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STATIONARY BARGAINS

New Book for the Lending Library This Week:

A MAN UNDER AUTHORITY

By ETHEL M. DELL.

G. M. Fairweather Estate, Ltd.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

CANADA AND NICKEL

Though nickel is not, like iron and copper, one of the world's major industrial metals, it occupies a place of constantly increasing importance, and, in so far as Canada's metal production is concerned, is second only to gold in the value of its annual output.

Canada's nickel industry had its beginning in 1887, in the discovery of that certain mineral deposits at Sudbury, in Ontario, that had been taken up and worked for copper also contained nickel and were in reality great nickel deposits rather than copper deposits. Nickel was at this time, however, commercially speaking, a comparatively unknown metal for which there was no great demand—the world's annual consumption being only about 1,000 short tons—so that the history of the first few years of the industry is the record of an almost continuous uphill fight to find new uses and a profitable market for the output.

Indeed, competition in the nickel field has always been keen, and though numerous companies have from time to tme been formed to engage in the industry in the Sudbury district, the only survivors are the two large corporations, the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company. At the present time these two concerns account for practically all of Canada's output, (In round figures some 35,000 short tons valued at over $19,000,000, constituting over 80 per cent. of the world's requirements in 1924), except some small amounts recovered as by-products from the treatment of Cobalt silver ores. The record production of 46,000 short tons was made in 1918.

Previous to the Washngton Conference probably more than 50 per cent. of this nickel went into armour plates for warships, but now the greater part of it finds its way into peaceful industries, where it is put to many and diverse uses, which may be grouped under four or five general headings, viz: As a component of many alloys both ferrous and non-ferrous, of which the most important is nickel steel; as a surface coating for other metals; as a chemical or catalytic re-agent; and as pure malleable nickel for the manufacture of cooking utensils, dairy equipment and innumerable like articles made by rolling, forging, pressing or drawing the metal.

Not only is Canada by far the largest producer of nickel in the world, but the reserves of nickel ores are vastly greater than those of any of her possible competitors, and this together with the many other advantages she possesses gives her a predominant position in the world's nickel trade that is well nigh unassailable.

Overshoes cleaned and recolored—25c.

Black Satin Pumps cleaned and recolored—25c.

Gum Rubbers and Rubber Boots soled and heeled—$1.50.

Suede Shoes cleaned and recolored—25c.

GEO. COGGON

SUSSEX, N. B.

CAUGHT ON THE RUN

Private Banks had been the most bashful and retiring little man in the army. When women visited the camp he had always fled for shelter and stayed there until after they had left. So it came as a surprise when one of his former companions came across him in civilian garb and was introduced to a large, husky girl as Mrs. Banks.

When he was able to get Banks aside, he asked hiw he had met his wife.

"Well," replied the little man meekly, "it was this way: I never did exactly meet her. She just kinder overtook me."—American Legion Weekly.

PASSED AWAY

Mrs. S. T. Anderson

The death occurred at her home in Newtown, on Monday, the 25th inst., of Emma Louise Walker, youngest daughter of the late John and Joanna (Bickford) Walker and wife of Sylvester T. Anderson, in her 62nd year. Mrs. Anderson was born at Ward's Creek the 12th of February, 1864, and with the exception of a few years spent in Amherst, N. S., had been a lifelong resident of Kings County. She was married in 1898 to the late Loyel P. Knollin, who died in 1910, and in 1915 to Mr. Anderson, who survives. Mrs. Anderson is also survived by one son, Donald Loyel Knollin, of Toronto; one daughter, Emma Victoria Knollin, of Montreal; two brothers, John Walker of Stoughton, Mass.; and Charles, of Lower Millstream; and two sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Annett, of Houlton, Me.; and Mrs. Edward McBride, St. Martins, N. B.

The funeral was held on Wednesday the 27th, Rev. A. V. Morash officiating. Interment was made at Newtown.

"PARACHUTING" FROM AEROPLANE IN MOTION

Parachuting seems to run in families, at any rate in England. There is for example, the Spencer family, which for at least three generations has been prominent in ballooning and parachuting, and by marriage connections has strengthened its associations with this branch of aeronautics. A Miss Spencer married the late A. E. Gaudron, a Frenchman who made an enormous number of parachute descents. The Spencer family is still in the business, but is now divided into two separate firms. It was prominent during the war in airship and kit balloon construction. In France, also, there are families associated with aeronautics; notably the Tissandiers. Adn it is curious that, looking back over the century and a half of practical aeronautics, the name of Baldwin crops up over and over again. The Spencers begin in childhood. A member of the family takes up his son or daughter, aged 12 years or so, and "puts them over the side" himself; while on one occasion he and they made simultaneous descents from balloons. They all take it quite as a matter of course; and another interesting thing is that there is never any lack of volunteers for parachute descents and that women are, if anything, kener than men.

With the arrival of the airplane, however, parachuting has taken on another aspect. The parachute, like the lifebelt, is regarded as an emergency apparatus only resorted to in the last extreme. It is admitted that there are some kinds of mishap in which it would probably be useless, but already in at least one instance it has fulfilled its promise, and meanwhile knowledge of its use is increasing and details of equipment are being improved. Leaving an airplane by parachute requires a good deal of nerve and skill, especially if the airplane is in any way disabled or damaged. When it is done for demonstration purposes the parachutist has to take particular care that he does not in jumping damage the controls of the airplane, for that would place the pilot of the airplane in a predicament. Accordingly he does not, as a rule, leave the machine in a real emergency, when further damage to the airplane would not concern him. Getting out of his seat and being exposed to the full blast of air it is difficult to avoid being swept back and coming into contact with the tail. It is common, therefore, for him to "take a header" insuring immediate complete separation from the machine. That, of course, is for the professional, and not for the average airplane passenger.

The fall is usually about 150 feet before the main parachute opens; and when it opens the parachutist feels a slight shock where the harness is attached to his body. The parachute must be designed to minimize that shock as much as possible, not only for the user's sake but also to prevent damage to the fabric of the parachute. All this has been very carefully thought out and calculated, and the modern parachute is a very remarkable adaptation to strange conditions.

The parachute having opened, descent is positively enjoyable. The swinging set up at the start quickly modives, and the fall is at a speed, depending upon the dimensions of the parachute, between about 8 and 15 feet per second. Descents have been made from great heights, and sometimes twenty minutes or more elapse before the ground is reached.

Immediately on reaching the ground the parachutist knocks his quick-release gear, liberating the parachute and thus preventing a drag along the ground. This is important when a descent is made on water, as otherwise the parachutist would find it difficult to avoid being confused with the rigging. With a parachute of ordinary size contact with the ground is at a speed much the same as that attained in jumping off a wall three or four feet in height.

There are two risks in descending by parachute from an areoplane in full flight. One is failure of the apparatus, although the exercise of proper care entirely eliminates this; the other, alighting in some awkward place, such as the top of a glass conservatory, or in a busy street, or at sea. But considering the enormous number of parachute descents these are trifling risks. Needless to say, descents from balloons, usually done as a spectacle, are free from risk, place and weather conditions being chosen for suitabilty.

WORLD GATHERING OF WOMEN IN PARIS

One of the most notable gatherings of women in the world's history will open in Paris at the end of May with several thousand delegates and visitors in attendance, representing more than thirty different countries. It will be the tenth international conference held under the auspices of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Sessions will be held at the Sorbonne and will continue for seven days.

Since its preliminary organization at Washington nearly a quarter of a centry ago, the Alliance has castly increased in membership and influence and has seen notable progress made in the cause it represents. In 1904, when the first regular biennial conference met in Berlin, the Alliance embraced only nine national suffrage organizations, among which only the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and four of the United States had given the vote to women. Numbers and victories grew from congress to congress, at Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, Stockholm and Budapest, when 22 countries were represented, and where Swedish and Norwegian women were among the voters.

In 1920, at Geneva, after the long interval occasioned by the war, a wonderful list of suffrage victories was reported in more than 20 countries. In 1923, at Rome, the whole of the United States of America, and several provinces and native states of India, were added, while today 40 countires are affiliated with the Alliance, of which 28 have enfranchised their women.

It is confidently expected that the coming congress in Paris will prove another milestone on the path of woman's progress. Its possible effect upon France itself could scarcely be overestimated, for the enfranchisement of French women would have an immediate reflex action upon all the lands of the Mediterranean, and in the great continent of South America.

The coming congress will have its formal opening on Sunday evening, May 30, when Mme. Brunschwig, president of the French auxiliary, will welcome the visitors, and official greetings will be tendered by the municipality of Paris. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, first British president of the Alliance, will then deliver her presidential address, which will be followed by reports of progress in the five continents, given by a well-known woman representative from each country. These reports will embody a narration of the progress made during the past two years, the plans of campaign found most effective in that particular country and an exchange of ideas through debate.

Consideration of the methods to be adopted in countries which have not yet enfranchised their women; the economic position of women in the professions, in business and in industry; the equal moral standard of both sexes, responsibility for the illegitimate child; the nationality of the married woman; and the study of family allowances, will occupy several days of the convention, when the discussions will also include such subjects as women in diplomacy, women police, women in the League of Nations, and the problems of women voters.

The programme provided for five public evening meetings: one consisting of five-minute speeches from women of all nations, a dramatic protest of unenfranchised women against the tyranny of the Code Napoleon; a meeting of prominent men speaking in support of woman suffrage; a meeting addressed by women members of parliament, giving accounts of their activities; and a final demonstration on the last day, urging the paramount importance of womens' influence on world peace.

No cord nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can do with a twined thread.—Burton.

A BEATEN MAN TALKS

When the blow feel and his hopes went out
He looked at the wreckage strewn all about,
His dream-ship lost in a cruel sea.
"I must make the best of what is," said he.

He was hurt and weary, but still erect
And he said, as the dust from his clothes he flecked:
"I had hoped to be spared such a crushing blow,
But life must be faced as it is, you know.

"'Twas vain to whimper or call to mind
What might have been had the fates proved kind.
Had I turned to the left, 'twere a different case,
But I turned to the right, so this I face.

"Tomorrow, as one who has known defeat
And lost his dream, I shall walk the street.
Now this is my problem, beginning here,
Where shall I be in another year?

"I'm a beaten man now. Oh, that fact is true,
Life has given me a beaten man's task to do.
And a beaten man's duty is very plain,
He must gather his hopes and begin again."

—By Edgar A. Guest.

He mourns the dead who lives as they desire.—Young.

We Offer the Following Goods for 25c.

4 cakes Surprise Soap.	10 lbs. Onions.
4 cakes P. & G. Soap.	5 lbs. Soda.
3 cakes Palm Olive Soap.	2 lbs. Prunes.
3 cakes Cream Olive Soap.	1 lb. Apricots.
3 pkgs. Surprise Soap Powder.	2 lbs. Bulk Cocoa.
3 pkgs. Gold Dust.	5 lbs. Oatmeal.
3 pkgs. Chipso.	5 pkgs. Bee Jelly.
2 large cans Solvene.	

We have in stock ROBIN HOOD and MAPLE LEAF FLOURS; also GLUTEN FEED, SUGAR BEET MEAL, CORN MEAL, CRACKED CORN, SCRATCH FEED, SHORTS and BRAN.

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Ganong's Hard Mixture ..... 2 lbs. 35c

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Roll Batting, 1 lb. 45c

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Your choice of "King" or "Practice" Hockey Sticks at 45c each.

We have a number of Wiss Steel Scissors (seconds) in three sizes, which we are offering at 80c, $1.00 and $1.20 each.

20% Discount on Horse Rugs.

SOME 25-CENT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

1 jar Orange Marmalade.	1 large can Heintz Beans	7 lbs. Washing Soda.
1 lb. Prunes.	2 cans Beets.	1 Electric Bulb, 40 watt.
1 bot. Heaton's Sour Pickles	1 can Lombard Plums.	1 Child's Broom.
2 boxes Matches.	1 can Crisco.	1 Child's Dust Pan.
2 pkgs. Bran Flakes.	2 pkgs. Hamilton's Soda Biscuits.	1 Child's Shovel.
2 pkgs Corn Flakes.	5 lbs. Soda	1 lb. Fig Bars.
1 can Sliced Pineapple.		1 lb. Marven's Special Mixed Biscuit.

Good old growth hard wood cordwood for sale.

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