

HISTORY OF SODA WATER

Experiments Which Made Possible a Popular Drink

Carbonic acid, without which the soda and sundaes would not be possible, was known to Paracelsus in the early part of the sixteenth century—about 1520—and was further investigated by Van Helmont, the Belgian chemist, about 100 years later. To designate it the latter coined the word "gas," the term now commonly used by dispensers and fountain operators in designating the carbon dioxide which puts the sparkle and the fizz into soda water, or, more properly speaking, into carbonated water. The name "soda" came from its first method of production.

In 1750, Gabriel Venel, a French physician, mixed two drams of soda and marble (muriatic) acid in a pint of water contained in an ordinary glass bottle. Twenty years later—in 1770—Bergman, a Swedish chemist, generated carbonic acid gas from chalk by the use of sulphuric acid, and invented a generating apparatus which made its production on a comparatively large scale possible.

In 1767 Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Leeds, England, made the first drinkable glass of soda water. It was prepared by pouring water briskly back and forth between two goblets held in a layer of carbon dioxide on the top of a fermenting mash in a brewery vat.

It is to an English scientist and a Swedish chemist that the recognition of carbonic acid gas and perfection of methods of producing it are due. While an American invented and perfected a distinctive type of apparatus—the soda fountain—to prepare, chill and dispense carbonated water, and at the same time provide the mechanical medium for mixing in palatable form the syrups, flavors and fruits used in conjunction with carbonated water to produce what is known as "soda water."

MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS

Some Methods of Preventing Prints From Curling

Photographic prints curl when they are mounted because the moisture on the exposed surface of the print evaporates more rapidly than that on the back, and so causes a shrinkage. That draws the mount out of shape, unless it is very heavy.

There are various methods of overcoming the difficulty. You can soak the print in a twenty per cent. solution of glycerine and water, and then attach it to the mount by a dab of paste at each corner, or you can use one of the dry mounting methods.

Coat the back of the print with white of egg, lay it on the mount and iron it with a hot flat iron. Nothing short of a miracle will get the print off again, yet the process will not curl the thinnest mounts. You can also get good results by dissolving white shellac in alcohol, and then painting the back of the prints with the solution. When the solution is dry, iron the print on, as already described.

You can buy a tissue paper made especially for mounting, or can procure one that will do the work satisfactorily. Make the coating for the tissue as follows: Gum sandaras, three parts; gum coral, one part; shellac, one part; resin, one part; alcohol, three parts; spirits of turpentine, three parts. Apply this to the tissue paper with a brush and let it dry.

To mount a print with tissue, lay the tissue on the mount, and run the whole with an iron just hot enough to hiss when you touch it with a wet finger.

Lovers of the Cat

A few persons of considerate mind have always known how to treat the cat with honor. But perhaps it is hardly necessary to repeat the ancient story of Mahomet—how, rising from his seat, and fearful of awakening the cat that was sleeping on his sleeve, he cut off that part of the garment and left her undisturbed.

Richelieu, also, found pleasure and relief in the society of cats, yet he can be regarded as only incompletely a cat lover. As kittens they appealed to him, and as kittens only. He loved to keep a family of them in his study until they arrived at a certain age; but when they were three months old, he had them taken away and replaced by others that were younger. Montaigne also loved cats, and wrote about them, as did Baudelaire and Hoffman and Gautier and Edgar Allan Poe.

Temple of Heaven

China's famous Temple of Heaven was formerly visited once a year by the emperor to give an account of his empire and its affairs during the previous twelve months. This was set forth in writing, and the manuscripts were then placed in the furnace, and in that way consigned to the emperor in heaven. The Temple of Heaven is one of the most beautiful and interesting sights of picturesque Peking. The walls enclosing the temple, the royal apartments, the altar, and the grounds are three miles in circumference, and the white marble structures with their blue and green porcelain tiles have to be seen to be appreciated.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of February, 1914, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, offer for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Part of Lot or Street. Lot. Con. Acres. Arrears. Costs. Total.
E part of W ½ and W pt E ½ 1 4 25¼ \$27.43 \$3.29 \$30.72 Patented

VILLAGE OF FENELON FALLS.

N of Water St. W of Colborne St., assessed to Standard Chemical Co. in 1907. Part L 35-100 \$20.57 \$3.11 \$23.68 Patented
Fenelon Falls West 7 ½ 6.27 2.85 9.12 Patented
" " " 31 ½ 6.22 2.85 9.07 Patented

Lindsay, Jan. 19th, 1914.

J. R. McNEILLIE, County Treasurer.

Tools for the Farm

The following tools should be found in every farmer's workshop:

- 1 10-tooth crosscut handsaw.
- 1 4½ tooth rip-saw.
- 1 set firmer chisels, ¼-inch to 1¼-inch eighths.
- 1 set bits, ¼-inch to 1-inch by sixteenths.
- 1 Jack plane.
- 1 Fore plane.
- 1 Smooth plane.
- 1 Draw knife.
- 1 Hammer.
- 1 Nail set.
- 1 Carpenter's square.
- 1 Try square.
- 1 Two-foot folding rule.
- 1 Tool grinder.

There are many other tools, not included in this list, that are very handy and useful, but with those given all ordinary repairs to buildings may be made.

The cost of these tools is not great, and will soon be saved over the cost of repairing by a carpenter.

Repairs to buildings should be made just as soon as the necessity for them is discovered. If a repair is postponed for a more convenient time, in a great many cases that time never comes, and in other cases the cost will be greatly increased. Repairing increases both the appearance of buildings and their life.

Keeping everything in good repair, such as buildings, fences, machinery, ditches, etc., is the work of a prosperous farmer. With the tools listed here, at hand, a farmer can make repairs quickly at a very little cost.

Mexican Street Names

The Mexicans have a turn for the picturesque which displays itself in the street names of the capital. There is Love of God Street, The Holy Ghost Street, Sad Indian Street, Street of the Wood Owls, Lost Child Street, and a cautionary Pass If You Can Street. Shop names, too, in Mexico are out of the common. A drug store calls itself Gate of Heaven, and a drinking saloon describes itself frankly as The Bait of the Devil!

ACUTE HEARING

Scotch Scientist Gave Proof of Ant's Susceptibility to Sound

Prof. Pringle, a Scotch scientist, said that ants have the most perfect sound-producing organs yet discovered in insects, and that they are extremely susceptible to sound. He claimed that these organs are situated in certain segments of the abdomen and that sounds are brought forth by rubbing, but no one has ever heard them, as they are too faint to be detected by human ears. Attempts have been made to hear them with the aid of the microphone, but the only sound detected was that of the crawling of the ants.

Again in regard to the hearing of ants, careful and extensive experiments were conducted with six species from this country and England, and it was decided that these speckles could perceive sounds. How they did it was more or less a matter of doubt, as some scientists insisted they heard through organs of hearing, while others claimed that it was through a sense of touch, excited by atmospheric vibrations.

Prof. Pringle inclined to the opinion that ants hear through the latter medium. Proofs of their hearing were established by shutting a large number up in a glass box. When they were even violently shaken they did not seem to be disturbed in the least, while at the blow of a very shrill whistle close to them they were seen to be perceptibly agitated.

Winter Session

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F. C. TAYLOR.



A caricature of Caruso, the famous singer, drawn by himself, only numerical figures entering into the composition. Caruso is quite clever as a black and white artist, and has frequently stated that he would rather be a cartoonist than an opera singer. At the latter calling, however, he earns about \$200,000 a year.

EUGENICS DEFINED

Sir Francis Galton's definition of eugenics is "the study of agencies under social control, that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally." He has also defined eugenics as "the science which deals with all influences that improve and develop the inborn qualities of a race." He appears, however, to have referred more particularly to hereditary influences, for in this connection he adds: "The aim of eugenics is to represent each class or sect by its best specimens, causing them to contribute more than their proportion to their next generation; that done, to leave them to work out their common civilization in their own way." Another high authority has drawn a clear distinction between "race improvement through heredity" eugenics—and "race" improvement through environment" for which a new term "euthenics" has been coined.

In this stricter definition "eugenics" is concerned specially with the improvement of the human race through marriage and parenthood associated, as these are, with the problems of heredity, race culture and race development.

A CARD.

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A. & C. McFARLAND

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Fenelon Falls School Board will be received up to noon on Monday, February 2nd, 1914.

Address CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOL BOARD Fenelon Falls

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FENELON FALLS MARKETS

Fenelon Falls Friday, Jan. 30, 1914

Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 80c. to 82 ½.
Wheat, fall, 80 to 85
Wheat, spring, 75 to 80
Barley, per bushel, 50 to 60
Oats, per bushel, 35 to 37
Pease, per bushel, 75 to 1.00
Buckwheat, 65c. to 75
Potatoes bush. 60 to 65
Butter, per pound, 27 to 28
Eggs, per dozen, 28 to 30
Hay, per ton, \$15 to \$18
Hides, \$10. to \$12
Hogs, live, \$7.50 to \$8 80
Beef, \$10 to \$11
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 15 to 23
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00
Flour, W nipeg \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.15 to \$1.30
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.50 to \$1.60
Corn Chop, do., \$1.65 to \$1.70

PIGS FOR SALE.

Yorkshire Brood Sows, farrow in April, \$25 to \$30 each, eight months credit. Apply to W.M. GOLDEN JR.

BURNT RIVER TELEPHONE CO. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Burnt River Telephone Company, Ltd., will be held at Burnt River on Tuesday, the 3rd of February, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

S. Suddaby Sec

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