

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage, grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite, and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LET GERMANS COME OUT.
British Naval Expert Replies to Criticism of Fleet.
Commander Carlyn Bellairs, the great British naval expert, replied to the recent criticism of the British navy appearing in American newspapers suggesting that the navy might try a little initiative occasionally, sending submarines to Cuxhaven, Kiel and Heligoland. Commander Bellairs said: "The man who wrote that ought to procure a scale chart and study it for a few minutes with an American naval officer at his elbow. Then he might learn quite a lot. Cuxhaven and Kiel are hidden away behind miles of heavily mined sand banks, as well as breakwaters. At Heligoland there are only a few German torpedo boats and submarines. In naval warfare one goes by probabilities, not possibilities. The British submarine wouldn't have one chance in a million of getting behind the stone walls where the Germans hide their fleet. "It is not a question of initiative. What our submarines have done around the Dardanelles proves this. It is just a question of common-sense tactics. "The German fleet only needs just to come out to sea and leave its stone-locked fortresses for a few hours in order to get all the trouble it ever will be able to seek."

The trouble with some men is that they're satisfied with merely wanting to do the right thing.

ICE CREAM IS A FOOD

A VALUABLE food if it's pure. City Dairy Ice Cream is made of the purest ingredients, in a new sanitary building. We ship thousands of gallons to all parts of Ontario. The size of our business enables us to employ experts and the most up-to-date methods and equipment. Keen business men reduce their meat diet during the summer and consume more foods such as Ice Cream. Everybody can do so with benefit to their health.



For sale by discriminating shopkeepers every where. **City Dairy** TORONTO. We want an Agent in every town.

THE GARRISONING OF EGYPT

DOMINION OF CANADA TROOPS ARE THERE.

Forces From Australia, New Zealand, Their Life, Pay and Bearing.
Writing regarding the life of the British troops in Egypt, the London Times correspondent at Cairo, furnishes an interesting sketch of war time, recreation and organization of the Dominion contingent here. He says:

To soldiers and to civilians interested in the question of national defence the organization of the Australian expeditionary forces now stationed in Egypt is well worth study. The great war caught the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand, not, indeed, unprepared, but in a period of military transition from a system under which the adult citizen troops were raised by voluntary enlistment on a paid militia basis to one of universal compulsory service on militia lines. During this period the "Trainees," that is, members of the adult citizen force raised on the new compulsory basis who have passed through their recruit course, have to be supplemented by existing militia force. Thus in Australia, where service in the citizen army begins at the age of 15, no recruits under the universal compulsory service scheme, which came into force on January 1, 1911, could enter the citizen army before July 1, 1912, and when Great Britain declared war on Germany there were only two "Trainee" classes, those of 1912-1913 and 1913-1914, the second of which had only just completed its recruit training in the ranks. The balance of the Australasian forces was composed of the small professional permanent forces, the militia, to be gradually succeeded by the new compulsory trained troops and certain volunteer units.

Antipodean Problems.
The problem set to the military authorities of the Dominion side of the Commonwealth was therefore to form a volunteer expeditionary force as far as possible on the basis of the existing organization. In New Zealand the Government has not been able to apply the new compulsory system as strictly as did the Australian military authorities, but when it was stopped it retained a relatively larger number of men before in the New Territorial or adult citizen army. It was thus able to form an expeditionary force containing a somewhat larger proportion of trained men than did the Australian contingent. The staff of the New Zealand force also contained a relatively larger number of Imperial officers. The organization of the force preserves its connection with the existing citizen army with remarkable thoroughness. It has not been possible for the Australian military authorities to form so close a connection between the adult citizen force and the expeditionary troops. The Territorial principle has been followed so far as recruiting is concerned, whenever this has been possible.

Officers and Men.
Of the officers now in Egypt a very large majority have been previously trained in the militia. The remainder consist of Imperial officers attached to the Colonial forces, officers of the permanent forces who are essentially "professional" as are those of the British or Indian armies, and finally, a group of young officers from the "West Point" of the Dominion and the Commonwealth, the Royal Military College of Australia at Duntroon.
All sorts and conditions of men are to be found in the ranks of the contingents. There are shepherds and cattle men, owners of large estates, professional and business men, workmen and shopkeepers. The majority of the Australian infantry of the first contingent are urban, though a new contingent is largely composed of countryfolk. The mounted troops are mostly country men, and include a large number of "bushmen," many of whom have come from the "back of beyond" to offer their services to the Empire. The rural element is more numerous among the New Zealanders. Most of the men are of British and Irish origin. There are a small number who claim German descent, the sons or grandsons of those who fought in the British-Australian wars, and some of their British-Australian chiefs and comrades have full confidence.
Pay is high—from a minimum of one dollar a day in the case of the New Zealander to one and a quarter among the Australians. At present, however, the rank and file do not receive more than 50 cents a day, and the balance will be received by them in a lump sum when the campaign is over. A large number of the men have considerable private means. Twenty years is the minimum age limit in the Dominion forces, 19 among the Australians. Their physique is admirable. The minimum height accepted is 5 ft. 4 in., but the average of many battalions is at least 5 ft. 7 in., and men of 6 ft. and over abound in every corps. Long-legged, broad-shouldered, and chest-throated, they carry no superfluous flesh, and move lithely and rapidly. To their physical advantages they join exceptional quickness and intelligence.

Their Life Off Duty.
The relations between the contingents are very satisfactory. The frequent boxing contests in aid of sick and wounded soldiers are largely attended, fairly and pluckily fought, and unmarked by scenes of City and provincial champions and runners-up of all weights, amateur and professional, abound among them, and Cairo is consequently becoming quite a pugilistic centre. There is plenty of friendly rivalry, and amusing chaff is sometimes exchanged between the contingents, the cattle-raising districts and those from the sheep country, who, from time to time, when other argument fails, "moo" or bleat at one another to express their conviction that their own occupation is infinitely superior to that of their rivals. The races held two or three times a month at the Khedival Sporting Club attract the majority of those who have leave from camp, while their gymkhanas are well worth watching by all who admire good horsemanship. Steps have been taken to supply the troops with wholesome recreation, reading rooms, a cafe, cinema shows and the like, and the New Zealanders have been conceded a "wet" canteen. The troops are frankly impressed with Cairo as a city, and are agreeably surprised to find the climate of Egypt "expected a crematorium," as one of them recently wrote, and found a sanatorium instead.
As far as material goes no Colonial force has been better equipped. The New Zealanders are well supplied with conveniences—banknotes and "paper money"—so long ago as 2697 B.C.—4,600 years ago! One such banknote, issued nearly 3,300 years ago, is still preserved in the museum at Petrograd. The Chinese called them "flying money," or "convenient money." They bore of the note of the bank, date of issue, a number, an official signature, its value in words and figures, and, as an additional precaution against forgery and as a help to the ignorant, a pictorial representation in coins of an amount equal to the face value of the note. Holders of the notes were, by an inscription, exhorted to "Produce all you can; spend with economy."
It is stated that the notes were printed in blue ink, and made of paper woven from the fibre of the mulberry tree.
These notes bore also a warning inscription of the penalties of counterfeiting.

Guard Baby's Health in the Summer.
The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly, to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CRUSOE IN 33 LANGUAGES.
De foe's Great Book for Readers All Over the World.
Every nation has found delight in the story of Robinson Crusoe. An article in the Strand Magazine tells that W. S. Lloyd of Philadelphia has spent years in hunting for rare and curious editions of the immortal work. His agents, it appears, have had standing orders to buy up all editions that may be found, and he even possesses examples of the story in Latin and Greek. Thirty-three languages are represented in Mr. Lloyd's collection, and these include Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hebrew.
The curious and interesting illustrations in these manifold editions are a striking feature. There is a first folio of De foe's great book, however, which has not found its way into Mr. Lloyd's collection, and that is a valued exhibit in Sir John Soane's very interesting museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, with which every Londoner is not familiar.

A THRILLING AERIAL DUEL.

French Machine Defeats a German Taube.

Among the many stories of aerial adventure growing out of the war, one of the best is told by Frederick A. Talbot, in The World's Work for June, in a comprehensive survey of the advance in aviation. The hero is an American aviator, Frederick C. Hild, a volunteer serving in the French Aviation Corps.
One day he was aloft upon a reconnaissance. The weather was cloudy, so that glimpses of what was transpiring on the hostile territory beneath could only be obtained through rifts in the banks of vapor. While careering through one of these open spaces he caught sight of a Taube, and, his machine being fleet, he instantly gave chase. The Taube turned, and made for the cover of a bank of clouds, with Hild in hot pursuit. The latter worked his machine up to ninety miles an hour, and was just about to dive into the cover when a German biplane was seen emerging from the cloud. The latter showed no disposition to run. It was armed with a machine gun, while the pilot carried several well equipped Mauser rifles and pistols. A hot fire was concentrated upon Hild and his machine. The American aviator was caught at a disadvantage, because the attack was unexpected and for the reason that the German machine had been manœuvring in the vicinity immediately over the French aeroplane.

This diversion precipitated another denouement. The Taube which had dived into the bank of cloud, ascertaining that it was reinforced, now turned round and showed fight. Hild Long-shouldered, and chest-throated, he carried no superfluous flesh, and move lithely and rapidly. To their physical advantages they join exceptional quickness and intelligence.

Investment Opportunity.
Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion—limited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large return. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

Paper Money.
The Chinese anticipated what we might think to be an essentially modern convenience—banknotes and "paper money"—so long ago as 2697 B.C.—4,600 years ago! One such banknote, issued nearly 3,300 years ago, is still preserved in the museum at Petrograd. The Chinese called them "flying money," or "convenient money." They bore of the note of the bank, date of issue, a number, an official signature, its value in words and figures, and, as an additional precaution against forgery and as a help to the ignorant, a pictorial representation in coins of an amount equal to the face value of the note. Holders of the notes were, by an inscription, exhorted to "Produce all you can; spend with economy."
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Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.
An Expert.
First Trooper Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer)—"Swears a bit, don't 'e, sometimes?"
Second Trooper—" 'E's a master-piece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes."—Punch.

Decline in Litigation.
One of the Effects of the War in England.
So rapid were the judicial methods of Sir George Jessel that he sometimes did not sit in court because there were no cases left for him to try.

He Was Disgusted.
They were about the roughest, rawest lot of recruits the sergeant ever had to tackle.
He worked hard at them for three hours, and at last thought they were getting into some sort of shape, so he decided to test them.
"Right turn!" he barked. Then before they had ceased to move came another order: "Left turn!"
One yokel slowly left the ranks and made off toward the barrack room.
"Here, you!" yelled the sergeant, angrily, "where are you off to?"
"Ah've had enough," replied the recruit, in disgusted tone. "Tha doesn't know the own mind for two minutes runnin'!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACALIA
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. DODD, THE PROPRIETOR

A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., December 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.
"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."
Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for all dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

SIR JOHN SIMON.
Youngest Man in British Coalition Government.
Hardly any barrister in Great Britain has attained such a high distinction at so early an age as Sir John Simon, who had represented the Crown in most of the sensational cases tried at the Old Bailey, and who at the age of forty-one is Home Secretary in the British Coalition Government.
When he was appointed Solicitor-General, in 1910, Sir John was only thirty-seven years of age, and such was his reputation in the legal world that at that time he held retainers from almost every railway company in the country in a unique record.
Three years later he stepped into the place of Attorney-General, and thus became head of the English Bar, a proud position won, in the way Englishmen like to see honors won, by sheer ability and hard work; for Sir John Simon is the son of a Congregational minister, and owes nothing to birth and influence.
Sir John, however, holds a somewhat humorous view of his profession, judging by the remarks he made when entertained a few months ago by the Manchester Law Society. Although, on account of his taciturnity, Sir John has often been referred to by his friends as "Silent Simon," the description only partly fits, for when the use of the tongue is necessary, Sir John can use it with wonderful effect.
He was induced, too, on one occasion, to recall some reminiscences of his youthful days. "My first political recollection," he remarked, "is of something that occurred—I think it was in 1878—when I was a very small boy going to a dame's school at Moss Side, Manchester. I remember well going out of the gate of the little house where my father lived then, and as I went out, carrying my satchel to school, one of his friends came running down the street waving a newspaper and shouting something to my father. I think it was about one of the first speeches Mr. Gladstone made in the early days of his Midlothian campaign, and I heard my mother calling me back because I was wearing a blue tie. I can see her little figure running upstairs and running down again with a red ribbon which she tied around my neck."
In the House there is no more popular man than Sir John Simon. He enjoys the liking of both sides in politics, which is not always possible to a politician of such high intellect and high debating powers as himself. He has never been known to lose his temper, and the fact that in one great trial in which he appeared the jury after five days were as closely interested in the details of the case as they were in the opening day was striking testimony to his power of holding attention.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

NEW FRUITS AND OLD.

No Possibility of Tracing the Origin of Vegetables.

So popular has the grapefruit become on our tables that it is difficult to remember that thirty years ago it was almost unknown. With improved methods of transportation and cultivation, how many other delicious fruits, as yet exotic or rare, may have become as common as oranges and bananas by the time the young folk of to-day are middle-aged! Not many of us are yet acquainted with the plumcot, that interesting fruit, half apricot, half plum; nor have we yet tasted the guava, the durian, or a dozen other tropical delicacies that a few years hence may accompany our morning cereal quite as a matter of course.
Only a few of our common fruits are native, and even fewer, indeed, except certain varieties of berries—are useful unimproved. The peach, or malum Persicum, Persian apple, came originally from Persia; the quince from Cydonia in Crete; the chestnut (castanea) from Castana, a town of Pontus; the plum from Syria and Damascus, an origin still indicated in the name of the damson, or damasque variety. The fig, an old chronicler records, was "so named of Philibert, a king of France, who caused by arte sundry kinds to be brought forth."
Pliny testifies that cherry trees were first planted in Britain twenty-six years after their introduction into Italy by Lucullus, who, after the war with Mithridates, brought them from the king of Pontus's city of Cerasus. Their French name—cerise—and their botanical one—cerasus—show their origin more obviously than the English name, although the derivation is the same. During the Saxon period the cherry in England was allowed to run out, and it was not reintroduced until the gardener of Henry VIII. brought it from Flanders, and planted the first of the famous Kentish cherry orchards.

The Romans highly valued the introduction of new fruits and flowers. "The great captains, and even consul men," Sir William Temple has recorded, "those who first brought them over, took pride in giving them their own names, as in memory of some great service or pleasure they had done their country; so that not only laws and battles, but several sorts of apples and pears were called Marlian and Claudian, Pompeyan and Tiberian."
These services of the Roman captains were, however, merely incidental; none of them rival in horticultural devotion the act of the elder Tradescant, gardener to Charles I., who enlisted on board a privateer armed against Morocco solely with a view to finding an opportunity to steal apricots into Britain. He succeeded; at what cost of battle, bloodshed, diplomacy, or exchange under a flag of truce, we do not know.
There is often no possibility of tracing the origin or introduction of vegetables—less esteemed and therefore less noted than fruits. We do know, however, that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato into England, and that Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorsetshire, first planted cabbages, which he got from Holland. It was a useful innovation, and he deserved the large and neatly sculptured cabbage that is placed at his feet upon his tomb.

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Bore, blistering feet from corn-pinchd toes can be cured by Putnam's Excelsior in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day."
Economy.
She—But if I can't live on my income and you can't live on yours, where would be the advantage of our marrying?
He (thoughtfully)—Well, by putting our incomes together, one of us would be able to live, at any rate.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs.—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and completely.
C. H. COSSABOOM.
Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.
England lost only one ship in the rout of the Spanish Armada; Spain lost thirty-two.

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"Astonishing Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"
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4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/1024 H.P. 1/64" x 1/64" x 1/64" stroke
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4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/2199023255552 H.P. 1/137438953472" x 1/137438953472" x 1/137438953472" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/4398046511104 H.P. 1/274877906944" x 1/274877906944" x 1/274877906944" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/8796093022208 H.P. 1/549755813888" x 1/549755813888" x 1/549755813888" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/17592186044416 H.P. 1/1099511627776" x 1/1099511627776" x 1/1099511627776" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/35184372088832 H.P. 1/2199023255552" x 1/2199023255552" x 1/2199023255552" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/70368744177664 H.P. 1/4398046511104" x 1/4398046511104" x 1/4398046511104" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/140737488355328 H.P. 1/8796093022208" x 1/8796093022208" x 1/8796093022208" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/281474976710656 H.P. 1/17592186044416" x 1/17592186044416" x 1/17592186044416" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/562949953421312 H.P. 1/35184372088832" x 1/35184372088832" x 1/35184372088832" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/1125899906842624 H.P. 1/70368744177664" x 1/70368744177664" x 1/70368744177664" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/2251799813685248 H.P. 1/140737488355328" x 1/140737488355328" x 1/140737488355328" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/4503599627370496 H.P. 1/281474976710656" x 1/281474976710656" x 1/281474976710656" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/9007199254740992 H.P. 1/562949953421312" x 1/562949953421312" x 1/562949953421312" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/18014398509481984 H.P. 1/1125899906842624" x 1/1125899906842624" x 1/1125899906842624" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/36028797018963968 H.P. 1/2251799813685248" x 1/2251799813685248" x 1/2251799813685248" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/72057594037927936 H.P. 1/4503599627370496" x 1/4503599627370496" x 1/4503599627370496" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/144115188075855872 H.P. 1/9007199254740992" x 1/9007199254740992" x 1/9007199254740992" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/288230376151711744 H.P. 1/18014398509481984" x 1/18014398509481984" x 1/18014398509481984" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/576460752303423488 H.P. 1/36028797018963968" x 1/36028797018963968" x 1/36028797018963968" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/1152921504606846976 H.P. 1/72057594037927936" x 1/72057594037927936" x 1/72057594037927936" stroke
4770's 4 Cylinder, 1/2305843009213693952 H.P.