

Old Dutch



**Old Dutch in the Kitchen
Keeps Everything Bright**

**It won't hurt aluminum or
other metals and turn them
black like preparations
containing
chemicals.**

**Never harms
your hands.**



ARKANSAS FRANKNESS.

Adv. in Monticello Advance: For sale or trade—One five passenger auto. Electric starter and lights; upholstered in leather and fully equipped; good condition; will trade for

cows, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, wood or corn—anything. It ain't of much account and must get rid of it. What have you? A. T. Wells.

Germany may eventually decide which of the fifty-seven varieties of socialism it wants.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL PASSES THE U. S. SENATE

**Under the Measure Six Billion Dollars will be Raised in 1919
and Four Billions in 1920—Taxes on Luxuries are to be
Restored—Political Campaign Funds in Excess of \$500
are to be Taxed 100 per cent.**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—With a record vote the Senate late tonight passed the War Revenue bill, reduced to raise about six billion dollars in 1919 and four billions in 1920, as compared with the levy of \$8,200,000,000 for next year proposed in the bill passed by the House. On a final vote of 41 to 22 the Senate sustained its previous action in approving the committee amendment to repeal existing zone rates on second class mail and substituting a rate of one cent a pound within 150 miles and one and one-half cents beyond.

Tax on Luxuries Voted

A radical combination of republicans and democrats overrode the Finance Committee and forced the adoption of several important amendments

in the closing hours of debate.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, republican made a long address to the Senate tonight in support of his substitute bill which would raise more than six billions of dollars chiefly through increased rates on war excess and surtaxes. The Wisconsin Senator said he would tax "every dollar of war profit" all incomes above enough to enable the owner of the income to support his family in comfort.

By a vote of 38 to 32 it was decided to restore the tax on luxuries and semi-luxuries costing more than a certain fixed price. The House voted a twenty per cent levy upon such articles. The Finance Committee struck it out. After repudiating the Finance Committee's amendment, the Senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, fixing a tax of ten per cent. It is calculated that the amendment as it now stands will yield about \$100,000,000 revenue.

Here are New Luxury Taxes

Here are the articles to be taxed under this amendment:—

Carpets and rugs, including fiber, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of \$5 a square yard.

Picture frames on the amount in excess of \$10 each.

Trunks, on the amount in excess of \$50 each.

Valises, travelling bags, suit cases hat boxes used by travellers, and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of \$25 each.

Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and handbags, on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each.

Portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and lamp shades on the amount in excess of \$25 each.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades on the amount in excess of \$4 each.

House or smoking coats or jackets and bath or lounging robes, on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each.

Men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits on the amount in excess of \$5 each.

Women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods, on the amount in excess of \$15 each.

Men's and boys' hats on the amount in excess of \$5 each.

Men's and boys' caps, on the amount in excess of \$2 each.

Men's, women's, misses' and boys' boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, not including shoes or appliances made to order for any person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle, on the amount in excess of \$10 a pair.

Men's and boys' neckties and neckwear on the amount in excess of \$2 each.

Men's and boys' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of \$1 a pair.

Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of \$2 a pair.

Men's shirts, on the amount in excess of \$3 each.

Men's, women's, misses' and boys' pajamas, night gowns and underwear on the amount in excess of \$5 each, and kimonos, petticoats and waists, on the amount in excess of \$15 each.

An amendment proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorado, levying a 100 per cent tax upon all campaign contributions in excess of \$500 was adopted by a vote of 34 to 28. The amendment is designed to weaken the influence of "big business" in politics, according to its author.

It was Diogenes, wasn't it, who went about with a lantern looking for an honest man? And it would likely have made him sore if you had said to him, "A lantern, Diogenes, and not a mirror?"

Last Water Notice

Water Consumers are again reminded that the water rates must be paid by TUESDAY, December 31st, to save the discount.

G. R. PERKINS,
City Treasurer.

WANTED—First or second class teacher for coming term. Apply to C. L. Grant, Secretary Trustees, Grand View, York Co., N. B.

WANTED—Books and magazines for distribution to returned soldiers or route home, in the Military Hospital or going overseas. Telephone Mr. A. Murray, care of A. Murray & Co. Tel. No. 159, or leave at store for Military Y. M. C. A.

YE MECCA, TEA ROOM

ORDERS TAKEN FOR HOME COOKING

OYSTERS, FRIED, STEWED OR RAW

GERTRUDE A. YOUNG Prop

'Phone - 219-21

On Account of Staff Shortage

due to military enlistments, the Royal Bank of Canada find it impossible to continue collection of this company's light bills. have engaged an Office at No. 88 YORK STREET, in the pre-

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, we miss occupied by HARRY C. MOORE, Electrical Engineer, where bills may be paid from the FIFTH to the TENTH of each month from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THOSE MAKING PAYMENT LATER IN THE MONTH must do so at the Company's Main Office, No 1 Shore Street.

MARITIME ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

To all our patrons and friends,
A Merry Xmas and A Happy
New Year.

JAMES R. MONTEITH

North Devon.

GRAFONOLAS

YOU MUST HAVE MUSIC IN YOUR HOME CHRISTMAS. Why not call and look over our complete line of Machines, also COLUMBIA RECORDS? You will never make a mistake by buying at the earliest possible date.

E. O. MacDonald

Music Store 560 Queen Street

You Spend a Lot of Time

In your home these long winter evenings, why not spend a little money in purchasing a can of the well known home-brightener

KYANIZE

The finish that makes your worn floors, furniture and all interior woodwork look like new. You can purchase a can of Kyanize for 30 cents. Ask any of your neighbors that have used this high grade finish. They're satisfied. We guarantee it. Sole Agents.

LAWLOR & CAIN

USE OUR HARDWARE—IT STANDS HARD WEAR!

FLOUR

For Christmas Cooking

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD BREAD FLOUR—98, 49, and 24 lb. bags.

RAINBOW BREAD FLOUR—98 and 24 lb. bags.

GOLDIE'S STAR PASTRY FLOUR—Barrels, 98 and 24 lb. bags.

LILY PASTRY FLOUR—Barrels, 98 and 24 lb. bags. At Lowest Market Rates.

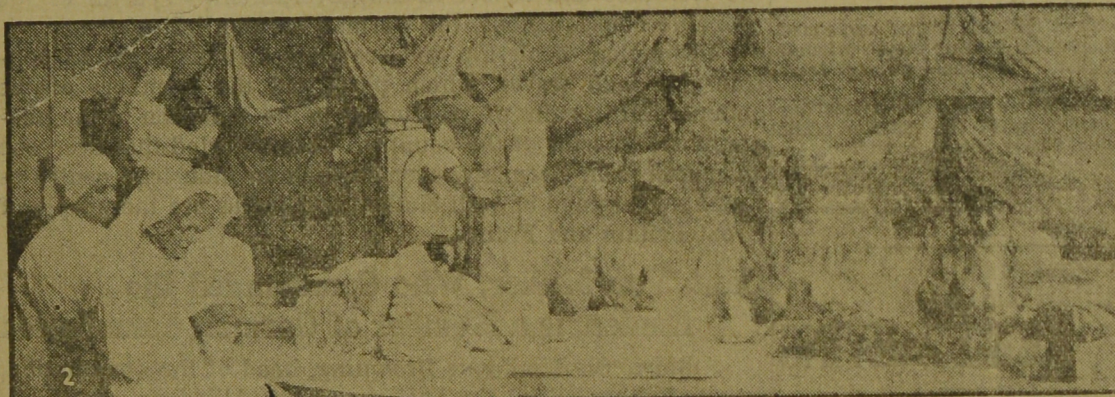
G. W. HODGE

- Sphagnum Moss as a Dressing -



Ladies of McGill University Women's Union making surgical dressings of Sphagnum Moss.

(Reading from Left to Right)—Mrs. W. Grant Stewart, Miss V. Hamell, Mrs. E. Maxwell, Mrs. R. W. Lee, Mrs. A. E. Garrow, Mrs. A. D. Blackader, Mrs. C. W. Colby, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Miss Mitchell.



(Reading from Left to Right)—Mrs. J. Harkness, Mrs. E. E. Howard, Miss E. King, (Standing) Mrs. W. H. Butters, Mrs. F. H. Pitcher, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. J. C. Kennedy, Mrs. C. E. Moyle.

SPHAGNUM Moss, to which attention has been drawn by the fatal accident to Mr. Harry James Smith, the American Sphagnum Moss expert, is one of Canada's natural resources, one great value of which has been brought to light by the war. The use of mosses in surgical dressings dates at least as far back as the Napoleonic wars, but the demand for and extensive use of Sphagnum Moss did not materialize until 1915, and even in the Spring of 1916 its use was in the experimental stage. So great has become the demand that Great Britain is no longer able to fill it, and Canada and the United States are now being actively exploited for this highly absorbent dressing.

The first effective work on this side of the Atlantic was initiated by Prof. Porter of McGill University, who secured samples of various qualities of moss from the British authorities early in 1916 and then explored the bogs of Eastern Nova Scotia until he was able to locate supplies of material which the same authorities accepted as "perfect." The first sphagnum dressings sent overseas were made up from this moss in the autumn of 1916 by the Junior Red Cross of Guysboro, Nova Scotia.

Since then the industry has developed steadily. The McGill University Women's Union established a sphagnum department in a large laboratory very generously placed at their disposal by the University Medical School in the autumn of 1916, and from that day until this has been preparing moss and shipping dressings. Another important function of this organization has been to make up experimental sphagnum dressings of many sorts to try out the different grades of Canadian material under varying conditions.

During the winter of 1917 another work room was started at Dalhousie University, Halifax, and the Canadian Red Cross definitely adopted sphagnum for hospital dressings and prepared to open working centres on a large scale. Unfortunately the changes in the Atlantic shipping situation which resulted from unrestricted submarine warfare necessitated a temporary check; but the work of exploration and development was continued.

The late Mr. Harry James Smith of New York became interested in the possibilities of sphagnum last spring and after spending some time with

Dr. Porter to familiarize himself with the technology of the subject, established a sphagnum organization at his own expense at Arichat, Cape Breton, and collected and prepared a large amount of moss. Success in the use of this material led to the adoption of sphagnum by the American Red Cross and to the formation of a department which was placed under the control of Mr. Smith as organizer and Dr. J. A. Hartwell of New York as technical advisor.

During the last two or three months developments have been very rapid. The demand for dressings has increased to such an extent that the Canadian Red Cross has decided to start production on a large scale, and the Americans are organizing for an immense output for the use of their own and the French hospitals.

No moss can of course be procured in the east until the snow melts, and the bogs thaw out; but excellent sphagnum is also found on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith, with the help of the Canadian Sphagnum Committee, procured a car of Vancouver Island moss early in the winter, and this carload (which Mr. Smith paid for out of his own pocket) proved so satisfactory that he went to Seattle early in March to organize the industry in the north-western States, and incidentally to look into the situation in British Columbia for Professor Porter, who was unable to go west at the time. As a matter of fact Mr. Smith met his death while searching for moss for the Canadian Red Cross, and thus set the seal to a life of exceptional generosity and nobility.

Sphagnum grows in moist and boggy places, and can be found in almost all parts of the country; but the moss to be useful must have exceptionally full and soft foliage, and the stems while tough and elastic must be flexible, as otherwise the dressing would be liable to cause irritation.

First class material has been found coast, and equally good moss grows plentifully in the far West—as, for example, on the west coast of Vancouver Island—but little or no first class surgical material has been found far from the sea, although there are immense areas of Sphagnum bog in the interior both of Canada and the United States. The best qualities of moss are likely to be found close to the margins of the ponds, and sometimes considerable areas of clean high grade material fill what was once a

small pond. Before any attempt is made to collect moss in quantities all of the bogs in the district should be examined with a view to locating the largest supplies of good material, and this preliminary examination should be made by persons who have had previous experience in collecting Sphagnum.

Owing to the great variations in usefulness of different kinds of Sphagnum, and the fact that different species grow very much intermixed, the material has to be collected by people who have been trained to know good moss from bad, and even an experienced collector will often have difficulty in deciding just what to take and what to leave when he first visits a new locality.

The accompanying photographs show the work of the McGill Women's Union. No. 1 illustrates the preparation and drying of sphagnum and the manufacture of dressings. No. 2, the general soldiers' comforts work. The Union was organized during the first weeks of the war from among the families of the Governors and staff of the University. Its original purpose was to help provide "soldiers' comforts" for McGill graduates and students on active service, and as these now number over 2,200, the possibilities of its work may be imagined. During the three and a half years of its existence the Union has expended nearly \$8,000 on the purchase of high grade materials, which have been made up by its members into socks, caps, mufflers, pyjamas, shirts, etc. to a total of about 9,000 articles of clothing alone, to say nothing of an immense number of sphagnum dressings etc.

The organizer and first president of the Union was Mrs. H. Walter; since then the chair has been filled successively by Mrs. E. E. Howard, Mrs. J. B. Porter and Mrs. J. W. Ross, the present President. The Sphagnum Committee of the Union was organized in 1916 under the chairmanship of Lady Gordon, and its present Chairman is Mrs. Porter. The Treasurer of the Union is Mrs. A. McGinn and the Secretary Mrs. A. Willey. Any correspondence regarding the work of the Union should be addressed to the latter, but questions relating to the technology of Sphagnum and Sphagnum dressings should be addressed to Miss S. M. Bainbridge, Hon. Sec. Committee on Sphagnum Dressings, Canadian Red Cross Society, care McGill University, Montreal.