25-mile velocity wind at 200 feet to the leeward to 1 1/2 miles per hour. This reduction is equivalent to raising the temperature 19 degrees as it affects man and stock. This means more comfort for man, saving of fuel in the home, and feed for the stock. Windbreaks prevent the drifting of snow around buildings and feed yards. Studies and measurements show that there is considerable increase in yield of fields and orchards sheltered by tree growth. The drying effect upon the soil and crop is decreased by decreasing the velocity of the wind.

Uruguay's Stockyards

Uruguay will establish a public stockyard and 19 public slaughterhouses.

SHOT A MOOSE

Thrilling Experience of an Edmonton Young Woman

Fetra Plymate, an athletic young woman living with her parents, surprised a party of seasoned big game hunters by dropping in to track a big bull moose the latter day out on a trip in the back country, about three miles from Trawinnaw, on the Athabasca River, north of Edmonton. One shot from her 33-55 rifle did the trick. Miss Plymate was tramping through the brush four miles from camp when she heard the crackle of the underbrush as the moose came bounding through. The party had spread out to cover a wider area and there was no one within a considerable distance of her. Miss Plymate raised her rifle and took aim, hitting the moose square in the neck. The animal stumbled a few yards and fell.

Riddles and Answers

Why has the shoemaker wonderful powers of endurance?—Because he holds on to the last. Full to the brim, without crack or seam.—An egg. What is that which, if you take away all letters remains the same?—The postman. What is the greatest thing to take before stinging?—Breath. What flowers are always under a person's nose?—Tulips. What belongs to yourself, but is used more by your friends than by yourself?—Your name. What is that which makes everyone sick but those who swallow better?—Flattery. What is that which is often brought to the table, but never eaten?—A pack of cards. What is a put-up job?—The paper on the wall.

Silver From Sweepings

In the manufacture of silver wares the loss of silver in floor sweepings would be great were it not for the methods of recovery. The smelting of sweeps requires a special plant which but few concerns can afford to have, therefore most of them prepare this material so that it can be sold. The most satisfactory method is to grind the sweeps to a fine powder, so that a fair sample can be obtained for assay. One assay of the material may then be made by the purchaser and another by the seller. Unless the sweeps are ground very fine, however, and then mixed thoroughly, there is but little chance of agreement between the two assays, as coarse material is filled with fine shot silver, which, when samples are made, is not evenly distributed.

When the Clyde Wanted Water

In the days when the Clyde was navigable to Glasgow for only small vessels a steamer stuck in the mud near Renfrew and the skipper was not sparing in strong language. While waiting for the rising tide he saw a little girl approaching the river with a bucket to fetch some water. This was too much for the poor captain, and leaning over the side, he thus addressed her: "If you tak' as drag o' water oot here, I'll get aften' in warm yer ear fort."

voice Typewriter

A New York inventor is working on a typewriter operated by the human voice.

New Chemicals

A group of German scientists claim to have discovered six new chemical elements.

Match Industry

The match industry produces seven matches a day for each man, woman and child in the world.

Tough Wire

Wire made of a new German alloy, of which aluminum is the base, is nearly twice as tough as steel.

Leipzig's Hangar

Leipzig is to have the first hangar in the world large enough to house two dirigibles of the Zeppelin type at once.

Light Motors

Extremely light automobiles, driven by small, long stroke motors are growing in popularity in England and France.

Weight Bread

A sample of many thousand loaves of bread recently tested in London were short weight.

Carrying Cones

In the interest of cleanliness as well as to prevent melting, an Italian has patented a wire contrivance for carrying ice cream cones.

Wireless Circuit

At a cost of \$2,500,000 France will be linked by wireless with all her colonies and will be enabled to send messages around the world.

New Gas Producer

In a new gas producer the fuel is kept in motion by revolving the upper half of the fuel container over the lower half.

A DAILY THOUGHT.

"A boy will walk in his father's footsteps, and the more he honors his father the more likely he is to walk in those footsteps."

Kultur And the Decalogue

(Don Marquis, in the New York Sun.) Exodus xx. 17.

See the Ten Commandments, standing in a line—

The Kaiser broke the Tenth one, and then there were nine.

Exodus: xx. 16.

A pretext was lacking to stir the Prussian hate—

The Kaiser broke the Ninth one, and then there were eight.

Exodus: xx. 7.

He needed for his outrage a pietistic heaven;

So he broke the Third one, and then there were seven.

Exodus: xx. 15.

Melcham he needed to carry on his tricks.

The Kaiser broke the Eighth one, and then there were six.

Exodus: xx. 14.

The troopers killed some women and some they left alive.

They more than broke the Seventh and then there were five.

Exodus: xx. 13.

The Sixth one they drowned beneath a sea of gore;

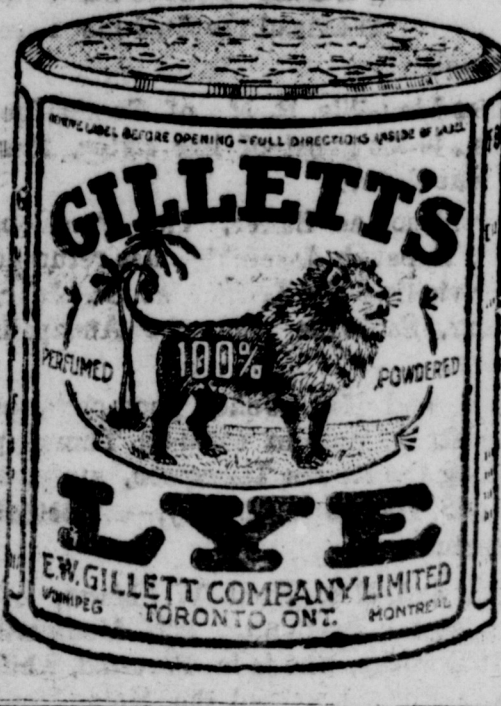
They trampled on the Sixth one, and then there were four.

Exodus: xx. 9.

"The first one," said the Kaiser, "refers, of course, to ME!"

They applied it to the Kaiser, and then there were three.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Exodus: xx. 4.

They made a graven image in likeness of a gun.

And shot some godly gases and asphyxiating one.

"The two that are remaining don't matter either way.

Unless you want to break 'em I think they'd better stov.

"Because," said the Kaiser, "we must convince the world

That German Kultur follows where'er my flag's unfurled.

"Later I myself will make a Decalogue—

And if any one objects I will shoot him like a dog.

"A nation that's engaged in doing righteous deeds

Cannot be expected to regard these worn-out creeds.

"When I have crushed the world, and tramped it to the sod,

I will raise it up and give it a Hohenzollern God."

Unanimously Chosen

(Manchester Guardian.)

Our social system is being reconstructed on a military basis. It was a question who was to open a Red Cross bazaar. The name of a lady was suggested.

"Why, she can't give much," objected one.

"She only lives in a very small house," said another.

"She has three sons, two brothers, four nephews, and I don't know how many cousins in the army," said the proposer. There was no further opposition. Mrs. —unanimously chosen.

British Plan Big Air Raid

New York, June 8.—Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the committee of dirigibles of the Aero Club of America, has just received information from sources which he has always found entirely reliable before, that Great Britain, after months of extraordinary ef-

Advertisement for Seal Brand Coffee featuring an illustration of a coffee cup and the text 'Drink SEAL BRAND COFFEE' and 'Quality First!'.

ports, has assembled the greatest fleet in the history of the world and is about to embark upon an aerial campaign on unprecedented scale.

"My information, which comes from too authoritative a source to be questioned," said Mr. Woodhouse, "is that England has assembled a monster fleet numbering over 1,500 aeroplanes all of modern type, and up to date and efficient. This number is now ready for an active campaign.

"The British government, through the Southworth and Avro factories, has developed an aeroplane which in trials has attained from 150 to 160 miles an hour—an aeroplane which is far superior to any which Germany has yet produced.

"In fact I have authority for the statement that the British makers are confident of their ability to approach even closer to the three mile a minute goal.

"With this powerful fleet, Great Britain is about to initiate an aerial campaign by which she hopes and expects first to crush all enemy aeroplane resistance, then to make serious fleet attacks upon German depots and bases in Germany itself and over all territory held by Austria and German arms. The campaign plan embraces attacks by fleet units of from 50 to possibly 150 aeroplanes to the unit. It also embraces the use of aeroplane sea bases from which these raids will be started."

Huns Don't Wait for Canadians

London, June 5.—The greater part of the Canadian forces are still in billets after the heavy fighting of the last three weeks. An English major just home tells how a body of Canadians turned up to take a small fort at the end of the German communication trench. "The Germans did not wait to be bayoneted, as the Canadians advanced, but threw bombs as they retired, causing rather heavy losses among the advancing Canadians. This officer corroborated previous cables that the Germans frequently use their dead as parapets nowadays. When they are driven out they leave their dead lying two and three deep. When the Canadians took trenches recently they found bodies in this state which had been there several weeks.

On Trial For High Treason

London, June 10.—General Christian Dewet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain, pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason, but guilty to a charge of sedition, at the opening yesterday of his trial at Bloemfontein, says a despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company. The indictment against him is a long one, covering alleged rebellious acts and seditious utterances. Attorney General DeGeyer is prosecuting the case, and three judges are sitting. General Dewet was captured December 4, 1914, on a farm at Waterburg, British Bechuanaland, whither he had been pursued by a motor brigade.