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Do you get the very best results from your Snapshots all the time? You do if you let the KODAK STORE develop and print them for you, because so exceptionally up-to-the-minute are their printing and developing methods and equipment, so efficient are their assistants (you see they handle far more films than any one else in the city, and they're developing and printing only, all the time) that while they can, and do, give you a 24-hour service, no detail of quality is lacking. Every print from every negative is accurately and perfectly finished. When the KODAK STORE develops your prints it does not sacrifice quality for speed, it combines the two, and gives you—perfection.

TOOTON'S, The "Kodak" Store

PER S.S. SACHEM

Shipment of

ENGLISH POUND TWEEDS

All good Patterns.

Also, Blue, Grey and Brown Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Suitings.

Overcoatings

in Plain and Fancy Colours and NAPS in Blue, Brown and Grey.

All trimmings from the measuring tape up.

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Oct. 5th to Oct. 11th Inclusive.

You can help to save life and property from needless destruction.

Clean your premises, remove rubbish.

Correct defective chimneys, stoves and other hazards.

Start To-Day

Welsh Anthracite Coal.

We have the very Best Quality. Also SCOTCH HOUSE COAL—All Lump and NORTH SYDNEY SCREENED.

W. H. HYNES.

aug23,13,ed

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Student Council Forbids Hazing

FRESHMEN WILL HAVE PEACE AT MCGILL THIS YEAR.

No more will the freshman at McGill University be yanked out of bed at any hour of the night by a horde of sophomores, carried up to the campus and left securely fastened up at the back of the Engineering Building till morning. No more will he be rolled down the hill on to the tennis courts. Hair clipping and axle grease and downtown parades of freshmen roped together in a line are things of the past. The Students' Council which says what shall and shall not be done by students of McGill has put a ban on hazing.

The official announcement follows the report of the sub-committee of the Students' Council appointed some time ago to study the question. There has been no hint of pressure from the authorities to bring about the step, although Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the University, has on one or two occasions expressed the view that hazing was productive of harm, in that it interfered with study and tended to bring the university into disrepute.

The action of the council, however, is quite voluntary, and it is pointed out that such voluntary action, by university students, in putting an end to themselves to an old and common practice generally requiring action by the university authorities is something unique in university annals.

History of Hazing.

The custom of hazing goes back a long, long way at McGill. It first originated from the annual "rushes" of freshmen which used to take place immediately after the opening of the session. The second year students would wait until the freshmen were safe in some classroom, then would rather outside to prevent them from leaving the room. Gradually the classes grew so large that it was dangerous to do this in the buildings and "rushes" developed outside the grounds. Sophomores waited outside the science buildings, rushed the freshmen and rolled them downhill, with a toll of torn clothes, a few black eyes and an occasional sprained ankle. With still larger growth of classes organized affairs took place on the campus. Then more or less in imitation of American colleges the custom developed of "hazing" the freshmen in addition to "rushing" them. He was given certain rules which he must observe, such as not speaking to a senior or walking on the sidewalks. Also he was likely to be set upon on leaving a lecture, hauled out of bed at night, conducted to the campus and left there till chilly dawn. The result, it is stated, of this growth of hazing was detrimental to work and discipline and one Dean of Faculty gave it as his opinion that 30 men in his Faculty had lost their year through the extent to which hazing had gone.

A Famous Clock

An enormous, ornate clock is set in the tower of the town hall in Prague. Constructed in 1490, this clock was no ordinary instrument. In the manner of only ancient and ultra-modern timepieces, 24 hours are marked upon the clock's face. Moreover, it shows the month and day; it discloses the position of the sun, relatively to the moon and earth; it reveals the exact location of the moon in respect to our planet, and it tells through which stellar constellation the earth is whirling at any given moment. Besides all this, however, the clock performs a miniature drama as each hour strikes. Two columns arise on each side of the clock's face; on top of each column stand two figures. One is David; another, a merchant holding his money bag; the third, a scholar holding a heavy book; the fourth, a priest carrying a mirror. Above these figures are two little windows culminating in a tiny tower, on the steps of which perches a rooster close to a gleaming bell.

When the clock strikes, the performance begins. The two windows swing open and permit the 12 apostles to file out, bow silently, and retire. Their withdrawal makes room for the figure of Christ, who appears, extends His hands in blessing over the reverent spectators, who are invariably standing below, and vanish at the second window. Death tugs grimly at the bell, signifying that the hour of mortal man has struck. The merchant presses his money bag closer to his bosom, refusing to loosen his hold even at the signal of Death. The priest raises his mirror to reflect the empty vanity of our earthly life. The scholar nods homericly, suggesting that he alone knows and understands the hidden meaning of the universe. And now the windows shut with a snap. Death tugs once more at his bell rope. The rooster crows loud and lustriously from his little tower and the drama is ended.

In time of war we stand for the national air; in time of peace we stand for hot air.—Milwaukee Leader.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, THE ATTORNEY'S REMEDY.

Furs and Their Care

Know what you are buying and then take care of it. This is the practical advice given in "The Forecast" (New York) to purchasers of furs, by Louise F. Troxell, who makes acknowledgment, as the source of her information, to an unnamed "sales manager for one of the oldest, largest and most reputable fur houses in America." First of all, know trade names, says Miss Troxell. If you want cream for your strawberries and intend to eat it cold, you do not buy a pint of "cold cream" at the drugstore. Neither, if you desire a sealskin coat, should you buy "Hudson seal" at the furrier's. Both of these terms are well recognized in trade. Both are all right if you know what they mean. The information given in this article regarding the durability of furs and the means to be employed in their preservation is contained in the following paragraphs. Miss Troxell thus quotes her expert:

"I know of no place where you get what you pay for as you do in the fur world. If you get a coat cheap it is either a cheap coat or—and this happens often than you think—it is a stolen one. Of course I do not mean to include the legitimate reductions that can be got in furs in the two sale seasons, January and August."

"There is a growing determination on the part of the reputable dealers to have furs called by their right names. I can not advise too strongly the necessity of this for the protection of buyers. An unscrupulous dealer can sell to a gullible woman anything from cat to dog fur if only he can think of a sufficiently fancy name for it. Now it is all right for people to wear those cheap furs, but they should know what they are getting and should pay for them accordingly. Some dealers are selling this year a fur called marmink. Their customers should know that they are wearing simply the skin of a species of prairie dog cut into strips, and dyed to resemble mink. Hudson seal has for so long been sold under that name that practically every wearer of such a garment believes herself the possessor of a real sealskin coat. This fur, however, is nothing more or less than seal-dyed muskrat and should always be sold as such. Skunk should be bought as skunk and not as black marten or Alaska sable. Natural muskrat is simply what its name implies, not river mink as it is called by so many dealers."

"The growing scarcity of fine furs is what has brought about this flood of high-sounding trade names. They make women think that they are getting something costly and rare for their money."

"Price has nothing to do with the durability of fur. It is hard to say which is the most durable for practical purposes. We have, however, worked out in our factory what we believe to be the first testing device for determining the wearing properties of furs."

"This device is an electrically-driven buffer that rubs back and forth with a three-inch stroke at the rate of 150 strokes at the rate of 150 strokes to the minute. We have used this on all kinds of furs. Each sample was given a test of two hours, but a stop was made at the end of every fifteen minutes for observation. At the end of two hours all samples were carefully whipt, combed, and brushed up, to make them look as well as possible."

"We rated natural otter 100 per cent, because at the end of the test it showed no wear at all. On the other hand, the chinchilla fur had practically disappeared at the end of the first fifteen minutes."

"While we do not believe this test to be entirely conclusive and while the results differ in some respects from the opinion of experts, we found some very interesting and valuable facts. We discovered, for instance, that raccoon, which is usually considered very durable, did not stand up as well as Alaska sealskin, seal-dyed muskrat (Hudson seal), and some other soft, velvety furs that many experts consider less durable than raccoon. This, we think, might indicate that the soft furs would wear better where constant use of an automobile with its consequent rubbing is involved, whereas the raccoon would be better for ordinary street wear."

"To-day I was in a cafe where two very nice-looking girls were eating lunch. Each one had on what had probably been at the beginning of the season a new and very good fur coat. But now they were sorry-looking sights. I didn't dare, but I wanted to step up and say 'Young ladies, I can tell you how to improve your appearance 100 per cent. in ten minutes.' If they had been interested—and what they had been interested—and what I have told them to take those coats out and give them the beating of their lives."

"No other thing will do as much for the appearance of a piece of fur. It would probably pay to get regular furrier's sticks, the any smooth, flexible ones will do. Lay the garment out flat on a table and go for it hard."

"Only the delicate furs can be hurt by such treatment. It is the life of other furs, and a good going over with a furrier's comb makes a great improvement, too."

"You are probably just waiting to ask me what to do about moths."

At The Star Movie To-Night!

HERE HE IS WITH BELLS ON HIM

Jackie Coogan

IN HIS BIGGEST AND BEST

Daddy in Eight Parts.

It's a First National Production.

It's the Greatest Riot Ever Seen.

DON'T MISS IT.

Admission: Twenty Cents.

Special Music By The Orchestra.

Two Shows at Night. First at 7.10

They are the real bone of the furrier's life, but after much investigation we believe that the best protection against them is the heating with sticks. This should be done regularly about every two weeks. A vacuum cleaner is a good thing to use, but if the moths have already nestled in the fur, this will not dislodge them.

"If you are keeping your furs at home through the summer, I think the best procedure after heating them well is to pack them in a box, wrap the box well in paper, and then seal all cracks in the paper. Hang the whole parcel up, but not in a damp or hot place. Even after taking these precautions it is well to open it up in midsummer to see if all is as it should be."

"What do I think about remodeling old garments? Well it is nearly always expensive and its advisability depends on the state the garment is in. We can not guarantee the recoloring of furs, and this is often an important part of the making over. There is nearly as much to be

known about furs as the average person could learn in a lifetime, and I would never advise any one who has not studied them over to rely on his own judgment. If you are going to buy fur, decide first on a piece that is in good taste for your needs, and then go to an expert, honest furrier and rely on his advice. Once the garment is yours, take care of it."—Literary Digest.

Gathering Vegetables

Cabbages that are old and apt to split open should be loosened in the soil. This tends to check growth and prevents bursting. A slanting pull of the head partially breaking the roots will give the desired results. Celery should be handled by packing a little soil around the base of the stalks to hold them together. Heavy paper may be wrapped around the stalks to blanch them. Cauliflower leaves should be tied up over the head to keep it clean and white.

Huge Sturgeon

CAUGHT IN CREEK WITH SHOT GUNS.

NORFOLK, Va.—A sturgeon, weighing 236 pounds was captured after two squirrel hunters had fired twenty rounds of shot into it at St. Bridge, Norfolk County.

Loud splashing in a creek brought the men to the scene, they thinking a farmer's cow had fallen into the water. The hunters had to arouse nearby residents to help them land the fish.

CITY OF ST. JOHN'S



St. John's Municipal Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

POLL TAX.

The attention of the public is called to the following section of the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921:—

Section 249:—Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who has resided in the City for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the first day of October in any year, and who is not liable as owner or indirectly as tenant to the payment of the City Tax on any property rate in the appraisal book of the Council at an annual rental value of forty dollars or upwards shall pay to the City a Poll Tax of five dollars per annum.

Section 250:—The said Poll Tax shall be due and payable without demand or notice by the Council between the fifteenth day of October and the fifteenth day of November in every year at the office of the City Clerk.

Section 251:—Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, in addition to payment of the tax, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

All persons liable are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

J. J. MAHONY, City Clerk.

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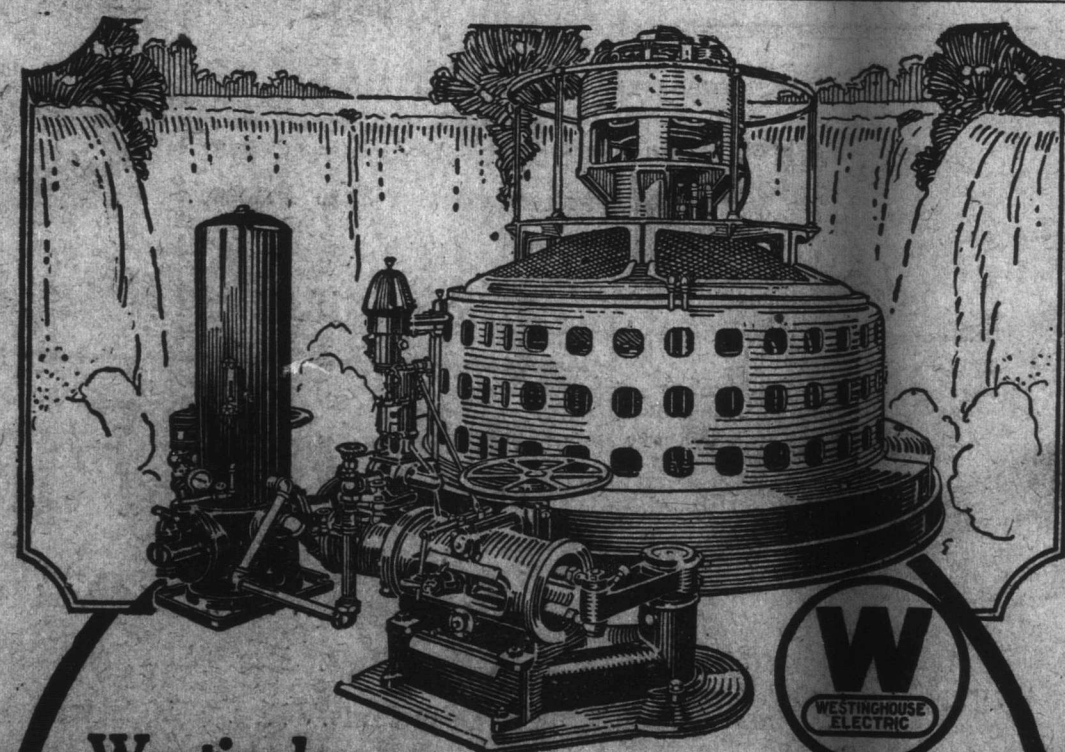
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