

LUNN-ANTWORTH.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Antworth, Greenfield, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday evening, Dec. 29th, 1918, when their daughter, Lucy E. was united in marriage to George R. Lunn of Summerfield. The ceremony was performed under an arch in the parlor by Rev. George A. Ross, pastor of the Methodist church, Summerfield. Precisely at five o'clock, while the strains of the wedding march was played by Miss Vida Hamilton, cousin of the bride, floated through the rooms, the bride entered the parlor attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Lena Lunn, sister of the groom. Howard Antworth, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride looked charming in a costume of cream messaline silk trimmed with lace. She wore the customary bridal veil. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white brillantine. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding supper was served. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly, showing the popularity of the bride. They consisted of silver, cut glass china sets and linen. Their many friends wish them great joy and prosperity.

GRANT-FRASER

A pretty wedding was solemnized in the Presbyterian Church of Princeville, Thursday, December 29th, when Miss Edna Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Fraser was united in marriage to Mr. Clifford Grant of Woodstock. Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith of this city, performed the ceremony. The bridal party stood under a floral arch decorated for the occasion. The church was crowded with friends of the bride and groom from Prince William, Woodstock and elsewhere. Mrs. True, of Woodstock a sister of the groom, played the wedding march.

The bride was beautifully gowned in white brocaded champagne over lace and wore a bandolier bridal veil, caught up with orange blossoms, and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maiden hair ferns.

Two girl chums of the bride acted as ushers assisted by Mr. Earle Hall, of St. Mary's.

After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the home of the bride where a dainty wedding luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant left on their honeymoon through Nova Scotia, and on their return will reside in Woodstock.—Gleaner.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL

Prairie Rainfall is Increased by the Forests of the Rockies

It is commonly thought that the moisture which forms clouds and falls as rain is almost entirely due to evaporation from the ocean, but scientific investigations show that seven-ninths of the rain which falls over land areas is supplied by evaporation over such areas, the ocean supplying only two-ninths of such precipitation. It was estimated by Dr. Fernow, of the University of Toronto, that 75 per cent. of the rainfall over forested areas is returned to the atmosphere as watery vapor, which does much to increase the amount of moisture carried by air currents passing over such forests.

In Canada, the prevailing winds blow from the west and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are largely dependent for their rainfall on air currents which come over the Rocky Mountains. It is a well-known fact that winds passing over high mountains become cooled to such an extent that they lose most of their moisture, which falls in the form of rain, and hence the land areas for many miles to the leeward of such mountains receive so little rainfall that they are often arid. But if the leeward slopes of these mountains are covered with forests, as is the case in the Rocky Mountains, these forests will evaporate and render again available a large amount of the rainfall over these mountains, which might otherwise pass off through underground channels, and by reloading with moisture the winds blowing over the prairies, such forests make possible a much greater rainfall than might otherwise occur. Should the east slope of the Rocky Mountains become denuded of tree-growth, it is likely that much larger areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan would be arid than is now the case.

Father of Lighthouses

It was in the year 720 B.C. that Ptolemy Philadelphus built the ancient Pharos of Alexandria, which has rightly been described as the father of lighthouses. Since that time the lighthouse builder has been busy in all parts of the world, erecting beacons and towers on dangerous reefs and wave-washed rocks to guide the mariner at night. The coasts of the United Kingdom are illuminated at night by 259 lighthouses and 64 light-vessels, while Canada maintains some 978 lights, consisting of lighthouses, lightships, and buoys.

The ancient Pharos, which stood on a small island at the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria, cost 800 talents. If these were silver talents, as most likely they were, that would be equal to \$850,000, the largest sum ever expended upon a single lighthouse. The structure had a base of some 400 feet, and towered 450 feet above sea-level. As the whole was built of white marble, the edifice must have been at once elegant and impressive. At the summit, fires were kept burning to direct the mariner through the tortuous entrance to the bay.

Down to the time of John Smeaton, who invented the stone tower, lighthouses were built of wood. It was Smeaton's success in placing a stone edifice on the dreaded Eddystone Rocks, in the eighteenth century, which really gave an impetus to lighthouse building.

Among the first stone lighthouses to be erected, which taxed the pluck and endurance of the builders, was that built on the Bell Rock, on the famous Inch Cape Reef, off the coast of Scotland. It was one long, terrible battle with the angry sea. The securing of the foundations, naturally the most hazardous part of the whole undertaking, was exceedingly difficult. It is recorded that the men worked with desperation. Only two could remain on the rock at a time, but they stuck there with the tenacity of leeches, the cold water of the North Sea bearing down every few minutes and sweeping entirely over them. During one severe storm, blocks weighing as much as two tons were ruthlessly torn out of their places and swept into the sea, despite dove-tailed joints and Portland cement and mortar.

The erection of the Tillamook Light-house, off the coast of Oregon, was particularly difficult. The water was

men used to go, after they had effected a landing on the rock, was to drive away a particularly vicious herd of sealions. Then they erected a shelter made of iron and wood and bolted to the rock. On no less than four occasions this was washed away by storms.

USE CARE WITH EGGS TO GET TOP PRICE

Give the Customer Benefit of the Doubt First Principle of Good Marketing

In marketing eggs the highest prices can be obtained in supplying a retail trade. This is also one of the most satisfactory trades to cater to and is easy to get. There are hundreds of families in every large town or city that are looking for the person who will furnish eggs regularly each week the year around at several cents above the retail store prices.

The largest profits must come from superior marketing, and from special market advantages in selling eggs and stock. A difference of only a few cents a dozen makes a large increase in the income when several hundred hens are kept.

A neat package is a very good investment. An attractive shipping crate has much to do with fixing the product. The person who will take the trouble to prepare a neat package may be depended upon to be equally careful and painstaking about the quality of the goods which he puts into it.

The first principle of good marketing is to have good quality to sell. Quality sells itself. A fancy egg should be new-laid; that is, not more than one week old when it is delivered to the customer. It should be free from any foreign flavor due to improper feeding or to the absorption of objectionable odors.

To produce eggs of the highest quality requires skill and care. First, one must keep pure-bred fowls in order to get uniformity in color, shape and size of egg. Second, eggs must be selected for hatching that fulfill all the market requirements for strictly fancy eggs.

Eggs for a first class trade must be gathered regularly each day from nests that are especially fitted. If there is any doubt about the freshness of eggs, give the customer, not the eggs, the benefit of the doubt. Do not take any chance. One bad egg will ruin the reputation gained by selling a thousand good ones. As soon as the eggs are gathered they should be carried to a cool place and covered with a clean cloth so that dust cannot settle on them.

A damp cloth is required to rub off any slight discoloration. If it is necessary to wet the eggs, they should be wiped dry before being placed in the crate. They should not be washed unless absolutely necessary, because washing destroys the natural appearance of the shell.

ROTATION OF CROPS

One Year's Growth Should Offset Disadvantages of Previous One

At the basis of all genuine rotations lies the fact that plants differ from one another; they differ from one another in their demands upon the soil, both chemical and physical; they differ with regard to their root system, depth of feeding, their moisture requirements, their time of feeding, their dates in reaching maturity, etc. Many plants impoverish the soil; a few enrich it; some spoil its physical conditions, while others improve it in that regard. Many crops favor the growth of weeds, while others either are able to hold the weeds in check or require such cultivation and treatment as will prevent their growth.

All these differences fit plants for different places in rotation, and a well-arranged rotation is one in which the strong points of one crop follow so as to fit into the weak points of another, or vice versa, and in this way reduce deficiencies to a minimum. A crop that requires a large amount of one element should be followed by one that requires less of that element and probably more of another. A shallow-rooted crop should be followed by one that is deeper rooted, so that plant food which may have escaped the shallower roots may be caught by the deeper feeder, and that the nutri-

ment in the soil may be used to a greater depth. Crops that are exhaustive to the soil should be followed by a so-called soil restorer. And crops that are conducive to the growth of weeds should be followed by a weed-destroying crop.

INSTRUMENTS IN WOUNDS

Surgeons Sometimes Leave Articles in Patients' Wounds

Hardly a week goes by that some patient who has undergone an operation does not find that he has been enriched by a pair of scissors, a lancet, a piece of gauze, a finger ring or some similar foreign body, which, through the negligence of the surgeon or his assistants, has been sewn up in the wound.

In up-to-the-minute hospitals no operation, however simple, is performed by a surgeon single-handed. Usually the operating surgeon is assisted by at least two or three other doctors, three nurses and an anesthetist, besides an orderly who carries the various articles needed back and forth. After the incision has been made the busy assistants and nurses adeptly and in a flash switch up each bleeding spot. So quickly is this accomplished nowadays that even in a tedious operation on the kidneys or appendix lasting several hours it is rarely that the patient loses more than a thimbleful of blood.

Between the skilful moves of the chief surgeon the others staunch the drops of blood with pliers, forceps, needles and sterile gauze. Everything that reaches the wound is thoroughly sterilized and perfectly free of germs.

But with 20 busy hands, 20 busy fingers and thumbs, all at work at the same time over a gaping wound and handling many hundreds of small instruments, such as lancets, scalpels, forceps, scissors, needle holders, bits of gauze and silk, it is hardly any wonder that every now and then one of the instruments or a piece of gauze is stitched up in the wound.

According to the doctors, none of these "foreign bodies," if free of germ life can do any harm. Human tissues, they point out, cannot be injured by steel, iron, gold, nickel-plated or linen materials. Instruments, gauze, or even rubber, may be allowed to remain in a clean-cut wound for years without harm of any kind resulting.

But despite the utmost care of the nurses responsible for the sterilizing of the instruments and other articles to be used in the operation it is quite possible that germs may still remain or find lodgment after the sterilizing process has been completed.

Despite the assurances of the doctors, therefore, the patients interested are loth to admit that foreign bodies thus left in their wounds can in no way harm them. It is true that the only reason a splinter, a rusty nail, a pin or a needle that gets into one's throat, foot or finger causes damage, sometimes death, is because of dirt and microbes that cling to them. Although everything animate and inanimate that gets near the white marbled operating rooms of a modern hospital is supposed to be made free of ultra-microscopic life, it is conceivable that germs may find their way into even those well-guarded precincts.

GIVE CHICKENS SOUR MILK

In Combination With Corn Forms an Appetizing Ration

Sour milk is utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding it to chickens. Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings at least twice as much on the market as that of hogs.

Milk and corn are both liked by chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations. For the best results the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet or sour skimmed milk or in butter-milk. The corn may be put in pails in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. What this has been absorbed more should be added at intervals during the day and the mixture will be excellent for feeding by night.

A liberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly and insure their being constantly plump and in excellent condition for the market.

"GOING TOURIST"

Is a Popular Way to Travel.

Tourist Sleepers—light and airy, with big comfortable berths, accommodating two adults, if desired—are carried from Montreal on Fast Transcontinental Express Trains for points in Western Canada, British Columbia and on the Pacific Coast.

Not as luxurious as the Palace Sleeper, but they meet the requirements of a superior class of patrons just as well—and at half the cost.

ECONOMY AND COMFORT COMBINED.

W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Mrs James Christian

On Dec. 19 there occurred at Middle Simond, Car. Co., the sad death of Mrs. James Christian for many years a resident of that place. The deceased had reached the age of seventy years but was in apparently excellent health until stricken with paralysis which in a few days finished its work. The blow came suddenly and heavily to all relatives and neighbors.

Mrs. Christian was a member of the Advent Christian Church of Middle Simonds, and nearly all her life had been most devoted to her Saviour. She leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters saddened by the loss of a loving wife and mother.

The high esteem with which the deceased was regarded, was evidenced by the large number of neighbors who assembled to pay a tribute of respect to their departed friend.

Eld. M. C. Burr, pastor of the A. C. Church of St. Mary's officiated at the funeral service, speaking words of comfort from 1 Thess. 4:13. "We sorrow not even as others which have no hope."

The people of Middle Simonds unite in expressing to the family their sincere sympathy in their hour of sadness.

DAMAGE DONE BY

THE "ARSON SQUAD."

London, Jan. 6.—Owing to the publication this morning of a report estimating the damage done by the "arson squad" in the year 1913, at \$2,500,000, the insurance companies are showing concern and are considering either the total exclusion of suffragette risks or the raising of the premium for policies against the risks.

A case of acromegaly, the rarest disease in the world, has been reported before the Jefferson, Pa., Hospital Clinical Society. The malady causes the bones of the patient's head, feet and hands to grow slowly to abnormal size. The physicians state that an operation on the glands which control the bones' growth may be attempted in an effort to cure the patient.

Astle-Livingston.

A wedding that will be of interest to many in San Diego took place a short time ago in New Westminster, B. C. when Miss Glorena Florence Astle of San Diego was married to Robert Livingston of the northern city. Mrs. Livingston formerly resided with her brother James W. Astle at 1628 Robinson avenue, this city, and both are natives of New Brunswick, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston will make their home in New Westminster B. C.—San Diego, Tribune, Dec 18th.

Charles Mulherrin

Charles Mulherrin, aged 46 years, a native of this county, died Saturday at Vancouver, B. C. He left here for the west when a young man, became a policeman at Vancouver and was promoted until for some years before his death he was the head detective of that city. He was here two years ago on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Francis Kell, who was then sick and who has since passed away.

He is survived by a widow formerly of Nova Scotia, and one son. He was the son of the late Patrick Mulherrin, of Red Glen, Carleton County, and a half brother, Thomas McCafferty, of Mullock et. Mc., survives him.

The State of Colorado has just received an inheritance tax amounting to \$340,498.40 from a man who, 51 years ago, came to the State in an ox cart with a load of groceries, on the sale of which he started his rise to wealth.