

Smoked Salmon!

FRESH RABBITS.

LOCAL RABBIT—1-lb. Cans, 35c.

BAKEAPPLES—1-lb. Cans.

MUSSELS, in Bottles.

COD TONGUES—1-lb. Cans, 35c.

LEMON CURD, 50c., 1-lb. Glass Jar.

LEMON CHEESE, 50c., 1-lb. Glass Jar.

Finest Quality MINCE MEAT—1-lb. Glass Jar, 55c.

Finest PRESERVED GINGER—1-lb. Glass Jars, 55c.

½ Pint Bottles SWEET MIXED PICKLES, 40c.

½ Pint Bottles MANGO CHUTNEY, 50c.

FRESH PEARS, FRESH TOMATOES,

SQUASH, PUMPKINS, etc.

C. P. Eagan

TWO STORES

DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.

American Aviators Arouse Iceland

FROM SOLITUDE OF AGES.

HONF HORNARFJORD, Iceland—(A.P.)—This little fishing and farming village, situated on a point of land jutting out between two shallow fjords that penetrate the south coast of Iceland for nearly 25 miles, awakened recently to find itself "discovered" as the first stopping place in Iceland of the American flyers who finally succeeded in their historic attempt to circle the world by air.

But Honf Hornarford had been discovered before. It was near here, on August 2, 874, that the old Viking Ingolfur Arnarson, fleeing from the misrule of the Norse ruler, Harold Harefager, first sighted the Icelandic coast and threw from his galley 18 high wooden pillars that he might build his home where the gods caused them to be washed ashore. Just 1050 years later to a day, Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, commander of the American ship, the Albatross, taxied into the harbor of Honf Hornarford and was greeted by the descendants of those sailors who accompanied old Ingolfur on his adventurous quest. One of them, the pilot Bjorn Eymundsson, traces his ancestry from a comrad of Ingolfur, and wears on gala occasions a pin of blue bearing a white gull, the symbol that floated at the masthead of the Viking ship.

Located on a narrow neck of land that separates the high mountains of the interior from the sea, the village is primarily a farming community

with livestock and dairying its principal activities. On the little farms that dot the mainland and the islands of the fjords, grass is raised for winter food for the cattle and ponies. Vegetables, such as potatoes and other roots that can mature in the brief summer season of warmth, are grown to supplement the food supplies of the inhabitants. In the sheltered valleys that penetrate the glaciers of the interior, herds of reindeer graze during the summer months, moving to the milder climate of the coastline as winter approaches.

Fishing is the great winter industry and in November and December, when heavy storms sweep the northern and western coasts, fleets of fishing vessels harbor in the quiet waters of the fjord and trawl the offlying banks for herring, cod, and other northern fish. These are smoked or dried and shipped to the continent of Europe, where the Icelandic products are in great demand. One of the principal customers of the Hornarford fisheries is Portugal, which in return ships wines to the northern island.

In the huge rocks that mark the entrance to Hornarford, and along the seaward side of the long natural breakwater that guards it from the Atlantic, thousands of elder ducks make their nests, and the inhabitants gain a considerable income through collecting the down with which the ducks line their nests, a product which brings high prices all over the world. The birds themselves are protected by law, and of recent years have increased considerably in numbers.

A flock of black crepe satins has a silver embroidered collar, vest and front panel of rust silk faille.

Dear Deer

A Single Pair Of Antlers May Cost The Sportsman As Much As \$2,000.

Deer-stalking is the most expensive of British sports. Even a steam yacht is ahead in comparison.

The forest tenants would be glad to believe that his trophies in a good year have not cost more than a hundred guineas apiece. In a good season the expense per head may be ten times that amount.

"There, Sandy, that stag has cost me three thousand pounds," said one sportsman who had just managed a kill on the last evening of the season.

A deer forest consumes much money in service. There are as many eyes on the watch in a deer forest as on a grouse moor in Yorkshire. When the campaign with the rifle begins the forest man must know exactly where the best stags lie.

For this purpose they spend weeks on the ridges and among the rocks, spying out the "big-antlered gentlemen" and becoming acquainted with their ways. One big chap has a habit of lying down by a certain rock. If in the season you would find him in the corrie, there is only one spot to look for, so the sportsman is brought within sight of his stag without any delay.

Days Without A Shot.

Late in the season—which at best lasts less than a month—the big herds begin to travel, and one may spend days on the hills without seeing anything of a shootable size. This is the luck of the sport.

So many are the expenses of a deer forest that it has been estimated that every cartridge fired represents a total expenditure of some fifty pounds, and the cost of a season is at least three hundred pounds a day.

There are wages, past, present, and future, to pay. In winter stags and hinds have to be fed on maize imported at great cost. The rent of the forest may run to several thousand pounds.

The land north of the Caledonian Canal depends on deer for its existence. Mutton and wool would not pay for themselves in the glens. The deer-stalker, however, is a lavish employer. He builds roads and bridges, giving work the year round for hundreds of persons.

For reward he is heartily cursed by pseudo-economists, who have no knowledge of sport—or of the deer country.

The cost of the deer-stalking season is that of a minor war. Thousands of pounds are used up every day.

Where deer have been evicted—during the war period and since—the districts are bankrupt. No tenant of a sheep walk or of a small holding can pay the high rate demanded by local needs. So the golden deer has much to recommend it. Take the forest expenditure from the Highlands and there will be a tremendous clearance of workers and of those traders who depend on them.

Although the very small hat is smarter for street wear, one sees a number of wider brimmed hats.



Trees as Temples

FOREST GIANTS WHICH HAVE WITNESSED THE RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS.

Which is the oldest tree in the world? If one may believe legends, there is one in Ceylon which is well into its twenty-second century. It started life as a cutting of the Bo tree under which the Buddha sat in the sixth century B.C.

Very old, too, is the Soma cypress in Lombardy, which is known to have existed forty years before the birth of Christ; while, according to the late Dean Stanley, eight of the original olives may still be seen in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Hindus are particularly fond of the stately banyan, and many of these trees are used as temples and have become famous. The great cubber banyan, on the banks of the Nerbudda, is supposed to be that described by an Admiral of Alexander the Great as being capable of sheltering an army under its branches.

Robin Hood's Larder.

The venerable dragon-tree of Orotava, was revered for its antiquity by the extinct nation of the Gauchas, and the adventurous conquerors of the Canaries found it little less colorful and cavernous in 1492 than did the naturalist Humboldt in 1799. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by storm in the year 1871.

In this country the yews are the most ancient of living things. The yew at Crowhurst, in Surrey, is of enormous dimensions. It is hollow and fitted with seats inside. It was just as remarkable for size and age in the reign of Charles II. as it is to-day, and most probably goes back to Roman times. The one in Selborne churchyard is said to be older than the church, and there was a church there in Saxon times.

The Royal Oak of Boscombe which befriended Charles II. may or may not be the tree now pointed out, but in any case it is a mere straggler to other oaks here and there in Britain. Wycliffe preached and Queen Elizabeth died, so it is said, under the Crouch Oak at Addlestone. The Crowthorne Oak, in Yorkshire, is supposed to date from Saxon times, and it was only in 1848 there fell the tree against which, according to tradition, King Edmund was martyred.

How old the Major Oak in Sheerwood Forest is no one knows, but there are a good many trees in its neighbourhood which must approximate to a thousand years. One of them is called "Robin Hood's Larder."

U. S. Naval Affairs. Under Consideration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(Canadian Press)—Great national and international interest attaches to the report which the general board of the navy will make before many weeks on the question of the relative places to be held by battleships and by aircraft and submarines in the U.S. naval establishment.

The general board has begun to go into this question at the instance of President Coolidge who is interested in the possibilities of aircraft, especially since the world flight of U.S. fliers.

Although the board's report is not yet formulated, there is every reason to believe that it will not favor scrapping the battleship. It will undoubtedly favor development of aircraft, and submarines as well, as supplemental to the battleship but not as the main reliance of the navy.

The expectation here is that out of the agitation may come a new and definite naval programme. Since the Washington peace conference, the naval policy of the United States has been drifting. Leading naval officers are anxious to have a programme settled on. While there is difference among them as to just what the programme may be, the sentiment appears to be for more cruisers, more airships, more submarines, all this without sacrificing the dreadnought.

Navy officials are not entirely at ease because of the fact that Japan is adding to her navy at a much more rapid rate than either the United States or Great Britain. The Japanese navy is being modernized in every way, with much attention to aircraft, sea-going submarines, and fast light cruisers. There is, of course, no expectation of trouble in the Pacific, but it has not escaped notice that the Japanese at Geneva have been aggressive and apparently are bent on opening up the immigration problem, something which the United States insists on regarding as a purely domestic question.

ENGLISH FOOTWEAR!

You will always wear a smile after buying your Footwear from BOWRING'S.

Another shipment of the famous

Field and Farm BOOTS

Tan and Black.

Bellows tongue, Double sole and Goodyear welt. Previous shipment sold at \$16.00 pair. This last lot. Same article. Now \$15.00 pair.



MEN'S TAN GRAIN LACED BOOT, one inch lower in leg than the "Field and Farm." Great value. Only \$7.00 Pair.



Women's High Laced

Dongola Blucher Patent tip.

All sizes. Only

4.50 pair

See The Special

Tan Hunting Boot

18 inch leg. Bellows tongue to top. Goodyear welt.

"Tredezie Brand."

Unequalled for comfort and good wear.

11.50 pair

See Our Window Display

ST. WILLIAM'S JAMS

In 4-lb. Screw Top Glass Jars.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Apricot and Black Currant \$1.60 Jar

In 4-lb. Tins \$1.40 Tin

CHIVERS' OLD ENGLISH MARMALADE.

1-lb. Screw Top Glass Jar 40c.

7-lb. Tins \$2.10

1-lb. (Glass) Jelly Marmalade 40c.

Mince Meat 55c. Glass

When shopping have a cup of "OUR BEST" Brand TEA, and sample 'MY OWN CAKE.' It's delicious.

FRESH FRUITS

Green Grapes (large) . . 20c. lb.

California Oranges . . 50c. doz.

O.K. Table Apples . . . 50c. doz.

Cooking Apples 16c. doz.

Cal. Grapes (Blue) . . . 40c. lb.

Grape Fruit 12c. ea.

Lemons 55c. doz.

Everyone likes

"HOCOLATES

Try

NEEDLERS.

You will say they are the very best you ever tasted.

A fresh supply of

MOIRS' CAKES

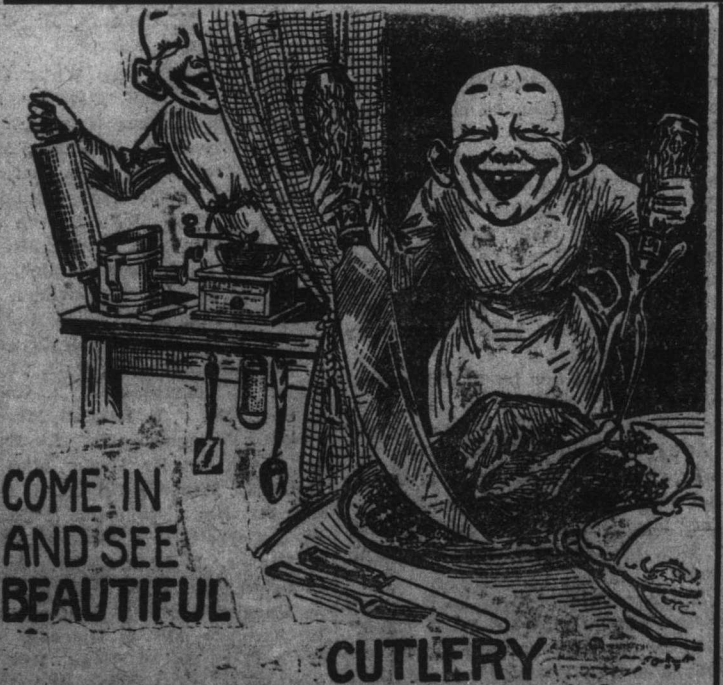
also,

MY OWN

In Plain, Sultana and Cherry. 1-lb. Packages 2-lb. Pots.

OXO CORDIAL 98c. Bottle

DANDELION 35c. Tin



COME IN AND SEE BEAUTIFUL

CUTLERY

COM. DESSERT & DINNER SETS, K. & F.

White Bone Handles—\$3.50 Dozen, Sets.

Metal Handle Knives—\$1.80 and \$3.00 Dozen.

VICTOR FLOUR SIFTERS . . . 40c. each

Household Things You Need

Dish Mops 12c. ea.

Egg Beaters, 35c. 45c. ea.

Flour Dredges . . . 22c. ea.

Potato Mashers . . . 22c. ea.

Graters 10c. ea.

Cake-Turners . . . 9c. ea.

Sink Brushes . . . 17c. ea.

Bun Cutters . . . 6c. ea.

Potato Ricers . . . 65c. ea.

Plate Handles . . . 10c. ea.

Wire Broilers—

20c. to 50c. ea.

Stove Mats . . . 12c. ea.

Soap Savers . . . 15c. ea.

Fruit Strainers . . 30c. ea.

Sink Strainers . . 25c. ea.

Saucepan Brushes—

14c. ea.

Pot-Cleaners . . . 12c. ea.

Teapot Stands . . 20c. ea.

Lifters 20c. ea.

Pokers 22c. ea.

MAGIC

POT CLEANER

for inside of Aluminum Pots and Pans. Cleans quickly and effectively all kitchen utensils. 12c. ea.

WONDER KLIP

for holding Whisks, Brooms, Umbrellas, Walling Sticks, Brushes, Kitchen Utensils, etc., 15c. ea.

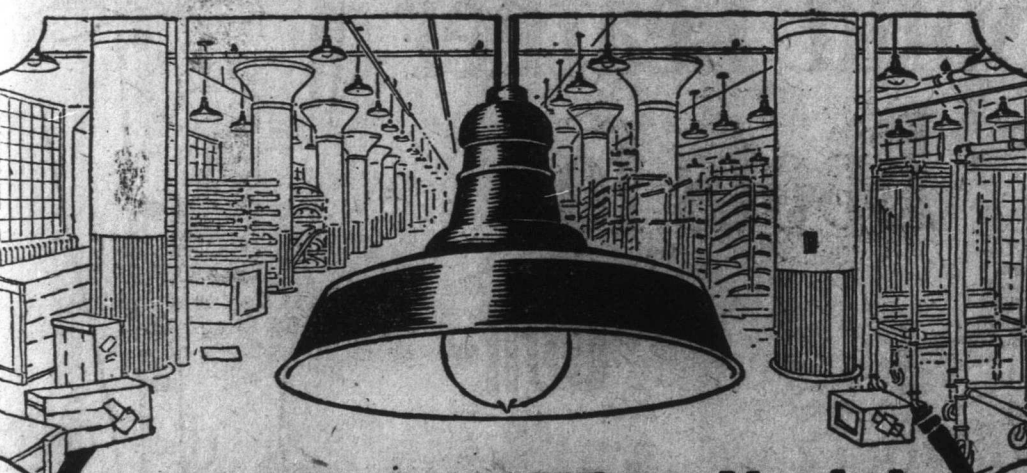
STAINLESS STEEL TABLE KNIVES

Dessert, \$9.50 Dozen. Dinner, \$10.50 Dozen.

PLATED STEEL TABLE KNIVES

Dessert, \$6.50 Dozen. Dinner, \$8.00 Dozen.

BOWRING BROTHERS Ltd.



Focus the Light Where Needed

MANY manufacturers in the past have felt that the industrial lighting question has been solely a matter of good lamps. But the fact is, that in addition to good lamps, there must also be the use of scientific lighting devices. These will actually make better lighting pay for itself.

Good lighting means not only savings, but also increased earnings, because it produces definite and measurable increases in production.

To obtain the proper efficiency for the current consumed, it is necessary to install the correct fixtures for reflecting and focusing the light.

Westinghouse industrial lighting equipment is designed to provide the greatest amount of illumination over a given area for the power consumed.

WM. HEAP & CO., LTD.,
Board of Trade Building.

Phone 1830 and 1831.

Westinghouse