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WHILST ALL THEIR EARLIER SALE PRICES STILL STAND GOOD.

MEN'S SOFT FELT HATS, only \$1.75 each.

MEN'S SOFT COLLARS, only 10c. each.

LADIES' WHITE SILK and LACE BOUDOIR CAPS, only 25c. each.

LADIES' FANCY DRESSING JACKETS, only 60c. each.

LADIES' BLUE and WHITE CHECK BUNGALOW APRONS, only 75c. each.

LADIES' FANCY CHECK HOUSE DRESSES, only \$1.25 each.

LADIES' FANCY COTTON DRESSES, only \$1.50 each.

LADIES' DRESSES, in various makes, \$2.50 each.

LADIES' NAVY COTTON SERGE DRESSES, only \$1.90 each.

LADIES' NAVY WOOL SERGE DRESSES, from \$3.50 each.

LADIES' SILK POPLIN DRESSES, only \$3.90 each.

LADIES' FANCY COLORED MUSLIN and VOILE BLOUSES, only 60c. each.

LADIES' SHOWER COATS at greatly reduced prices.

Remember our Special Prices are for every day: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HENRY BLAIR.

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Does Petrol Come From Fish

According to Professor J. N. Macfarlane, of the University of Pennsylvania, the true source of the world's petroleum lies in the numerous schools of fish that swim the seas. The moss-bunker, a small fish which exists in enormous schools, may be one of the principal sources of supply if the professor's theory is correct. One of Professor Macfarlane's associates, Professor Baird, has estimated that in one year the moss-bunker's enemies (bluefish and other fish) devour at least a quintillion of them. Some idea of what a quintillion means may be grasped by looking at the number written in figures: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. If a mass like this were suddenly destroyed and heat and pressure applied, as might easily happen during a volcanic eruption, the oil in the fish would be extracted and under proper geological conditions, mixed with the volcanic detritus, would in time become petroleum. The process of the conversion of fish into petroleum has been demonstrated at Harvard University,

where fish-oil, with an addition of lime, was subjected to terrific heat. These experiments indicated, at least, that such a metamorphosis was possible.

If Professor Macfarlane's theory be correct, the world will not have to worry about the exhaustion of its petroleum supply. All that will be necessary will be the discovery of the other beds of oil-bearing shale which have been formed since the beginning of time.

An additional bit of evidence of the formation of oil-shale even in our own time is cited in the results noted along the Schuylkill River by Professor Joseph Leidy, a noted paleontologist. The oil escaping from the Philadelphia gas works spread along the surface of the water, but later settled, carried down by silt, which formed above it in layers. This could easily, in the process of time, form an oil-bearing shale.

Cuticura Soap
IS IDEAL
For the Hands

Just Folks.

THE HOME.
Care followed him home, and snapped at his heels,
Seeking with hatred to poison his meals,
Seeking with malice to ruin his life,
To frighten his children and burden his wife,
Seeking to steal the one joy he possessed,
To enter his home and to break up his rest.

"When I can get him to quarrelling there,
Get them to think that he is unfair,
When I can make them unhappy, and him
Cold to their pleasures, and bitterly grim,
When I can sit at his table," said Care
"Never again shall his mornings be fair."

"When I can hurt them and bring them to shame,
Cause them to blush that they carry his name,
When in rebellion his home shall divide,
His children desert and his wife turn aside,
Then shall his chances for happiness cease,
Never again shall he lie down in peace."

"Fools, fools, are the men who don't know
That fortune is useless and glory is vain,
When happiness under his roof won't remain,
Who seeks for contentment and honor pride,
Must cherish his home and leave hatred outside."

A Mysterious Bill

Although the King summons Parliament, it may not be generally understood that the Speech from the Throne does not bind Parliament to consider the measures mentioned therein nor to proceed at once to the consideration of any of them.

Before the King's Speech is read by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and by the Speaker in the House of Commons, when the two Houses are resumed in the afternoon, it is the practice to read some Bill as a matter of form, in order to assert the right of deliberating without reference to the immediate cause of summons.

In the House of Commons a Bill entitled "The Clandestine Outlawries Bill" has been used for this purpose for more than a hundred years. Nothing is ever heard of it during the remainder of the session.

Makeshift Medicines

HOMEY REMEDIES FOR COMMON COMPLAINTS.

It seems odd to call tooth powder a medicine, yet ordinary camphorated chalk has been used before now when bicarbonate of soda was not available to check a violent attack of heartburn.

When a druggist's shop is not within reach, rough and ready remedies for many ailments are to be found in the pantry. Mustard in poultice form is about the finest known remedy for cold on the chest, while a little ordinary mustard rubbed behind the ear will often ease toothache and neuralgia. Mustard and hot water is a good emetic.

A Simple Corn Cure.
Salt mixed with common washing soda is an excellent cure for stings, and warm brine has a wonderful effect in stopping the irritation of a chitin. Warm brine, not too strong, is also a very good thing for sniffing up the nose when one has a bad cold, and as a gargle it will go far towards curing a sore throat.

While sugar has no disinfecting qualities, if it is applied to a clean wound it helps it to heal rapidly. Incidentally, sherry is a good antiseptic, and any fermenting liquor made from the grape has similar properties.

A poultice made of vinegar and stale bread applied nightly is one of the best possible dressings for a painful corn. Olive oil is a good thing to put on a burn, and if olive oil is not available a handful of flour keeps the air from the injured spot and checks the pain.

A raw egg swallowed whole will carry down a fishbone which has stuck in the throat.

We have secured at greatly reduced prices the following goods, being part of a liquidated estate. We have decided to offer same at Bargain Prices.

LEVELS—Worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00, now offering from \$1.00 to \$2.20.

CHISELS—1/2 and 1 inch, worth from 80c. to \$1.10, now offering for 60c., 70c., 75c. and 90c.

SPOKE SHAVES.
Reg. 35c., now 30c.
Reg. 60c., now 50c.

RATCHET BRACES.
Reg. \$2.00, now \$1.50
Reg. \$2.10, now \$1.75

BRACE BITS—4/16, 6/16, 8/16, 10/16, 12/16, 16/16 (at reduced price).

303 CARTRIDGES—Only 50c. a box of 20.

PLANES.
No. 4. Reg. \$4.50, now . . . \$3.50
No. 5. Reg. \$5.50, now . . . \$4.50
No. 6. Reg. \$7.00, now . . . \$6.00

BLOCK PLANES—Regular \$1.30, now \$1.00.

SAWS (Simmond's).
18 inch. Reg. \$2.25, now . . \$1.50
20 inch. Reg. \$2.75, now . . \$2.00
22 inch. Reg. \$3.00, now . . \$2.50

COMPASS SAWS—Only 40c. each.

SCISSORS—Regular \$1.20, now 90c.

CARVING SETS.
Reg. \$1.50, now \$1.20
Reg. \$3.00, now \$2.00

CARVING STEELS—50c.

THE NEYLE-SOPER HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Jan 10, 1924

Lights of Other Days

GREAT FIRES OF THE PAST.
Thanks to the efficiency of our Fire Brigade, London is scarcely likely to suffer such a disaster as that which devastated the town in 1666.

On that occasion, as history relates, 13,000 houses and eighty-nine churches were totally destroyed, and the night was rendered as bright as day for a radius of over ten miles. Fires of equal magnitude are said to have visited the city in 982, in 1087, 1132, and 1136, and nearly all our public buildings have been burnt down at one time or another.

Curiously enough, it is the riverside which seems to have suffered the most, and in this connection the big conflagration at Tooley Street in 1861 will be most easily recalled. But Wapping has been the most unfortunate locality of all. In this neighbourhood there have been great and expensive fires in 1794, when upwards of 630 houses were gutted, in 1716, and in 1800.

Destroyed Three Times.
But London itself has not been the only sufferer from fire in this country; several towns have been still more unfortunate. Rochester, for instance, was destroyed three times—in 477, 1130, and 1137; York was burnt in the last-named year, with its cathedral and thirty-nine churches; while Nottingham, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Northampton, Bath, and Stratford-on-Avon have all succumbed to the flames at various periods.

Turning to the foreign capitals, St. Petersburg (as it then was) experienced a loss of 2,000 houses by fire in 1786, 11,000 in 1780, and a huge fleet of vessels with a magazine in 1798. Four millions sterling is said to be



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GERALD S. DOYLE, Distributor.

the cost of a fire which raged in New York in 1835, destroying nearly 700 houses and covering fifty-four acres of ground. Copenhagen was burnt in 1728, 1794, and 1795, and suffered the loss of its royal palace and, on the first occasion, of no fewer than seventy-seven streets.

But of all the great capitals abroad none has been a worse sufferer than Constantinople, which has been wholly or partially destroyed by fire over twenty times, in addition to being decimated by plague and earthquake.

The Cost in Lives.
Twelve thousand houses were burnt and 7,000 people lost their lives there in 1728; a similar number of buildings were destroyed ten years later, and another 10,000 in 1750. Enormous damage was inflicted on the unfortunate stronghold of Islam in 1751, 1756, 1761, 1765, 1767, 1768, and 1771.

Again, after several disastrous conflagrations in the intervening years which caused the loss of over 20,000 houses and fifty mosques, the year 1791 brought with it an outbreak which resulted in the total destruction of 82,000 houses, with a corresponding loss of life.

And through all the tale of disaster man has gone on patiently rebuilding and repairing his habitations undaunted; there is something almost spider-like in his unyielding defiance of the element.

To-day man has his foot well planted upon the throat of the once all-powerful dragon.

Toilers Numerous

AMONG MEN TO-DAY DIRECTING ENGLAND.

LONDON.—(A.P.)—It has never been the custom of English uncles to tell their little nephews that they might grow up one day to be prime minister, as American boys are informed of their universal birth-given opportunity to become president. But such may become the custom in England, now that the old entrenched system has been brought into the open and scattered by the advent of the Labor Government.

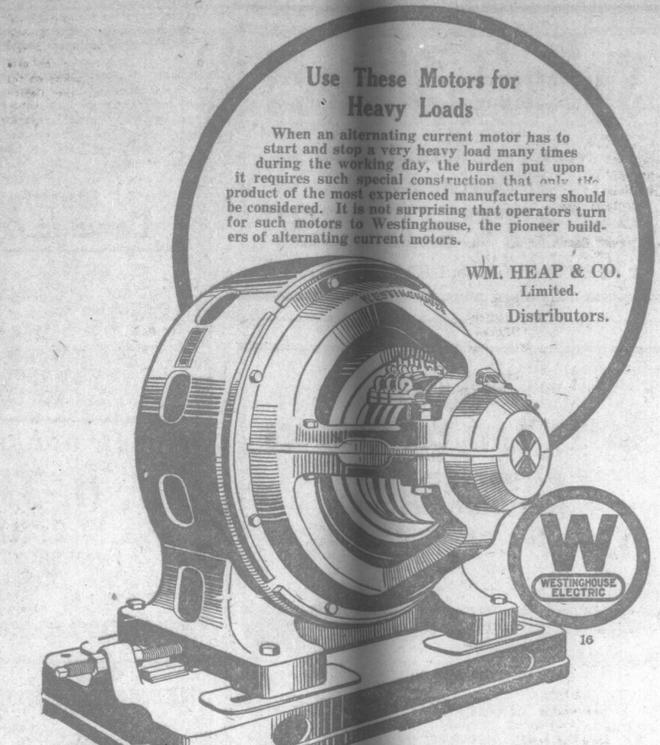
Under the old system those who occupied mighty political seats had mostly been trained for public life from boyhood. Prime ministers were personages with luxuriant family trees, "public school boys" whose later youth had likely been mellowed in the aged cloisters of Oxford or Cambridge. If the Prime Minister was all of that as, for example, the self-made Lord George, well, most of those who helped him run the Empire were. Ex-miners and ex-office boys and ex-locomotive cleaners and ex-mill workers didn't sit at the Cabinet table in No. 10 Downing Street, as they are doing now. The old-type minister was Lord This or Lord That or Sir Something Else or, if he clung to a plain "Mr.," it was not usually because he couldn't have a title if he wanted one.

But in the new cabinet headed by Mr. MacDonald, nine of the 20 members wore white collars only on Sundays in their first struggles for existence. And some of the others were clerks.

MacDonald, a boy reared by a grandmother in a little fishing village in the north, felt the metropolitan urge at the age of 19 and came to London. But all London had to offer him was a job addressing envelopes and Hektnr stamps. He got the equivalent of \$2.50 a week for it.

The new Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, J. R. Clynes, began work at the age of ten as a piece in a mill. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, served his apprenticeship in a Newcastle iron factory. F. W. Jowett, the First Commissioner of Works, started work as a half-timer before his ninth birthday. F. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, was an errand boy at first and then, when he put on long breeches, he started cleaning engines. He soon became a fireman and then a driver of locomotives on the Great Western Railway. The Minister of Labor, Tom Shaw, started work in the cotton mills at the age of ten.

Several of the new cabinet officials were miners. Stephen Walsh, the Secretary of War, went into the pits at 14. Vernon Hartburn, the Postmaster General, has been in the mining industry all his life. John Wheatley, the Minister of Health, though now a publisher, worked underground



Use These Motors for Heavy Loads

When an alternating current motor has to start and stop a very heavy load many times during the working day, the burden put upon it requires such special construction that only the product of the most experienced manufacturers should be considered. It is not surprising that operators turn for such motors to Westinghouse, the pioneer builders of alternating current motors.

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200 doz. Pick Handles.

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Job's Stores, Ltd.

from the age of 12 until he was 22. William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, toiled in the pits for twenty-seven years. With very few exceptions, every big official in the new British government has had to work for a living during most of his life.

The Art of Good Listening

"Speaking offhand, we should say that there were probably fifty good talkers to one good listener, which means that there are about fifty times as many men and women who are willing to tell what they know to one who is willing to learn what he doesn't know."

"Possibly we have put the figure too high, but at least we think that most of us have long since learned that there are a great many people who are eager to talk to us so long as we are willing to listen, but who grow very restless the moment they have to do the listening," says the Christian Guardian.

"The poor listener does not realize it, but he is constantly cutting himself off from the men and the women round about him, who are really interested in him, but whose interest suffers a natural eclipse the moment they discover that he is not interested in them. If poor listening were a mere defect of manners, it would be unfortunate enough and would demand an apology; but when it goes

deeper than that and reveals itself as culpable indifference to others, no apology can in any way help the matter. Poor listening is a disease of the heart, and a fatal one. If we are not interested in others we have no right to be here, for this whole world is but a great commonwealth, and we are all 'members one of another.'"

Everybody is now on edge for St. Patrick's night. What a gaitly is promised at the Grenfell Hall, where the St. Andrew's Orchestra are playing to keep away the Blues. Get your tickets now for once in your life you will get the real thing in Dance Music.
mar10.12.15

RILLY'S UNCLE

"D'YOU WANTA COME WITH ME TO THE COURT HOUSE AN' LISTEN TO UNK? -HE'S GONNA BE A WITNESS!"

"OH, BOY! DO I?"

"NOW, SIR, DID YOU ON THE NIGHT IN QUESTION, OR AT ANY PREVIOUS OR SUBSEQUENT OCCASION HEAR THE DEFENDANT MAKE THE STATEMENT IMPUTED TO HIM?"

"-OR DID YOU ON THAT EVENING OR AT ANY OTHER TIME HEAR HIM USE ANY LANGUAGE DEROGATORY TO THE PLAINTIFF OR ANYTHING, FOR THAT MATTER, THAT COULD BE CONSTRUED TO BE DISPARAGING TO THE GOOD NAME OF THE PLAINTIFF?"

"ANSWER 'YES' OR 'NO!'"

"YES OR NO WHAT?"

BY BEN BATSFORD.