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Most attractive styles, fine fitting lasts and extreme durability make them favorites with women of discrimination.

The Sawyer Shoe Store

HOW MINES ARE LAID

MEANS BY WHICH BRITAIN IS PROTECTED FROM ATTACK.

The Admiralty Was Not Slow to Lay Explosives Along the Coast as Soon as War Was Expected—Buoyant Automatic Mines Can Be Very Quickly Planted as Soon as They Are Needed.

Secret laying of submarine mines was carried out wholesale in all the waters where fighting was likely to occur the moment war was expected. Britain was by no means backward in this direction.

Our safety depends largely on our system of submarine mines, and consequently the mines are here, there, and everywhere. The exact position of these "safety destroyers," however, is known only to those in command at the Admiralty and a few trustworthy engineers who have control of the mines.

The embedded mine, a hole dug in the bed of a sea or river, and filled in with high explosives, has long since been shelved in the limbo of things forgotten. The nearest approach to the old-fashioned embedded mine is the dormant mine, which is sunk and attached to the bottom. This mine is in itself a float, and, on the approach of a hostile fleet, can be made to rise and obstruct the highway.

Where it is found necessary to lay a mine for protection in waters of considerable depth large, buoyant mines are utilised. They are anchored so securely with dead-weight sinkers that it is impossible for them to shift their positions.

Ground mines, which are not buoyant, are used in shallow waters. They have detached circuit closers, and take the form of a cylindrical case containing about 500 pounds of explosive.

Many mines are fired automatically, that is to say they explode when a vessel comes in contact with them. The explosive cases of the mines are studded with "stickers," pressure on any one of which instantly explodes a detonator inside. The charge is thus fired, the force of the explosion being sufficient to fatally damage the double skin of the largest ironclad afloat.

It must not be imagined that buoyant automatic mines have been lying in quantities in our harbors and ports for the last year or two awaiting the approach of a hostile fleet. These mines can be put down in a very short time, and, this being so, they are laid only at the last moment—when war is threatened.

Automatic mines have one weak point, they are not able to discriminate between friend and foe.

Besides her automatic mines, Britain has mines which, in case of necessity, can be fired by electric current direct from shore, and these are possibly the most formidable of all forms of submarine defence.

What are called "observation mines" are fired by electricity from an observing station on shore, and are exploded by the officer in charge when the enemy's ships come within a radius of thirty or forty feet of the mine. As a rule observation mines are laid in lines stretching right across a harbor, with visible buoys at each extreme end. The buoys indicate the line of mines so that the officer in charge of the firing station can easily observe, except when a fog is on, a ship passing over the line.

In laying mines engineers have a very difficult task. While the mines must be so placed as to stop a hostile fleet at all times and in all weathers, they must not interfere with the safe passage of friendly vessels.

In war time our harbors are laid with three types of mines—the observation mine, the automatic mine, and the electro-contact mine. The last-named is probably the most effective of the trio. Directly a ship's bow runs against the electro-contact mine a bell is rung in a firing station on shore a good distance inland. Each electro-contact mine—and the mines are laid in rows—is represented by a particular bell in the firing station, so that the officer there is warned that a vessel has struck against a certain mine. He presses a button, the mine explodes, and in the space of a minute the ship is an absolute wreck.

The laying of electro-contact mines is a very skilful business, for they must be so spaced that when one is fired the force of the explosion will not cause any of the others to ring its bell at the firing station and falsely signal that it has been "tapped" by a vessel.

The firing room of a mine station is a wonderful place, and reminds one of the headquarters of a telephone company. Cables connected with the mines are everywhere, the end of each one being labelled and attached to an electric button or firing key.

It may not be generally known that there are several electrically-controlled mines in the river Thames. One is in the vicinity of Blackfriars, and its firing station is underground, entrance to it being gained through a cellar at the basement of a shop.

At the far end of the cellar in question is a secret door which opens into a circuitous passage which ends in a small square chamber.

This chamber is the firing station, the firing apparatus being in a cupboard on the north wall. The door of the cupboard looks exactly like a portion of the brick wall, and this being so it is impossible for anyone but those who know its whereabouts to detect its presence.

Wanted To Find Out.

It was night. They—he and she—were sitting on the porch looking at the stars. "You know, I suppose," he whispered, "what a young man's privilege is when he sees a shooting star?"

"No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one!"

We would rather be held up by a stranger than thrown down by a friend.

Some people can't stand prosperity. The horn of plenty has started many a man on a toot.

SHRAPNEL.

The Murderous Rain of Lead Does Deadly Work.

There can be no doubt that it is the artillery rather than the infantry which is playing the most deadly part in the present conflict. The arms which are principally employed in the former branch of the service are the machine guns, which pour a terrifying rain of lead into the opposing forces, and the weapon which hurls the shell known as shrapnel, probably the most destructive arm in light artillery. The injuries of the greater portion of the wounded have been inflicted by the bullets flung hither and thither when this missile explodes.

Shrapnel receives its name from Gen. H. Shrapnel, who invented the shell during the Peninsular war. This ingenious artillerist conceived the idea of filling a hollow shell with small metallic odds and ends, and providing it with an explosive charge. When the latter was detonated, naturally the contents were scattered in all directions. The shrapnel, however, has undergone considerable improvement in recent years, its deadliness and destructiveness having been accentuated to a remarkable degree, says Navy and Army Illustrated. Its design is somewhat varied, for while under certain conditions all requirements are fulfilled by the shell striking the ground and exploding under contact, at others it is necessary to cause the shell to explode while in mid-air and at a predetermined range.

The modern shrapnel shell is a steel cylinder, which is packed with bullets, and carries the explosive charge. The shell is capped with either a percussion or time fuse. The former explodes when it comes into contact with a solid object, and is used extensively against approaching infantry, while the latter, the time fuse, can be set to burst practically at any range, and is essentially useful for attacking entrenched infantry. Well-timed shrapnel is capable of inflicting far greater injuries upon entrenched troops than any other missile, and at the same time is most unnerving. A third variety of shrapnel in common use is that employed against approaching cavalry.

The murderous effect of shrapnel is enhanced by the fact that not only are the bullets contained in the shell driven with terrific force in the desired direction, but the steel case itself is broken into small pieces by the bursting charge. While the bullets inflict clean, circular injuries, the jagged pieces of metal of the pulverized case tear gaping wounds. At the same time it is capable of wrecking widespread destruction on buildings, because the shell explodes with great fury.

Curious Harvest Custom.

In these days the use of agricultural machinery has driven almost all manual labor from the harvest field, and with it have disappeared most of the quaint customs which endeared the season to the farmer as well as his men.

One old-fashioned Gloucestershire farmer, however, still keeps up as many of the old customs as he can. All his wheat, barley, and oats are cut by the hand, just as in the days of half a century ago. The first sheaf in each of his wheatfields he has always cut himself, and the binding, or tying together, of it has always been done by his wife.

It was a quaint idea of his own. When the reapers, to the number of three or four, are ready to begin, he appears in the field, armed with a bright sickle sacred to the occasion, with which he solemnly proceeds to cut the first sheaf. Just as solemnly his spouse, who accompanies him, takes up a handful of the newly-cut wheat and with it ties the sheaf together.

Refreshments are then passed round to the waiting reapers, and, bidding them Godspeed in their work, the farmer and his better half leave them to it. If they make a neat, even stubble, they always receive an extra shilling or two for their pains.—Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.

A Cure For Hecklers.

R. R. Waterson, one of the nine deportees from South Africa, speaking at Liverpool, introduced to the English platform a method of silencing an interrupter which was as novel as it was effective. It consisted in his telling the interrupter a story about another interrupter.

"There was once a meeting," he said, "addressed by a great speaker, and he was constantly interrupted, as I have been; but he turned on the interjector and gave him a rough passage. At the end of the meeting a young lady went to the speaker and said: 'I think you were rather hard on him.' 'Why,' said the speaker, 'he was embarrassing to me and deserved the dressing down I gave him.' 'Yes,' rejoined the lady, 'but you were very hard on him all the same. He is an idiot.'"

Waterson, needless to say, had a perfectly attentive audience for the rest of his oration.

Shut Him Up.

In the biography of Dr. Hawtrey, a famous English schoolmaster, there is a description of his unkempt appearance, with a comment which has been greatly quoted. It is said that he was scolding for being late at morning lessons some boy, who replied that he had no time to dress.

"But I can dress in time," said the doctor.

"Yes," replied the boy, "but I wash."

What Modern Styles Do.

H. B. Marriott Watson, the well-known English novelist, boiled over in a recent interview on modern women's fashions. Style and shape are meaningless, in his opinion, when applied to these dresses. "In his heart of hearts every man knows how ugly they are. They cut a woman's figure at the wrong place, stuff her out where she has least need of bulging, skimp her where she is scantiest, and generally turn her into an expensive scarecrow."

A soft berth is always one that somebody else has.

Love, being blind, never sees itself as others see it.

If all the world's a stage, a lot of us need more rehearsals.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

NEW LINES FOR A BLOUSE.

Separate waist model in cotton voile, with collar of embroidered organdie or voile and tucked raglan sleeve.

Most of the innovations rung in upon separate waists appear at the shoulders. The raglan sleeve continues fashionable because of its almost boundless opportunities for individual treatment. This short waist is made of cotton voile and trimmed with a collar of its own material, embroidered in Sevres blue linen. Deep cuffs finish the sleeves which may be wrist or elbow length. To make the waist requires 2½ yards material 36 inches wide, with ⅞ yard all-over lace 18 inches wide for the vest. The cuffs may match the sleeves if preferred.

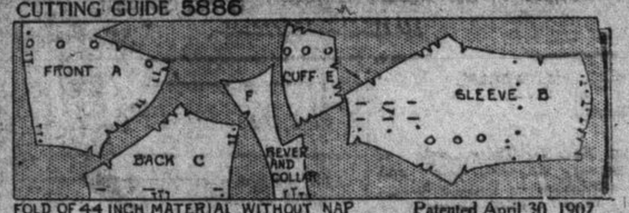
The raglan shoulder sometimes proves difficult until it is carefully cut, for the preservation of the lines depends as largely upon the cutting as upon the fitting. The first step is to fold the material; then place along the lengthwise fold the back (C) and revers and collar (F). Opposite the back, on a lengthwise thread, is arranged the front, slipping the pattern a little to the left; then follow the cuff and sleeve; also on a lengthwise thread.

There is a broad tuck at the back of the waist, and this is stitched into place first in the making, after which the sleeves are tucked. Now carefully bring folded edge of tuck nearest front edge of sleeve to line of small "o" perforations and stitch underneath, forming a dart. Pleat lower edge of long sleeve, placing "T" on small "o" perforations. Turn hem at front edge of front at notch. Center-front indicated by large "O" perforations. Gather upper and lower edges of front and lower edge of back between double "TT" perforations. Sew sleeve to front and back as notched, close under-arm and sleeve seams as notched. Sew pleating to lower edge of front and back, centers even (large "O" perforation indicates center-front), small "o" perforation at under-arm seam.

Close sleeve seams and add cuff.

A collar of white organdie, delicately embroidered, makes an attractive finish for the neck of this waist. Tiny buttons at each point of the collar are very smart.

CUTTING GUIDE 5886



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Pictorial Review pattern, No. 5886. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Price, 15 cents

STELLA IS CUT OFF

From Kingston, as Ferry Steamer Has Ceased Trips.

Stella, Nov. 24.—The steamer Aletha made her last trip of the season on Saturday. Quite a number went to the city. It is a long time until ice comes for the islanders to be cut off from Kingston, the people's chief market. Amherst Island may yet have to build a ferry boat of its own.

Owing to the heavy weather of the past week the mail carrier, James Strain, was unable to make the trip to Bath for the mail for three days. The farmers who have not finished ploughing have had to stop work for the past week, the ground being frozen so hard.

J. A. Tugwell took a carload of cattle to Toronto last week.

S. Blakey has taken quite a number of cattle, sheep and hogs from here in the past week to Kingston.

J. A. McMullen has sold his farm at the village to J. A. Tugwell. The steamer R. McDonald arrived from Kingston a few days ago with lumber and other material for the new skating rink, work on which has already been commenced. A. Tugwell has returned home from sailing on the steamer America. H. G. Fleming and his mother left on Saturday for Buffalo, where they will spend the winter. Dr. G. H. Patterson, of Odessa, spent a few days on the island last week.

Miss Meta Moutray has gone to Ottawa to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Lindsay.

Budget From Battersea.

Battersea, Nov. 23.—Mrs. John Sears has returned from Inverary after attending the funeral of her late brother, Samson Arthurs. Mrs. James Hughes and Mrs. George Mathews are in Kingston. Mrs. Frederick Mathews has returned after visiting her father, Mr. Galloway. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart entertained the choir at the parsonage on Monday evening.

On Saturday evening in the Orange hall, Dr. Edwards, M. P., for Frontenac, gave an interesting address on the European war. Charles Sleeth occupied the chair. On Sunday evening in the Methodist church Miss Ethel Ormsby and Mrs. Earl Lake gave very interesting reports from the Sunday school convention, held recently in Kingston.

A very quiet wedding took place here on Tuesday, November 17th, When Miss Valdia Ruttan, was united in marriage to Alexander Turner, by Rev. Mr. Stewart. The happy couple have taken up residence on Main street. Miss Doris Reeler, who has been very ill, is somewhat better. Mrs. Gilbert, who recently left here for Young, Sask., tells of very severe weather in the west.

Village Of Sydenham.

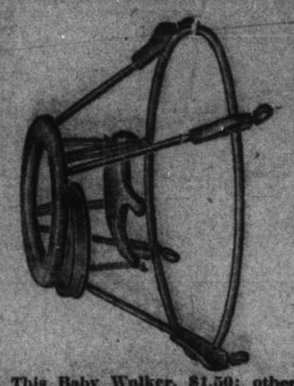
Sydenham, Nov. 23.—The many friends of Harvey Thomas, who underwent a serious operation recently at the general hospital, are sorry to hear of his critical condition. As last Sabbath was missionary Sunday Rev. J. Webster, of Brock street Methodist church, Kingston, ably conducted the services in the Methodist church, and also spoke to the bible school. Everyone enjoyed the addresses. The annual tea-meeting under the auspices of the Methodist church, will be held Wednesday evening, in Wesley hall. Addresses will be given by Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Harrowsmith, Rev. Mr. Codling, of Elginburg, and Rev. A. Brown, of Kingston. Dr. C. C. Nash, Kingston, will occupy the chair. A number of the hunters have returned from camp.

The residents of this village are going to forbid boys sleigh-riding on the streets as several have slipped on the icy pavements and received small injuries. Many of the village ladies are knitting for the soldiers at the front. They are also sewing and sending clothing to the needy Belgians. Preparations are in progress for the skating rink of this season. The work on the public school is successfully being carried on and its completion is expected in a few months.

At Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill, Nov. 23.—Quite a number of the men employed at the K. and F. mine were laid off. Mrs. Ernest Campsall is very much improved. Visitors: E. Babcock, of Smith's Falls, at his brother's, G. W. Babcock's. Mr. and Mrs. John McKnight at Andrew Leamon's; George Wilson and J. Campbell at J. J. Wilson's; H. W. Richardson, of Kingston, called at the spar mine on Sunday.

Specials for Xmas in Furniture



This Baby Walker, $1.50; others $2.50 and $3.00.

White Enamel Medicine Cabinets, glass shelves, mirror in door, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50.

White Enamel Mirrors, oval frames, for bathrooms, $2.50, $3.50.

White Enamel Triplicate Shaving Mirror for bathrooms.

White Enamel Stool, cork seat, rubber tips, for bathrooms.

White Enamel Kindergarten Sett, two chairs and table.

Gentlemen's Shaving Cabinets in oak, $6.50.

Gentlemen's Chiffonier in oak and mahogany, all finished, from $12 to $25.00.

Robt. J. Reid,

The Leading Undertaker and Furniture Dealer.

230 Princess St. Telephone 577

WASHING WON'T RID HEAD OF DANDRUFF

Dissolve It, That's Best Way

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this to-night, and by morning most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you want to preserve your hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair more quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everyone notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE AT 40c. CAN'T BE BEAT Try a sample order and be convinced.

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Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult or write me and I will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip.

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(CANADIAN SERVICE) CHRISTMAS SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX

Franconia	Nov. 30th	After 1 a.m.
Orduna	Dec. 14th	After 1 a.m.
Transylvania	Dec. 21st	After 1 a.m.

MINIMUM PASSAGE RATES

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Franconia	$107.50	$60.00	$37.50
Orduna	$100.00	$57.50	$30.25
Transylvania	$100.00	$57.50	$30.25

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This may mean hundreds of dollars

to the estate of the assured, in dividends earned by the policy after all premium payments on it have ceased.

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