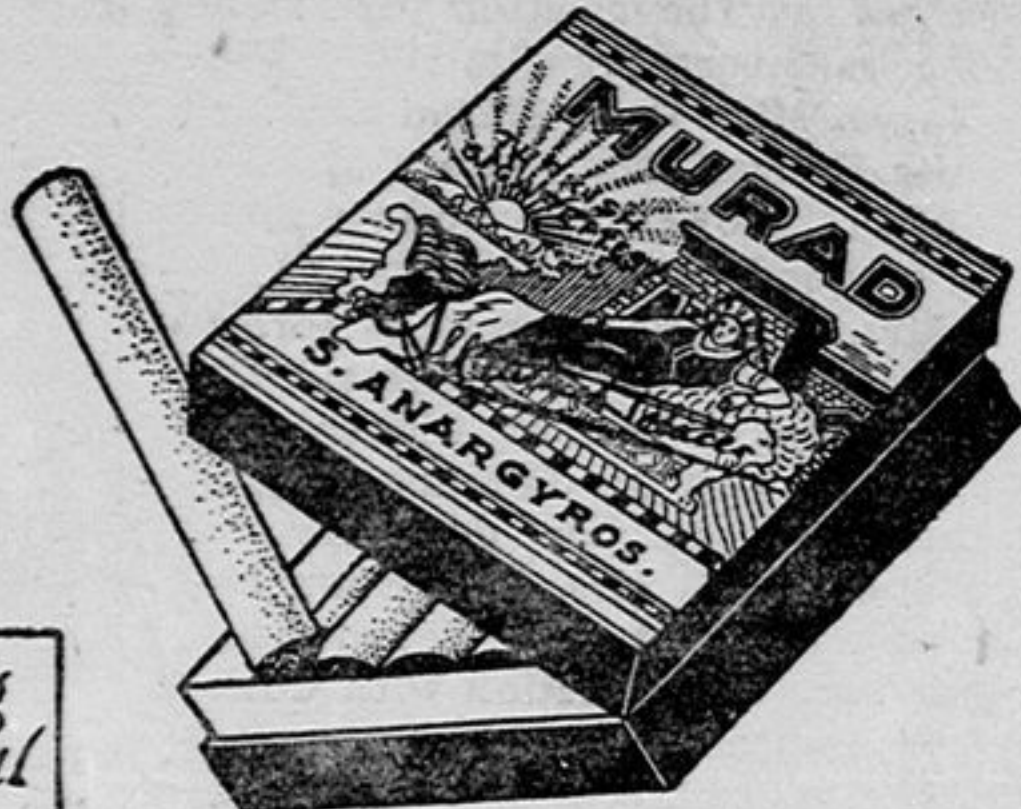


MURAD CIGARETTES



The blending is exceptional

Anargyros



FIFTEEN CENTS



Everywhere Why?

Finest Quality

THE TRAPPIST MONKS.

Their Cheese, Made at Oka, is Internationally Famous.

The Trappist Monastery at Oka, Quebec, destroyed by fire recently, has had a singularly disastrous experience, this being the fourth fire from which it has suffered since the inception of this branch of the order back in the forties. The Oka Trappists were located at La Trappe, a pretty village situated several miles inland from Oka, which is a stopping place for the boats plying the Ottawa River. The one hundred Trappists who comprise both fully professed priests and lay brothers conduct a farm of several thousand acres and the buildings now said to be completely in ruins represented the labors of their own hands, supplemented by the work of those whom the monks hire from the outside, for fully seventy men and boys are given constant employment in summer. The cheese, which is their principal product, is sold in immense quantities throughout Canada and the United States.

The group of buildings comprise a large guest house, which is usually full during the summer season, a handsome chapel about sixty feet in width and fully two hundred feet deep; the living quarters of the monks, which include a valuable library, refectory, rest rooms, and the common room; large kitchens and

served for guests were steam heated and lighted by electricity and considering the great care constantly exercised by those about the monastery in safeguarding against fire it seems not unlikely that it may have been caused by some defect in the wiring. All the buildings mentioned were connected and were built of stone.

In the chapel were double tiers of place were two immense volumes, at their religious offices and at every place where two immense volumes, each page highly illuminated, and bound in heavy wood and brass. The books were very valuable and were made by artisans in Belgium many years ago. Around the high altar were several other altars in alcoves, which were used for low masses and in the sacristy were many holy vessels, especially chalices and patens of solid gold. One chalice used on festival occasions was studded with many precious stones and was said to be worth \$10,000. Vestments, too, were of a costly character.

Unless some of the outbuildings were destroyed there should be no interference with the making of cheese, as the industry is carried on in a building some distance away, and as are the several other industries including butter making. Poultry raising is conducted in a valley some distance away from the main buildings. The last fire which destroyed the main building was in 1902. Only last spring a large barn where were housed many horses and cows, and

hundreds of tons of hay was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$50,000. All last summer the monks were busily engaged in rebuilding these of solid concrete and steel.

The houses of the order in America besides this one at La Trappe include one farther down the St. Lawrence River, one at Gethsemane, Ky.; Dubuque, Ia., and near Woonsocket, R.I. The latter is an exceedingly poor community and was moved there about fifteen years ago from Tracadie, N.S., after it had suffered heavily from fire.

The Fighting Priest.

Captain (Father) O'Gorman of Ottawa recently returned to Canada to recover from wounds received on the firing line. Captain O'Gorman was known in France as "the fighting priest." He had not been long on the western front before he demonstrated that he could hurl a bomb, use a rifle, or handle an entrenching tool, and he was frequently in the front line trenches. In one engagement he was struck by a bursting shell and he comes home limping, and with one arm in a sling.

J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to expend between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in grain elevators and additional terminal facilities at Vancouver, B.C.

PEOPLING THE CLAY BELT

Model Homes Built in New North Country For Railway Employees

The action of the Canadian Northern Railway in building one hundred houses at a number of divisional points on the Montreal-Port Arthur section of its transcontinental line, provides homes—modern, comfortable and of pleasing design, for the employees of the road and their families. The conditions of occupancy are so easy that it will be a comparatively simple matter for the C.N.R. employees to virtually own outright the towns of Brent, Capreol, Folevet, Horne Payne and Jellicoe.

With the exception of electric lighting, which may be a later development, the houses in New Ontario are equipped quite as completely as homes of similar size in long established towns and villages in Old Ontario. They contain a large living room—from which a winding staircase leads to the upper floor—a kitchen, a pantry, and a bedroom, on the ground floor. Above, there are other two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a sewing room, all of fair size. One of the hardships in winter has been eliminated by the provision of a roofed-over coal and wood bin outside the house, but against the kitchen, with a sliding door arranged in the wall so that the household supply can be replenished without the usual cold out-of-door journey. Beaver board supplies the interior finish, and ship-lap may be added outside.

As a general rule the plan has been followed of placing each house at the side of a good sized lot, to facilitate the planting of the remainder to garden truck for table needs. It is understood that the Ontario Government will later throw open to settlement a township contiguous to the town of Folevet and another to Horne Payne, in the great clay belt. It is confidently expected that the building of these homes will mark the beginning of a new era in the New North. First there, should follow the stores to cater to the needs of the town dwellers, and then settlers to take up the adjacent land, because of the inducement of a good market, and the advantages of adequate shipping facilities.

Won Success Early



HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING who became Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan in the Cabinet of Premier Martin at the age of thirty-one. He was born in Leicestershire, England, and was head of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at the time of accepting the portfolio.

STURGEON FISHERIES

A Declining Industry That Must be Revived

In the 80's when Canada's sturgeon fisheries were first being exploited commercially, the flesh of the sturgeon sold for four or five cents per pound, and the prepared eggs, or caviare, for ten cents per pound. The fishery was prosecuted very energetically, and, in 1897, when the record output was attained, caviare had advanced in price to 25 cents per pound. Later, as a result of continued over-fishing, the fishery became virtually depleted, and sturgeon flesh and roe are the most valuable products of Canadian waters.

The sturgeon has been accused of predatory habits, but has been acquitted of this charge by the foremost Canadian scientists. Every portion of the fish can be utilized for the manufacture of some valuable commodity; there is absolutely no waste. To permit such fisheries to become extinct, unless detrimental to others of more value, is commercial waste and inefficiency.—Conservation.

Strange Bamboo Trees

Certain species of Bamboos flower only once in about fifty-five years, and, strangely enough, all the trees in a locality flower about the same time. Those in Burma began flowering in 1915. The last time this species flowered was in 1859-60. They will die and those that spring from the seeds born of this flowering will take their places and will not flower until about 1970. They may flower sporadically at other times, but the seed does not mature, for the bamboo cannot fertilize itself.

Lights For Automobiles

When purchasing electric light bulbs for the automobile one should select with care the type of lamp needed. If the voltage system is high, the ordinary six-volt bulb will not prove serviceable. It will burn out very quickly. Lamps should be obtained of sufficiently high voltage to eliminate this possibility.

A poultry raiser has found that it is possible to hatch in an incubator eggs that have been cracked by passing paper over the cracks with gum arabic. Telescoping toasting forks have been invented for use over open fires that can be extended to three feet in length.

CABBAGE BURSTING

Many persons growing their own vegetables have experienced considerable annoyance in having a large number of fine heads of cabbage to burst before the vegetable can be used or marketed. The bursting is caused by rapid growth, and usually occurs after a warm rain which has followed a dry spell. It is surprising how rapidly the heads will split and push out from the center, which is damaging unless the cabbage is used at once. To prevent cabbage from bursting, go to each head, and pull it just enough to break a large number of the small rootlets, but not enough to allow the head to fall or lean very much to one side. This will lessen the amount of moisture and food taken into the plant and the development of the head, and consequently the bursting will cease. In most cases the cabbage will remain perfect and uninjured, and can be sold or used before any damage results.

Knows the Paper Business



MR. A. G. McINTYRE

who was appointed special representative of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. To accept this position Mr. McIntyre, who is a Toronto man, resigned the general management of the Metagan, Pulp and Paper Co. He had been associated with several successful pulp and paper enterprises in the Dominion, and was the organizer of the Pulp and Paper Association of Canada.

MAKING TREES BEAR

The Question of Cultivation Around Trees is Important

Hard, impervious soil is the tree's greatest obstacle to maximum thriftiness. Plowing the surface between and around trees helps, but when a tree is eight or ten years of age, or older, its roots go down several feet. The plough cannot break up the hard subsoil, and thus little or no relief is afforded the feeding roots by ploughing. In fact, surface ploughing encourages shallow rooting, which every horticulturist knows is bad for a tree.

To date the only practical remedy that has been found for hard soil is blasting with dynamite. Its use enables the orchardist to deeply stir and break the subsoil. The blasting, usually an inch and a half soil auger being employed to put down holes to a depth of about three to four feet. One-quarter pound charge of a slow dynamite, five or six feet out from the trunk is generally sufficient for a tree under five years old. For larger trees from two to six charges, planted at different points around the trunk, will be required. The proper point to place the holes for the older trees is out at about the edge of the foliage line.

The effect of blasting is to break up the hard soil, enabling the roots to advance easily into new feeding beds; also to increase the water-storage capacity of the subsoil so that the tree may not suffer from lack of moisture during periods of drought.

Canadian Coins

In a report, Dr. James Bonar, deputy master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, states that worn coin has received from the finance department in one year for re-coining to the value of \$106,424.97 silver, and \$34.82 bronze. From a consignment of 13 bags, five bags were chosen at hazard as delivered, and taken as a fair sample for estimating the age and wear and tear of the several denominations. The results for the two highest denominations showed a mean age of 42 years for the 50-cent piece, and of 39 years for the 25-cent piece, as against 36 and 34 respectively in 1912. The 10-cent pieces show a mean age of 34 years.

Canada's National Anthem

Calixa Lavalle, famous as being the composer of "O Canada," one of Canada's national anthems, was a brilliant but erratic musician, and left a few works for the piano, the most important being his well known study, "Papillon," this being a showy piece of somewhat glittering character, but withal quite effective.

Protect the Horse

To allow the horse to suffer from the cold for lack of a blanket is either heartless cruelty or senseless neglect. If you are observant and humane you will take notice of the horses upon the streets during the winter and see to it that the blanket is used properly. Protect the horse!

Don't permit rubbish, paper or greasy rags to accumulate.

Six per cent. of the line of a railroad built in Switzerland is bridges and 13.5 per cent. through tunnels. All hands at the work of cutting potato seed, if well supervised, gives better results than most machines for this purpose.

THOUGHTFUL FARMER FORESEES EVERYTHING

"Down at the Barn" He Has Every Little Trouble-saver All Ready For Use

A writer in the British Columbia Fruit and Farm Magazine says: Down at the barn I've got a box in which I keep bolts and scraps of iron that might be utilized for repair purposes. Say, it comes in mighty handy oftentimes. Down at the barn I've got a place to hang all the harness. Just nailed up a strip across the two-by-fours and drove spikes into them. Find it better than throwing the harness on the floor.

Down at the barn I've got a box for hammer, hatchet and nails. Don't have to look all over the place for the nails or something to drive them with. Mighty handy when you are in a hurry.

Down at the barn I've got a lot of rivets and everything just ready to mend a broken piece of the work or buggy harness. I've plenty of axle grease for the wagon and buggy, and some washers handy to keep wheels from rattling.

Down at the barn I've a ball of binder twine ready to use when I need strings for sacks or any other purpose. I've got the survey sheltered from all the rain and the hot sunshine. Haven't had the tires tightened for six years. They don't need it. I have a cozy stall for every horse and cow. Makes a fellow feel good when the storms are sweeping cold nights.

CROWDING HENS

It is not so much the number of hens that are in a flock when outdoors that causes disease, as it is the number that must share the room indoors. Fowls on range or in runs will take care of themselves during the day, as far as crowding is concerned, but it is at night when they crowd on the roosts, or when they are compelled to stay indoors on account of bad weather that causes the trouble. However where a large number of hens are kept in a limited yard, the latter must be kept as clean as possible, and should be plowed up several times a year. It is always best to have a double run so that when the fowls are occupying the one, the other can be sown to a green crop—as, for instance, rye—and this green crop will draw out all the impurities in the soil.

HABITS OF SEAGULLS

Not to be Easily "Gulled" Though Name Implies Same

The name Gull is a misnomer for no bird is less gullible, and few combine such interest, grace and sagacity. Gulls possess marvellous powers of flight and are indeed the living model of the modern monoplane. The German aviators called their machines taube (meaning pigeon), but it is not the pigeon but the gull they imitated. The relative size of wing and body, the gliding motion, is exclusively that of the gull.

Scientists can only partly explain their flight where in the strongest gale, they glide against the wind with never a perceptible movement of their outstretched wings. As the kite is kept up by wind pressure, so it must be with the gull, a slight upward movement of the wings causes it to rise. This is followed by a long gradual slant downwards, in which it gathers momentum for soaring heavenward again. Many species are represented under this general term, varying much in color, size, and habits. One species, the Skua, in habits partakes more of the nature of the hawks, he is a genuine plunderer, a pirate in fact, living solely on the hard gotten gains of others.

The Skuas are exclusively seabirds, never leaving the ocean as other gulls do in search of food. The ordinary gull is, however, very tame and becomes fearless of man when not molested. In London, the largest city in the world, the gull is quite at home. At any of the bridges over the Thames or in the parks near the river a flock of gulls can be collected in a few minutes by throwing bread into the water. At London Bridge one of the busiest thoroughfares, the gulls delight many a crowd, and bring a touch of brightness into lives, lived amidst the murk and gloom of winter fogs. Poised on the wing about the parapets, they are adept at catching the food thrown them, while some of the tamer ones will snatch a morsel from the hand.

CARE OF HARNESS

Neat's Foot Oil Best Leather Protector

Leather goods of any kind are expensive. You can greatly prolong the life and usefulness of such goods by proper care in keeping them free of mud and by frequent oiling. Mud is more destructive to leather than moderate wear; water is even more destructive. Therefore, one of the main things to be observed in the care of harness is to keep it clean and the pores filled with the proper ingredients to increase the pliability, and at the same time render the leather impervious to water. Any leather which freely takes in water soon becomes brittle, and its usefulness is thereby greatly impaired. Before oiling harness unbuckle every strap and wash it clean with warm, soft water, in which there is a little castile soap, using a sponge or cloth, and when it is nearly dry apply the oil. Vegetable oils, with the exception of castor oil, being hardening in their effect, should not be applied to harness. Neat's foot oil is considered one of the very best leather protectors that can be used. It is necessary that the leather be slightly dampened before applying the oil, so that it will penetrate. One quart of neat's foot oil, four ounces of beef tallow and three tablespoonfuls of lampblack make an excellent dressing for harness.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

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TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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