

Patented Rubberized Roofing

Cheaper Than Common Felt

This Rubber Roofing sold last year at \$4.75 per roll, but 'as some of the rolls were slightly damaged we bought it cheap and we are selling it at only \$3.00 per roll.

With each roll you buy we give you enough nails and cement to put the roofing onto your roof.

Houses covered with this Patent Rubber Roofing pay less insurance tax than roofs covered with common felt, and in addition to saving on insurance you save \$1.75 per roll.

YOU CAN PICK OUT GOOD ROLLS IF YOU COME QUICKLY

Patent Rubberized Roofing doesn't need tar or other coating until it has been one year on your roof.

M. A. BASTOW & SONS, Ltd.,
Beck's Cove

King of the Cherokees.

The Englishman, Sir Alexander, was induced in 1779 by his wife, to sail to America. He had little thought that within a year he would become famous. The King of the Cherokees, in this honor was conferred upon him within a short time of his arrival among the Cherokees. As he had attended a meeting of the Cherokees at Nequisee. When he arrived in England he brought six chiefs with him. They appeared before King George II. The "King of the Cherokees" laid his crown at

King George's feet, the Indians also doing homage, and presenting to his majesty four scalps signifying their prowess in warfare and four eagles' tails, an emblem of victory. They were objects of great interest to the English people and Sir Alexander was much feted. After the departure of the Indians for their native land, the one time king dropped out of public notice.

Unjust Accusation.

Mrs. Miller had just engaged a new maid. She was Irish, and not particularly well-trained. She always did the wrong thing at the wrong time, and it by any chance she ever did the right thing she did it in such

a way as to make it appear wrong. Gladys Miller was just 19 years old, and she often had her hands around for the evening. On one of these occasions Gladys and her beau were whispering sweet nothings to each other in the drawing room, when Bridget walked into the room without giving the least warning of her approach. "Bridget," said Gladys, severely, the next day, "your manners are very bad. You should not come into the room so suddenly when Mr. Parkins is passing the evening with me." "Sudden!" exclaimed Bridget, with disgust, "and is it sudden you call it, an' me wid me ear to the blessed keyhole a full three-quarters of an hour before?"—Answers, London.

English Teachers to Study America.

London, March.—That school children of England may be given a better understanding of America, a fund is being raised here to provide annual vacation trips to the United States for teachers in the elementary schools. The idea was proposed by Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, who accompanied Lady Astor on her tour of the States last year. It is hoped that by next summer the fund will be large enough to send at least one teacher. As the foundation grows, the number will be increased. Teachers will be selected by vote from the various counties.

The impressions they bring home will not be confined to those of superficial sight-seers, who are lucky to get a contact with American life closer than is provided by hotel rooms, street crowds, theatres, rubberneck buses, excursion steamers and the bill-boarded landscape from a train window. Through the English Speaking Union, Mrs. Lyttleton is arranging for the teachers to be invited into American homes in various cities, and, unlike many other tourists who go to the States, they won't hurry home after a rather hasty inspection of New York, Boston and Washington, with the idea that they have seen America.

Similar intimate glimpses into the homes of the English is offered Americans visiting this country through the work of Mrs. Lyttleton's committee.

If one goes to the trouble to get in touch with the committee, he will probably be asked into a home, shown into the garden, invited to stay for tea—another national institution of which he has often read—and perhaps meet a few friends who have come to the home of his host for this afternoon rite.

Cannibal Plants.

Just as man is plagued by noxious insects, so trees and plants are subject to many parasites, both vegetable and animal.

One of the commonest causes of disease in plants is the fungus, which is one of the lowest of a great group of plants, and includes the well-known forms of the mushroom and toad stool.

They are spread by spores somewhat like microbes and like these, they seem to prefer living tissue or decaying animal matter, though many thrive on dead vegetable matter.

It is these kind of fungi which feed on living plants that are so important to man, for their power of destroying plants is enormous. Thus a form of fungus known as rust on wheat in the prairie region of Canada, in the year 1917, caused an estimate loss of one hundred million bushels, worth from twenty-five to fifty million pounds sterling.

Rubber alone is affected by fifty different kinds of harmful fungi of which, all together some fifty thousand species are known.

It is only fair, however, to remember that many fungi are useful to man, such as the yeasts, which give us beer, wine, vinegar and so on, and that other class, which plays so important a part in the ripening of cheese and fruits and in curing tobacco. Even the distinguishing qualities of the best wines are due largely to the fungus which collects on the grape berries and is known as "bloom."

Just Folks.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

BROTHERHOOD.
Is it not queer, oh, brother of mine,
Some drink water and some drink wine,
And all are born with a spark divine.

Some must sweat at the heavy work,
One be the priest and one the clerk,
One adventure where dangers lurk.

This man stands at a lathe all day,
That man toils in a cleaner way,
But both are serving the world for pay.

What if the priest should quit his beads
And tell us that useless things are
Lost were much that this old world needs.

And what if the sailor should quit the sea,
Or the singer silence his melody,
Where would our pride and our glory be?

What if the man at the lathe should say:
"Never again will I stand all day
Fashioning things of steel for pay?"

Oh, brother of mine, you would find
The humblest work that a man can do
Is done to make lighter the load for you.

The sound of the hammer, the hiss of the steam,
The tailor stitching a garment's seam,
Are vital things in the greater scheme.

Vain are the glorious deeds we boast
Save that the commoner keeps his post,
For the lowliest man would be missed
If he were the most.

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Reading by Sound.

BY MEANS OF THE OPTOPHONE
THE BLIND MAY READ ORDINARY BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Modern science has succeeded in opening up for the blind the whole field of literature by means of the optophone, or type-reader, a British invention depending for its action on a characteristic property of the chemical element selenium.

The optophone combines the principles of the camera and the telephone, producing in the receiver of the latter a series of musical sounds, representing the different letters and punctuation marks, as they are passed over by the instrument. The receiver is of the ordinary headpiece type such as is used in wireless telephony.

Although great proficiency is attained by blind people in reading the well-known Braille type, consisting of raised dots, this and similar systems have many drawbacks. People who have become sightless only in later life find considerable difficulty in deciphering the raised type, and in many cases their hands have to be specially softened before they can read at all.

Moreover, the special books are very bulky, and rarely less than twenty times as heavy as books printed in ordinary type. Consequently they are expensive to produce, and of all books published only about one in two thousand is ever put into raised type for the blind to read by touch.

All the foregoing difficulties will be swept away by the optophone, an instrument which translates ordinary printed letters into characteristic sounds, each letter of the alphabet being denoted by a different sound.

The page to be read is placed face downwards on a glass slab arranged above the instrument. Beneath the slab, and close to it, is a small piece of porcelain, through a hole in which passes a tiny beam of light, focused by letters from an electric lamp below.

The top surface of the piece of porcelain next to the glass is covered with selenium, which receives only light reflected by the printed page.

It has not been possible yet to make the sounds correspond exactly with spoken words, but doubtless in course of time this will be achieved. In the meantime the blind user of an optophone has only to get used to the new sound alphabet, after which he can put any book or newspaper on the machine and hear what it has to say.

One of the first blind pupils, a woman, after a few hours' practice, was able to "read" twelve words a minute on the first instrument made. The machine was provided with a hand-wheel which moved the book along as it was being read.

With an improved instrument, in which the book remains stationary and the mechanism is arranged to move automatically, she soon attained a speed of twenty-five words a minute. Considerably higher speeds are possible.—Answers.

EFFICIENCY RUNNING AMUCK.

A Chicago efficiency mania posted a notice in his works reading "DO IT NOW." Within twenty-four hours the cashier bolted with the contents of the office safe, his favorite stenographer ran off with his oldest son, the office boy threw the ink bottle into the electric fan, and the whole mechanical crew went on strike for more wages and a six hour day. He is thinking of getting a new office motto but he can't find a comfortable one.

FORD OWNERS!

To have satisfaction with your car on steep grades or in traffic you should use
CORK FELTBAL TRANSMISSION LINING
grips firmly without chattering or burning.
The "Red Star" Timer is better than you are now using--will keep your engine hitting on all cylinders.

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