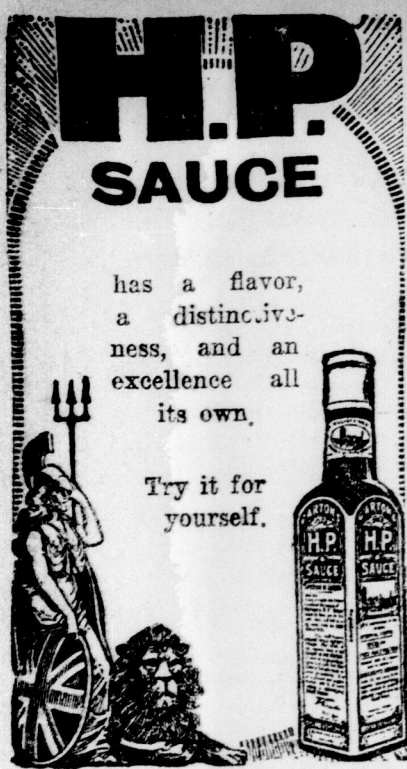




H.P. SAUCE

has a flavor,
a distinctness,
and an
excellence all
its own.

Try it for
yourself.

WESTERN ONTARIO BRIEFS

WILTON GROVE.—The large brick home of Andrew Marr on Concession 3 was completely destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

GOERICH.—Pocket Agent Roy leaves next week for Norwich, where he has been appointed station agent.

WABASH.—The snowfall in this district was welcomed by farmers, as it protected the wheat which has survived the ravages of the recent heavy frosts.

SARNIA.—The Exchange Hotel, corner Victoria and Lochiel streets, one of the landmarks of the city, has been sold to Lesley and Homer of Windsor, who will tear down the present frame building and erect a modern three-story structure. The property was owned for many years by the late J. J. Ellison, and was recently purchased by J. Donohue.

GALT.—Rev. E. H. Beckman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, was honored by a clasp he confirmed by being presented with a gold watch and a sum of money.

SHEDDEN.—Horse buyers from Ashter have purchased the white team owned by E. Down for \$500.

TYRCONNEL.—Fire which started from the kitchen chimney completely destroyed the home of John W. Morrison. Only a few articles of furniture were saved.

GRANTON.—A trinket campaign to aid in furnishing coffee for the boys in the trenches will be carried on on Wednesday next by the members of the Women's Institute.

FOREST.—Walter Isaac of Dashwood has been appointed line manager for the People's Telephone Company.

GLENCOE.—Oil drillers are putting down a test well for F. J. Carman on the Hyndman farm, Longwood road, in Ekfrid Township.

AMHERSTBURG.—Capt. A. C. Callan has gone to Chicago to get his big steel steamer, the W. E. Fitzgerald, in shape for the opening of navigation.

GLENCOE.—The council has decided to invest \$3,000 of funds accrued in its sinking fund account in the purchase of the city of London, which pay 6 1/2 per cent.

ELORA.—W. J. Connon, who recently sold his farm near here and located in Fergus, has purchased a 17-acre farm at Vineland, and will move there next week.

GRANTON.—Miss Geddes of Allis Craig has been engaged to teach the Junior class at the Owen Sound school.

HARROW.—The Quality Canning Company is closing contracts for sweet corn at \$12 per ton. Last year's price was \$8. A large acreage is being secured.

OWEN SOUND.—Councillor Frank Barber has resigned after serving for 30 years in Owen Sound, and will reside in Kincardine, where he has joined the staff of the Malcolm Furniture Company.

FOREST.—The shareholders of the Forest Hotel Company are holding a special meeting today to ratify an agreement for the sale of the hotel and to wind up the company.

AMHERSTBURG.—John Garber, aged 73, Amherstburg's oldest barber, is so critically ill that little hope is held for his recovery.

APPIN.—The play put on last night by the Newbury Dramatic Club in aid of the Red Cross by the Women's Institute drew a capacity house and delighted the audience.

MIDDLEMARCH.—David Lyle Jun. has purchased the 60-acre farm of James Stanton for \$4,500.

FARMERS WANT ROAD PROPERLY LOCATED

BLENHEIM. April 12.—I. Timplings, J. Brown and L. McCallum, farmers of Harwich, are having a suit on Monday next in the supreme court sitting at Chatham before Justice Rose. The action is brought up in order to force the township to have the 18-1/2 mile road diverted to its proper course. They claim it has for years encroached their farms. The council has denied their demands in connection with the proper location of the road for some years.

SYSTEM WAS FULL OF POISON

Pain in Back So Bad at Times She Could Scarcely Walk—Thorough Cure Was Effected.

Flamboy, Ont., April 12.—At this season of the year there is a great deal of suffering from poisons in the system. Living too much indoors, breathing vitiated air and eating artificial foods all tend to derange the normal action of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

With these filtering and eliminating organs sluggish and inactive poisons are left in the blood to poison the whole system and set up pains, aches and serious disease. The writer of this letter was in a serious condition from constipation and kidney trouble when she began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was entirely cured.

Mrs. Ed Miller, West Flamboy, Ont., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me of constipation. I suffered with constipation almost ever since I can remember, and for four years had pains at the left side of the back. If I walked across the kitchen floor, I would have to sit and rest. That, I think, was terrible for a woman of twenty years. The condition of my blood was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much from pains and stiffness in the back I am sure my system was full of poison. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have entirely cured me, and I feel better than I have felt for many years."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting substitutes. Imitations only disappoint.

New and Interesting Facts from Science and Life

Can GRAVITATION Be Destroyed By ELECTRICITY?

THAT science has at last solved the conundrum of how to overcome gravity seems to be indicated by the astonishing results obtained in a series of experiments with electricity recently conducted by Prof. Francis E. Nipher of the St. Louis Academy of Science.

It is the theory of scientists that in some mysterious way the minute electrical charges existing on the particles making up molecules and atoms are definitely linked up and concerned with such basic phenomena as gravitation. Since all bodies are made up of atoms it would seem logically to follow that the forces of gravity must depend in some way upon attractions which atoms exert upon each other, and due to the fact that the atoms are separated, at least in solids and liquids, by extremely small distances, we might expect these inter-atomic forces to be relatively more powerful than are those of ordinary gravitation. Until recently, however, the mystery linking this inter-atomic activity with the force of gravitation baffled all attempts at solution, although many scientists had tackled it.

But at last experimental proof has been forthcoming through the untiring labors of Prof. Francis E. Nipher. In a pamphlet Prof. Nipher supplies experimental evidence that gravitational attraction cannot only be suspended or nullified by the electrical current, but it actually can be transformed into "gravitational repulsion."

Clearly to understand Prof. Nipher's epoch-making experiments, the reader is reminded of that familiar law of physics which states "that all

particles of matter attract each other with a force which is greater the nearer the particles are together." To be still more definite, Newton's law says that bodies behave as if every particle of matter attracted every other particle with a force that is proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. It is the gravitational attraction between the earth and the bodies upon it which causes the latter to have weight.

This fact, it is pointed out, is often lost sight of and should be well understood by every student. To make the matter more clear, the following example is given:

Imagine that a man's body is (as by flying, jumping, diving from a high point, etc.) for the moment separated from the surface of the earth. As soon as the mass of the body is separated from the earth, gravitational attraction is set up between the two masses. The earth pulls the man's body, and also his body pulls the earth, but as the mass of the earth is infinitely greater, its movement cannot be detected.

Just how Prof. Nipher discovered the secret of "reversing gravity" and the apparatus with which he conducted his experiments is very interestingly described in an illustrated article in the Electrical Experimenter.

"Prof. Nipher's mechanical apparatus," says this writer, "resembled that used in the Cavendish experiment," by which it was first experimentally proved that Newton's law of universal gravitational attraction applied to small bodies in their

How SCIENCE Discovered SECRET of REVERSING Force of GRAVITY

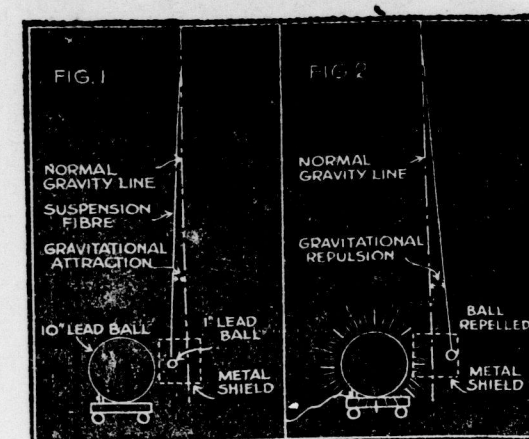


Fig. 1. Attractive Effective of Gravity Between Large and Small Masses. No Current. Fig. 2. Gravitational Repulsion Between Large and Small Masses. Current on.

action upon each other at short distances, just as well as it did to small terrestrial bodies under the influence of the earth. This apparatus consists of a delicate torsion suspension fiber (see Figs. 3 and 4), a light, rigid arm at the lower end of the fiber suspension, and at either end of this bar two small lead spheres of known mass. Two equal large balls of solid lead are placed close to the small suspended spheres in the manner shown. Now, remembering that familiar law of physics—that every body in space attracts every other body proportionally to their respective masses and inversely as the distance between them—then it is evident that when this apparatus is set up, that the small suspended spheres will be slightly attracted by the larger stationary balls. This condition is represented in Fig. 1.

"Before connecting any form of electric current to the modified Cavendish apparatus, Prof. Nipher took special precaution carefully to screen the moving element from any electro-static or electro-magnetic effects. His apparatus briefly consists of two large lead spheres ten inches in diameter, resting upon heavy sheets of hard rubber. Two small lead balls, each one inch in diameter, were now suspended from two silk threads, stationed at the sides of the two large lead spheres, from which they were separated a little distance. More-

Four Diagrams Which Graphically Show the Effects of Electricity on Gravitation.

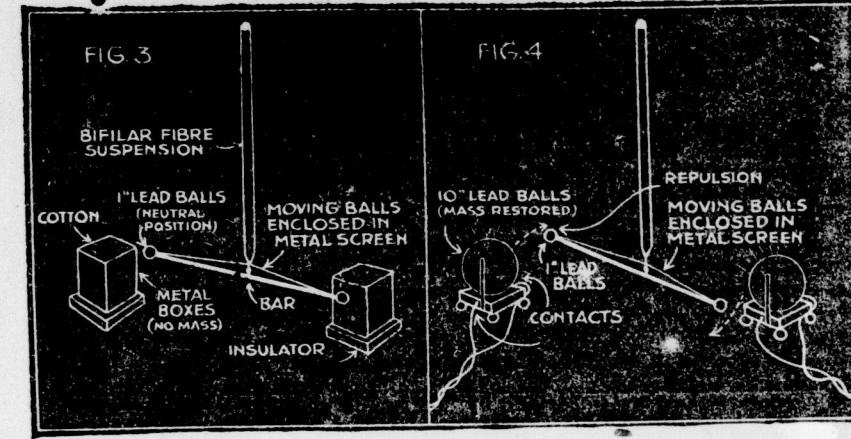


Fig. 3. Experiment with Two Metal Boxes Filled with Cotton in Place of Large Lead Spheres. No Gravitational Change Was Caused with Current on or off. Fig. 4. By Passing 20 Amperes Through the Large Balls, Gravitational Attraction Was Reduced to Zero.

over, the suspended balls were insulated elaborately from the large spheres by enclosing them first airtight in a long wooden box, which was also covered with thinned iron sheets as well as cardboard sheets. There was, furthermore, a metal shield between the box and the large metal spheres. The large metal lead spheres now exerted a certain gravitational pull upon the suspended small lead balls, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the small lead balls were slightly pulled over toward the large spheres.

"In his first experiments Prof. Nipher applied a high tension current from a static machine to the large lead balls (see Fig. 2). No difference was noted whether the positive or negative terminals were applied. In one of these experiments the masses were 'repelled' (normal gravitational attraction had been nullified and changed to repulsion) by a force nearly twice as great as the initial gravitational repulsion. This effect is shown in Fig. 2.

"In further experiments Prof. Nipher decided to check his results. To do this, he replaced the large solid lead spheres with two metal boxes, each filled with loose cotton batting. These hollow boxes (having practically no mass) rested upon insulators. They were separated from the protective screen by sheets of glass and were grounded to it by heavy copper wires. The metal boxes were then charged in every way that the solid lead spheres had been, but not the slightest change in the position of the suspended balls could

be detected. This would seem to prove conclusively that the 'repulsion' and 'gravitational nullification' effects that he had produced when the solid large balls were electrically charged, were genuine and based undoubtedly on a true inter-atomic electrical reaction, and not upon any form of electro-static or electro-magnetic effects between the large and small masses. If they had been, the metal boxes, with no mass, would have served as well as the solid balls.

"Another interesting experiment was conducted with low frequency alternating current applied to the large lead spheres. Spring contact brushes were fastened to the wooden blocks supporting the large spheres as shown in Fig. 4, one brush on either side of the ball. This permitted sending current through the ball from one side to the other. First, a direct current of 20 amperes was sent through the two large masses, but no effect upon the suspended masses could be detected. Next, an alternating current of 20 amperes was sent through the large masses (see Fig. 4), with the result that the gravitational attraction was quickly reduced to zero, and not only that but in 15 to 20 minutes the small lead spheres had moved away over one-half as much to the opposite direction as the distance they had been attracted originally toward the large masses. Thus gravitation had not only been completely nullified, but it was actually reversed."

VEGETABLES from the SEA

HOW would you like to top off your dinner with a dessert of kanten, which is a Japanese pudding made from the isinglass of seaweeds? Or you might enjoy a dish of dulse or kelp, two other palatable dishes of marine vegetables, which are described in Popular Science Monthly.

"Kanten is a sort of isinglass," says this authority. It is thoroughly white, semi-transparent and shiny. It is extensively used for food in Japan. It is prepared with gelatin. It is much superior to the common animal isinglass. Late statistics of the production of 'kanten' are not available, but in 1902 3,000,000 pounds were made, with a valuation of \$750,000.

"In Ireland, dulse is a much favored vegetable, as is laver, which is called 'eloke.' Both these vegetables grow plentifully under the water along all our Atlantic coast.

"American seaweed resources are equal, if not superior, to the Japanese or those of any other country. Yet, while Japan prepares seaweeds each year which exceed \$2,000,000 in value, the total value of the marine vegetables prepared in the United States is \$35,000.

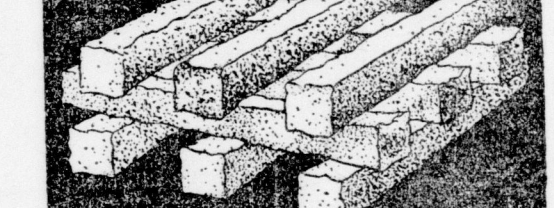
"The industry in the United States is practically confined to Massachusetts, and but a single species is used—Irish moss. It is true that in Monterey and Santa Barbara counties in California, Chinese fishermen dry certain marine algae for food, but the value of this amounts only to about \$800 a year.

"Kelp is an enormous seaweed which abounds along the Pacific coast. A full grown plant will have a stem 200 feet in length which bears at the top an air bulb. From this bulb grow 50 or more giant leaves, each one of which will attain a length of 30 or 40 feet. This plentiful vegetable is entire-

ly ignored by us, but the Japanese prize it highly. They make what is known as 'kombu' from kelp. Because it fades in the curing process, much of it is dyed green. This shredded, dyed 'kombu' is used as a vegetable and is cooked with soups and

meats. It is even made into a sort of confection by sugaring small strips of it.

"The kanten sticks which are crisp sticks of it are broken in small pieces and served as a cereal."



Kanten is a Sea Vegetable. Isinglass Used in Foods Prepared with Gelatine.

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The CAMERA As a Deadly WEAPON of WAR

THE peaceful-looking camera is now one of the deadliest instruments of the war. Why it has become so is due to the ease with which any object can be accurately "described" by means of a photograph. Words alone are of little use alongside a photograph; but the two combined make for accurate and rapid reports on any given subject. For this reason the spies have not overlooked the camera in carrying out their clandestine activities, and it is safe to say that tens of thousands of photographs made by the camera have had an important bearing on the fortunes of the world war.

The camera may be the means whereby invaluable fortifications can be quickly destroyed;

It may give away important ideas or inventions to the enemy; it may betray the location of important batteries and doom them to early destruction; and it may result in heavy loss of life to troops whose position is divulged by the black and white markings of a photographic plate on film. At any rate, the camera in the war zone is no longer a peaceful instrument; it is many times deadlier than its equivalent weight of high explosives.

It is the airman over the battle lines who makes the most use of the camera. Early in the war the rival camps came to appreciate the importance of aerial photography, and began immediately to develop cameras for this class of work. Today aerial reconnaissance is carried out largely with the aid of photography; large

made use of small cameras of the hand type which were pointed over the side of the aeroplane in order to make a photograph. The Germans developed, for this purpose, an ingenious camera in the form of a long and slightly tapered body, equipped with a direct-view finder and a pistol grip. The shutter was released by pulling a trigger and the entire apparatus was strongly suggestive of a revolver. This camera, like most of the others, was equipped with a focal plane shutter. But the demand for clearer, sharper photographs has given rise to big, long-focus cameras.

"While details regarding the various cameras now in use are naturally most carefully guarded by the various nations at war, it is known that the present tendency is toward still larger cameras, which, in many instances, are built into the planes. The French are making use of a camera which measures over four feet in length, with a slightly tapered body ending in a lens board. The airman refers to it as the 'test pocket' camera. Obviously, such a camera could not be lifted over the side of the aeroplane nacelle because of the surface which it would expose to the onrushing air, and hence it is installed in the aeroplane body with the lens pointing down through a hole or well, while the machine is maneuvered into position for making the exposure.

"An improved type of Italian camera automatically makes photographs at predetermined intervals on a strip of film, and as each exposure includes in one corner the image of a compass, the individual prints can be more readily assembled by the 'readers' and compilers at headquarters, since the points of the compass are given with each one.

"There has been developed in America an ingenious camera which makes use of standard motion picture film, and which, by means of a cable release, can be operated by the airman at any moment. From 1 to 750 exposures can be made on one roll of film and because of the small bulk and light weight of this equipment it is quite possible for two or more cameras to be carried by one aeroplane, if desired.

"As a preliminary to a big offensive, tens of thousands of photographs are made of the enemy's positions and the country in back of him. These photographs are developed and printed, in some cases enlarged, and 'read' by experts in back of the lines. The information gathered from these photographs is invaluable to the commanders, as can well be imagined; for it permits them to have their maps exceedingly accurate and up-to-the-minute. Thus, when the enemy lays down new railways, prepares new communication trenches, brings up new batteries, or constructs new concrete blockhouses or 'pill boxes,' the photographs reveal their presence, and they are accordingly marked in on the staff maps. In order to conceal facts from the prying eyes of the aerial cameras, camouflage is often executed in colors which photograph most poorly.

"When the tremendous drum fire opens up on the enemy lines, the artillerymen are guided largely by elaborate maps prepared from photographic data. In fact, much of the range finding is done by means of these maps, and the fire checked by aerial observers. And as the drum fire thunders on day after day the airman aloft makes more photographs, which, after being developed and printed, indicate to the 'readers' at headquarters the extent of the artillery destruction, and in this way the commanders know when the enemy's works have been sufficiently pulverized or otherwise disorganized to render an infantry attack comparatively safe."

planes, accompanied by fast fighting machines, make their way over the enemy's lines and proceed to photograph a given area.

With the splendid anastigmat lenses available today, together with the high degree of perfection attained in enlarging processes, the spy need not use a large camera. The chances are that in most instances small and readily concealed pocket cameras are employed, making film or plate negatives measuring an inch square or possibly 2 1/2 by 3 1/4 inches as the maximum. These negatives, or contact prints made from them, by some route or another make their way to spy headquarters, and there they are enlarged and studied by specialists trained in "reading" photographs. These specialists, we are told, can glean a tremendous amount of information from what would appear to the layman to be a most uninteresting and valueless print. And when such information is properly collated and distributed to the various military departments where they can do the most good and the most harm to the opponent—the deadliness of the camera begins to be realized.

"Each of the big powers in the war has numerous types of aerial cameras now in use," says a contributor to the Scientific American. "At one time, when aerial warfare was still in its infancy, the French, British and Germans

For Protection Against Wounds in the Head the War Photographer Wears an Inverted Funnel-Shaped Steel Helmet.

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A SPECIAL CORSET FOR THE WOMEN WAR WORKER

AS American women by the thousands and even by the hundreds of thousands are becoming war workers to replace men in the various industries, thereby releasing them for military duty, the new need of a special kind of corset for the members of this vast feminine industrial army was anticipated. It has long been announced that such a corset, as a war emergency device, has been designed which is said to be hygienically moulded and to give perfect support to spines that are none too strong, and to supply a brace to muscles that are unaccustomed to the physical strains they are required to withstand. This newly designed pair of stays, it is claimed, is essentially the corset for the women workers who are entering the more active employments where physical strength and undeveloped muscles will be put to strenuous tests. It is claimed that it is the working woman essentially who most needs a corset. Women of wealth and fashion, who seldom tax their muscles or their spines, get along

very well with a simple girdle or some soft corset substitute, but the industrial worker, bred from generations of workers, probably requires the aid of science to help her in her struggle for maintenance for herself and children.

When European women entered the new fields of industry opened to them by the withdrawal of men to the ranks of fighters, corsets were temporarily discarded, but the designer of this "war corset," Daniel Kops of New York city, who has had 30 years of experience in creating corsets for every type of figure, realized that there would be a greater demand than ever for those devices. He believes that women can enter almost any field of work hitherto occupied exclusively by men if they are properly corseted.

Women street car conductors, workers in munition factories, elevator operators—in fact any who have entered the new trades—will be able to stand hour after hour, lift heavy articles and perform other arduous tasks if their bodies are properly supported, is Mr. Kops's theory.

And as proof of this essential point in preparing women for the industrial fray Mr. Kops designed this working woman's corset model. It is long but flexible, it hooks in front and laces at the sides, and over the spine is a specially woven fabric which gives no pressure, the designer says. The front and upper portions of the corset terminate in a V-shaped piece supplying strong bands to hold up the abdominal muscles. By an odd contrivance of laces and apertures these bands may be adjusted from the outside of the front sections by pulling the laces outward. One pull tightens the laced bandage slightly, and a series of pulls will bring it in so as to be quite snug.

Simultaneously this reefing of the front section pulls in the back at the waist line to give additional support to this supposedly weak feature of the feminine figure. While the front section ends in a point just below the waist the sides are extended over this so that the corset has the appearance of being one of the regulation extra long models.

Newspaper Feature Service, 1918.

