Baby's Itching Burning Skin

Quickly Soothed by

Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healment in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Frauds of Olden Days.

An amusing sidelight on the manner in which fraudulent vendors of the people's necessities were punished in the good old days is to be found in Maitland's "History of London." During the reign of King Edward I. drastic laws were framed against "Engrossers, Forestallers, and all sorts of Frauds and Impositions in the sale of provisions, especially against Bakers, who had got into a way of making bread under the standard weight, and against Millers who dealed in bad measure."

For a first offense the baker had his light bread confiscated, a second offense was punished by imprisonment, while for a third he was pilloried. For the "thievish miller" a sterner punishment was meted out. He was put on a tumbril, i. e., carried in a dung cart through certain streets exposed to the derision of the people.

The Engrossers were the gentlemen who attempted to make a corner in commodities, and against these profiteers the king advised his subjects of London "to devise proper laws for regulating the prices of poultry and fish, which sort of provisions had been engrossed by a few rapacious Hucksters." Accordingly it was ordained by the magistrate of the city "that no huckster of fowl or poulterer, go out of the city, to make any buying from them; but buy in the city, after the buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the citizens have bought and had that which shall be needful for them, namely, after three o'clock and not before." And then came a list of the standard prices at which they must buy.—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

ENERGY OF THE SUN.

Far Reaching Effects If It Could Be Utilized.

Scientists have believed for some time that the sun has an important part in determining weather conditions, but just what its influence is and how this influence is exerted are more or less mysteries. In order to learn if possible what connection exists between the sun and rains, winds, high and low pressure areas and other weather phenomena, U. S. government has established three stations where the sun's power and heat are carefully observed and recorded. One of these stations is at Washington, D. C., one at Madison, Wis., and the third at Lincoln, Neb.

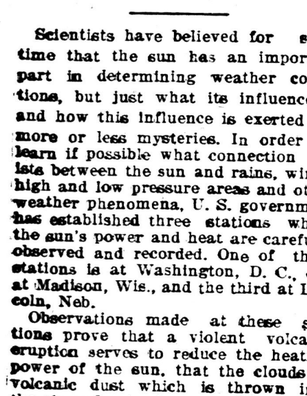
Observations made at these stations prove that a violent volcanic eruption serves to reduce the heating power of the sun, that the clouds of volcanic dust which is thrown into the air and extends part or all the way around the globe, though it may be invisible, acts as a blanket to prevent some of the solar heat from reaching the earth. It has also been shown that for a given place there is considerable variation in the amount of heat from the sun in the course of a day. For example, more heat is received in one hour when the sun is near the meridian than is received in several hours at an earlier or later period in the day.

It has long been recognized that the sun is the source of enormous energy which, if properly harnessed would be sufficient to furnish aboua all the heat, light and power needed by man. A pyrheliometer—an instrument for recording the sun's heat—in one of the government's solar observatories has shown that on a hot day heat energy equivalent to one horsepower was received on a single yard of the earth's surface. From this it is evident that enormous amounts of energy are constantly going to waste.

The problem of devising a solar engine has been given much thought and attention by inventors, and while they have succeeded in producing apparatus capable of developing some useful power nothing of the kind has ever been produced which will economically and efficiently transform solar energy so that it can be used satisfactorily.

A number of difficult problems are involved. Among these are: That of providing some relatively inexpensive means by which the sun's rays may be concentrated on a large scale; an economical, efficient means for storing up energy day by day for use at night and on days when the sun is hidden by the clouds; also for storing energy during seasons of the year when the sun's heat is greatest for use in seasons when it is at its lowest ebb, yet when the demand is likely to be greatest.

The growing scarcity of fuel, together with the increasing demand for power for industrial purposes, for heat, light, etc., now furnish a powerful incentive for developing other sources of energy. The winds which owe their existence primarily to the sun have been utilized to some extent for years. Waterfalls which are also products of the sun's heat have long been used, and they are now being harnessed more and more extensively. It may be that some inventive genius will shortly find a way whereby solar energy may be utilized effectively in its original form at relatively small cost. Needless to say, such a discovery would have very far-reaching effects on industrial and economic conditions the world over.—Pathfinder.



Beads.

They cannot err.
Or rather they do not.
They may be in many colors.
Or they may be in only one.
White beads figure on a green muslin.
Blue beads adorn a simple affair in white.
These beads look like those used in Indian work.
There must be only just enough of this sort of trimming.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Recent earthquake damage in San Salvador should increase the opportunities for the introduction of reinforced concrete construction in that district.

Steel wares should find a ready market in the Riga district, Russia, as the four factories engaged in the manufacture of steel products there were dismantled and moved to the interior at the beginning of the war. Correspondence should be in Russian.

Motorcycles and bicycles are becoming popular throughout Siam. There is an opportunity for the sale of supply parts and accessories.

Chrono resistance wire is needed by a firm at Genoa, Italy.

Argentina offers a good field for the sale of chewing gum.

Inquiries have been received from Sao Paulo, Brazil, about sectional office partitions and metal furniture.

A firm at Shanghai, China, is in the market for split wood pulleys.

Motor boats, forty feet long and drawing three and a half feet of water, are wanted a Montevideo, Urguay.

Catalogues and prices of steam disinfectors are requested by a dealer in Argentina.

A firm in Manila, Philippine Islands, is in the market for ginghams, chambrays, nainsooks batiste and cambrica.

Men's athletic underwear is wanted in Cuba.

Due to the scarcity of broom corn, State Senator J. R. Domengeaux of Louisiana has experimented successfully with palmetto leaves as a satisfactory substitute. Experiments will also be made with palmetto roots in the making of pulp and paper. The supply of palmetto is inexhaustible.

A continuous burning lime kiln of a twenty ton daily capacity is needed by a firm at Tampico, Mexico.

Shoes, furniture and rice are in demand at Tunis, Africa.

Soap manufacturers are wanted at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

CANDIA OF CRETE.

Important Port That Was Founded by Saracen Pirates.

"The prosperity and importance of the Cretan port of Candia was so preponderant during the occupancy of the Mediterranean island by the Venetians that the whole province assumed the name of the city and even to-day most charts and maps label the land 'Crete or Candia,'" says a war geography bulletin of the United States National Geographic Society describing the former capital of Greece's largest insular possession.

"To-day Candia, near the centre of the northern shore of the island, is second in importance to the new capital, Canea, near the western extremity. The larger city enjoys the advantage of proximity to Suda Bay, the only deep water harbor of the island, but in historical and legendary associations Candia ranks with Rome, Athens, Babylon, Nineveth, Memphis, Tyre and Sidon, owing to the adjacent ruins of the great Minoan capital of Knossos (Cnossus), where evidences of an astonishing civilization, existing nearly 2,000 years before the Christian era, have been unearthed, as described in a recent National Geographic Society bulletin.

"The present city was founded by Saracen pirates who wrested the island from the Byzantine emporers early in the ninth century. They named the new town Khandax, from which Candia is derived. On many maps the town is called Megalokastron (Great Fortress).

"One of the striking features of Candia is the number of religious edifices of which it boasts. With less than 25,000 inhabitants it has numerous synagogues, Greek churches, a cathedral and fourteen mosques. The metropolitan of Crete resides here. One of the institutions of which the city is justly proud is the museum containing priceless antiquities taken from the ruins of Knossos, Phaestus and other vanished Cretan strongholds.

"The fortifications which surround Candia were begun by the Genoese in the twelfth century and greatly strengthened by the Venetians during four suuceeding centuries, but walls of stone were unable to resist the prolonged siege which the Turks conducted in the seventeenth century, even though the defence of the city by the renowned Venetian admiral Francisco Morosini furnishes one of the most stirring pages in the history of Crete. This great captain, one of the most distinguished of his age, was a member of a noble family which furnished many doges to the powerful republic. For eighteen months he and his followers performed prodigies of valor in an effort to drive off a vastly superior investing force of Turks under the vizier Ahmed Kuprili, but after sustaining 30,000 casualties, killed and wounded, Morosini capitulated in order to save the surviving inhabitants. For this surrender he was court-martialled but was very properly exonerated of all blame and lived to redeem the prestige of Venice abroad by conquering Athens and all Peloponnesus, in recognition of which he was jubilantly acclaimed by the Italian populace and received the title of 'Peloponnesiaca.'

"Turkish rule over Crete was not an unmitigated misfortune. In fact, during the second quarter of the nineteenth century a wise and just Albanian pasha, Mustafa, one of the most brilliant statesmen of his time, gave the island is 'golden age.' He encouraged agriculture, improved the roads, introduced an Albanian police force and succeeded in stamping out one of the curses of the country—brigandage. During his regime the harbor of Candia, which had become choked with silt, was deepened so that it could accommodate vessels of light draft, such as frequented it during the heyday of Venetian supremacy.

"Candia exports quantities of olive-oil soap manufactured in the vicinity, and also has a moderately flourishing trade in dried raisins, wine, almonds and silk cocoons.

"One of the relics of Venetian occupation is an aqueduct, built in 1627, which has withstood the ravages of time so successfully that it still supplies the city with much of its water.

"One of the gruesome sights which formerly aroused the keen pity of tourists was a colony of lepers, perhaps seventy families, which clustered in diseased squalor about St. George's gate. They have been removed recently to Spinalonga, on the Bay of Mirabella."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

STEEL DISCOVERY.

Two Norwegians Patent Method of Smelting Poor Iron Ore.

According to the London Times two young Norwegian engineers have made an important discovery within the realm of steel smelting, which will probably have far-reaching results. The discovery has been patented and consists of a new method of smelting poor iron ore by electric energy into first-class steel at a very low cost and with less fuel.

The smelting will be done by assistance of coal oxide gas and water gas, and the new important factor of the discovery is that the coal gas by passing through a flame oven is reduced to coal oxide, which can be utilized again.

The well-known metallic expert, Dr. Groendal, welcomes the new process, and has put his different metallic patents at the disposal of the young engineers. Practical people are sanguine of the success of the new smelting process, which will specially suit a country like Norway with only poor iron ore deposits, but plenty of cheap water power at disposal.

The Norwegian mining trade journal, Bergverkflyt, referring to this new discovery says: "We welcome this discovery with sincere pleasure, and hope it will make our naturally poor country rich and mighty."

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IF YOU MAKE THEM WITH

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

Long cooking fades raspberries. You can avoid this by using LANTIC SUGAR which dissolves instantly on account of its "FINE" granulation. LANTIC is the best sugar to use for all preserving on account of its purity and high sweetening power. LANTIC is a pure cane sugar equally good for the table, for general cooking and for preserving.

10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks; 2 and 5-lb. cartons.

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PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 56 ready gummed printed labels.

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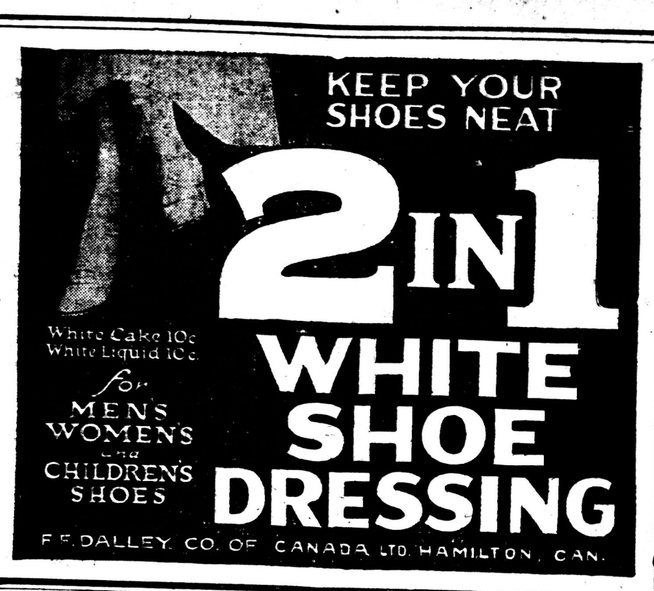

An Unconscious Linguist.

Men have travelled safely, if not always placidly, throughout Europe with no other language than English at their command, but few have been so lucky as a correspondent of a New York paper, whose English was actually taken for French by the French themselves.

While he spoke no language other than English, this gentleman had never had any trouble in traveling in Europe. In the only instance when he greatly longed to be able to speak another language he was helped out of a predicament in a most unexpected way. At a railway station in Paris he could not make the porters understand that he wanted his baggage. Finally he exclaimed:

One of the porters replied "Oui, bangazh, oui, oui, ban-gazh," and he soon produced the American's trunk. That was the first time he knew that the French have the word "baggage" and learned how they pronounce it.

Laundry Hints.

Soak ink stains in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Saturate grass stains thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the washtub.

Wash iodine stains with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

Soak iron rust stains thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots. Soften wheel grease or tar stains with lard and soak in turpentine. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt with a knife, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently until dry.

Soak mildew in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Rub sewing machine oil stains with lard, let stand for several hours and wash with cold water and soap.

To remove scorch stains wet the scorch place with soap and bleach in the sun.

Wash chocolate and cocoa with soap in tepid water.

To remove fruit stains, stretch the fabric over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.

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MAJOR-GEN. SIBERT.

Man Commanding First U. S. Camp in France.

With the first news of the American regulars' arrival in France came the brief announcement that the commander at the camp of the military vanguard was Major General William L. Sibert.

When Major-General John J. Pershing was a "yearling" at West Point, one of the honor men of the first class of that year, 1884, was Sibert, of Alabama. Since those days Pershing and Sibert have remained close friends. So it was no surprise to those who know the two famous soldiers that Sibert, the builder of the Gatun dam, the engineer who solved the flood problem of East China, and the officer who put the Manila railways on the map, was in France with Pershing, and that to him had been allotted the task of camping the American army.

Until then no one outside of the inner circles of the war department knew that Major-General Sibert had crossed the Atlantic. That he is the man for the job not an officer in the army doubts.

He was born in the little city of Gadsden, Ala., October 12, 1860, which means that he still has more than seven years of active service ahead of him before he reaches the age limit set for our army officers by Congress.

In 1892, eight years after his graduation from West Point, the army records show that Sibert, then a first lieutenant of engineers, was one of the executive engineers in charge of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvements, and when the Spanish war broke out, in 1898, Sibert, who had gained the rank of captain, was named by President McKinley as chief engineer of the Eighth Army Corps, a position he retained for only a few months, when he was transferred to the Philippines and made chief engineer of the Manila Dagupan railway, as well as the general manager of the system. Old Philippine veterans still tell the story of how Sibert modernized that little jerkwater line in the Far East.

Returning to the United States in 1900, Sibert, still a captain, was assigned to various river improvements and within a few years came to be recognized as the most efficient river and harbor engineer in the country. There is hardly a navigable river east of the Rockies with the development of which in one way or another he has not been identified.

It was not until 1907 that his countrymen began to hear of him. President Roosevelt had startled the country by his appointment of a then unknown major of engineers—George W. Goethals—as chief engineer of the Panama Canal and president of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Shortly afterward he named three engineers as Goethal's chief assistants, Sibert, Gallard and Harry F. Hodges.

To Gaillard was given the great task of solving the problem of Culebra Cut, which cost him his life. To Sibert was assigned the job of building the Gatun locks and dam, the successful accomplishment of which is now numbered among the engineering marvels of the age.

A story is told of General Goethals which credits him with this remark in taking over the Panama Canal Commission, "I recognize here two enemies, one of them Culebra cut and the other the locks and dams of Gatun."

Goethals made the Gatun part of the canal a military department and placed Sibert in command. Quietly, modestly, without fuss or feathers, Sibert went to work. He was a great saver of men and money, and he soon found a way to make one dollar go where it took two dollars to go before.

President Wilson, on March 4, 1915, named Sibert brigadier-general of the line as an expression of the nation's gratitude to him for the work he had done at Panama. General Sibert was then ordered to the Pacific coast as commander of the coast defences. He immediately started in to bring those defences up to date, and the present efficient condition of the Pacific fortifications is another of his achievements. He also planned the first officers' training camp at the Presidio of Monterey.

In 1914 the American Red Cross decided to finance a $20,000,000 project to reclaim East China from the flood peril. It was Sibert who was elected to go to China as the chief engineer. The work now going on is the result of his plans.

On June 8th last President Wilson sent the name of Sibert to the Senate as a major-general. — New York Times, July 2nd.

ISSUE NO. 29, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

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Please Mention This Paper.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo was born at Besancon, France, Feb. 26th, 1802; died May 22, 1885. He began his literary work at fourteen, and by 1827 his reputation was continental. In 1852, on account of his democratic sympathies, he was an exile in the island of Jersey, but after 1870 he returned to France. Forced into politics he soon became disgusted with its insincerities and resigned his seat to the assembly in which he been elected. In 1876 he was made a senator but never accomplished much on account of his uncompromising hosility to every form of official trickery.

All's fair in war. No army is too honest to steal a march on the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Automobile Tops.

The practice of running an automobile with the top up when it is not needed is costly, acording to tests which I made, says a contributor to Poular Mechanics. When the back of the top cannot be rolled up the resistance is especially great. Six miles more were obtained from a gallon of gasoline with the top rolled and covered as compared with having the top up with the back closed. When going against the wind this extra pull is especially heavy, and difficulty in making a hard climb may often be relieved by lowering the top. Careful regulation of the top, using it only when essential, will be found to be a worth while factor in reducing the gasoline bill.

Capes.

They are entrenched.
And frankly military.
Or just the opposite.
Ranging from wool to silk.
Including broadcloths, velours, taffetas, satins.
While some are of double-faced fabrics, others are fascinatingly fined.

Many a fellow is out for the dust who doesn't clean up.

Strength in Summer

comes to the man or woman whose daily diet consists of cereals and fruits. Meat and potatoes are a heavy load on the digestive organs. The ideal Summer diet is **Shredded Wheat Biscuit,** a food that is 100 per cent. whole wheat and prepared in a digestible form. For breakfast with sliced bananas or berries, with milk or cream.

Made in Canada.