

Everybody Should Write for This Free Sample of Genuine Beaver Wall Board



The Red Beaver Border on Wall Board means:

1. The only wall board made from virgin SPRUCE fibre through and through—long, tough, sinewy, strong.
2. Positive insulation against heat and cold and sound, because the use of long virgin spruce fibres gives us millions of microscopic "dead" air cells in Beaver Wall Board.
3. 25 layer construction. Several layers give great strength and stiffness. Beaver Wall Board is 25 layer.
4. The only wall board kiln-dried and seasoned before leaving the mill.
5. Sealed against moisture by our patented sealite process.
6. A wall board specially calculated and primed to produce our Art Finish Surface. No staining is necessary.

GENUINE Beaver Wall Board with the Red Beaver Border is one of the most important manufactured building materials in the world. Over two billion feet are in satisfactory use. Every day it is saving money and time and labor in building and altering. It is adding new value and new comfort to homes and stores and factories. Write for your sample of this wonderfully useful manufactured lumber. Note how clean and sturdy it is—how easy to saw and nail. Note the beautiful painted finish.

Remember, Beaver Wall Board comes in big, flawless panels, with over a hundred uses. It has exclusive advantages to be found only in the genuine. You can be sure of these advantages only if you see the Red Beaver Border on the back edge of each panel.

The best lumber and building material dealers in all localities sell genuine Beaver Wall Board or can easily get it for you. Your carpenter can figure costs and apply it.

The Beaver Company, Limited
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Therold, Ont., Buffalo, N.Y., London, Eng.
Sales Office:
Therold, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.
Also Manufacturers of Yulcanite Roofing

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BEAVER

WALL BOARD

Look for this RED Beaver Border
on the back edge of every panel.

Discipline for Doctors.

PROFESSIONAL MEN SOMETIMES
PAY HEAVY PENALTIES FOR
CRIMES THE LAW DOES
NOT RECOGNIZE.

The "hammering" of a Stock Exchange firm some time ago draws attention to the methods by which members of the various professions are punished by their fellows for offences against the code of their calling.

"Hammering" has been for many years the traditional method of dealing with members of the Stock Exchange who have been unable to meet their commitments. The practice was suspended during hostilities, and

when the "hammer" sounded, a month or two ago, for the first time since the beginning of the war, many of the younger members heard it for the first time.

Then, the doctor who breaks the rules framed by the General Medical Council may be punished by that authoritative body. His case is tried in a fashion closely akin to that of a High Court trial. If he is found guilty his name may be struck off the medical register, which means both professional and social ruin.

When the Shepherd Strays.

When a solicitor is proved guilty of professional misconduct he is "struck off the rolls," a procedure which means that he is no longer qualified

to practise his calling. His case is investigated by a committee formed of members of the Incorporated Law Society, who embody the findings in a report which is sent to the High Court for final judgment.

Clergymen charged with misconduct are tried before what is known as a Consistory Court, a tribunal which comprises a chancellor—usually a barrister well read in ecclesiastical law—and five assessors, who hear the case much in the same manner as a magisterial bench. The outlook for the person who is found guilty by such a court is unpleasantly forbidding.

A ship's captain, again, may lose in one day, by incompetence or neglect, a position which he has taken years to attain. A Board of trade investigation committee considers his case, and if the decision is against him it involves more often than not the suspension of his certificate. Similarly, pilots guilty of infringing the regulations of Trinity House may have their licenses cancelled.

A Record Harvest.

In the old days seventy fold was reckoned to be the outside limit which could be expected by the wheat grower. That is seventy grains from each one planted.

But at South Hornchurch, in Essex, an interesting experiment has shown the possibility of raising not seventy grains, but seventy ears from one grain of wheat.

The seed was sown in March in a pit a yard wide and eighteen inches deep. As soon as sprouts appeared they were lightly covered with earth, and from then all through the summer the sprouting grain was covered over and over again until the pit was full and its surface covered with a grass of wheat.

The shoots remained quiescent during the winter, but in spring grew rapidly, and eventually, in the following autumn, eighty-five stalks were cut of which no fewer than seventy had ripened ears.

These seventy ears weighed over a quarter of a pound and averaged forty-four grains to the ear. Surely an amazing harvest from one seed.

Why Accept French Leadership.

There seems to be rather a powerful movement in Great Britain based on emotional antipathy to the Germans, rather than reason and foresight, to force the British Government to accept French leadership in the present European crisis. When and on what occasion has French policy been a safe guide for other nations? Certainly it did not prove so in the Great War.

The refusal of the French General Staff to accept the warnings repeatedly given by the intelligence officers of British from 1911 onward, its rejection of British strategic proposals, before and for three years after the Battle of the Marne, prolonged the war long beyond its natural duration and cost countless lives. Not until British practically assumed control of affairs did the tide turn toward victory for the Allies. It is true that in the final stages the Allied troops were commanded by a French generalissimo, but it is now known that Marshal Foch was a British rather than a French apostle. Had it not been for British insistence Foch would never have been given an opportunity to display his military genius, and in France to-day Britain has many enemies who are still sore over the drastic manner in which she impressed her military views on that country. They are willing to honor Foch, because he was victorious, but they have not forgiven Britain for having discovered his genius and forced his appointment on them. There was a good deal of criticism of Lord Haig and other British officers because of their reluctance to accede to the idea of a general command. This reluctance is easily understood since the infirmity of French strategy and the French political methods was "revealed" in such books as "The Yamp of Power," and Winston Churchill's "World Crisis."

King George Adds to Royal Prestige.

Lord Birkenhead Compares Constitutions for Nations.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30. (A.P.)—Speaking before the convention of the American Bar Association, Lord Birkenhead, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, after comparing the constitutions of Great Britain and the United States said that the prestige of the monarchy in Great Britain had increased under King George.

Explaining the fundamental differences between the constitutions of the two countries, Lord Birkenhead declared:

"Your constitution is expressed and defined in a document which can be pronounced upon by the Supreme Court; your judges are masters of your executive. Practically no law in Great Britain is constitutional in that sense. Any law in Great Britain can be altered by any Parliament and no court may challenge the constitutional force of any Act of Parliament."

Reviewing the rise of the Socialist party in Great Britain, commenting on the possibility that it might ultimately control the Government, he declared:

"I am not on the whole, of the opinion that any early success awaits the Socialist party; they are divided against themselves."

"The position and prestige of the British monarchy, during the last 50 years, has not declined," he continued. "In the prudent and conscientious hands of King George, the prestige and influence of the monarchy have rather waxed than waned."

"King George, at the most difficult period of all, has accepted in his own person a 'kingly responsibility' which has done as much to strengthen the British monarchy as any one of his predecessors since the constitution of England became a reality and not a theory."

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Diamond Dyes

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For the second year in succession, no passenger was killed in the course of flights on regular British air service during the twelve months ended March 31st last.

Fire Without Smoke.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW FUEL.

It would appear as if the smoke problem were at last in a fair way of being solved. After 15 years' research Professor S. Roy Illingworth, head of the chemistry department of the South Wales and Monmouthshire School of Mines, Treafort, has succeeded in producing from small coal a smokeless fuel of higher heat value than coal, with little or no ash. The fuel has been produced by a low temperature carbonisation process, and is now claimed to be a practical commercial proposition. During the last ten months Dr. Illingworth has been perfecting his discovery at what has been termed locally the "mystery house," and his efforts have culminated in a perfect smokeless fuel. Dr. Illingworth, in an interview, stated that following his academic research he was convinced that by means of low temperature carbonization it was possible to produce all kinds of smokeless fuel suitable for domestic and industrial purposes, more useful for heating than ordinary household coal and most certainly cleaner. Experiments had been made by him with all kinds of coal, ranging from coal possessing 45 per cent. volatile (spontaneous evaporation) qualities to anthracite with 6 per cent. Generally household coal possesses from 30 to 40 per cent. volatility, and this volatile matter was wasted when burnt in the grate. Practically 80 per cent. of ordinary coal goes up the chimney in the form of smoke. By means of subjecting small coal to certain processes all the volatile matter is extracted. "The fuel turned out from this experimental station," he says, "has been

tried, under test conditions under a boiler, against the best quality Welsh steam coal, and after a 12 hours' test the fuel showed itself to be equal to the coal for steam-raising purposes. It has also been used in cupola work in smelting metal, and proved satisfactory. We have experimented with over 50 kinds of coal, and in every case the fuel has satisfactorily passed the test. The universal use of smokeless fuel would give industrial areas like Lancashire and Yorkshire and cities like London, Manchester and Sheffield a freedom from smoke, grime and dirt which would revolutionise the present conditions. The advantages of the new fuel briefly are:—

Little or no ash.
Household grudge associated with coal fires almost eliminated.

The chimney-sweep rendered superfluous.
No small coal to be wasted, as fuel would be turned out in convenient size for domestic use.

No danger of spontaneous combustion. The new fuel, it is claimed, will use to its fullest extent small coal, which is at present wasted in big quantities.

GOVERNMENT BONDS and stocks of local enterprises bought, sold, or exchanged for securities yielding nine per cent. with safety. For prices and full particulars telephone 1875 or write to RICHARD C. POWER, Bishop Building, St. John's, sept15, t.

Fighting Fires by Aeroplane Feasible.

Windsor Man's Suggestion to Save Canada's Forests Carried Out in France.

Early in the present year the suggestion was made to the Ontario and Dominion forestry branches by P. MacIure Scandlers, commissioner of Border Chamber of Commerce, that forest fires might be subdued by the use of aeroplanes from which bombs containing some powerful chemical could be dropped. The replies he received indicated that the suggestion was impracticable. The reason for this seemed to be that there was no known chemical substance which would be effective work.

Mr. Scandlers' suggestion makes doubly important the following report from France, which deals with the fighting of forest fires from aeroplanes. The report says: "Eugene Turpin, the universally known inventor of melinit, has supplied the French Government with a chemical formula to fight forest fires by aeroplane."

Turpin suggested that an aviator be supplied with liquid carbonic acid, liquid sulphuric acid, or liquid ammonia in tubes, fitted with bombs to shatter them and spread the contents over a wide area. He also suggested that packets of sulphur extinguisher or blasting powder might be used to advantage.

Ostriches in the Zoo obtain all the thirst-quenching material they want from a diet of clover, chaff, lettuce, maize, cabbage, bones, and stones; they are not supplied with drinking water.

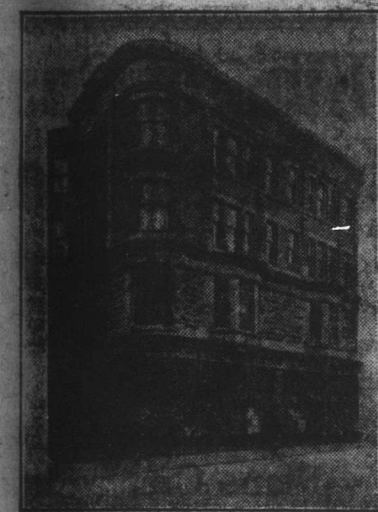
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DENIMS.
SATEENS.
TOWELS.
TOWELINGS.
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TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
STAIR OIL CLOTHS.
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GIRLS' UNDERWEAR.
BOYS' UNDERWEAR.
WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
ETC.

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JERSEYS.
WOOL MUFFLERS.
WOOL CAPS.
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GLOVES.
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EMBROIDERIES.
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STATIONERY.
ELASTICS.
COMBS.
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BROOCHES.
PINS.
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TAPES.
SAFETY PINS.
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COLLAR PINS.
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TOWELINGS.
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SATEENS.
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BLANKETS.
BLANKET ENDS.
COTTON TWEEDS.
WOOL TWEEDS.
SERGES.
ART TICKING.
SHEETINGS.
GINGHAMS.
TABLE LINENS.

PERCALES.
LININGS.
KHAKI.
DENIMS.
CREPES.
QUILTS.
ART SATEENS.
ETC., ETC.
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WOMEN'S HOSE.
CHILD'S HOSE.
BOYS' HOSE.
GIRLS' HOSE.
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BOYS' CAPS.
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ETC., ETC.

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