

Draining A Delta.

Louisiana to Reclaim 9,000,000 Acres of Mississippi River Land's.

(Christian Science Monitor)

There are astonishing, even astounding facts connected with the Mississippi River that are utterly unknown to the average American.

The Mississippi discharges annually into the Gulf of Mexico 21,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, and then deposits no less than 400,000,000 tons of solid matter silt from the imperial valley which it drains.

Within the zone of the delta there are now estimated to be subject to reclamation more than 9,000,000 acres of the richest land in the world.

The possibilities of this great tract are not unknown. They can be estimated very closely. Based upon what such rich soil ought to yield, the returns will be enormous.

Brought Up on the Bottle. An Irish doctor, while enjoying a holiday in the country, took the opportunity along with a friend to go fishing.

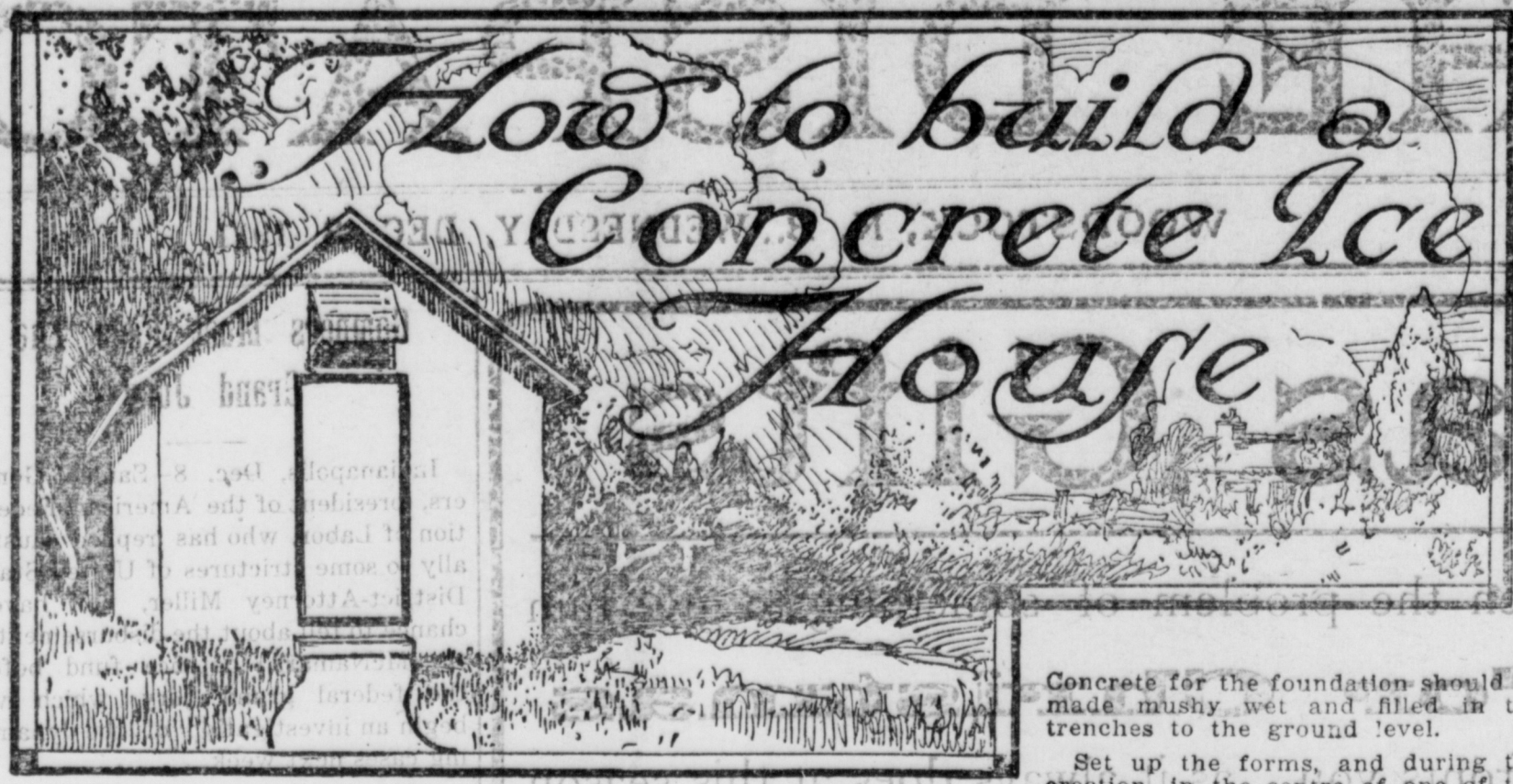
"Ho! doctor, twins this time!" exclaimed his companion. "Yes," quoth the doctor, "and brought up on the bottle, too."

ACHING IN THE STOMACH

Billions Headache, Sluggish Liver, Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cured."

"From using a cheap remedy recommended by an unscrupulous druggist, my condition was made much worse," writes Miss Minerva E. Michie, daughter of a well-known citizen of Portland.



THERE are few improvements possible which do more to make farm life pleasant than an ice house. Its stored blocks not only make it possible for the farmer to increase his profits by improving the market value of his dairy products, but also, to enjoy the comforts of a home supply of ice.

It is so easy and inexpensive to have an abundant supply of ice all summer that it is really surprising that every farm is not provided with an ice house. The spread of concrete construction on the farm has been followed by the erection of such buildings in all parts of the United States and Canada, and it is the purpose of this article to give some suggestions which may help those who have not yet built to plan their ice-houses.

Concrete, being indestructible and not easily penetrated by heat or cold, is a splendid material for the walls. It has the added advantage of being comparatively cheap, since sand, stone, gravel and water are usually available on the farm, and the work can be done by the farmer or his assistants at seasons of the year when spare time is plentiful.

Location. In determining the location of the ice-house, it should be chosen where the building can be reached by a driveway or road. The ground line of the drain tile, if possible, should be placed where the structure will be free from the possibility of water seepage.

Naturally, the size of the ice-house will depend upon the number of pounds needed daily and the number of days ice will be used. A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, and a ton, with 10 percent allowance for seams between the cakes, occupies 28 cubic feet. It is not necessary to pack the ice between the sides of the building and on the top of the ice there should be placed 12 inches of sawdust, well rammed.

An 18-inch thickness of prairie or marsh hay may be used instead of the sawdust, provided it is well weighted down on top of the ice. Making allowance for sawdust packing and 8-inch concrete walls at a house 10 feet square (inside measurement) and 8 feet to the eaves, will hold 10 tons.

ASQUITH SILENCED BY MILITANT TACTICS

London, Nov. 29.—In pursuance of their recently revived policy of militant tactics, suffragettes invaded the City Temple to-night and by noisy interruptions prevented Premier Asquith from delivering a speech on settlement work. The premier, after repeated efforts to get a hearing, left the church in disgust.

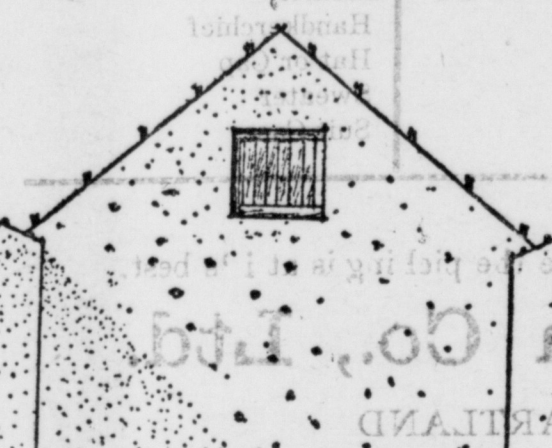
The trouble began as soon as Mr. Asquith mounted the rostrum. Scores of women who had gained admission to the famous nonconformist church greeted him with cries of "Votes for women." One of their number chained herself to a pillar and was removed only after a violent struggle, during which the audience was in an uproar.

It takes a wise woman to transform a "good fellow" into a model husband.

The materials may be hauled to the site at odd times, and piled so as to be convenient for working.

The wooden forms for the concrete may be either fixed or movable. Fixed forms are merely two boxes without top or bottom, which fit one within the other with an 8-inch space between for the concrete. Such forms are made of 2 by 4 inch studding spaced two feet and braced next to the concrete wall with 1-inch sidings. The forms should be held in place at the bottom by timbers called "liners," and should be well braced. To save lifting the concrete, the outside boards may be nailed on as the concrete is placed in the forms. Movable forms require less lifting than the fixed variety. Such forms are built in sections 2 to 4 feet high and in lengths convenient to handle, usually 8 to 10 feet. The 2 by 4 inch uprights are spaced three to four feet. Cross cleats are spaced three to four feet. Cross cleats are the top and bottom of the forms eight inches apart. Near the bottom twisted wire ties are used to draw the forms up tightly against the previous day's concrete work. Each

After the building is a week old, the forms may be removed and the concrete floor built directly on the ground. Begin at the back of the building and stop the door 1/2 inch to the foot in the direction of the drain tile at the door. Lay the last few sewer pipes of the 5-inch drain with well-cemented joints and include a "trap," having a bend which always contains water. The water acts as a seal to keep out the warm air in the drain. Cover the floor end of the drain with a trash strainer.



The Roof. The roof may be covered with shingles or any other good material. Close the door opening next to the wall with removable slabs of boards set in slots or grooves and provide a door swinging out. The little doors with hinges on the outside, so that they be cranked open to provide the necessary ventilation and at the same time keep out the rain, may be made as previously instructed.

Success in ice-keeping depends largely on: On an air-tight, heat-proof building; On good drainage, with the drain "trapped" to keep out warm air; On careful and thorough packing of the ice; On well regulated ventilation in the roof space over the ice.

For an ice-house 10 by 10 feet, 8 feet to the eaves and 13 feet to the roof peak, with 8-inch walls, 4-inch floor, and a foundation 10 inches by 8 feet, the following materials will be required for the concrete: Crushed rock, 15 cubic yards. Sand, 7 1/2 cubic yards. Portland cement, 11 barrels, and 1 1/2 by 8-inch round head bolts.

WHAT HELD 'EM UP.

In a certain "boom" town of the West there were two builders, of a type too familiar, indeed, everywhere, who were said to be the most extraordinary of their kind.

One day, when the two met and fell to talking of their respective ventures, one remarked: "Bill, you always did have better luck than I. Look at my last lot of buildings—collapsed before they were finished. That wind that put them out didn't seem to harm yours. Yet both your houses and mine were built the same—same materials, same workmanship."

"That's true enough," replied the other builder, "but you forget one thing—my houses had been papered."

Advertisement for Shiloh's Cure, a medicine for coughs, colds, and throat issues. It claims to be a "good fellow" into a model husband.

War On Leprosy By Freezing Process

Dr. Ralph Bernstein, dermatologist of the Hahnemann hospital and medical college, a world-wide authority on skin diseases and a cancer specialist, commenting on the discovery of two cases of leprosy here, has declared that he could conquer the diseases by freezing with solidified carbon dioxide, says the New York Herald. This is the method he has successfully used in treating epithelioma or skin cancer. The solution placed on the skin causes the cells to expand and nature then breaks them down and carries them away.

"Leprosy can only be contracted through the medium of an open wound," said Dr. Bernstein. "Even this is doubtful, for it has been tried scientifically to produce the disease itself by direct inoculation of the germs in the healthy human living tissue, and it has been absolutely unsuccessful."

"I have come to learn that we need not fear an epidemic of leprosy. It is to be borne in mind that those who have fed and usually live under poor hygienic conditions, and that it rarely attacks those whose surroundings are hygienic."

"My method is to apply modified, solidified carbon dioxide to the infected portion, which causes an intense freezing of the part, producing what the physician would call thrombosis of the various vessels, which means, in other words, the cutting off of the supply or nourishment of the infected part, and in this way causing its gradual absorption, leaving in its place a smooth, scarless area with a normal skin covering."

"The freezing substance is applied some 120 degrees below zero. It is practically painless, and I have great hopes that it will in the near future be universally used as a cure for leprosy."

"If you take a bottle of water and place it out of doors on a cold night the low temperature will cause the water to expand and break the bottle. Well, it is the same in treatment of leprosy. By applying dioxide, the temperature of which is, as I said, 120 degrees below zero, the cells will expand and become ruptured, thus ridding the patient of the disease."

Mr. Bernstein's method of curing cancer, which is similar to that advanced for curing leprosy, was loudly applauded by delegates to the American Congress of Surgeons, who witnessed his removal of a cancer that gave indications of spreading over the face of the patient, but which was destroyed by the freezing method. The visiting surgeons are unanimous in their opinion that wonders will be worked if the leprosy method suggested by Dr. Bernstein is applied wherever the disease appears.

York County Men Secure Contract

Mr. Harry M. Blair, secretary of the board of works, announced this morning that Hon. John Morrissy, chief commissioner of public works, has awarded the contract for the construction of the Durham Bridge retaining wall on the Nashua River to Messrs. Robert and Charles Forbes, of the parish of St. Marys. The contract price is in the vicinity of \$2,800.

FOR FAMILY USE

An Ideal Remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Weak Chest.

After having made a special study of the treatment of the throat and lungs for twenty years, Prof. D. Jackson states that in his opinion no preparation for general family use is so efficient in healing, so certain to cure as Catarrhazone. As his reason for making this claim of Catarrhazone, Prof. Jackson says: "Catarrhazone is free from opium. The patient can breathe its rich balsamic fumes direct to the diseased spot. It is a remedy that treats and cures causes—prevents disease spreading. Reaches the innermost recesses of the throat, nose, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Alleviates chest soreness. Stops coughing instantly. Prevents bronchial irritations. Cures closed nostrils. Cures sniffles and nasal catarrh. Prevents Hay Fever. Has proven itself a cure for weak lungs, loss of voice, speakers' sore throats, bronchitis, catarrh, coughs, colds, and Winter illness. Catarrhazone is unquestionably the world's greatest breathable cold, cough, and catarrh medicine, and being so good for children and old folks; it makes an ideal family remedy. Recommended by the medical profession, and sold by all reliable dealers. Beware of imitations. Get 'Catarrhazone' only; large size lasts two months, and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller size 25 cents. 50c. By mail from the Catarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.