

POOR COPY

DAILY NEWS, CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

PAGE THREE

Livery Stable

ALICE IN CONNECTION
I am now ready for spring and summer business, getting in a lot of new horses and traps.

W. P. DOYLE
Phone 24
Campbellton, N. B.

Original
ONLY
GENUINE
Beware of Imitations

Atlantic Underwear

Feel its strength and firmness—it looks comfortable and so it is! Try it!

After the first trial, you will find your health in the Atlantic Underwear.

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MAN'S SIZE UNDERWEAR

is the strong, heavy, long-wearing Atlantic kind, braced to hold up the muscles and to keep out the sharpest cold. Ask for

Atlantic Underwear

Feel its strength and firmness—it looks comfortable and so it is! Try it!

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ALCOHOL MADE FROM WASTE AND SAWDUST

Ton of City Garbage Makes Nearly Five Gallons of Fuel at \$2.40

Ethyl alcohol or waste alcohol, as it is usually called in Canada, has, hitherto, been chiefly manufactured from molasses and corn, or North American and from potatoes in Europe. The molasses has had to be imported from Cuba and Port Rico, but owing to the present high freight rates, it is more profitable to turn the molasses on the spot in order to secure the potash.

A plant with a capacity of 100 gallons of alcohol per day would use the following: 200 gallons of molasses, or one ton of shelled corn, or 4 tons of potatoes, or 6 tons of wood waste.

The use of sawdust is very much cheaper than grain or molasses and does not involve the consumption of valuable raw material.

In 1912, a North Carolina plant produced 10,000 imperial gallons of 95 per cent alcohol from the equivalent of 35,000 cords of pine sawdust and waste and, since 1914, has increased its production.

The sawdust is "digested" with sulphuric acid, the soluble constituents are extracted with hot water and, after neutralization with milk of lime and clarification, are pumped into fermenting vats. Yeast grown in wood liquor is added and, after fermentation, the fermented liquor is distilled.

In three paper mills in Sweden, the utilization of the sulphate liquor produced about 1,250,000 gallons of alcohol per annum. Two plants have been established in the United States and produce 15 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol per ton of sawdust pulp. It is estimated that a plant with a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of alcohol per day, and costing \$10,000 to \$15,000, could produce at a cost of 14 to 20 cents per gallon.

A municipal plant in Chicago (population 125,000) in manufacturing alcohol from city refuse. The grease extracted from the refuse is cooked with sulphuric acid and steam, the acid and steam, the acid is neutralized, the liquor fermented with yeast and the alcohol is recovered by distillation.

One ton of Columbus "green garbage" yields 4.8 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol and it is estimated that a plant costing \$36,000 would treat 20,000 tons of refuse annually and produce 90,000 imperial gallons of alcohol, giving a profit of 50 cents a gallon at war-time prices, or 37 cents under normal conditions. Thus, one year's refuse would yield as much alcohol as could be produced from 33,600 bushels of wheat corn, 39,500 bushels of shelled corn, or 110,300 bushels of potatoes.

FORESTRY OPERATIONS WHEN WAR IS OVER

Europe and America Must Adopt Scientific Reforestation Principles.

Canada alone has sent more than 10,000 men overseas in forestry battalions. Besides, many men already overseas have formed into forestry companies. These facts alone show the importance of an adequate supply of timber for military operations.

These foresters are working in both England and France. While exploitation is the first consideration in the cutting operations to supply the timber so urgently needed in modern trench warfare, the interests of the future are being considered, so far as practicable.

The cutting in Great Britain is, however, so close that the satisfactory re-establishment of the forest can be expected only as a result of extensive planting operations. It is even now being urged that definite plans be formed at once for the systematic reforestation of the large areas of non-agricultural lands in Great Britain that will have been despoiled of their forests for war purposes. Undoubtedly, the present situation will greatly stimulate the adoption of a broad-gauged policy of government forestry in Great Britain after the war.

In France, heavy cutting of timber for war purposes has also taken place. France, however, unlike Great Britain, has for many years pursued a systematic policy of forest management, including reforestation. Her forests have suffered severely as a result of war operations, both by the allies and the enemy, but it will be accepted as a matter of course that this damage will be repaired after the war, through systematic planting, as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

In Canada, the war has thrown a great increased burden upon our forests, particularly those suited for the manufacture of pulp and paper. The pulpwood supply of the Dominion

YEARS OF SUFFERING ENDED

The little son of Mrs. W. Adams of 469 La Salle Rd., Verdun, Montreal, suffered for over five years with the worst form of eczema. Mrs. Adams tried everything—took the child to various hospitals, where he received the best possible medical treatment, but it was of no avail. The doctors said the case was incurable. Then she heard of Zam-Buk and used it, with the result that to-day the child is completely cured of the terrible disease.

Mrs. Adams writes: "The eruption started on my little son's neck and spread all over his body. He was entirely covered. It was terrible to see how he suffered with the burning and irritation. I took him to a hospital for treatment of the skin, but instead of getting better the sores became worse. I then took him to another hospital, where he remained for some time, and although at first he seemed to be getting better, the improvement was only temporary, and the doctors finally pronounced the disease incurable.

"Five years had now elapsed since the sores first appeared, and I was beginning to fear the doctors were right, when I was advised to use Zam-Buk. This balm was so highly spoken of that I determined to give it a trial, and a few weeks after commencing its use I noticed a decided improvement. This was so encouraging that I continued. Gradually my boy got better and better until after four months of Zam-Buk treatment he was entirely cured and his skin absolutely clear.

"Although it is now six years since this wonderful cure was effected, there has not been the slightest trace of the disease returning."

Zam-Buk is unsurpassed for eczema, chronic sores, ringworm, bad legs, blood-poisoning, pimples, boils and piles, as well as for cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries. All dealers, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 96c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

Zam-Buk

FREE. Send this coupon, name of paper and 1 cent stamp (for return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be sent you.

NATIONAL INTEREST

Exemptions under Military Service Act will be decided according to this one consideration.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The situation regarding exemptions to be granted under the Military Service Act has been greatly clarified by the announcement that the decisions of Exemption Boards will be governed by the national interest. This suggests in broad outline the policy that will be followed in dealing with those who are selected for service and desire to remain in the country.

It is plainly in the national interest that certain industries, such as agriculture, mining, fishing transportation, munition or other war material manufacturing, etc., should be kept in a healthy condition. Instead of a menace to the stability of these industries, the Military Service Act will help to maintain them in a thriving condition by conserving the labor supply they require. Indirectly, therefore, the Act is expected to prove a most beneficial instrument making for the prosperity of the country as a whole.

No industry is exempted altogether. Individuals engaged in each one must submit to the provisions of the Act, the same as others. But, if a man is engaged in work of national importance which cannot be as well done by another the fact will always be borne in mind when the Exemption Board is considering his case. This is the dominant feature of the system.

States are becoming rapidly depleted, and it becomes of the greatest importance to Canada that the productivity of her forest areas be retained, so that, for all time to come, successive crops of timber may be harvested from the vast areas of non-agricultural lands. This means increased efficiency in forest fire protection, towards which we have an excellent beginning, but with the goal still far in advance. It means also the adoption of stricter regulations governing cutting.

Only by the adoption of these measures can our forests be made to contribute their proper share towards the payment of the great war debt with which the country will be confronted, while at the same time playing their full part in the industrial and social development of the Dominion.

SO DISINTERESTED. "Count, my father has lost all his money."

"I will marry you anyhow."

"Do you really mean it?"

"Yes; a man like your father can easily make another fortune."

SOUL ACID STOMACHS GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pop's Diapoda" digests 3000 grains of food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no flatulence, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pop's Diapoda is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large stock of Pop's Diapoda from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach remedy in the world.

Put Wrigley's in your Fighter's Christmas Box. It costs little but gives a lot of comfort and refreshment. Not only a long-lasting confection but a nerve-steadier, a thirst-quencher, a pick-me-up. Every Christmas parcel should contain some Wrigley's Gum.

WHERE DO YOU BELONG? You are a member of one or the other of these two groups. Either you have "arrived" or you are on your way towards success. There is a third group the drifter. You do not belong to this class or you would not read this. We can help you to "arrive."

It pays to attend an Accredited School.

Moncton Business College Moncton, N. B. It pays to attend an Accredited School.

QUEBEC ORIENTAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the QUEBEC ORIENTAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue London, England, on Thursday, November 15th at 2.30 p.m. for the transaction of the General Business of the Company.

By Order, E. S. Elvey Secretary.

W. T. COOK HARDWARE MERCHANT

ROSEMOUNT ST. OPP. SUBWAY

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it falls out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and drug stores are now having dispensing freezers, the effect of which is to loosen a corn so it falls out with the sugar. Ask at any pharmacy for a dispensing freezer, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rub each foot of every kind of corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so soft that it falls out without pain. It is a sticky substance which cures when applied and never influences or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

Restaurant Proprietor—"It is my wife."

Diner—"Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune."

R. P.—"She is accompanying herself."

What Did We Plant in Our Vegetable Garden?

To help win the war we must all produce, so every patriotic Canadian has a vegetable garden this year. We have a fine assortment of vegetables in our garden, and if you will study the pictures at the right you may be able to discover what we are growing. Each of the pictures represents a common vegetable that you will know. Here are two examples from the series our artist drew and we will tell you that No. 1 is Cauliflower (Cauli-cabbage) and No. 2, Broccoli (Broccoli). Now see if you can solve the rest and when you have them all, write your solutions on a sheet of paper and send them to us.

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