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HANGMAN'S OPINION

Radcliffe of Canada Thought Himself
a Great Murderer

In 1912 Radcliffe, previously the official hangman of Canada, was "converted" under evangelistic influences. The son of an English clergyman, he executed during his term of office at the hangings. Orazed by the vision of the souls he had hurried into eternity, Radcliffe declared, "I will go to hell sure, and to terrible punishment, for I am two hundred times a murderer but I won't kill another man. I hope the Almighty will visit the Canadian nations with dire calamity they don't stop taking the lives of their fellows, no matter how heinous the crime. Murderers should be allowed to live as long as possible and work out their salvation on behalf of the State."

Reckless Shooting

When field shooting in a settled community, never fire a shot within less than forty rods of a house, or of people at work in the field. That express permission may have been given to shoot where you wished is all the more reason why the rights of the generous proprietor should be carefully guarded. For the same reason keep out of stock pastures and away from teams; half the ill-will of farmers towards hunters is engendered by reckless shooting that might do damage.

Prohibitive Courses

How small a proportion of the sons and daughters of farmers in this country can ever expect to take a course in one of the recognized agricultural colleges! Increasing agricultural education must come through the public school.

NOWHERE SAFE FROM LIGHTNING'S FLASHES

Not Foolish to be Afraid of Thunder
storms—Some Places Safer
Than Others

The question is often asked as to the location of greatest safety during a thunderstorm. In this respect it may be said that there is no place or object in the path of a thunderstorm that is not liable to a stroke of lightning. Places or objects may be more or less liable to a stroke of lightning according to their relative exposure, etc., but no place in the path of a thunderstorm is to be considered as one upon which a stroke of lightning is not likely to fall.

The location of complete safety during a thunderstorm is, therefore, one in which, even though a stroke of lightning does fall upon it, no harm will come to the occupants. Such a location may be found only in a space entirely surrounded by a metal network, in a steel frame building, or in an underground chamber.

No Absolute Safety

With the exception of places similar to these three, there does not seem to be any place where absolute safety may be obtained. The next degree of safety is undoubtedly to be found in houses or other buildings which are protected by lightning rods, but, although the degree of safety which can be attained by using rods may be very high, the risk can not be entirely eliminated.

In the event of a stroke on an unprotected building there is considerable danger to life, but there is no doubt that an unprotected house is preferable to the open, under trees, or in unprotected out-buildings. When a stroke falls on an unprotected house sheltering a family of the average number of persons, the minimum chances of escape are 45 in 100. In all probability, however, the chances of escape are much greater than this.

Better Indoors

In 54 instances of casualties in unprotected houses which are given in these records, there were 117 cases of death and 137 cases of injury. From the same source it is found that in 153 cases of persons struck in open fields, 516 were killed and 37 were injured. In nine cases of persons struck near fire fences, eight were killed and one injured. It seems, therefore, that it is far better to take shelter in a house which is not protected against lightning than to take chances in the open, where everything is damp and hence the possibility to shock or injury far greater than in a dry place.

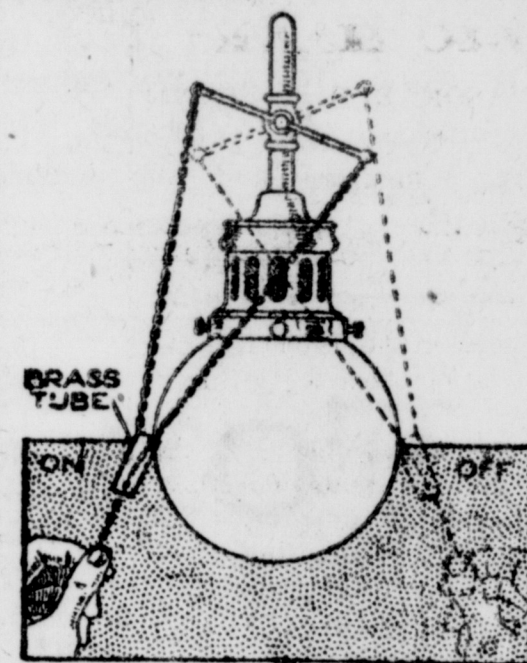
RECORD RAILWAYS

Russia has beaten all records in railway construction. She built a great double-track, broad-gauge line from Alexandrovsk, an ice-free port on her north coast, down to Petrograd, and completed it within six months. It is 1,220 miles long, and 10,000 men, mostly prisoners, were employed upon it. Then look at the Great Siberian railway! Five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven miles of line, most of it across wild plain and forest and over great mountain ranges, in a climate where for five months of the year the soil is frozen to the consistency of granite, and all this in eight summers! It is a record which, even in North America, has never been equalled. It cost one hundred and forty millions, and since its completion another twenty-two millions have been spent in improving the line.

The best work done in America under similar, but even worse conditions, was the construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which opened up the route from the coast to Skagway to the gold region of Klondike. Within twenty miles from its starting point this line has to climb the White Pass, a height of just off three thousand feet. When the station at the summit was opened seven feet of snow surrounded it, and the thermometer registered 57 degrees below zero—that is, 59 degrees of frost!

Distinguishing Fixture Chains

Annoyance through inability to locate quickly the proper chain for lighting a gas lamp in the dark was overcome by fitting a small brass tube to one of the chains as shown in the illustration. The tube was soldered



ed to the chain by which the light is turned on and the other chain passes through the tube and is grasped below it. To turn on the light, it is only necessary to slide the hand along both chains and to grip the tube, drawing on the chain attached to it. To turn the light off, the exposed end of the other chain is drawn.—Popular Mechanics.

CATS AND DOGS DOOMED

It is contended that there is enough meat wasted on dogs every day in London to feed thousands of poor people. Big dogs costing \$1.50 and \$1.75 a week to keep are owned by people who are helping to keep up the price of food. In London alone there are nearly 130,000 dogs, and in Greater London, which includes the County of London, there are more than a quarter of a million, all needing food every day, all helping to keep up the price of food. There are no statistics relating to cats, but it is a fair estimate to reckon that in the 1,500,000 families resident in London and Greater London there are at least 750,000 cats. Cats and dogs in this great area of human habitation number at least 1,000,000. How much money is spent on their maintenance it is impossible to say. Bread, meat, and milk consumed by them every day must be of considerable proportions. If out of the 750,000 cats half of them got a saucer of milk each day—a matter of a quart of a pint—they would lap up 12,000 gallons of milk daily, costing \$6,000 a day, or over \$40,000 a week. These 12,000 gallons of milk would give a pint of vital food to over 90,000 poor children; they would ensure more than a quart of milk each day for every necessitous child fed by the London County Council.

GAY MONTMARTRE

The Brightest Spot in Paris Giving
Way to Modern Improvements

The windmills of Montmartre, the oldest, most artistic and characteristic monuments of the district, have, some of them, already succumbed to the modernizing of Paris, or to the action of the elements; the other are threatened with destruction unless the friends of old Paris can get moved from their present sites.

"Moulin de la Poivre" was demolished two years ago to give way to the new Avenue Junot. The Moulin Rouge became a prey to the flames in 1914 and now the old "Moulin de la Galette" which dates from the middle of the thirteenth century is doomed to extinction or removal. A modern apartment house with steam heat and baths is going up there now, and the mill, the girls and their dancing partners must go elsewhere. The "Old Paris" municipal council committee has decided that something must be done to perpetually commemorate the Bohemian days of Montmartre and to preserve some of its artistic features. It proposes to transfer the "Rade" or "Moulin de la Galette" to the Place Jean Baptiste Clement where it will continue to overlook Paris. Cherry trees are to be planted around it to commemorate the godfather of the place, the popular song writer and author of the "Chanson des Cerises." Since the beginning of the war the Moulin de la Galette has been occupied by the society women of Montmartre as a sewing room, and has produced thousands of soldiers' garments.

Weavers of Cashmere shawls take two or three years to finish a pair of the very finest. These shawls bring upwards of \$500.

RAIN COMES THE LAST

Why the Rain Follows the Thunder
and Lightning

Why does a heavy downpour of rain often follow a clap of thunder? Not, as is popularly believed, because the thunder jostles the cloud particles together into raindrops. In the violent turmoil between the positive and negative electricity in a thundercloud there will be places where the production of drops, by condensation, and their subsequent breaking up proceeds more rapidly than elsewhere. Hence in these places there will be more drops to fall as rain, and also more electrification, the rainfall occurring about the same time as the flash. "We have, then, starting toward the earth at the same time, light, sound, and raindrops. The light, travelling at a speed of about 186,000 miles per second, reaches us almost instantly. The sound travels far more slowly—about 1,090 feet per second—but the rain falls much slower still. Thus we observe, first, the lightning, then the thunder, and then rain.

Potatoes For Rotation

One great advantage in growing potatoes is that the crop fits in admirably with the regular farm rotation. "For a three-year rotation," says Harry Broughton of Sarnia, Ontario, "you can have potatoes, fall wheat, clover and then potatoes again. A potato crop leaves the land in excellent condition for fall wheat. My brother, who lives near Whitby, had sixty-four bushels of fall wheat to the acre following potatoes. In a four-year rotation potatoes will work in as well: potatoes, fall wheat, oats or barley and then clover."

On any well regulated dairy farm the milking of the cows at a stated period is never neglected. Don't neglect the source of income.

WHEN CANADIANS UNITED

Heroes Gave Together For Soldiers—
Lord Shaughnessy's Tribute

As a celebration in Montreal over a successful campaign for Patriotic Fund subscriptions, Lord Shaughnessy made the outstanding declaration which was loudly endorsed, and the business men came away from the meeting with this announcement in their ears: "If I were in charge of the affairs of the country, if I were administering the Government, I would get just such assistance to carry these things through as we have had in this fund. Such enthusiasm, such capacity for organization, such readiness of purpose, would give us results a thousand times better than we could have had when we have to consider political exigencies or party advantages." The bonne entente spirit, which has characterized the whole campaign, was very much in evidence at the final demonstration. Mr. J. W. McConnell, the chairman of the Day's Committee, announced that not less than 60 per cent. of the contributions included in his magnificent total came from French-Canadians.

A handful of hops in the brine in which hams and bacon are pickled add to the flavor of the meat and make the brine sweet.

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