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Waterford Bridge and Surroundings.

FATHER RAWLINS' NEW CHURCH.

(By a Visitor.)

Saturday afternoon I left for an hour's recreation, a change from frequent attachment to a walk through the city, and as the Yankees say "I put her" for Waterford Bridge. Though the afternoon was not all that one would desire for an outing, yet I must say, that I felt on my return, well pleased with my journey. The road from the Cross Roads to Waterford Bridge, is in a good condition, and the scenery along the route is entrancing. The fields have assumed the hues of autumn, and the leaves are just beginning to show their emerald colour to the eye of the low. Passing on to my destination, which was a visit to the energetic and genial "Sogarith Aroon" of Kilbride, Rev. Father Rawlins, my heart was stirred with the musical and patriotic lines of the poet, as I viewed the rushing river, which courses its way through the valley "onto the sea".

"Near Waterford River I oftentimes rambled,
Which flows thru' the beautiful vale of Kilbride;
And out at the 'Steady' I've oftentimes angled
And landed the trout by that fair river's side."

THE NEW CHURCH.

Having reached the fetter of my aspirations, I first became enamoured with the new church, and by the way, it is not a bit too premature, at least I do not think so, to say right here, though at present in its "infant state" that to my mind it will be, when completed, second to no other of its size in the country. Hon. W. J. Ellis is the contractor, Mr. Michael Hartley, foreman, and Mrs. Charles McCarter, Architect, three splendid specimens of the mechanical art, men who have an unsullied reputation for industry, sobriety and ability in the walk of life which Nature placed them. The church is planned on the Romanesque style. It has two towers, with a cross on each, and a cross also in the centre of the nave. The highest tower is seventy-one feet from base to apex, and the smaller tower fifty-seven feet. The length of the building is one hundred feet, and its width forty feet. The work was

begun on the church on June 5th, 1922, and Father Rawlins, believes that in the early spring of 1923 the edifice will be completed.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

The good pastor has also in course of erection a beautiful school house. This building stands a short distance from the roadside, opposite the Littlefield Academy. Here in future will be taught the children of the peasantry residing at Kilbride, Topsail Road, and nearby surroundings, and who know, humble though it be, that within its walls may be educated some coming Solon, to help guide the destinies of our native land.

THE OLD CHURCH.

From an historic point of view, it seems that a brief description of the dedication of the old church, at Blockmaker's Hill, which took place on Sunday, June 21st, 1823, would be of interest. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, preached on that memorable occasion, and Dr. Dalton, Bishop of Harbor Grace, celebrated High Mass. The procession which left St. John's for the church, was composed of the members of the Benevolent Irish Mechanics and Total Abstinence Society, and No. 4 Rifle Company, in full uniform. It was accompanied by four bands namely, College, Avalon, Total Abstinence and Rifles. Six handsomely constructed arches were placed at different sections along the line of route. The following names of priests were at the consecration, all of whom have long since passed to their eternal reward:—Father Walsh (12), Vereker, O'Donnell (2), Conway, O'Brien, O'Connor, Trogue, Duffy and Scott. The last named was the late Monsignor Scott, whom many of my readers will remember as a very learned and lovable gentleman. I wish to insert here an extract from a lecture delivered some years ago by the late Archbishop Rowley, in relation to Rev. Mr. Scott. His Grace said: "Father Scott has given almost a lifetime to his adopted country; his locks are now like my own, showing some, but I remember him, when as a handsome little boy with curly locks he played David in old Bonaventure's to some gigantic Goliath from Placentia Bay."

THE NEW BRIDGE.

We are told by the poet that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." We have no hesitation in saying that

when the new Waterford Bridge is completed that all the philosophy of the hard will be befitting the bridge. The contractors, Messrs. Spratt and Phalen, are deserving of praise. Sprung from worthy sties, whose work yet remains as monuments to their art and industry, their offspring are none the less talented and industrious. Both have made a reputation since they first asserted themselves as master mechanics. It would require the knowledge of the artisan to depict the construction of the bridge. However, I will do my utmost from a novice point of view. The bridge has four radials walls, each looking towards the different roads. These walls are built of native whinstone, pointed with soldress belting or tape pointing, 1/2 of an inch in width. It is all square hammered work. The arch ribs facing the river East and West will contain concrete panels, pebbled dashed with marble. Four beautiful Pilasters made of concrete, two on each side, with an iron hand rail and caps, will constitute the construction of the bridge. All those who have seen it in its present embryo condition admit when completed that it will be one of the handsomest bridges in the country.

THE OLD BRIDGE.

Road Surveyor Thomas Byrne said of the old Waterford Bridge in his report of Bridges for 1840, "This is a good stone bridge. The span of the arch is 35 feet, the height of the abutments four feet, the width of the roadway twenty feet, the parapets are nearly one hundred and ten feet long on each side of the road and two feet thick. The average height of the retaining walls and parapets is about 12 feet." The first bridge constructed at St. John's was King's Bridge. History tells us that it was built by the Ordnance Department. Job's Bridge was built in 1828.

Curious Whitsun Customs.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS CELEBRATE THE OCCASION.

It was at Whitsuntide in the old days that our forefathers tried to raise funds for the Church by the sale of Whitsun, or Church Ale. This curious custom was in the public interest may be doubted. Indeed, Stubbs, in his "Anatomy of Abuse," 1855, expresses a very strong opinion to the contrary. Writing of "The Manner of Church Ales in England," he says:—

In certain towns where drunken Bacchus bears sway against Christmas and Easter, Whitsuntide, or some other time, the church wardens of every parish, with the consent of the whole parish, provide half a score or twenty quarters of malt, whosoever they buy the church stock, and some is given them of the parish; others themselves, everyone conferring somewhat according to his ability; which malt being made into very strong ale or beer, is set for sale either in the church, or some other place assigned for the purpose. Then, when this is set afloat, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and sip it the most at it. In this kind of practice they confine six weeks, a quarter of a year, yes, half a year together. The money, they say, is to repair their churches and chapels with; to buy bibles for service; cuppes for the celebration of the sacrament; surplices for Sir John, and such other necessities. And they maintain their extraordinary charges in their parish besides.

SCRAMBLING IN CHURCH.

Another curious, but discreditable, Whitsun custom, which fell into abeyance in 1879, was the distribution of bread and cheese. The food was cut into little squares, brought in baskets to the church, and on the conclusion of the afternoon service thrown all over the sacred building, to be scrambled for. As years went by, the scramble was transferred to the churchyard, and then beyond the churchyard gates.

A curious custom survived for many years at Kingsteignton, Devon. A lamb, draped with garlands, was carted round the parish on Whit-Monday, while money was solicited from all passers-by. On Tuesday the lamb was killed and roasted whole in the middle of the village, slices of the roast meat being sold cheaply to the poor afterwards.

This custom was rooted in a local tradition. Once the neighbourhood, it is said, suffered from a drought; and when the people prayed to their gods a spring of water appeared in a field adjoining the village. As a thank-offering to the gods a lamb was sacrificed by the people.

A curious Ascension Day custom is mentioned by a correspondent writing to the Echo newspaper in May, 1878. He says:—

On Thursday (Ascension Day) the Bethesda Slate Quarries are entirely closed, not, however, out of respect to the religious character of the day, but in defence to a superstition which has lingered for many years amongst the Penryn quarrymen, that working on Ascension Day was sure to be attended with a fatality or accident of a serious character. Some six years back the management, succeeded in partly overcoming this feeling, and several of the men worked, an arrangement which was continued about

Poultry Breeding in Newfoundland.

(By W. K. Chassey, Grand Falls.)
Article I.

Before proceeding to write up market eggs, market poultry or the Poultry Industry in general, I would like to venture the opinion that as far as the commercial end of it is concerned Newfoundland has barely touched the fringe of it as a strictly business proposition. While not exactly a beginner, the writer is still in the learner's class and is keenly alive to the fact that he does not know it all. If any gentlemen who do know it all notice a few discrepancies as these articles proceed, will they please bear patiently with the writer for a while, and try to recollect that the whole of it is written to try and be of some aid to the beginner. Some few facts and figures follow with the specific purpose in view of proving that poultry breeding is not the nice quiet game of "old maid" that some of our jovial friends imagine it to be. As a business enterprise it calls for knowledge, experience, adaptability and of course work, if success is to be attained. If a man with average opportunities has proved a "dud" in any other line of business and turns to the poultry business hoping to prove a howling success, well, it will be another guess gone wrong. As a business it is a man's size game to tackle. Let us throw into the discard the abnormal and inflated figures and values that existed during the period of that great war, and take some figures and facts from the more normal years of 1910 to 1912. In 1912 the British Isles paid to foreigners the tidy sum of £2,394,824 for eggs alone. In the United States the Poultry Industry was known as "The Billion Dollar Industry" and out of \$250,000 appropriated by Congress to boost the production of live stock, \$148,000 was given to stimulate the production of poultry and eggs. In spite of this boost, authentic figures were produced one particular year to prove that fifty million dollars worth of eggs had been "candied" or tested out, and found unfit for human consumption and of course were condemned and destroyed. This sounds like a nice slice to be taken off any business, and as it was attributed to ignorance on the part of the majority, and perhaps carelessness on the part of a few, the Government was justified in spending money for educational purposes and making certain regulations to offset such a national loss as far as possible. On the "Yesterlaid" Commercial egg farms there are five if not more, large houses with a capacity of one thousand laying hens each. The proprietors of this plant have an incubator that if filled to the very limit would hold some two hundred thousand eggs. They put about five thousand dollars worth of eggs at a time in this machine, and get returns or around eight hundred chicks to every one thousand fertile eggs. The Buckeye incubator of 2,400 capacity was no doubt thought a fair sized machine in its earlier days; now this Company has a market for machines of 18,000 to 66,000 capacity. And a building 65 x 110 feet is necessary to house the larger machine. These large machines are of course used only by the largest Commercial Hatcheries with an enormous baby chick trade. Many poultry farmers do not bother to hatch chicks on their own premises, but buy the day old chicks from reliable hatcheries and brood them under covers on their own farms. There are numbers of large fattening stations in the United States which make a profitable business of buying live poultry from farmers and poultry breeders and fattening them for market. Their cost of doing business and their profit comes entirely between the difference in weight of the poultry when bought by them and the weight at which they put it on the market. Some have capacity for around ten thousand head of poultry at one time, and by merely adding a couple of pounds to a bird, by special feeding methods can make a good profit out of this branch of the business alone.

Leaving for Bermuda.

CARPENTERS GO BY S.S. SILVIA.

A party of 25 carpenters, selected by Major Butler of the Employment Bureau will likely be leaving by S.S. Silvia on Saturday next for Bermuda. The men will be given 12 months work, provided they prove satisfactory. This party is exclusive of the 100 men asked for by Hon. J.P. Hand, for work on the new hotel. It is likely that other than skilled labour will be needed in Bermuda and in all probability employment for good labourers and joiners will be found by Major Butler.

VICTORIA PARK CONCERT.—The last open air concert by the C. L. B. Band will be given this evening in Victoria Park. During the season, hundreds of citizens have patronized the park concerts and by so doing, have helped considerably towards the upkeep of the various brigade bands. Two years. Strange to say, there was always an accident, and Ascension Day continues to be an idle day so far as the Penryn quarrymen are concerned.

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Now is the opportunity to

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We have just received a nice selection of Worsted and Scotch Tweeds by the pound and yard. Suitable for Men's, Boys' and Women's Fall and Winter Wear.

TWEED SUITINGS.

Heather mixtures, 54 inch wide; 300 yards of this special value. Regular value \$6.50.
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These are only a few of the Bargains we are offering in this Department. Call and see these, and also our full stock before buying.

SPECIAL VALUE IN 27 INCH TWEED
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SERGE BARGAINS

NAVY COTTON SERGE—Suitable for Boys' Suits, Men's Trousers, etc.; 27 inches wide. Reg. 1.20. Now 55c.

YORKSHIRE SERGE—27 inches wide—
Only 60c.

BLACK SUITING SERGE—54 inches wide.
Regular 12.75. Now 6.25

NAVY SUITING SERGE—54 inches wide.
Regular 5.50. Now 1.90

Regular 6.30. Now 3.50

Regular 7.25. Now 3.50

Regular 10.25. Now 4.75

Regular 11.75. Now 5.50

Regular 12.75. Now 6.25

NAVY WITH SELF STRIPE SERGE—54 inches wide. Regular 8.25. Now 4.10

NAVY WOOL SERGE—54 inches wide. Regular 3.00. Now 1.50

SPECIAL BARGAIN

DRESS SERGE.

BLACK and NAVY—
42 inches wide 95c. and 1.10

54 inches wide 1.45, 1.60, 1.90, 2.60, 2.75 up.

BLACK—
54 inches wide 1.45, 1.60, 1.90, 2.60

POUND TWEEDS

Suitable for Overcoating, Costumes, Skirts. Real Bargains 1.90 and 2.40 per pound.

SEALETTE

BLACK SEALETTE—52 inches wide; Black figured
Regular 12.90. Now 5.25

This is a nice thing. Suitable for Collars and Cuffs.

BLACK PLAIN SEALETTE—52 inches wide.
Regular 10.75. Now 7.85

BLACK CARACUL—47 inches wide. Regular
12.75. Now 5.25

CREAM BEARSKIN—54 inches wide. For Infants' Coats. Regular 5.75. Now 4.75

CREAM CARACUL—50 inches wide. For Infants' Coats. Regular 7.40. Now 5.75

Fall & Winter Coatings

VELOUR—54 in. wide. Navy, Saxe, Purple, Henna. Regular value 7.80. Now 4.95

FANCY MIXED TWEED COATINGS—Browns.
Regular value 8.75. Now 1.95

SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Regular value 4.75. Now 3.60

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DARK GREY—
Regular value 3.75. Now 1.95

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FANCY CHECK BLANKET COATING—
Special values 3.30, 3.60 and 3.80 yard.

SELF COLOURED BLANKET—Taupe, Saxe, Brown and Green 3.70 yard

NAP CLOTH—
Black: Regular value 7.50. Now 4.85

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BLACK and WHITE SHEPHERDS' PLAID—
Heavy, suitable for Coats; 54 inches wide.

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In Grey, Fawn and Black. Only 1.35

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From now until November 15th, Coupons are being distributed at my two stores, Queen's Road and Duckworth Street, to purchasers of \$1.00 worth of groceries from list as mentioned hereunder. To each coupon is attached three tickets which will be accepted at the Majestic Theatre. Each ticket and fifteen cents will admit bearer at one evening show any evening, until November 15th, 1922.

THIS WEEK'S SELECTION.

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CANNED and BOTTLED GOODS of all kinds.
FANCY TOILET SOAPS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.
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