

ACROSS AUSTRALIA

Forty-One Miles Undone On Transcontinental Railway.

Only forty-one miles of track are now needed to complete the Italian transcontinental railway. The impor-tance of his news can hardly be overestimated, for the completion of the small piece of trackage promises to have an influence on Australian devel-opment comparable in a way with that exerted upon the development of this country by the opening of the Union Pacific nearly half a century ago. The immediate effect will be to link up the capitals of the five conti-nental states of the Australian com-monwealth by establishing an un-broken line of communication through Brisbane, on the east, through Syd-ney, Melbourne and Adelaide, to Perth, on the west, a distance just a little short of thirty-five hundred

The Australian transcontinental railway has been long in the building, and is the result of the linking up of isolated stretches of lines constructed isolated stretches of lines constructed in and by the different states rather than of a carefully matured programme of development. By the year 1889 railway communication had been established between the four capital cities of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, a distance of 1,790 miles, through the connecting at the borders of the state railway lines of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, which line was in time extended from Adelaide was in time extended from Adelaide northwest to Port Augusta, a distance of 260 miles. About the same time Western Australia had built a state railway eastward for 375 miles from



APPLIED SCIENCE Chemical, Civil, Mechanical Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

r School Navigation School
d August December to April GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registr

Perth to Kalgoorlie, in the heart of

the gold fields.

Nothing was done looking toward
the tracking of this 1,063 mile gap between Port Augusta, in South Austral-ia, and Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, until 1907, when the Common wealth government ordered a prelim inary survey of a line to connect these extremities of the existing lines from the east and west. As a result that survey the commonwealth cided, four years later, to construct the railway as a government line. Work was started at both ends in September, 1912, and the construction has progressed so rapidly that there now remain only forty-one miles of track to connect the Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie division.

It is probable that the opening of the first Australian transcontinental line will have the same immediate effect as did the opening of the first American transcontinental line. The Australian railway, and more particularly the thousand-mile stretch between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie, passes through a relatively poor and barren land, which does not seem now susceptible of the same agricultural development as the land pierced by the Union Pacific. And again the largest results cannot be anticipated from the Australian trunk line be-cause of the lacg of uniformaty of gauge throughout its length, a defect traceable to the different gauges adopted by the different states in the first days of railroad building. In the trip from Brisbane to Perth four transfers of passenger and freight will be necessary, and the trouble, delay and added expenses to these transfers already of appreciable magnitude along the eastern section of the line, will naturally become more serious along the entire line as the volume of business increases.

Notwithstanding the existence of

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Please Mention This Paper.

this present defect, which monwealth government is all remedy, the completion of the lian transcontinental railway will undoubtedly facilitate interstate trade adducedly facilitate interstate trade and, in conjunction with its principal branches, will alow the produce of inland areas to find its natural outlet at the nearest port.—Philadelphia Compercial Museum mercial Museum.

Wrong Quarry.

With a wild sweep the wind tore round a corner and removed the hat from the head of a respectable and near-sighted who chanced to be passing, says

Titi-Bits.

Peering wildly round, the man thought he saw a hat in his yard, behind a high fence. Hastily his yard, behind a high fence. Hastily his yard, behind a high fence to chase it, but each time he thought he nad caught it, it got another angry move on. Then a woman's angry voice broke on his ear.

"What are you doing there?" she demanded, shrilly.

He explained mindly that he was only trying to retrieve his hat. Whereupon the woman said, in wonder:

"Your hat? Well, I don't know where it is, but that's our little black hen you're thasing."

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms, and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them, Mrs. T. M. Forknall, Miss City, B. C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother cam give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FUMIGATE.

Sulphur is a Splendid Deodorizer and Disinfectant.

Sulphur is a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. The fumes or gas is intensely irritating to the throat when inhaled and may produce dangerous inflammation of the respiratory pass-For this reason, when burning sulphur for the purposes of disin-fection it is always2important to avoid exposing oneself to the gas.

The sulphur to be burned should be

placed on a shovel or iron steel plate, in the room to be fumigated, all out-lets to be closed. Break the suiphu up in small bits and pour alcohol over

It; then set fire to it and close the door to the room or closet. For every 1,000 cubic feet of air space to be disinfected five pounds of

sulphur are necessary.

The time of exposure required for bacterial infections is 24 hours. For fumigation necessary to destroy mosquitoes and other vermin a shorter time will suffice, about six or eight

hours.

Sulphur gas bleaches fabrics r material dyed with vegetable or aniline dyes. It destroys linen or cotton by rotting the fibre. It injures most

metals.

Sulphur is very destructive to all forms of animal life, and this property renders it a valuable agent for the extermination of rats and other ver-

During the housecleaning season sulphur may be used with advantage in disinfecting dark closets and musty rooms. It is useful in all localities

where rats and mice are found. It must be borne in mind, however, that all draperies in carpets will fade; also wallpaper, if exposed to the fumes of sulphur; hats and clothing

are also bleached by it.

After a locality has been disinfected
it should be thrown wide open to admit the air and sunshine for twenty-

JET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post-pald, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them. If you are troubled

done for them
you are troubled
weak, tired
ings, head, back, backwith weak, tired feelings, he ad-ache, back-ache, bear-ing down

MAN AND WIFE IN DUEL.

Father and Mother of French Poet Fought With Swords.

Charles Coypeau, Sieur d'Assouci, a French poet and musician of the seventeenth century, relates in one of his "Adventures" that his father and mother were one day engaged in a discussion upon questions of law when a dispute arose between them with regard to the precise signification and bearing of a provision in Justinian's code with respect to the rights of brothers.

Ultimately the quarrel waxed so furious that the disputants lost all control of themselves, defied each other to single combat and proceeded to settle their difference and determine the mind of the ancient legislator by a fixih with swords. This singular duel took place in their son's presence. Copypeau pere wax an advocate by profession and a member of one of the French parliaments. Madame was exceedingly diminitive and had to wear exceptionally high patterns to approach the ordinary statute of women, but she was fierce and dominering in temper. The combat appears to have been a draw battle, and the sense of Justinian reminded as obscure and debatable as ever.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget In

"I am convinced that Tompkins is beginning to make a lot of money."
"Why do you think so?" "He's been around lately boasting how much happier a man is when he's poor."—Puck.

She-What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers?
Also She—He probably meant to imoly that you were a dead one.—Jack o'Lantern.

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TORONTO

December 7th and 8th, 1917

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SAND PAINTING.

Strange Old Art of the Navajo

In Gallup, New Mexico, in the land of the painted desert, where the flaming colors of every sunset are out-done by the bright, barbaric hues of rocky hill and canyon, says Frederic J. Haskin, there flourishes one of the least known and most beautiful of the east known and most beautiful of the arts of primitive people. In the fast-nesses of the Navajo reservation, hedged about by miles of lava-strewn mesa, dwell the sand painters, priests and artists of a barbarian tribe.

Their art is like music, in that it has a form and ebauty but no per-manence. No one knows how well the masters of the past worked on it; of their works no trace remains. There is nothing but word-of-mouth tradition, handed down from father to son, to keep green the memory of those who wrought patiently and well. Literally their names are written in the sand.

Like all the art of savage people, the work of these is fraught with a mystic religious is fraught with a mystic religious significance, but in and for itself, it has all the claims to respect of any of the arts. The sand painter has for his canvas of circle of pure, smooth, white sand, 10 or 12 feet in diameter. This sand has been carefully selected from a country side of sand; it has

been cleaned and purified with end-

less patience. The artist smooths its surface until it is as plane as a pol-

On that smooth surface he traces queer and intricate designs—designs formed of jagged lines—of broken triangles, of the conventionalized

whirling cross of fire and the swas-

stone cunningly ground to fit each

other. Every line and angle has its hidden significance; but in striving

to tell a tribal legend with grains of

desert sand, the wrinkled old priest has caught the spirit of beauty it-

The art of sand painting is not

confined to the Navajos, but this tribe has brought it to the highest pitch of perfection. The method in

pitch of perfection. The method in which each painting is made has been conventionalized by many cen-tures of usage. The sand painting is probably the oldest of the Navajo

Nowhere does the pattern merge slovenly into the background. Pure white meets pure red or blue as though the colors were blocks of

ished table.

self.

TITLES IN RUSSIA.

Where There Are Only Two Class es, Nobles and Peasants.

Contrary to the laws existing in England and Sweden, in Russia when a lady belonging to a titled family marries a Russian gentleman without a title she takes her husband's name entirely, and the only right left to her of her former title is to write on her vietting cards and official papers, "Mrs. So-and-so, born Princess, Count-ess or Baroness So-and-so." Her children are called by their father's name There are only a few exceptions to this rule.

In Russia no middle class or gentry are known. There are only nobles and peasants. The Czar, however, grants sometimes for special merit the right to be styled a nobleman and also for the same reason the titles of count and baron and occasionally that of prince.
All those mercrants who have kept
their firms always flourishing for a hundred years have the right to receive the foreign title of baron. This law was made by Peter the Great over 200 years ago, but the merchants very seldom accept tris title and generally decline the privilege.

decline the privilege.

In former days when the peasants were still slaves they had no family names, but were called by their father's Christian name. Peter's son was

called son of Peter-in Russian Pet

rov; so also Smorniv—Simon's son; Ivanov—Ivan's (John) son, and so on

When slavery was abolished and the emancipation roclaimed by the Em-peror Alexander II, they all kept these

names. Since then many of them have received the right to belong to

The Russian clergy, belonging to the class of peasants, for it very seldom happens that nobles become priests, have special family names.

Their names mean always a feast day or a precious stone or something con-

days the clergy was a class apart, and

a son of a clergyman was bound to be

a clergyman, and when they first en

tered the church they chose a name

for themselves. - London Answers.

Minard's Liniment Curea Distemper.

For Round Shoulders.

An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders for women who have to sit a good deal is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across

In forme

with the church.

the class of nobles.

Causes of Worry

Things to Worry Abou. That the coal supply can't last more than two or three centuries longer.

That eternity is just as long in the nether regions of the next world as in the more exalted portions where the climatic and other conditions are more

That there is getting to be so much prosperity in the country that even the farmers and the wage workers are trying to get hold of some of it.

trying to get hold of some of it.

That if the heir cut off each day in
the barber shops of New York City
were placed end to end, it would reach
from New York to San Francisco, with a ten days' stopover at Grand Can-

yon.

That the market price of dinosauruses has risen eighteen thousand per cent. since the paleozoic period.—

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PEAKS 11,000 FEET HIGH

Made Accessible by Kootenay Central Branch, C.P.R.

The wonderful icefields and eleventhousand-feet-high peaks of the Pur-cell range, which the construction of the Kootenay Central branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has ren-dered accessible to mountain climbers, are described and illustrated by Mr. C. W. Stone in the Canadian Al-pine Journal for 1916. The approach to Mount Ethelbert, a peak which ar-rests the attention at Spillimacheen Station, seems almost to have overwhelmed the writer with its beauty.
"Before us," he says, "lay a lake of exquisite blue color resting like jewel in a setting between two rugged peaks, which mirrored in the clear water, rose abruptly thousands of feet on either hand like grim guardians of a lovely treasure. the lake the lifted eyes rested on a terrace stretched across the valley like a giant curtain eighteen hundred feet above the lake, down whose vardant slopes two gleaming cascades traced their foaming course and filled the whole amphitheatre with the scunds of falling water. Still far-ther and higher in the background, great snow crests appeared, inscruta-bly looking down upon us." Three considerable parties of Al-

pine climbers, numbering nearly forty in all, mostly from the United States, made ascents in this region during the past summer in the invitation of Mr. A. H. MacCarthy, an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Alpine Club, who has a fine ranch at Wil-mer in the Windermere district. Under Mr. MacCarthy's leadership im-portant explorations have been made up the various creeks piercing the eastern slopes of the Selkirk and Pur-cell ranges, Mr. MacCarthy being of the opinion that for interest and varety and spectacular beauty this this the North American Continent, and as soon as roads and trails are built will attract many tourists who bage hitherto been content with the more beaten path of the C. P. R. main line.

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ISSUE NO. 24, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Out.

MONEY ORDERS BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUP-plies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Gary's Recipes for Success.

Judge Gary gives his recipe for ucessc. He says about a young

First-He should be honest, truthful, sincere and serious.
"Second—He should believe in and

preach and practice the Golden Rule.

"Third—He should be strong and healthy, physically and morally.

"Fourth—His habits and mode of living should be temperate and clean and his companions selected with regard to their character and reputa-

"Fifth—He should possess good natural ability and a determination son-stantly to improve his mind and mem-

ory.

"Sixth—He should possess a good education, including particularly the fundamentals such as methematics, grammar, spelling, writing, geography and history; and also a technical education concerning the lines he proposes to follow.

cation concerning the lines he proposes to follow.

"Seventh—He should be studious and thoughtful, keeping his mind upon a subject until it is mastered.

"Eighth—He should be conscientions, modest, but courageous, persistent, energetic, even tempered, economical, faithful and loyal to his friends and the interests he represents."—American Magazine. American Magazine.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE. Hotelkeeper at St. Phillippe, Que.

FAT STOCK SHOW

"Better than usual" is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show directors, who announce their eighth annual exhibition in this issue, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, on December 7th and 8th next. Our readers will remember the record prices paid at the auction sale at last year's show, the auction sale at last year's show, the grand champion being bought by the T. Eaton Company at 50c per pound, live weight, Premium lists will be out in a few days and will contain all the old and several new classes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtherla.

Africa Will Lead in Railways.

Africa already has the foundation for one of the completest and most evenly distributed railway systems of all of the great continents of the world. Save Europe, the railways of. all the other great geographical divisions are largely located in certain highly developed areas—as in the United States and southern Canada in North America while other regions are left blank ,and promise to remain so indefinitely. In Africa, a vigorous pushing of any considerable propor-tion of the projects that were in contemplation before the war will give that continent a decade hence, not only a fairly even network of lines only a larry even network of lines over the greater part of its area, but also more ranscontinental lines—both latitudinal and longitudinal—than either South America or Asia will be able to boact at the same date. Also in the imminent completion of the tion which will be considerably ac-Cape-to-Cairo project—a consum-mation which will be considerably acelerated by certain work done during he war-it will have a line traversing its entire length from north to south ong before any continent but Europe can lay claim to such a railway Cape to Cairo with metals all the way and steamer transport on Nile and the lakes eliminated—might east ily bring Capetown within ten twelve days of London and Paris, and a day or two could certainly be cut a day or two could certainly be cut from even this schedule by a line the French plan to run from Tangier -opposite Gibraltar-across the Sahara, via Lake Tchad and the Belgian Con-go, to northern Rhodesia.—World Outlook.

When beating eggs, use pinch of salt and they will be much lighter for cake

Charm of Prahova. No traveler who has visited Rou-

mania returns without praising the wonders of Prahova. Here, after one has passed the heights of Predeal, is a charming valley in the midst of for-ests, of great rocks and spouting wa-ters. The landscape evokes recollec-tions of Switzerland, with architecture that recalls the orient. Azuga, Bustena, are seated on the banksof a tumultuous river. Farther away is Sinaii. The court and the Roumanian small. The court and the Roumannan aristocracy have built in this delightful valley their summer homes. There are no large hotels. All that made life at Bukharest is taken by summer sojourners to the shadows offered by Prahova and its sweet freshness Near Sinala the valley widens and Campina appears, the chief city of the coal lands and of the salt mines. imals that are at liberty assemble about a block of salt to lick it, for salt, like petroleum, is everywhere. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Primitive Reptiles.

The tautara, or tuatera, is an almost extinct lizard-like reptile (Sphenodou punctatum, now found only on certain rocky islets in the bay of Plenty, northern New Zealand. It is of great scientific interest for the reason that it is the only surviving representative of the order of prosauria, or primitive reptiles, and is therefore a sort of "living fossil." It was formerly hunted for food, but is now grotected by law in New Zealand.

Hard to Drop Meat? All depends on what you eat as a substitute. It is a good time to study "food value." You may be eating the wrong foods, the foods that cost most and give the least nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains more real, body-building nutriment, pound for pound, than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Two of these Biscuits with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Make Shredded Wheat your "meat." A satisfying breakfast on which to start the day's work. It is ready-cooked and ready-tocat. Made in Canada.

