

Arsenic and Tomatoes

The following letter by Joseph James, formerly of Actinolite, but now of Toronto, will be read with interest.

On Tuesday, Oct. 19, Mr. William Greteroux, councillor of the Township of Elzevir, called at my office, and in the course of conversation he told of the experience of some of the farmers in Prince Edward county during the past season.

Many of these farmers raise large quantities of tomatoes. In putting out the tomato plants in the spring certain of them put in the soil when planting a dope composed of arsenic and bran. The farmers who did this found the tomato plants came on strong and vigorous, matured early, and set back. The result was an excellent crop of tomatoes, which they quickly disposed of to the canners at a top price. The experience of those farmers who did not use an arsenical dope when putting out their tomato plants was quite the reverse. They found that worms or other insects devoured the roots of the young plants, so much so that large numbers had to be replanted. This resulted in a late crop, which could not be disposed of to the same advantage as was the earlier crop raised in the same district.

The present writer was not greatly surprised to learn from an article in The Globe's Business and Industrial Section of the 13th inst., that the application for a United States patent that had been applied for covering "an arsenic impregnated fertilizer" had been refused. It was common rumor some forty years ago in this district that the late Prof. Rothwell, then a member of the firm of Stevens, Newberry & Rothwell, lessees of the Deloro mine, carried on extensive experiments in the use of arsenic in agriculture. These experiments were carried on mainly on the farm of Captain Stevens, at or near Detroit. If the professor left any records of these experiments they would be most interesting reading just at this time.

The fact that the application for patent herein referred to was not allowed leaves the matter open to be taken up by anyone. The experience of the Prince Edward county farmers is in direct line with claims made in the application that was refused. In order that the farmers—not those of Canada and the United States alone, but the farmers of the whole world—may be able to purchase supplies of arsenical compounds suitable for their varied requirements, it is up to the agricultural chemists and manufacturers of fertilizers to supply a crop protector which can be produced in conjunction with arsenic.

The effectual protection of growing crops from insects would result in solving some of the problems of the high cost of living. This can be accomplished by an intelligent use of arsenic in the soil by farmers. JOSEPH JAMES, Toronto, Ont.

Charged With Theft of Tires

From Demolished Car of Late Dr. Moore.

County Constable L. Soule and C.N.E. Officer R. Morden arrested two men last night, Bert Leaf, of Deseronto and Fred Wood, of Montreal on a charge of stealing automobile tires and sundries from the car of the late Dr. John Moore of Shannonville, which was wrecked a week ago today when struck by a G.T.R. train on the Point Anne crossing when Dr. Moore lost his life. Three tires were recovered. The men were remanded at Police Court this morning until Nov. 28th.

British Miners Not Slackers as Reported

Editor Ontario—

As so much was said during the recent coal strike on the question of output that would convey the idea that all the blame for the decreased output rested upon the miners; I would like to counteract misleading statements made in certain newspapers on this matter. I saw the statement in one paper, "Reduction of production appears to have become an article of faith with the British miners." Then one has seen reference to "the increasing inefficiency of British coal miners, compared with those of other countries." In fact almost every report one read on this difficult question, it appeared as if the British miners were a very lazy set of men who were deliberately bringing ruin upon the Old Country by their slack-

ness at work.

Now I can state that this question of output of the miners is no new question, it was on the boards long before the strike began. I have heard level-headed, honest miners say that ever since the Government took control of the coal mines, during the war, the facilities for the proper working of the mines got worse and worse. And worse still, the management seemed to care less and less whether the full possible amount of coal was got out or not. When you come to know the facts of the case you find there are many causes for the decrease that are entirely beyond the control of the workers. Owing to the great number of miners engaged in the war, many pits got into a bad state, from which they have not entirely recovered. Pits have also been idle through lack of trucks (or cars) to take the coal away. Then in other pits there is a shortage of "tubs." I have heard of men that had to throw the coal back from the coal-face from six to ten yards, before they can get it to the "tubs," that means turning the coal over three, or four times in the process, wasting time, strength and temper, that is because the wagon was not laid right up to the coal-face.

If a workman makes a complaint about any of the handicap circumstances he has to work under, he is told by an official "if doesn't matter, he is on the minimum wage."

A miner from Monmouthshire writing in the London Daily News says he knows of cases where men have been in the mines practically all day and have only been granted facilities to supply one-sixth of the output possible. And why the miners refused to accept output as being the governing factor in determining their wages, as they know they have no real control over the output. The ancient Israelites could not produce the full amount of bricks when they were not allowed to have the straw; no more can the loyal British miners produce the full possible amount of coal without the necessary equipment. I have no axe to grind in writing this, but do so wholly in the interests of truth.

JAMES WILD, Wellington, Nov. 18, 1920.

Survey Commission Hears of Needs

Representatives of Districts of B. of G. Conference in the City.

With the purpose of studying the work and needs of the Methodist Church in Canada, the Survey Commission has been sitting at Bridge Street Methodist Church to hear evidence from two laymen (men and women) and two ministers from each district of the Bay of Quinte conference. Two very interesting sessions have been held, one with the ministers representing the districts of the conference and another with the laity of the districts. This afternoon the Rev. Dennis G. Ridout, assistant secretary of the commission and secretary of the Dominion Ministerial Support Committee gave out the following statement of the commission's work here: "We have discussed the problem of the rural church. The general feeling was that there was a need of more leadership in all branches of church work. It was also felt that the church should make more adequate provision for the social and recreational needs of her young people and that more attention should be paid to securing a suitable plant for such recreation.

"It was felt that efforts should be made for further co-operation amongst the churches to save any unnecessary overlapping and it was reported that this was being considered very carefully. "The laity expressed an opinion that the church would be advised to have in each district a director of religious education, whose task it would be to supervise the Sunday Schools and Young Peoples' Societies in each district and to co-operate with the local pastors and church workers in carrying out a more adequate program for the all-round needs of young people.

"We have been very much impressed with the sincere desire on the part of laity and ministers alike to have the church as efficient as possible in serving the community and the whole nation. "The Survey Commission was represented by the Rev. Peter Bryce, secretary; Rev. Dennis G. Ridout, assistant secretary and Prof. Fred Langford of Victoria College, Toronto.

The commission will cover all Canada. It is appointed by four branches of church work—Missionary, Educational, Evangelical and Social Service and Sunday School and Young Peoples' Societies. It grew out of the Forward Movement Campaign. Another of the results of this campaign was increased salaries for the

ministers who in the Bay of Quinte Conference were receiving only an average salary of twenty-three dollars a week. Through this campaign Methodist ministers' salaries have been increased by over \$400,000 in Canada. The Bay of Quinte conference has done well with an increase of \$40,000, being 26 per cent ahead of last year and practically every church is paying the new minimum of \$1500.

The commission completed its work here this afternoon.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

Answered by VIRGINIA PAGE.

THE PATH TO POPULARITY.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: Mother made me wear a stupid old blue dress just because my cousin who was visiting us and going with me to the dance, didn't have a party frock like my lovely white one. It just spoiled my whole evening and I told mother I thought it was extremely unbecoming for her to do that.

Ans.—So writes a very cross and I fear, a rather selfish little girl whose mother is evidently very much of a lady even though she seems to have neglected to teach her daughter that the essence of refinement is courtesy and that courtesy is merely kindness.

Was it harder for you to wear the old blue dress, little girl, than for your visiting cousin, to be humiliated because she hadn't a lively party frock to wear? I doubt it. And remember, you were among friends who should love you, because they know you, regardless of what you wear, and who will see you in the lovely white frock yet—and while she was a stranger.

To put others as much at ease as you are possible, to overlook deficiencies, poverty and embarrassing mistakes, never to flaunt what you may have that the others do not share—to be kind, that is to be a thoroughbred—and popular. Try it.

WHEN DINING OUT.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: When eating in a public place should the man or woman give the waiter the order, or should each one give his own? A. New York.

Ans.—The man always, after consulting his guest as to her preferences. This is, of course, unless a woman is entertaining a party of her own, in which case, if possible, the meal should be ordered in advance. If not, the hostess should confer with the waiter as quietly as possible, and order the entire meal at once in order to be free thereafter to visit with her guests.

A FORMAL FAREWELL.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: A friend of mine has received a calling card from a friend of hers with the letters P. F. C. in the corner. Will you tell us what this means?—Mrs. A. N. Ans.—These letters stand for the French words "pour rendre conge," meaning "to take leave." They are written in the lower left-hand corner of the visiting card and mailed to one's friends upon one's departure from a place. Evidently your friend's friend was leaving the city, either permanently or for the season, and took the way of writing a formal farewell. While entirely correct, this form is not often used except by those who, because of official, business or social activities, have many acquaintances not all of whom they can pay a farewell call upon, but who are entitled to the courtesy of being informed of the departure.

WHEN CUPID MAKES A GOAL.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: Will you tell us when and how we should announce our engagement?—Helen and Bob.

Ans.—You may announce the engagement whenever you wish, but the sooner the better because secret engagements are never advisable unless made necessary by peculiar circumstances. It is Helen's right, of course, to decide when the happy fact shall be told, and naturally her family must be told first in order that their sanction be obtained. Then Bob's family are let into the secret. Then your friends may be told at a party of some sort—or Helen may just tell a group of her girl friends and trust them to spread the news around—or notes may be written to all those who will have a particular, personal interest, and the formal announcement sent to the newspapers for publication.

HOW TO MAKE A HIT!

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: I'm kind of keen about making a hit at the home of a girl I go with at school. I'm going for a week-end house-party. What's the dope?—H. E. S.

By "dope" I suppose you mean the rules of the occasion. Well, you must be sure to arrive when you are invited or notify your hostess, the young lady's mother, that it is impossible. During your visit you must observe the usual rules for a guest—courtesy to everyone in the household, young and old; promptness at meals; neatness in your room; in short, make as little extra work in the house as possible and make yourself as agreeable to everyone as you can.

It would be nice to take the young lady a box of candy when you go, and after your return to send her mother a box of flowers with a card expressing your thanks for a pleasant time. Remember, it is the duty of a host and hostess to make a guest

as comfortable and happy as possible; but it is equally the duty of a guest to make that duty as easy and pleasant as possible for the host and hostess.

IN THESE NEWER DAYS.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: A group of us had an argument at a public meeting today about the propriety of using the telephone for invitations, and so on. Is it good taste to use a phone in place of pen and ink? And do you approve of women calling up their men friends?—Old Fashioned.

The convenience and quickness of the telephone has brought it into very general use, and custom makes permissible nowadays, to use the wire for informal social matters. "Pen and ink" must still be used, however, for invitations to formal functions and all other matters wherein dignity and formality must be observed. I approve of women calling up their men friends on the telephone only very occasionally when absolutely necessary, but never otherwise—and never at their places of business if it can possibly be avoided.

INJUSTICE—OR A CHIP?

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: I'm so unhappy, and I think you will help me. Everything is going wrong with my office and it's so unfair. I'm working hard but the boss thinks it's all another girl; they don't give me credit for anything and yet everything that goes wrong they say is my fault. What would you do?—A Very Unhappy Girl.

Ans.—First, have a heart-to-heart talk with yourself, and make very sure you are not imagining most of that. If you are sure you aren't, then make sure the others are to blame—altogether. You know, we usually find when we're fair that it's six to one and a dozen to the other. Are you sure?

If you know you have reason to complain, you must decide whether you want your position, enough to fight for it, or to go straight to the head of your office and have it out. Tell him frankly what's going on; ask him to watch and see if you aren't right; tell him you are working hard so, go straight to the head of your office and have it out. If not, you want to look for another position where your work will count for the company and you can be happy.

ABOUT QUESTIONS.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: I want to ask you about some things, but I don't know whether you will answer them or not. I have a few questions, and will you keep my questions to yourself?—Mrs. D.

Ans.—I certainly will answer you personally if you send me a stamped and addressed envelope; otherwise write through the columns of your paper as soon as you have room. You can ask me anything you wish about matters of etiquette, social conduct, and so on, and I will do my best to help you. And most assuredly I will keep everything you write me entirely to myself!

AFTER DINNER COFFEE.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: I'm having guests to dinner with my new home for the first time, Thanksgiving. Shall I serve the coffee in the living room? And how do I do it?—Bride.

Ans.—You may serve the coffee in the living room if you wish, providing you make strong after-dinner coffee and have the tiny cups to serve it in; otherwise, you should serve it at the table, with the dessert.

You may have a tray containing the cups, already filled, brought into the living room by a maid and passed; or you may have the pot of coffee and cups on a table beside your chair and pour yourself, asking some young girl or your husband to carry the cups to your guests. You will need sugar but no cream; and sometimes a sweet is passed—candied fruit or mints.

ABOUT CALLING CARDS.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: Mother has phoned me calling cards for my Christmas presents this year. Will you tell us how they should be done?—Miss E. S.

Ans.—They must be engraved, of course, from a plate which your stationer will have made for you. You may choose from his samples the style of card you like best. If you are the only girl in the family, you may use just "Miss S.—" or you may use your given name also if you prefer. "Miss E.—S.—" But if you are not the oldest in a family of several girls, then you must use your given name as well as the family name. Visiting cards must be conventionally correct, so you must use the regulation size and shape.

MAYBE A MATTER OF THE MAILS.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: I haven't had a letter from a friend of mine for nearly three weeks, and he usually writes every single week, and sometimes often. I've written him twice and I can't imagine what's the matter. I don't see how he can be mad at anything. My chum says I'd better send him a telegram. What do you think?—Eleanor.

Ans.—It's always difficult, Eleanor, to know how far a girl may properly go in a case like this. You don't want to insist upon his writing if he doesn't wish to, and yet the mails are so uncertain these days and misunderstandings can occur so easily that it seems too bad to let pride or a change of happiness, doesn't it? I wouldn't write. I'd wait the full three weeks; then I would write him once more, just a little note that

will show him you expect to hear (as you have every right to do) without doing any harm if he doesn't intend to write again. Just say that, not having heard for three weeks, you have begun to suspect the postman lost the two letters you have written, or his replies; send a bit of news, and make it all so casual that he won't think you are too heart-broken over not hearing. Then if he doesn't write, there's nothing more you can do—and retain your self-respect.

THE MACHINATIONS OF MOTHER.

Ques.—Dear Miss Page: Mother has a friend here in the town where I'm working whom she wants me to call on. Since she's a girl my own age it's rather embarrassing—I can't just walk in and say 'here I am' can I?—Joe.

Ans.—Why not ask your mother to write the young lady that she is asking you to call. Then you write a little note asking if you may call and when it will be convenient, saying that you are anxious to meet your mother's friend. After that, the responsibility is your mother's!

Sunny and Delightful at Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor Ontario:—

"Sunny and delightful, this good old city, is most enjoyable. Trees in full leafage, flowers of every tint and fragrance. Fruits and vegetables for sale at moderate prices. Mocking birds singing, beautiful buildings of great size, being erected. The streets exhibiting people of all shades, from the negro to the Chinese. One meets movie-queens everywhere. You can tell them by their costly furs worn during the hottest days, their darkened eye lashes, rosy cheeks, and powdered faces. The costliest auto's are owned by them. If you can persuade Mr. Forhan, to give you Griffiths last movie 'Way Down East.' You will see the finest movie of the season. One great charm here, is the intellectual feats, which you enjoy. Dr. Smith, of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church is a young man, of wonderful powers. He offered recently in Baltimore, ten thousand dollars a year salary. He was told that if that sum was not sufficient to name his figure. He refused the offer. Every Wednesday evening a tea is provided in the retiring rooms of the church. You pay thirty-five cents and have a bountiful repast. Every stranger is made welcome and introduced to the pastor. After the supper, an adjournment is made to the main body of the church, where a song service is given and generally one or two short addresses. I heard a returned missionary from India, and one from Japan. The subject of the gentleman from India was the unrest exhibited by the people and the asserted desire to free India from the government by England.

Owing to the bitter strife between the Mohammedans, and the many other sects, the country will not sever connection with England. The different religions hate each other bitterly, and this fact prevents the severance from England which such agitators as Annie Besant, (The Theosophist) desires. India is a very difficult country, in which to introduce Christianity.

The gentleman from Japan, said that God made Japan more wonderfully beautiful than any other country. He was most enthusiastic in praise of the country, and the people. Slavery is common. People climb the great active volcano, the greatest

Wolves Trouble Peterboro Hunters

Few of Them Were Shot—Wolf Bounty Act.

PETERBORO, Nov. 23.—It has been suggested that many hunters would have been farther ahead to attempt to bring down a few wolves rather than the wary deer and on consideration of the Game and Fishery Laws and the handsome bounties given this course might have netted some of the hunters who report the wolves to be so plentiful a tidy sum. All through the back country the wolves are in unusual numbers according to the hunters and numerous farmers have lost cattle and it is said that in some cases the animals have attacked the hunters. At night

in the world, and cast themselves into the volcano with its surging billows of lava. He said there is no danger of Japan beginning a war. The moment she did so she would have Korea, and Manchuria in China upon her back. The bitter hatred of Japan, by the Chinese is terrible. In making a purchase in Manchuria he put down a Japanese coin. The Chinese picked it up, spat upon it, threw it on the ground and stamped upon it, and replaced it by a Chinese coin.

The city is over crowded by tourists; rents doubled. Houses or rooms not difficult to get, if you pay the price. The authorities applied to the government for two thousand tents to be erected in a park for tourists, but were refused. To-day a great procession of soldiers and sailors takes place.

J. J. B. Flint, Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8.

New Yorkers Becoming Weary of Sinn Feiners

Protest Against Insults Offered to Union Jack Appear in Daily Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Protests against insults offered the Union Jack by Sinn Fein sympathizers have continued to appear in the correspondence columns of the local papers. Every day letters from United States citizens appear in the leading papers strongly condemning the tactics of the followers of De Valera, and the frequency of the protests of late would appear to indicate the majority of New Yorkers are becoming weary of the Sinn Feiners' attempts to satisfy what one writer terms their "one-half-of-one-per-cent politics" by burning the British emblem.

One writer offers the suggestion that those who take delight in burning the Union Jack should go to Canada and attempt to do it there. "Why don't they go to Canada and amuse themselves?" he asks. "There ought to be plenty of British flags there to burn and, besides, there are thousands of returned Canadian soldiers who could probably entertain them. The government ought to revoke their citizenship and deport them along with other trouble-makers."

Another letter, signed by a woman named Kelly, remarks that what with the burning of flags and the hostility shown Red Cross workers in "little old New York" one cannot help wondering "if the Irish cause is being exploited with the same incongruity in the old country."

Still another letter expressing indignation at frequent insults to the Union Jack says: "That flag on the seas during the war protected those shores from the Hun. That flag was everywhere in the thickest of the fight. Let us give honor where honor is due."

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THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Every Home in Canada Needs "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

To those suffering with Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other skin affections, "Fruit-a-tives" gives prompt relief and assures a speedy recovery when the treatment is faithfully followed. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine made from Fruit—containing the medicinal principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

the woods have echoed with their howls and not a few hunters have been prompted to set poison for the packs that disturb their sleep. The Wolf Bounty Act is the official act that deals with the progenitors of the dog. The act goes into a lengthy detail on the law but the pith of it is that if a wolf is killed and the skin produced before the Sheriff Treasurer, Police Magistrate Clerk of the Division Court of the county in which it was killed or before any officer the treasurer of Ontario may approve of and an affidavit taken a certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer of the county together with the skin and the bounty of \$20 for a wolf over three months is paid and \$20 additional if it happens to be a timber wolf. The bounty on a wolf not over three months is only \$5.

It is interesting to note that the county receives a refund of 40 per cent from the provincial government on the delivery of the certificate accompanied by the skin. The regulations for the provincial county of Haliburton are different slightly to the general laws. The skin may be produced before Police Magistrate, an agent of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Mines, or a Clerk of the Division Court of the county, a Judge of Victoria County Court, the clerk of the court or the Sheriff of Victoria.

After the Treasurer of Ontario receives the skin it becomes the possession of the Crown and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council prescribes the disposal of the skin.

Local Agent—Dolan the Druggist. Muscular Rheumatism Subdued. When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

Free Electricity for Home Light

French Scientist Discovers Power From Tap

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Every with its own electric generator station is the dream which E. Colardeau, French scientist, founded before the French Academy of Sciences. "We waste too energy," was his text, and he proceeded to show how scandalous the waste.

Wind power was wasted but even more culpable was waste of water power within our house. "The force of Kitchen and bathroom tap is declared and he put forth a scheme which he believes made practicable to utilize the from the water that runs from kitchen tap. Paris derives its from a reservoir 200 feet above city.

This is where M. Colardeau's invention comes in. In his own he has fixed on his supply high speed water turbine, giving energy to a dynamo, with the battery of accumulators. time that the taps are turned. Little generation station work the battery of accumulators. from the water. With his installation the scientist claims to light one 500 candlepower lamp twenty lamps of from fifteen twenty candlepower.

In his house he uses no other installation and it never goes on never costs him anything. In country places, M. Colardeau uses the wind to pump water the required heights and so the wind energy into water which in turn would be transformed into electric energy with an status similar to that described.

"When we've done that," he concluded, "we needn't any longer try about the exhaustion of the stocks of the world."

Struck by the back-dre of a white firing at a target, Harry Stanton, Kempville, may lose the of one eye.

Thieves broke into the home of Frank Hornsby, London, and a considerable amount of money clothing was stolen.

Aldege Leclair, Coniston, lost life when he fell through the the smelter works, striking his on the tracks.

The fool man and the wise are slow in catching on.

A GO

Writ Chas. M. J.

Opposed to the McFadden measure to provide dollar-an-ounce premium, Canadian produced gold, it is possible resumption mining in the United States. Many banking institutions West: They are afraid of the gold myth with open ears. To think of interference an arbitrary and wholly value placed on an ounce years ago by the government conditions were vastly different what they are today, is a in the minds of the ultra-tives.

One exception we are a note in the Harriman National of New York, which has clients and public in favor measure.

"Do you know that with create in all commodities of cent in 1919, as compared 1914, gold was virtually a commodity fixed in price, it could not respond to the supply and demand? Otherwise would have gone to a premium responding to the average in the aforesaid circular explanation you wonder, therefore, t mining has ceased to be profitable and that our production has from \$101,000,000 in 1915 to \$50,000,000 this year?"

In 1915 the British Empire mined 63.7 per cent. of the gold and the United States mined 36.3 per cent. Last year the British produced 70 per cent. and the United States 16.6 per cent. T by estimate, the British will be 75 per cent. of the while that of the United States be down to 12 per cent.

It was an axiom before that the nation or empire who trolled effectively the world supply was the one to be content in other things. There is no show the war changed this.

London auctions South gold to the highest bidder. very heavy premium is paid

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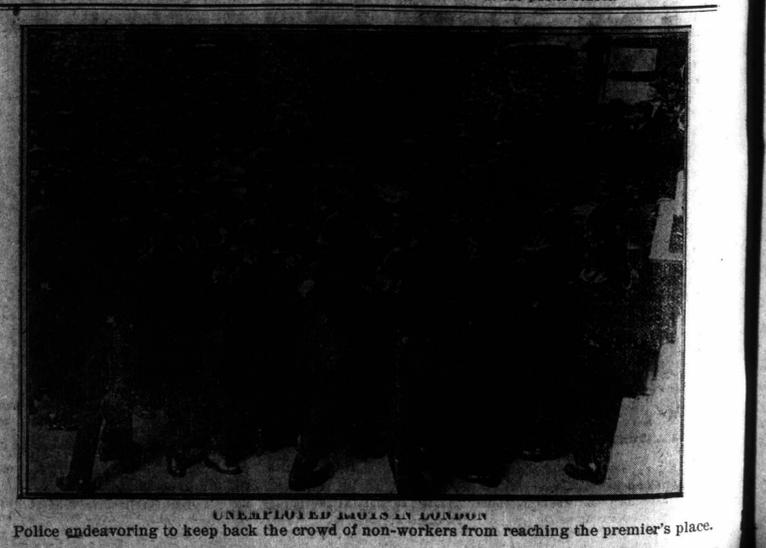
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UNEMPLOYED MAJORITY IN LONDON. Police endeavoring to keep back the crowd of non-workers from reaching the premier's place.