

# BATTLE

is not the only source of severe wounds and injuries. However caused, wounds, cuts, burns, eczema, piles, skin diseases and eruptions are most quickly cured by Zam-Buk.

**ZAM-BUK**  
PRICE IS NOT RAISED



## However;

After all is said and done there is nothing that will take the place of good glasses. One may move nearer the light or bring the light nearer to them, they may twist and turn the book or paper, they may do as they please, yet, if the eyes need glasses they must have them, otherwise there is the inevitable eye strain, followed by headaches. Why not avoid all this discomfort by coming to us. We are here to help eyes.

CONSULTATIONS FREE;

**CARL GLASS**  
JEWELER ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

## FARM FOR SALE

WEST HALF OF LOT 3, CON. 4, S. E. R. 1, Warwick, 100 acres, all under cultivation. On the premises are a good frame house, frame barn with stable and granary, all new. Well fenced and tile drained. Two acres orchard, very best of loamy farm land, well watered by creek running through it. Situated in one of the best localities in the township for cultivation or grazing purposes. For further particulars apply to J. F. ELLIOT, Watford, July 24th, 1914.

## HARRY WILLIAMSON

Sleigh Manufacturer; Rippling, Turning, Planing, etc., and all kinds of general repairing will receive our best attention.

ST. CLAIR ST. WATFORD  
(OLD SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS)

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Scientific American.

MUNN & Co. 351 Broadway, New York  
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Philip Neuman, a New York postal clerk, when arrested, said that he only pilfered letters when he smoked cigarettes.

The Terror of Asthma comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and, if the remedy be used persistently, the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

Cigarette smoking among women and girls at St. Louis has doubled in half a year, according to the findings of the St. Louis Grand Jury which is inquiring into the sale of cigarettes to minors. Popular among wealthy and society women.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Dr. Oscar H. Allis, addressing the American Orthopaedic Association of Philadelphia, says that "it is a hygienic crime to send children to school before the age of ten years. Under that age the fixed position at the school desk often causes serious spinal curvature."

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

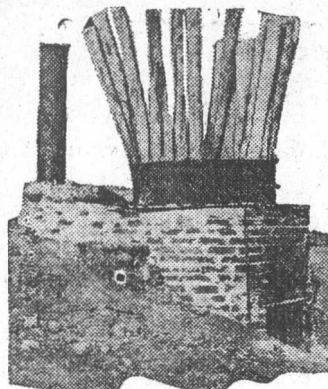
## Scientific Farming

### PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Some Simple Forms of Treating Plants Moderate in Cost.  
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

In many localities the need for the preservative treatment of farm timbers is imperative. Especially is the advisability of using creosoted posts indisputable. If it is difficult for a farmer to treat his own material with preservatives, this can be overcome by some individual undertaking the work for the neighborhood. A small wood preserving plant could be profitably operated in connection with a thrashing outfit, a feed mill or a sawmill. Another plan is for several farmers to cooperate in establishing and operating plant. Every agricultural district should possess the facilities for increasing by preservative treatment the durability of farm timbers locally used. The process best adapted to this purpose is the "open tank" process.

A simple form of treating plant consists of a black iron tank with a firebox under it. The firebox and hot air chamber are constructed with brick, and a sheet iron collar caps the masonry. The tank is supported by a strong foundation. Such an outfit, with a tank three feet in diameter and four feet high, made of three-sixteenth inch black iron, would probably cost from



BLACK IRON HEATING PLANT WITH MASONRY FIREBOX.

\$25 to \$30. With such a tank and chimney there is little danger from fire.

When running a treating plant in connection with a thrashing engine the heating is done by steam from the engine. The tanks used in such a plant, with the necessary piping, would cost about \$50. The cold bath with such an outfit may be a horizontal trough large enough to permit soaking the entire post.

In using the open tank treatment the posts are set in the upright tank, in which they are given the hot bath. Crude petroleum or any heavy oil (but not tar) may be used in this tank and a temperature of about 220 degrees F. maintained by either building a fire under it or by steam. The hot bath is run on an average for two hours, and the cold bath lasts about one hour. The time will vary and must be determined by trial for each case. The principle which governs the treatment is that the hot bath expands the air and moisture in the wood; then by placing the posts in the cold bath a contraction takes place, drawing or pressing the preservative into the wood.

The best treatment is that which will give the deepest penetration in the shortest time with a reasonable absorption. An economical treatment for a post five inches in diameter would be an absorption of not over four-tenths of a gallon if only the butt is treated and six-tenths of a gallon if the whole post is treated. The amount absorbed by a well seasoned post can be determined by weighing the post before and after treatment. It is not advisable to treat such woods as cedar, locust, white oak and black walnut because they are very hard to treat and are naturally durable, so that treatment does not greatly lengthen their life and does not justify the expense.

Posts should be peeled and seasoned before treatment. Under favorable conditions the average period required to season posts is five weeks, although this varies with the species and the season of the year. The tops of the posts should be beveled, so that the moisture will run off and not penetrate the post.

### LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

Twice a year is not too often to whitewash the stable.  
Cream kept too long has a sharp acid

taste that works against the making of the best butter. Old buttermakers notice it quickly if the streaks are not all worked out, and they know the butter was not made by a careful person.

On every farm there should be at least one good brood mare rearing a good colt a year. A yearling colt can be grown as cheaply as a yearling steer and if a good one will be worth several times more money. Breed up the horses on the farms as you do your cattle. It will pay. It should be your aim to possess a pure bred draft mare and then two and finally enough to do all the farm work. Pure bred brood mares will more than pay their way with their work in the field.

### FOR BETTER POTATOES.

It is not generally known that best potatoes come from seed obtained from a far distant point. W. A. Orton, a United States department of agriculture pathologist, says that a large part of the territory of southern, south central and western states obtains better results from seed potatoes grown near the northern border of Maine, New York, Minnesota and other northern states.

Replanting diseased seed potatoes in the same localities merely brings poor stock. Fresh potatoes from distant points, minus blemishes, will cure the evil. The fact that newly irrigated or recently deforested portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan are being planted to potatoes makes the information more valuable. Seeding these new patches with sick or blemished potatoes spells failure for new growers.

The essential thing here as elsewhere is healthy seed potatoes, preferably obtained from distant points. Thus if a garden has been blighted with bad seed potatoes, it may eventually be purified by better stock, cultivation and fertilization.

### DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX.

Its Quaintly Shaped Rocks Formed by Plunging Waters.

At Taylors Falls, the terminus of the Taylors Falls branch of the Northern Pacific railway, the dalles of the St. Croix form a most interesting feature. The St. Croix river here tumbles over a bed of trap rock. The theory of its production is that a great outburst of lava was overwhelmed by a glacier. This very hard rock has been weathered into a great many quaint and curious shapes, and the vertical cliffs of from one to three hundred feet in height form a little canyon where the water is very deep.

Among the quaintly shaped rocks are the Devil's chair and Pulpit rock, in proximity to each other. These are on the Minnesota side of the river, and the trains pass beside them. On the Wisconsin side of the river is a remarkable profile rock. It is known as "the Old Man of the Dalles" and has a resemblance to the profile of George Washington. Minnesota and Wisconsin have set aside the land bordering the river as an international park.

Among the interesting features of the place are the cistern-like holes, known geologically as potholes. These range from one and one-half feet in diameter and six feet in depth to ten feet in diameter and ninety or a hundred feet deep. These potholes indicate the presence of former rapids high above the present surface of the water. The stream by its great eroding power and carrying pebbles and stones in its circular movement slowly excavated these potholes.—Exchange.

### ANCIENT FOOTWEAR.

And the Old Ceremony of Baring the Feet at Worship.

The India Hindus and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes (slippers) and the latter boots also. The sandal (the word is Persian) was evidently the original covering for the feet over all southern and eastern Asia, while the shoe was probably introduced into India by the Persians, Afghans and Mongols, together with the "tip tilted" (Hittite and Etruscan) boot.

Both are usually made in India of leather, but never of pigskin, and, while the shoes are always colored red or yellow, the boots are generally brightly patterned, both among the upper classes being also richly embroidered in gold and silver and variegated silk thread and with bangles, bugles and seed pearls after the manner of the ancient Persian boots represented on Greek vases.

But, of however rare and costly elaboration, the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house just when stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. They must be cast off, the right boot or shoe first, before the worshiper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod.—Westminster Gazette.

### TOWER OF LONDON.

It Once Had a Menagerie With a Murderous Orang Outang.

It is not generally known that until the year 1834 there was a menagerie of wild beasts in the Tower of London. In his book, "London Survivals," the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield writes:

"A word or two may be said about this collection of beasts. It commenced with the present of three leopards from the Emperor Frederick to Henry III.—an appropriate gift, as our sovereign bore three of these animals on his shield of arms, and then a white bear was added, for which the sheriffs of London were ordered to provide a muzzle and an iron chain to secure him when out of the water and a long, stout cord to hold him when fishing in the Thames. We fear his successors at the zoological gardens do not enjoy the like diversion. Then came an elephant. In the time of Edward II. there was a lion, for which the sheriffs, who must have deemed these creatures troublesome beasts, had to provide daily a quarter of mutton.

"Paul Hentzner saw here in 1598 three lionesses, a lion of great size—called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign—a tiger, a lynx, a wolf, 'exceedingly old,' a porcupine and an eagle. James I. often visited the menagerie and used to enjoy baiting the lion with dogs or seeing a fight between a bear and a lion. In 1754 there were two 'man tygers'—orang-outangs—one of which killed a boy by throwing a cannon ball at him."

### DRYING OUT GASES.

Various Methods by Which the Moisture is Eliminated.

In the manufacture of gases like oxygen, acetylene or illuminating gas, to be used immediately in chemical processes, it is often necessary to free them from all moisture.

One of the commonest means is to bubble the "wet" gas through concentrated sulphuric acid or through a heap of glass beads covered with this liquid. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a powerful tendency to absorb moisture from other substances—a property which is aptly illustrated when a splinter of wood is dipped into the liquid. The acid extracts from the cellulose (which is the principal constituent of wood) all the hydrogen and oxygen, which cellulose contains in just the proper proportions to form water. The only other component of cellulose is carbon, and this alone is left, leaving the wood charred as if by fire.

Another way to dry a gas is to pass it through small chunks of calcium chloride. This extracts water or vapor from everything.

The most efficient of all methods is that adopted by the bureau of standards at Washington, where a machine is used which, by lowering the temperature of the gas passed through it, freezes out all the moisture and leaves the gas absolutely dry.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Working Butter.

Butter is worked enough when the salt is evenly distributed. Just when this point has been reached cannot always be told from the appearance of the butter immediately after working. But butter that has not been sufficiently worked will show white streaks or mottles after five or six hours. Whenever such streaks occur the butter must be reworked until all the streaks have been removed. To avoid mottled or streaky butter the only safe rule to follow is to work the butter twice. The first time it is worked lightly, just enough to fairly distribute the salt. It is then allowed to stand six hours or longer, when white streaks will be noticeable. The butter is then worked again until the color is uniform.—Chicago News.

### One Way to View It.

Queen Victoria made a visit to the Trossachs in 1859. On the road between Callender and Kilmanog the Laird of Leny displayed a number of banners bearing words of welcome. But on the return to Callender the mottoes were indecipherable through the backs of the banners. Some one suggested that with a little extra expenditure "Welcome, Victoria," might have been inscribed on both sides. "There's nae need o' that," said old James Buchan of Kilmanog. "The queen will just think that the English letters as seen through the bunting are Gaelic."—London Express.

### Welsh National Costume.

When the French made a half hearted attempt to invade Great Britain in 1797 a landing was made at Fishguard, Wales, but the soldiers of Napoleon were frightened off by the sight of a great number of Welsh girls and women, whom they mistook at a distance for soldiers on account of their red dresses and tall black hats. That is still the national costume of the Welsh women.

## ASTHMA COUGHS

**Vapo-Cresolene**  
Est. 1879  
A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Used with success for 35 years. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma. Send us postal for descriptive booklet. GOLD MEDAL AWARDS. VAPOR-CRESCOLINE CO., Leominster, Mass., U.S.A.

## Celebrate Golden Wedding

A most enjoyable and not-to-be-forgotten time was spent by relatives and friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Zavitz, 9th con. of Brooke, on Saturday, Dec. 19th, upon the occasion of their fiftieth anniversary of wedded life. The happy couple were made pleased recipients of beautiful presents by relatives and friends, Mr. Zavitz receiving a gold watch and Mrs. Zavitz a gold bedroom clock.

We deem it fitting at this time to reprint a biographical sketch of Mr. Zavitz who is a worthy representative of his parents.

During his forty years residence in this community he has invariably displayed the qualities which cause him to be honored and esteemed by all who know him. He received a district school education in a log school house in Lobo and worked on his father's farm until 18 years of age. In 1864 he married Miss Barbara Stevenson, born in Warwick township. By that time he had accumulated enough money to purchase his present home, at that time all wild land. He worked hard to clear this land up at the time of their first settling. The home in which they resided was replaced in 1892 by his excellent, large brick house. At the present time the farm consists of 150 acres of land being some of the best cultivated in the community. In the matter of religion, Mr. and Mrs. Zavitz are consistent members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Zavitz is also a liberal supporter.

Those present at their anniversary included the following friends and relatives:—

R. A. Stevenson, Columbiaville, Mich; George Zavitz, Watford; John Zavitz, Brooke; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zavitz and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Zavitz and son Stanley, Poplar Hill; Minnie and Pearl Zavitz, London; Mr. and Mrs. John Zavitz, Wm. Weed, Wm. Chalk, Mrs. Hattie Campbell, Alvin Zavitz, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Maddock and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Morley Zavitz, Brooke township; Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Ennisville; Mr. and Mrs. John Chalk, Alvin; Isaac Tryhorne, Warwick; Mr. and Mrs. Elton Zavitz and family, Edy's Mills; and Rev. and Mrs. Brittain, Alvinston.—Alvinston Free Press.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

Lake St. Clair is now frozen from shore to shore and the attempt to repair the cable connecting the mainland with Pelee Island was a failure. The only means of communicating with the island during the winter will now be by ice-boat or sleigh.

Mrs. Wm. Barnes, wife of Petrolia's Street Commissioner, has received word from England that she has become heir to a considerable sum of money. The amount is not definitely known, though the first installment is said to be \$15,000 and the second \$30,000.

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

On the Grand Trunk Express No. 13 from Montreal to Chicago that was derailed in the company's yards at Sarnia, were Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Chalmers who were on their way to Mt. Clemens where the Doctor intends taking the baths. When the train got off the track Mr. Charles Kemp, of Petrolia, who was sitting near the Doctor, put his arms around him and held him until the train stopped, thereby saving the Dr. from a severe shaking up which in his present state of health might have had a disastrous effect.—Oil Springs Advance.

## Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or a Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Household Remedy.