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 Oct. 24—Anonia, Ply. Cher., London
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 Oct. 2—Caronia, Ply. Cher., London
 Oct. 3—Tuscania, L'derry, Glasgow
 Oct. 7—Berenzia, Cher., Southampton
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 Oct. 14—Mauretania, Ply. Cher., Southampton
 Oct. 17—Carmania, Q'town, Liverpool
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CARD.

Miss Marguerite Mitchell, who has recently returned from a course of study with Mme. Mourmouzeff in Paris, and H. Plunkett Greene, Esq., in London, is prepared to receive a few pupils for voice production and expression.

How to Water-Wave the Hair

There are some women with straight hair to whom an "iron" wave is not always becoming. It gives them rather an artificial look and often refuses to stay in for more than a day or two. But all the same, quite straight hair has to be dressed very smoothly, with not a strand out of place, to look its best, and such severe styles are extremely hard to carry off successfully. Because it supplies a wave that is not too pronounced, but will stay in place and come to me and asked what they could do to their hair, having tried water-waving without success. A few questions soon elicited the fact that they had been soon discouraged and did not carry on with the treatment. My own hair was quite straight some years ago, and as an "iron" wave did not suit me I set to work to remedy this defect by water-waving. The results of a "natural" wave and hair that is daily becoming more amenable in every way have amply rewarded my patience and trouble.

Need for Patience.
 The chief point to remember about water-waving is that it is necessarily a slow process and requires abundant patience and perseverance. It is possible to "rush" the hair to become wavy in time, and the results are well worth the trouble and time expended on it. Many women have come to me and asked what they could do to their hair, having tried water-waving without success. A few questions soon elicited the fact that they had been soon discouraged and did not carry on with the treatment. My own hair was quite straight some years ago, and as an "iron" wave did not suit me I set to work to remedy this defect by water-waving. The results of a "natural" wave and hair that is daily becoming more amenable in every way have amply rewarded my patience and trouble.

After the Shampoo.
 Many hairdressers will water-wave the hair if required to do so, but it is a simple task which can be undertaken at home. After shampooing the hair rub the head vigorously for at least five minutes to get as much moisture out as possible. Then carefully comb the hair, make the usual parting; coax the hair into waves and keep them in place with the aid of small combs and hairpins. Two combs put in opposite directions—their teeth facing each other—are sufficient to make a pretty wave in the front of the hair. As many waves can be made as desired, but one or two big waves suit the straight-haired woman better than a number of small ones.

If possible, dry the hair in the sunshine and air, using a fan to help the process. Fire or gas heat is inclined to make the hair brittle and harsh. But do not disturb the "set" of the waves, and even when the rest of the hair is dry keep the combs in place as long as possible.
Pin the Hair in Position.
 This is the stage where I find that so many women fall short of successful water-waving. Instead of helping the hair they expect the wave to look after itself, with the consequence that in a day or two—or even an hour or so—all traces are gone. They quite forget what a help invisible hairpins are and do not pin the waves in place—the front one especially—before they put on their pull-on hats, which often spell ruin to artificial waves. It takes just a second and is so very little trouble, but what a difference it makes! Last thing at night, too, just damp the combs and run them through the hair once or twice. Set the waves and combs in place. Even if they refuse to stay in place all night they will have done a little good work before coming out. Never have a hot bath without seeing that the combs are keeping the waves well in place, for the steam will undo the patient work of months if this is omitted.

"Training" the Hair.
 These constant little attentions are the mainstay of water-waving, and without them success does not come to the very straight-haired. Do not despair if, when your hair is shampooed, all traces of wave have gone. Gradually, as the hair becomes trained, it will look quite wavy when it is wet. Perseverance and water-waving go hand in hand.—B.B.

Site of Black Friars' Priory

LONDON DISCOVERY.

Workmen engaged on excavations between Queen Victoria-street and Ludgate Hill, E.C., have discovered the base of a stone column and other remains of the ancient Dominican Priory of the Black Friars, after whom the neighbourhood is named. The priory, with its church, dates back to the 13th century. Father O'Hanlan, of St. Dominic's Priory, Southampton-road, N.W., who has made a particular study of mediæval history and is taking a special interest in the discovery, said that when the Black Friars' priory was built permission was given for a part of the wall of London to be knocked down and used in its construction.

He said:
 Part of the Priory projected through the space thus made in the old wall, and it was possible therefore to gain access to the Priory from outside London's wall.
 It is probable that the building was

planned in this way in order that beggars and other persons seeking sanctuary, who would not be allowed to enter the City, might gain shelter.

What has become of most of the remains of the ancient Priory of Black Friars is a mystery, but it is fairly certain that even in modern times much of the old building was used for road-making in the City.

Foot Below Street Level.
 It is not possible for the general public to view the site of the discovery as it is enclosed by a high wooden hoarding.

The excavation in which the remains have been found is in a rectangular area of ground surrounded by Church-entry, Carter-lane, Friar-street, and Ireland-yard. It is in the midst of the tangle of narrow streets and alleys lying between Queen Victoria-street and Ludgate-hill, which covers the sites of many famous buildings of ancient London.

Mountficht Castle, pulled down in 1275, was on or near this site, and Baynard Castle, once stood on the spot and a fragment of a burial ground adjoins the excavations.

A Daily Mail reporter who visited the site recently discovered that some of the remains of the monastery are only a foot or so below the street level.

Says Saklatvala is Undesirable

Representative Johnson Defends Action of Secretary Kellogg—Places Blame on Communist Fears of Congress of United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—(Star Special)—Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament, errs when he blames Secretary of State Kellogg for barring him from the United States, said Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, today.
 "The blame, to use Mr. Saklatvala's word, but more properly access to the United States, to this preacher of revolutionary propaganda lies with the Congress of the United States and not with any one official. If Secretary Kellogg had consented to the admission of Mr. Saklatvala, the Secretary in effect would have been guilty of connivance at the violation of an explicit law."

Representative Johnson speaks with authority. He is the author of the language in the existing immigration law which forbids the admission to the United States of those who advocate revolution by force or violence. The first statement on this subject was in the immigration law passed in February 1917. This was before the entrance of the United States into the Great War. The provision then was not so stringent as the one now existing, but even under it, Saklatvala, on his utterances in England, quoted by Secretary Kellogg yesterday could have been denied admission.

Critiques Kellogg.
 The anti-revolutionary provision was enlarged by the Act of October 6, 1918. When Representative Johnson became chairman of the Committee on Immigration in May 1919, in response to a very general demand that Communists, Bolsheviks and advocates of armed revolution should be denied admission to the United States, he secured a further amendment making the language more specific and that is the existing law.

Sport in Argentina

By A RETURNED ENGLISHMAN.

In Argentina the Prince of Wales is finding plenty of opportunity to indulge his love for sport.

The British community has a splendid country club at Hurlingham, just outside Buenos Aires. Here are a golf course, two racquet courts, lawn tennis, and polo.

Polo in Argentina, as the Prince probably discovered during his recent game, is of a higher standard than anywhere else in the world, excepting, perhaps, Meadowbrook, in the United States. Mr. Lewis Lacey, a British resident in Buenos Aires, and Mr. Milburn, of New York, are the greatest living exponents of the game.

In the last few years the Argentines have taken keenly to golf. I have played over several of their courses at St. Andrea's, Palermo, and La Plata. The courses are of good inland class. As in other parts of the world the chito (caddle) seldom knows where the pelota (ball) has gone.

The young Argentine distinguo (young man of good family) is not, as some suppose, only expert at dancing the tango. He takes a keen interest in games and has to be interested himself in boxing, and is as ready to answer an insult with a straight left as he was formerly with an automatic. The unwritten law governing the conduct of a caballero—that he must not strike another with his fists—has died out.

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COMING—Jackie Coogan, the Kid Himself, in "THE RAG MAN"—and "THE FAST SET" from the stage play "SPRING CLEANING."

displays and races—a taste of which he has already had—on the great cattle ranches of South America.

Born Horsemen.

Here the horse reigns supreme and in prodigious numbers. On one estancia where I stayed my host had 500 horses, nearly all available for working cattle. Most peons (cowboys) have their own horses, which they ride only on Sundays and holidays and which are grazed at their employers' expense. The peon is the finest descendant of the gaucho, who in this form is descended from the tribes of riding Indians that never knew saddle or bridle when they rode their wild horses across the plains. It is literally true, therefore, that the Argentine cowboy is a born horseman.

It will be the special pride of estancieros to show the Prince what splendid horsemen their countrymen are. Perhaps he will be taken to some corral in which a hundred or more horses are herded, many of them untamed.

Now if there be a cowboy among the peons who has the real old gaucho strain in him, he will climb the corral and hang swinging by the crossbar over the open gate. The horses will be driven at full gallop beneath him on to the plain. He will look expectantly at the Prince and, when the Prince gives the sign, drop quietly down on to the back of the wild horse chosen as it gallops beneath him, and with only a raw-hide whip in his hand, ride it bareback across the plain.

A "camp" race meeting is great fun, and the merits of the horses are discussed for days. Indeed, horses and charming ladies are the great topics of conversation in South America.

Bare-Back Racing.

A "camp" race is usually ridden bare-back, over five or six furlongs. All depends on the start, which is by mutual consent decided by the two riders. They come galloping up to the starting point together; one cries "Shall we go?" and the other, if satisfied, answers the Spanish equivalent of "Let's."

More often he is not satisfied and jockeying for position goes on for a long time. Usually a time limit of half an hour is imposed, after which the stewards of the meeting declare the race off.

Home Made Sweets for the Tack-Box

Walnut Toffee—1 lb. of granulated sugar, 3-oz. of butter, ¼ gill of water, pinch of cream of tartar, 3-oz. of walnuts (weighed after shelling).
 Shell the walnuts, weigh, put them in the oven for a few minutes, then spread them in even rows with a little space between each on a greased tin. Melt the butter in a pan, add the sugar, water, and cream of tartar, bring to the boil, then boil without stirring until the toffee is brittle if a little is dropped into a basin of cold water and then broken. Pour it over the walnuts, and when cool

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mark round each nut with a knife, and when cold break the toffee where marked. Store in an air-tight tin lined with grease-proof paper, with paper between each layer.
 Almonds or any nuts may replace walnuts. Double this quantity may be made in the above proportions, but inexperienced sweet-makers begin with small quantities.
 When no scales are handy, remember that ¼ lb. shelled walnuts or almonds (whole) are 1½ level breakfastcupfuls, 1 oz. of butter is one slightly rounded tablespoonful, 1 oz. of sugar equals one level tablespoonful.

Fudge—1 lb. of granulated sugar, ½ pint of milk, 1 oz. of butter, 2 oz. of chocolate, 1 teaspoonful of chopped nuts, almond or vanilla essence.
 Grate the chocolate and put it into a pan with the milk, butter, and sugar. Stir over low heat until the sugar and chocolate have melted, then simmer, stirring often, until the mixture forms a soft ball if a spoonful is put into cold water and then rolled between the fingers. Remove the pan from the fire, stir in the nuts and flavouring essence and continue stirring until the mixture thickens, then pour it at once into an oiled tin. Mark it into squares, with the back of a knife, and cut it into pieces when cold. Wrap each piece in grease-proof paper and pack into air-tight tins.

Coco-Nut Ice—1 lb. of granulated

sugar, 1 gill of milk, 4 oz. of desiccated coco-nut, cochineal.
 Boil the milk and sugar, stirring all the time for 10 minutes, add the coco-nut and continue to boil while stirring until the mixture thickens, but do not let it brown. Pour half into a wetted tin, colour the other half pink with cochineal and pour it on the top of the white. Cut it into bars when nearly cold.

Hudson's Bay Building in London
 Tucked away behind the Mansion House Underground station, at the corner of Great Trinity-lane and Little Trinity-lane, the new building of the Hudson's Bay Company, now in course of erection, is not likely to receive the degree of attention which is due to its latest addition to London's new business places.

There was a time when architects entrusted with the designs for important City buildings considered the lavish use of marble and of all manner of Renaissance and baroque "trimmings" to be indispensable. Messrs. Williams and Cox, the architects of "Beaver House"—which is the name given to the Hudson's Bay offices—have preferred to depend for their effect on the contrast of plain bricks with Portland stone edgings and columns, and to base their design on the English tradition of the Queen Anne period instead

of following the Italian Renaissance. It is difficult to form an opinion of what the general aspect of the building will be when the long extension down Little Trinity-lane has been completed. The wing now finished really forms a homogeneous whole, planned something like a church with a nave and four aisles. This, at least, is the effect from the outside, enhanced still further by a little tower with a weather-vane. The only departure from this church-like plan is the placing of the portico and entrance not on the west facade, as it would be in the case of a church, but at the corner of the long north side.

Carving of a Beaver.
 This portico, with a recessed door behind a colonnade of two round and two square pillars, is one of the most pleasing features of the building. Under the architrave of the entrance door is a boldly carved representation of a beaver, and above it a panel in low relief showing the sailing of the Nahanch for Hudson's Bay, in 1658. The portico is crowned by a coat of arms supported by two moose.

The chief fault of the building is that the articulation of the outside gives no idea of the finer planning. It is also difficult to conceive how the artist will manage to establish a logical connection between the finished pedimented wing and the plain brick continuation along Little Trinity-lane, the roof of which is to rise to the same height as the crowning curve of the pediment.

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