

MERCURY BICHLORIDE

How to Prevent Accident by Mistaking For Other Medicines

Various methods designed to prevent the mistaking of bichloride of mercury for medicine, or some other harmless substance, have been proposed with the idea of making it possible to use this deadly poison as a medicine without incurring any danger. Two of the latest of these are extremely simple but evidently effective. One method consists in stringing the tablets together and then putting them in the usual manner. A tablet can only be detached by cutting the string, and this apparently goes away with all possibility of mistake. The other method is to incase the tablets in metal guards having sharp prongs, so that it is impossible to swallow them. The tablet can be dissolved with the guard in place or can easily be removed from the guard.

To Economize With Gas

Always keep the main gas tap only half on. If it is turned on full the gas rushes through the pipes, and a great deal is wasted.

It is a great mistake to believe that the higher the gas is turned on the greater the heat and the quicker the saucepan will boil.

When the whole of the oven is not required, lower the "browner" or plain iron sheet half-way down, and use the lower half of the cooking. This will use very little gas.

Get a sheet of very thin iron the size of the top of the gas stove with narrow raised edges. Put this in the stove after lighting the largest burner, and several saucepans can be kept boiling with that one ring.

ARE FATHER'S QUALITIES INHERITED AT BIRTH?

Many Geniuses Have Equally Brilliant Sons to Carry on Career—Exceptions Also Frequent

Scientific studies of heredity are showing some very interesting and unexpected results. We know that the typical character of a man undergoes variations at different periods of a long life, and that the son is likely to "take after" his father. But we notice, often with surprise, that capacities that were dominant in a father, which gave him sometimes great reputation, frequently are entirely lacking in his son.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Literary distinction, genius in any particular, which distinguished a certain father are quite frequently absent in the case of his son. In wondering at this we fail to take note of the period in the father's life when he "made his mark." After patient investigation science has come to the conclusion that the son inherits from his father only the qualities that were dominant at the time of his birth.

That the son will partake of the father's type of mental energy that was dominant at the time of the son's birth is shown to be substantiated by history and biography. An author presents a classified list of world celebrities together with the ages of their respective fathers at the time of their birth. For example, Alexander, Bonaparte, Charlemagne, Grant, Hannibal, Pompey and Roosevelt were all born when their fathers were at the age of less than thirty-one, the age of militarism and aggressiveness.

Genius at Thirty-one

At the age of thirty-one to forty, the artistic age, their fathers presented to the world such geniuses as Bach, Beethoven, Goethe, Shakespeare, Raphael, Carlyle and others of their status. In the list of statesmen these were born when their fathers were urged from forty-one to fifty. Bismarck, Cato, Cromwell, Machiavelli, Webster. Great names in philosophy born when their fathers were over fifty-one are: Aristotle, Bacon, Buddha, Confucius, Franklin, Moses and Solomon.

It is remarked that Mohammed, whose father was twenty-five, though a moralist and prophet, would rule the world by the sword; also that General Robert E. Lee, whose father was fifty-one, went to war because his moral obligations forced him to do so and not because he wanted to.

THE REPORTER'S TRIALS

Some of the Questions and Suggestions Hurlled at Newspapermen

These are given as some of the reasons why reporters become bichloride fends:

1. I should think newspaper work must be awfully fascinating.
2. Now I'm just telling you what happened. You can write it up as you suit yourself.
3. Remember this is confidential.

... this one in to-morrow's paper?

5. The prototype must make things a lot easier for you reporters.
6. I just think it's a shame you can't sign your name to your articles.
7. Give us a good write-up, don't you?
8. Don't know the latest news from the Balkans? What kind of a newspaperman are you, anyway?
9. I just called up to give you an item for the paper.
10. Don't you have a lot of exciting experiences? Or can't you?
11. Yes, I'm an old newspaperman myself.
12. Have a cigar?
13. Now try to get the names right won't you?
14. I want to see the editor.
15. I have nothing to say.
16. Who wrote that piece in the paper?
17. All reporters have to know shorthand, don't they?

A GOOD CLOTHES-TREE FROM OLD MATERIAL

Something That a Clever Boy Can Make With the Aid of Very Few Tools

Here's an ornamental article for boys to try a hand at. It isn't as easy as it looks though it's simple enough for a beginner in the use of tools to make successfully.

It will be found useful in the hallway or in sleeping apartments. You probably can find an old wooden bedstead in the attic which will provide enough material when torn apart to do nicely for this clothes-tree. If you order from the mill you can have the upright post cut tapering to just suit your needs.

You will notice that it is three inches square at the base and only 2 inches at the top. Fig. 2 is the base of the post. It fits snugly down on the cross. Use the pieces that form this cross or base proper to get the right size for your mortises.

Mark the lines carefully and saw slowly, turning the piece over and sawing from the other side after every tenth stroke. When you have cut deeply enough bore two holes with a three-quarter bit in the pieces which are to come out and saw from the holes to the other saw cuts with a coping saw. A coping saw is a small wire frame with detachable blades, and may be purchased for 15 cents.

Finish trimming your mortises with a wood chisel and finally rub with sandpaper wrapped around a square stick. The top of the post is shown in Fig. 4. It is shaped with wood chisel and sandpaper.

The cross, which acts as a base, is formed of two pieces fitted together.

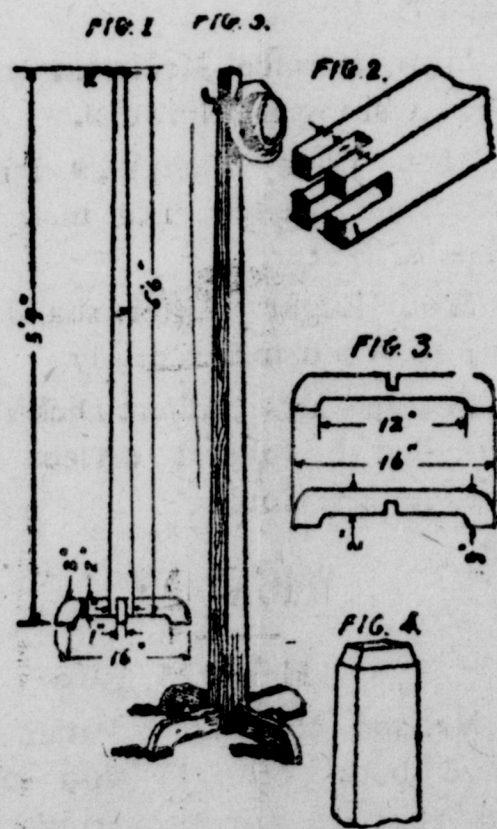


Diagram showing completed clothes-tree and how the different parts are made.

Study the diagram marked Fig. 3. The notch or mortise is in the top of one end and in the bottom of the other.

The cutting is done with saw and chisel, the final part of the fitting being accomplished with the old reliable sandpaper rub. The curves are easily managed with the coping saw. Whenever the pieces come in contact with each other in the assembling use a thin coating of liquid glue.

In finishing the surface, first stain with desired shade and then fill with paste wax of the same shade if hardwood is used, glossy polishing with wax.

CARE OF THE BLIND

According to the last Dominion census, there are 3,200 blind people in Canada; of these Ontario claims 1,100. Statistics tell us that 50 or 60 per cent. of the blind of every civilized country are adults over 20 years of age; 60 per cent. of the blind of Canada are over the age of 15. In the adult class, it is more than probable that the next census will find these numbers of the blind largely increased, owing to its war. What machinery has Canada ready to train and equip these blind that they may become self-supporting? There are five blind schools in the Dominion. Only one of these is in any way equipped or suitable for the training of adults, the blind training college in Halifax, which, under the leadership of Sir Frederick Fraser, has become the model blind school of Canada. This institution is supported partly by municipal grants and by a pro rata grant of from \$150 to \$200 a year for each pupil attending the school from Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. The blind school at Bradford is the only one supported by the state. The other three schools are situated in Montreal, but none are equipped in any way for the training of adult blind. The Maritime Provinces have made no provision for the help for blind workers by the Maritime Association of the Blind, whose field secretary, S. R. Hussey, follows up pupils and others who are attempting to earn their living, and endeavors to arouse public support and interest on their behalf. Two years ago Sir Frederick Fraser turned over \$1,000 to this association from the superintendents' fund, to be loaned out for purchase of tools or equipment. Canada is ahead of any other country regarding her care of the blind in one particular. Before the year 1898 no country allowed literature for the blind to go free through its mails. Canada was the first to grant this privilege, and this was largely owing to the instrumentality of Sir Frederick Trager. America followed Canada's lead a few years later, by allowing free postage of books from public libraries to the individual only. In England there are a large number of voluntary workers for the blind, who print books in the Braille, that is the personal service and interest. In the United States each state is compelled by constitution to provide for its blind citizens, that is the interest of the state. Can we not hope for a combination of these two examples throughout the Dominion, and commence right away by arousing public opinion everywhere to the great need of the blind in this country?—Grace E. Kennedy.

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