

11 !

The Charm of Seeing is surpassed only by that of Showing the New Things that are, Arriving Daily

1HIDRE is such a civersity of new styles for women's wear this spring that to go into detail of the various modes would be a very pleasant, though a very hard tadk In past season's it has been the general custom for manufacturers and patrern makers to exploit chiefly oae design with, of course, very many adaptalions to it. such as the tight skirt, then the kimono sleeve, then next the set-in sleeve, then the slit skirt and so on up to the present.

As you, no doubt are aware, each changing season saw some new style literallv "done-to-death." "But contrary to custom this spring's La More has been decideiy generous. The lsimono sleeve, the Raglan sleeve, the set-in sleeve and the sleeve with the long drop shoulder. The peg top skirt, a little wider at the bottom; the plain skirt, the tight skirt, and a skirt with a quaint rounded slit of about four inches in length.

Then her generosity over stepped the hald and fast imits, too, in cloths and colors. - .iniongathe newest of the momene lattermay be found the following with their definitions. Cutiont this list and keep it-it's authorative.

CUPIDON-Pale Salmon MEMPHIS--A soft bluish Nile Green AUROSE-Subdued Flame
ANGELIQUE - Mustard Green
vIOLETTE DE FARM MIEL DES ALPES-Ho-Pale Mauve TORPILLE-TaUPe
CIGALE-Reseda
SOUPIR-Maive, found in Sweet rea Bloom
LIONCEAU-Golden Pheasa
MENUET --Bloom of Noonday Sk
MEPHISTO-Fire Brand
GOBELIN-Blue
LOUPILLON-Burgundy Wine

## Ketcheson \& Earle

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Dainty Curtain Materials
Net soods ane constauty antivina and amongyt our latest imporations are

Frilled Curtair, Muslins toc yard
 - New Curtain Nets
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Specials in Curtain Rods
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McINTOSH BROTHER


## $\$ 15000.00$ Stcek

To be Sold by Auctioz, Sale commenees
Sat., Feb. 14, at 9.30
And every day at 2.30 and evening at 7.30 until the entire stock has been disposed of.

JONAS BARGMAN

## Boys New Spring Suits



We have them and we have them strong. You know our reputation on Boy's Clothing and the low prices. Well, we have all past seasons beaten. Our stock of Boy's Suits this seasor is easily double that of last and never have we had such values

Boy's D-B Suits, Bloomer Pants $\$ 3.00, \$ 3.50, \$ 4.00, \$ 5.00$, $\$ 6.00$ and up to $\$ 10.00$. And our little $\$ 3.00$ Suits are nice ones.

Boy's little fancy Buster Suits $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5.00$. And the $\$ 3.00$ ones will surprise you.

Then the Norfolks in both Tweed and Blue, prices $\$ 3.90$ up to $\$ 10.00$, every conceivable color and shade.

## Come And Be Pleased

Not only with the style, fit, and nice patterns, but with the wonderful value.
OAK HALL




## The J. J. Haines

Belleville, Napanee, Treuton, Smith Falls

Why Did Kou Not Sleep Well Last Night?
How could you on such a poor mattress and spring? Call in and see how reasonably you
can get comfortable, strong and sanitary mattress and spring ?
Furaiture, Currains, Carpets, Shades, Linoleyms, Stoves
The Thimpson Furniture Company

Here's Your Chance to Light Up

##   <br>   <br>  <br>  <br> Itumdreds of Bargaies in all Lines on Sale for TWO DATS

Wm. Melntosh \& Co.

## FEBRUARY SALE

Closeter and Society Floses, all colores, Qackelas for
White Luture Trrea, 15c pe doz, will izee

And the several other lines me aro clasing out this mooth.
do not dehay too nona

## :: THE BEEHIVE.: :

 CHAS N. SULMAN
## FARM INSURANCE

Mave made arrangements with English Companies to insure 75c to $\$ 1.00$ per $\$ 100.00$

Our Trouser Sales always attract "Pant" wear ers to our store for no man ever had too many "Pants.

At the close of each season's business--just be tween seasons--when you need an extra pair of trousers we hold these sales. You'll need an extra pair to tide you over from now until its time for spring weights, so

## Buy Trousers Now

Buy Trousers when you can get for your money the greatest know
value of the year value of the year
$\$ 250$ You can choose from over 200 pair of regular $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 1.50$
 ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ See South Window

## SOX SALE

Wo In our north window we are showing Sampie Sox in Worsteds,
 A good opportunity to stock up for the year.
Quick \& Robertson

The Weekly Ontario Thursday, February 19. 191

## the solid earth

It has become known more recently that
he Poles move in irregular paths atout mean positions, around which they circulate in a period of aboutfourteen munths. The period which this movement would have if the earth were an absolutely rigio budy is well-- $n$ nown to
beabout ten months; one reason why.the actual periodic movement, with a fourieen months' period, remained so long undiscovered was Deriod, remaine ut ing
that observers sought in thectrds for traces
of a tern months' perind. The lengthening of the of a ren months' perind. The lengthening of the
period from ten months to fourteen is due to period from ten months to
the y yielding of the earth. great. It is impossiile tara fit all the observa. tions by treating the earth as a body of one
definite rigidty thruughout. Being heteroyeneous as rearards density it may be expected haps not very suropising that it should be possible to fit all the ouservations by the as-
sumption of a core of greater density enclosed in a crust of smaller density, provided the core be stiffer than the crust. It in interesting to note that, if the crust be taken to ne about 1,000 miles thick and to
have the average density of surface rock, whilst have the average densiave the density of iron, the averaze rigidity of the core, computed on the hy hyothesis of incompresisibility, must te nearly three times that of steel, whilst the
average rigidity of the crust, computed on the average rigidity of the crust, computed on the
samen hypothesis, may be much less than that
at Tocks.
The inference that the greiter part of the Dudvo the earth must be soide. and vartr. fǐid he resulis of selism ilogical investigations: the resulis of seismuloyicar investigations;
indeed, the perhaps unexpected conclusion that the inner parts must be more rigid than that the inner paspass to be required as part
the oute a interperetation of seismic records The
of systematic recording by suitable instrumients of seismic disturbances tranisismitted to great
distances has been practised for a relaitively short time, but the results that have been, shan wme, by means of such recorsts have al-
obaty
ready proved to be of the highest value for geophyiles.

When a great earthquake takes place it affects seismıographs, all oyer the world; the
fecords always cunform to one type, $⿻$ s series of records always conform to one type, a series ol
minute tremors beng followed by d series of minute tremors betng iolowed oy e series of ally. When the distinction between the pre.
liminary tremors sind loree waves was first fotticed, it was subposed Dy abime writes that they were to be classed ferspectively as longitud. the well-known ohysical orincioite that waves the well-known physical. principle that waves
transmitted through an elastic solid body are of two types-waves of compression or rarefaction, characterised by movement transverse to the direction of dropagation.
As the records accumulated and the theory
ne elasticity was improved, it was seen that of elasticity was improved, it was seen that
this simple classification could not be mainthis simple classiication could not be main-
tained. On the one hana it was found that the preliminary 'remors arivied at distant places at such times as toindicate direct transmission strough the body of the earth with a a nearly constant velocity. Whist the larger
waves appeared to be trransmitted over the surface of the earth with a smaller, nearly constant velocity. Furrther, it was found that both the preliminary tremors and the large waves were composite.

Concurrently with the accumulation of
mic records and the classification of the seismic records and the classification of the
types of movement which they disclose, there has been a considerabie development of the physico-mathematical theory by means Which an account of such moverments can be rendered. The first step was the discovery
by Lord Rayleigh of a third type of waves. A by Lordurbance set up in a solid body spreads out in a composite wave, which gradually resolves itself into twe waves. one of compression, the
other of distortion, with a pecculiar type of motion between the two. whole is a very rigid sody, not a fluid body coated over with a thin solid crust, is so well
supported by the observations of the fortnightIy tide, hy the experiments with horizontal pen dulums. by the period of the variations of latitude and by the interorettuion of seismic records
that it should by now, concludes Prof. Love, be that it shoold by now, conncludes
regarded as firmly established.

## growing furs to order.

We no longer have to depend on Nature's
unzertain chances and the skill of the hunter and trapper for the finest furs. Better pelts than ever came out of the wilderness are now
being produced on farms where some of the
more valuable fur-bearing animals are being more valuable fur-bearing animals are being
successuully bred in captivity, It is hioped that successtully bred in captivity. It is hiped that
the methosis freding will some day reach a
point where furs of a particular fineness or with

| any desired marking can be grown to suit the | big firms, besides its string ofshops in England |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| special |  |

 singular success of the ostrich farmer, and the Mue fox was the first animal to be scientificilly
ored in this wav. The results surprised every ored in this war. The results surprised every-
body, finer skins being put on the market trom the captive animals than had ever been obtained rom the wild ones,
There is a curious reason for this. The
far of the blue fox, which is the trade far of the blue fox, which is the trade name for
Arctic fox, reaches perfection in the witer Arctic fox, reaches perfection in the winter
time, when it is the longest But the wild animil often very inconsiderately spoils his coat by basking in the midday sun. Not that the
sun hurts the fur, but the warmth of the animal's body melts the ice, which speedily freezes again and encloses the tips of the longest hairs,
so that when the animal rises these are plucked so that when tehind. When kept in the enclosures provided for them on the fur farms,
however, the animals do not lose their valuable long hairs.
Attempts are new being made to breed
skunk, mink and sabie in the same way.
Scientists are earnestly in hope that the effit Sciel be sucesstuesty in hope that the effort these animals are doomed to early extinct-
ion.
The skunk, as everybody knows, has the
power of dispersing a fluid that has, a particupower of dispersing a fluid that has, a particu-
larty vile odor, and, is possessed of a singular pet tinacity. it is ejected with great force
and precisin and precision from two large glands Dlaced at
the base of the tail. This power insures for its ouner respectiul treatment, both from man
and beast. It made skunk farming a very uncertain joy, till some genius hit on the happy ided of removing the glands from the young
animals. The skuaks are in no wise the worse for the deprivation.
If the experiments with skunk, mink and sable prove successful, breederos plan wo "add the chinc illa and the egret to the list of the
fur-bearing animals that can be bred in cap-fur-bearing animals that can be bred in cap-
tivity; but the prospectsof success with these tivity; but the prospect
are very small indeed.
abbabam lincoln-a legacy to youth
Time is a wonderiful reviser of human
judgments. Once Alexander held the world's imaginition as the greatest of the great. What is he now? An almost forgotten name in
musty school buoks; an tegotist who fed his musity on human blood.
Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon in their time Caesar, Hannioal, Napoleon in their time
loonted lage, but to dayyour interest in them
is only curious owwe wonder how stich plutis only curious owwe wonder how stach glut-
ions for the lust of conquest managed so long to hypnotize the millions they butchered of oppressed, Asthe fome of these seltish warriors tades, new luster adde to the memory of that commander fint-chief, who battled in earth's great.
est war, not to subjugate his opponents, but to est war, not tos
make men free.

So mánv inspirations come out of his career that weare embarrassed in miaking a choice for
use on this, another anniversary of his natal use on this, another anniversary of his natal
day. But in what Lincoln means to the boys of America we may, perhaps. best find our
theme. theme.

Young men, do you realizé how far ahead est among you is a orince in chances compared est among you re raised himself almost incredibly
with him. He by will power-what are you doing with your more abounding opportunities ?
There was no vanity, no bombast, no shirk-
ing in his make up. From task to task ing in his make up. From task to task he
made his way quielly, patiently, crowing all made his way quietil, patientily, qrowing alf
the while every day a new education, He did not seek applause or shun understanding, but
with feet on earth and heart close to the heart wits feet on earth and heart close to the heart
beats of his fellow-men he yet kept his aim high and his spirits soaring.
It is hard to understand the enrichment of h human soul. The mind does not easily yrasp
this sommunion with the infinite. But one this sommunion with the infinite. But one
quality in Lincoln all call see-he thought hard he thought straight.
Are you doing that, Young America; are
you trying to get the core of the problems abour
What Lincoln might have been or done
tad he been born rich is hard to imagine. He seems big souled enongh to have come through even thal handicap saiely. But the great thing
about him is that he was of the 95 per cent, had about him is that he was n the 95 per cent, had
their point of view, fought for them, suffer their point oi view, fought ior them, sulier a d
or them and is now enstrined in their hearts
fir all time-America's most co-vincing proof or them and is now enss
for all time-America's most co-vincing proof that service, sacrifice, not selfishness, pay,
best. That is the lesson, young men, which
Abraham Lincoln left with you. Wichita Beacon.
-W What is called the "multiple shop" in EngLand seems to be playint the same part there land sem departmental store is playing here. The
therm covers a string of stops or stores, soread
term over a number of centers, and under one own-
ership. Two firms, Eastman's and Nelson's have over 300 shops each. Three other firms
have from 500 to 800 shoos each. One of these
vith a capital of a teast $f 11,0000000$ own uver 61., a capital of at teast $£ 1$ Kinou,000, own over but a small part of the total number existent and they are increasing yearly, not merely in big towns but in every country town which af
fords scope. The competition is making the fords scope. The competition is making the
lot of the small tradesmen, infinitely harder and less remunerative. Old businesses are either closed down or bought up, especially in the small towns. Thus there has been ramoved,
lessened, or weakened the one class nitherto capable of rendering an eager to render public service. In smail towns local sifairs suffer
from the difficulty of securing persons to serve men. The manager of the multiple shop "cares for none ot these things"-is, concerned only with his "returns.
There have been several references of late by means of which he claims to be able to ex
plode a magazine at a distarice of miles and without contact. The ravs are apparently,
transmitted in much the same wayas the waves When they strike an explosive they either calls a chemical change or an eifect like that of a per
cussion cap. In any case, the explosive is discharged. If what is claimed for the new in-
vention is based on fact a fortress or a warship vention is based on fact a fortress or a warship
can be blownup by a silent agent operated from miles distant. If this is true, modern warfare is at an end, if
of explosives.

As an incident of the construction of the
panama canal, the village of Venta Cruz has been submerged by the artificially created Gatun Lake. Trere were less than sixty at the time of its destruction, but when England and Spain began their struggle for maritime supremacy Ventia Cruz was one of the most important of the Spanish possessions. When Sir Francis Drake raided the place in 1573, the bank ore adorned with carvirios, for the governor an king's officers. The place was then on the highway over which was drawn the treasures of Peru for the enrichmert of Spain. The old tone church, whath still stood, when the re mains of the vilpage were engulred the othe
day, dated batck to that period. The building was of stone, measuring 63 feet by 25 , and contained some curious carvings and three ancient bells, which perhaps sounded the alarm whe Morgan or Drake attacked the port.

That alcohol is death to protuplasm and and therefore an effective disinfectant has long
been known. According to recent experiments been known. According to receneoxperiment in the Zeitschrift for Hygiene, alcuhol reaches its maximum value as a disinfectant at a concetion many bacteria survive, and absolute alco hol actually "preserves" the organism; al though the Beyer tried the effect of a number of other as chloroform, ether, acetone, carbon busulfid glycerine, benzol, etc. ; but none of these im proved the antiseptic properties, of 70 per cent. alcohol. Eau de Cologne, on the other hand,
is considerably more effective than the alcohol This is no doubt due to the volatile oils presen ant is also reported to imprive with age. A ments the antiseptic properties of alcoh This fact has been known for some time, and
the use of tincture of fodine far producine local asepsis, as in minor surgical operations, ha ricreased greatly

What will probably be the greatest step to-
ward safeguardiug the lives of coal miners since Sir Humphrey Davy invented his safety cently been stalled in South Yorkshire colliery in the form of a wireless telephone connecting the works in the levels of the mine with
fixed central station at the foot of the shaft. The wireless telephone is the invention German collieries. Each instrument is connected by wires with a piece of metal buried in
the ground, or with iron rails or water pipes. Conversation at two points a thousaind yards avart, with the use of only twenty
wire, has been succossfully carried on. The system also admits of the use of portpounds each, by means of which it is impossible to communicate to fixed stations from any part of the mine where the men are working.
All that is mecessary is for the operator to attach All trat is necessary is or the instrument to any metallic substance at hand and embed it in the earth. It
is evident that in case of a cave in on any of the
levels, the men suipplied with this thstrumeitit coulirk
cuers. It is curious totet ther the Co. Hon. Sam
Hughes beraing the war office or some other of the many Imperial legisisutros bs which Canada is governed, becaube it had decreete
against Canacian interest in so small a mater



subjection to endure? It is plain that
arrogant Imperial legisl tares must be
hauled. Col. Hughes was justly, ripping hauled. Col. Hughes was justly ripping mad
because in the Washington and Berlin W.ir
Offices he was received kindly and told all Offices he was received kindly and told ail
about the British weapons, and in London they
would tell him nothing. would tell him nothing.
Thinking Imperially, recommends to our boys may, like the Budd-
hist meditation, be an exalting exercise, but
acting imperially is a different matter. acting imperially is a different matter.
-Toronto Sun. It is encouraging to see so many inter
national social functions being held in Amtrinational social functions being held in Ameri-
can and Canadian cities at which prominen men from both countries meet together in
goodfellowship and to hear add -esses on quest
ions of common interest. Its tendency mus be toward international peace, closer friendship and better understanding between the people
both countries. These thoughts came to while reading in Cobourg papers of the receptions given to Mr. Frank M, Field, K.
of that town, President of the Ontario Ba
Association, by the New York State Bar Asso ciation at Hotel Astor in New York City Jan, and at several other public functinns during
his stay in Gotham. When Americans and his stay in Gotham. When Americans a
Canadians come together they find that the is not so much differencejig them, after all.
Mexico consists 0 \& ${ }^{+0+}$ confederated states, and the total area is 763,000 square miles. The country has a coast line on 4,200 miles or a
miles and on the Pacific
tal of about 6,000 . In minerals it leads all countries of the world, and in the agricultural way produces almost everything that is grown anywhere, its varying altituiles giving it al climates. Its worst product is its people,
are mostly Indians or part Indians and not are mostly Indians or part Indians and not
very high order of Indians, either. As a peop they are incapade of self-sovernment, and
what is to be done with them is one of the problems that i/ is up to the civilized nations o
the World to solve, the World to solve.

We borrow from the New York Press the
history of a cabbage tollowing
head.
$\because T h$ "The head is grown by a small farmer in
Connecticut, who gets a cent and a half for it. It first goes to the commission merchant, who his apartment, keeps an automobile and spends
his $\$ 2,00$ y $\$ 7,000$ a year. Next the cabbage is sent to the wholesaler, who lives on West End avenue and in an $\$ 1,800$ a year apartment, keeps an auto
mobile, and spends $\$ 6,000$ a year. Thence the mobile, and spends $\$ 6,000$ a year. Thence the Broarw ay, Ke. From him the cabbage travels
$\$ 5,000$ a year
to $\$ 5,0$ a retailer, who lives in a $\$ 700$ apartme
to the
on a side street, has a corner store for which
pay pays $\$ 250$ a month rent, keeps wo
wagons a a cost of $\$ 140$ a month, and spenc
$\$ 2,500$ a year on his living. Finally the cab-
bage head ats to Mr. Ulumate Consumer, wh bage head gets to Mor. Ulitimate Consumer, wh
lives in a $\$ 40$ a month tenent, rides in
trolley or subway, spends troltle more, to live and pays, for that head a cabbagethe sum of 113 cents,
Puzzle-Find the cabbage head?

The crab cluy dance is the latest. It sounds
Lord Decies refuses to say anything about the tango
with him.
With him.

$$
\text { Sound THE LoUD TIMBREL. }
$$

beadr for opening
 Forecist of The speech




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 $\xrightarrow[\text { Anticipativa danger. }]{\text { ustralio wil Not Stand Inert Unth }}$
 entes Jngorsm.
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Chore
Whether you wanta House
Faim or City Property We Have what you want, listed at this office. Every
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whll be found on our books-at YOUR price Just say what you peed and let us give you'a
list and make arrangements to take you ouer the eroperty. You will get a good
this office. Telephone o. call to-da


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COFFEES, TEAS, sugars
Highest cash prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Pouiltry, Hides, etc.
W. R. MITZ


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## 2 News GatheredFrom Belleville's Many Suburban Districts

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## WHELAN \& YEOMANS

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WIITARY

## THE dAILY ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1914

The Weekly Ontario

## Thursday, Februsiry 12, 1914

 ane chemists succezdng in creating Lifes Several European chemists have succeeded in producing forms of organie matter which havebrought sciense much closer to a solution of the brought sciense much closer to a solution of the
chemical origin of life than has Dr. Loeb's "fatherless frog." The fatherless frog had a
mother, and was therefore only of chemical percentage, while these two European scientists have produced "higher peptides" and "osmoit
growths" which are of purely chemical origin. Chemists seem generally agreed that if they can succeed in building uo genuine protein out
of chemical substances they will have succeeded in grappling suicessfully with the fundamenta, perhaps the principal problem confronting them in their attempts to create organic matter. Protein is a highly complex chemical compound
which forms the corner-stone so to speak, of all living vegetable and animal matter. successfully with many difficult problems involving the building up of complex cells, as for instance in building up isoprin, the base of syn-
thetic rubber, has not yet succeeded in creating thetic rubber, has not yet succeeded in creating
protein. Molecules we know are protein. Molecules we know are
composed of atomis, and atoms, which are only,
a short time ago were believed to be the small. est component parts of the matter are now knt component parts of the matter are now arranged in the atoms in geometrical forms such as cubes tetrahedron, etc. The mote complizated the geomtrical forms in which will they change their position in coming in contact with other chemical substances; such a change involving a "breaking down" of the
atom, of which they are the constituent parts.
Protein is so highly complex in its interior structure-its electrons moving, about within ats
and planets which compose the solar systen-
that it has so far eluded the-modern wizardry of the chemist's creative wand.
Dr. Emil Fischer, of Germany, has suc-
ceeded in builingeup "higher peptides," the nearest approach to the protitem yet produced. are not organized : they partake of the nature
of farments, which in scientific p parlaance are kriown as "enzymes." Enzymes are the active
principle of yeast, They are very wondernn, and very mysterious little bo
is understood of their nature.
Science knows enzymes will preform the
most marvellous tasks, tasks wholly out of proportion to their size and volume. It is due
to the enzymes in yeast that bread is made to ferment, and everyone knows that a tiny zuant-
tity of yeast is needed to raise a very large quantity of dough. Perhaps the most astonishing thing of all abuut the enzymes is that
after performing their task they themselves are wholly unaltered as to form, size buik, Their markabie changosether as "fermentation." If two pieces of platinum are placed in an electricity the platinum will be pulled to pieces
and the tiny particles which remain will roll about in the liquid like a heavy cloud. If a the metal liquid will behave itself very much. like an enzyme. It will decompose a ater per-
times its own volume of peroxide and after forming this giant's task will have retained
tained its orginal form and chemical compotained
sition.
A French chemist, Dr. Stephane Leduc,
of the University of Mantes, has produced chemical growths which he terms "osmotic
growth" which, if anything, are more wonderfulever than Dr. Fischer's "higher peptides""
Dr. Leduc strews calcium chloride particles inDr. Leduc strews calcium chloride particles in-
to a solution of alkaline carbonates, phosuhates to a solution of alkaline carbonates, phosphates
or silicates and produces growths which bear a remarkable

These growths, which, it must be emphasized are of pure chemical origin, are not mere
forms that nave crystallized into shapes resembling vegetable growths. They show all sym-
ptons of youth, old age, decay and death. They ptons of youth, old age, decay and death. They do not grow hy accretion, like crystais, but by
intussusception which is the technical term tor the manner in which all organic matter builds
up its cellular tissue -that is grows. This means that it absorbs its nutrition like living
beings, converts the nutriment thus absorbed beings, converts the nutriment thus absorbed
into substances which it is able to assimilate in into substances which a a sortiof internal sap
growing as for instanze a
not unlike the sap of a plant or the blood of annot unike the sap or a plant or the blood of an-
imals. Thus the phenomena of circulation is present, and to this must be added respiration.
If injury is inflicted upon an nsmotic growth If injury is inflicted upon an nsmotic growth
repairs that injuy in much the same way as it repairs that injuy in much the same way as
the animal organism heals a wound inflicted and most remarkable of all, if the weight of an and most remarkabic growth be compared with the weight
of the seed from which it sprang, it will be
found to be many times greater than that seed found to be many times greater than that seed
while the liquid in which it grew on the other while the hiquid in which it grew on the other
hand, loses weight showing that it has been
used up by the osmotic growth in process of used up by th
assimiliation
Dr. Leduc does not claim that these osmot-
c growths are organic matter, but in view of the many points which metter, but in view of whe many poins which they have in common they are not vegetable forms, are they not at least an intermediate form from which yegeleast an inte
tables can be

## DOES JAPAN LEAD IN WIBELESS

Japan has taken up the matter of wireless zest that she has done in the case of most oth ef facilities pertaining to modern progress and
achievement. So rapid has been the development made by her electricians both in inventer in sonte important respects she is not now ahead of more pretentioue editor of the Japan such is the
Maxazine.
Speaking more in detail of Japanese pro-
gress in the field of wireless, this writer says that the Japanese first began to take a serious interest in the possibilities of wireless teleg-
taphy as early as $1886 \%$ when the noted trician, Dr. Shida, set up an apparatus of his own construction on the banks of the Sumida
River, Tok yo; but his attempts to send messRiver, Tokyo; but his attempts to send mess-
ages across the water by means of electric ages across the water by means of electric
waves were not wholly successful. After Eurnpean scientists began to publish the results of their investigations as to the nature o electric waves, the Japanese electricans turned again to the subject, and this time with greatMizuro, of the Engineering Department of the Imporial University, Tokyo, now commenced
an exhaustive course of investigation and experiments with sorne very encouraging restilts. In 1897 Dr. Assano, of the electrical section o the Department of Communications, Tokyo, set up a wireless, telegraphic apparatus on the old change messages with a station erected on the reclaimed land at Tsykijima, near the mouth of the Shumida River. In the meantime the great Marconi was going on with his wonder-
ful experiments in Europe;' ahd about 1895 he perfected his apparatus to such an extent as to patented in England in 1896 Although th Marconi system was quickly taken up in Japan, ne ceation'sown nevertors and scientists did especially the electricians of the Department of Communications.
treely admit they we are further informed Marconi and other Western inventors. They have, however, perfected a system of their
own.

This system, known as the Teishinsho systern, is adjudged one of the most complere
on record. Naturally the new invention be came a matter of immense importance to the Navy; for all the navies of the world were now
installing wireless telegraphile apparatus on installing wireless telegraphlic apparatus on
their ships, and Japan could not afford to suffer did $n$ sadvantage of being the same system as that employed in Europe. Accordingly, naval electricians got to work,
and with the assistance of these connected and with the assistance of these connrected
with the Department of Communications, a with the Department of Communications, a
special system for use in the Imperial Japana ese Navy was perfected and adopted by the
fleet. The code used by the Department Communications was not regarded as guaran-
teeing sufficient secrecy for naval use; byt the new system invented for the Navv, known as the Kaigun-sho, enables the fleet to preserve
absolute secrecy as to position and message, absolute secrecy as to position and message,
and is believed to be more scientifically perfect than that used by any other of the world's existence and efficiency largely to Professor Kimura, was used by the Japanese Navy with
telling effeci during the war with Russia. teed, it was by this means that, unknown to the enemy. Admiral Togo was able to receive
warning of the approach ot the Baltic fleet and be in readiness to meet it when it came in
sight, its evary moverneat being known to him up to its appearance on the horizon. It is hardly too much to say that in that greatest
sea fight of modern times, Japan owed her victory in a large measure to the perfection of
her system of wireless telegraphy, This stateher system of wireless telegraphy, This state-
ment is made on the authority of the Japanese ment is mad
themselves. $\qquad$
The editor of the Acton Free Press says: Ten years ago the Free Press a wear's subscription. Now he is able to purchase only
three dozen with that dollar. Eggs have gone three dozen with that dollar. Eggs have gone
up ut Subscription remains, the same. See of living.

## thie pavkianti

It is with a source of congratulation that away from the concrete pavement heresy which had a majority of followers in the counil of 1913 . It is nothing to the discredit of any pinions on the subject ial, concrete is only an experiment, and
many condemnatory reports have only been many condemnatofy reports have only oeen
made public since last year's council passed made public since last year's council It is far more sensible for men to take a position in nd full information, than to maintain a stub born adherence to discredited opinions, merely necause those opinions were at one time held,
and without regard to the fact that fill information was not then available. In other words, a frank avowal of change of mind is more honest and honorable than bull-headed persequently been shown to be erroneous. It has been said that the man who never changes 1 ismind has no minin 10 ochange
Within the next dozen years many of us will
egard in a different liyht various auestions regard in a different light various questions
that now seem absolutely determined. If we all mulishly held our intelligence in the same old rut year after year we would never have
any progress. Life itself is a continuous manfestation of changes. Unchangeableness is evidenced by lossilisation.
But to return to the subject of paving.
There are two kinds of standard permanent pavement upon the desirableness of which the counci. After having looked into the matter pretty thoroughly we have no hesitation in snying that if either of the kinds of pavemen now proposed is put down, our ciizens
ally will be abundantly satisfied. Both have been tested under the most iverso and advers conditions, and b

There is no perfect pavement. There is no
vement that embodies all the advantages,
The pavement that approaches the closest o perfection, is, we believe, that made from noiseless, it is yielding and elastic for the
horses' feet, it is not in the least slippery, it can be torn up at any time in sections witho damage, it is durable under the heaviest traffic
and resists decay. It has two diend tis extremely expensive and its surface beins it is extremely expensive, and to sep clean.
somewhat rough, it is difficult to keep
Sheet asphatt in its various forms is easily ed of all forms of permanent paving. It he the great positive advantage of having a smooth tever wear up rough. Ruts and holes wil orm in time, but the plastic nature of the as-
phalt always remains, and there is never a disintegrated surface to afford a shelter for dir and disease-breeding germs., It is exceedingly
durable under such traffic conditions as prevail upon our main street. The initial cost is no
expensive. Its clean, smooth surface alway expensive. Its clean, smooth sur
presents a neat, tidy appearance

Its one big disadvantage is that ite surface is in one solid mass and when this is once
broken, to make sewer repairs for instance, it is lifficult to mend the break and make it unifor with the surrounding suriace. For Believilie,
where our pavements are ripped up every day or two on a dozen varying pretexts, ease
pair is a most important consideration.
If the section of the council that is in favo
creosote block could carry their creosote Dock could carry their views into
effect without causing an actual outbreak of hosilities on the part of the Front Street property owners, there would certainly be little
or no dissatisfaction as far as the rest of the own is concerned.

Also it may be said that if sheet asphalt
o asphaltic concrete is chosen there will alsg be

## isfaction

If asphattic material is adopted we would rec tance where Bridge crosses Front Street should be paved with wood block. The least slippery material should be put down where horses anc carriages have to make turns, and at these
points the pavement has to be most frequently oints the pavement has to be most frequently
disturbed on account of underground "improve
We would also suggest that if a choice is to be made between sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete, that the council first get the opinion
of the city engineer at Ottawa where they have paving. As far as our own observation went hat the asphaltic concrete that had been down for some years was showing a tendency to
work up into a roush, pebbled, and uneven surany city official, that sheet asphat was now struciton of the new streets.


Wormen are always doing things in a way
to make the men smile. In Paris the latest
fashion decree is that the ladies wear overalls, aashon decree is that the ladies wear overails
and the dear creatures, in obedience to the de-
cree, it is said, are wearing them, but and cree, it is said, are
their own garments.

menamine of pot luct The commonther ymice orrgatem The real orisin al mo word
gests that safety first be made companies suz must learn to appreciate more the git are reckless with plan is to teach the pupir that he owes an ob  a bocy weakened by a reckless boyhood will be fortunate. Our bodies are our power plants. We should take pric tin. Safety first instruction in the, school
means sounder $\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{n}$ and women of tomorrow because it will make more careful and conside

The eugenists are wonderful folks whrs pan -out. Here is Dr. Compton of Barnar to himself be persuade to a a little more car
ful of his facts when trying to persuade us recent address to the American Federation
Child Study he stated that "all the children a brown-eyed father and a blue-eyed mother
will have brown eyes without exception." Now this might possibly be all rigit, if, unfortunat
ly, it doesn't happen to be wrong in many in munication to an Entern he come a com effect that 'if this is true, then I know of one
exception, for my sister, who is blue-eyed, has tather had brown eyes, and I have heard him
remark that it is curious none of his children so and to state them with impressive authority
ithe cement curbing at corners instead
is one of the chief weapons of the eugenis.
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Infant Child of Mr．and Mrs．Jas．H． Turner Dies of Strangulation－ Mother Apparently Demented．

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$\begin{aligned} & \text { marking the introduction of Parcel Postin this Great } \\ & \text { ours, and while this is generally recosnized as a great torward }\end{aligned}$
vement, oringing closer together City and Country life, making pos-
sible an easy exchange of products, which in turn means reducing the high
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ville Parcel Post brings our stora, with all its shopping advantages, di-
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$\begin{aligned} & \text { etc., and a Post Card or Letter trom you, with a request for samples woll } \\ & \text { receive an immediate reply And should you make a selection trom }\end{aligned}$
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