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All branches of Dentistry perform-
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BORN

SMITH—In Lindsay, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Durham-st., a son.
PARKIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parkin, of Cameron, on Dec. 26, 1913, a son, Keith Alton.

MARRIED

FERGUSON—NOTMAN—At 31 Oak avenue, Swansea, Ont., on Jan. 1, 1914, by the Rev. John T. Hall, Hector Neil Ferguson, of Woodville, Ont., to Mary Bryce Notman of Edinburgh, Scotland.
LANSEFIELD—LYLE—At Kinmount by Rev. E. F. Hockley, of St. James' church, on Wednesday, December 24, 1913, Miss Eld. May Lyle, of Lutterworth township, and Mr. Edward Lansfield, of Fenelon Falls.

DIED

MARSHALL—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Nugent, Wellington-st., on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1914, Mrs. James Marshall, in her eighty-sixth year.
Funeral announcement later.

GOSLIN—In the Township of Hope, on Tuesday, December 30th, 1913, William James Goslin, aged 79 years.

The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. John Keeler, Lot 11, Concession 2, Township of Hope, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to the place of interment. Welcome Cemetery.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR JANUARY

Irl Hicks Predicts Real Wintry Weather

A regular storm period is central on the 1st, covering the last two days in December, 1913, and extending to January 4th. By the 1st rising temperature and falling barometer, will be advancing from western extremes, and storms of rain, turning to snow will reach most parts of the country in their progress eastward from the 1st to the 4th. The moon being on the equator on the 2nd, a marked rise of temperature will culminate on and touching that date in winter, lightning and thunder, followed by freezing, sleet and snow. Rising barometer and change to cold, northwesterly wind and weather are inseparable aftermaths of all winter storm periods. The van of the storms is, as a rule, over the Mississippi valleys by the afternoon or evening of the 2nd to 3rd day after the centre of the storm periods. Meantime, change to rising barometer, blizzard, great cold, and later to clearing weather, will be spreading eastward from the north and west. The area of storm and precipitation should reach the Atlantic coast states by the 3rd and 4th, and the anti-cyclonic conditions, or area of high barometer, with colder, clearing weather, should spread to those regions by the 4th to 6th. This law of storm movement we have constantly and persistently explained and insisted upon for forty years. By a proper understanding and application of this law, the people in each section of the country—from the west, eastward—can practically and safely figure out, and prepare for, the different phases of storm and weather incident to this and all storm periods.

A reactionary storm period is central on and touching the 6th, 7th and 8th. As a rule, change to storm conditions begins to show in the west, as the high barometer, winding up the preceding period, disappears to the east. Two to four days are usually required for the disturbances of the reactionary periods to pass across the country from west to east. Change of barometer, temperature, cloudiness and winds, will announce to each section the approach of storms, or the cold wave and clearing weather following.

A regular storm period, which is central on the 12th, promises to be prolonged by moon's being in perigee and on the celestial equator on the 15th and 16th. The barometer will show growing change in western parts by the 10th and 11th, and for several days following, rain and snow will cover wide areas in the general march of storm conditions eastwardly across the country. Unless the Mars influence, which was central on December 25th, has a modifying, instead of an intensifying effect, severe winter storms, ending in blizzards, and a cold wave, will result at this period. Keep the period well in mind, carefully watch developments as it comes on, and no extremes can come upon you unawares. It will be safe to expect the same general character of storms and weather at this and other January periods that prevailed in December, 1913. The Mars and Jupiter influences will dominate storm and weather conditions through December and January, prolonging through January all marked extremes that may appear in December. By "marked extremes," we mean that if storms and general weather conditions are mild and moderate through December, the same conditions will prevail in January. On the other hand, should hard winter storms and extreme cold dominate December, the same will prevail through January, or at any rate until after the middle of January. We are satisfied that careful observation and correct records through a proper period of time, will prove not only that this theory of the Mars influence is correct, but that phenomenal opposites prevail in different parts of the globe during the same periods. The destructive cold and frosts in California and other semi-tropical regions, in the winter of 1912 and 1913, while the weather was phenomenally mild in most sections to the north, was a marked illustration of this truth. It is also quite evident that these peculiar and unexplained conditions reach a maximum in connection with the Jupiter equinoctial periods. At such times the electrical, magnetic and other storm and "weather breeding" causes seem to be segregated, and crowded for the time into different parts of the earth.

A reactionary storm period will follow closely on the heels of the

preceding disturbances, being central on the 18th, 19th and 20th. Higher temperature and electrical disturbances will be natural on and touching the 16th—followed by a sudden and extreme rise of the barometer, and great cold. But these conditions will break down as suddenly, and reactionary storms of rain and snow will pass eastwardly over the country on and touching the 18th, 19th and 20th. Another reaction to very high barometer and cold wave will follow these storms.

A regular storm period is central on the 24th, extending in its influence from the 22nd to 27th. Storms at this period will reach the crisis from the 24th to 27th. Change to warmer, falling barometer and cloudiness will begin in the west by the 22nd, growing into very decided storms of wind, rain and snow, as they move eastward during the 24th to 27th. A blizzard and cold wave will hug the northern flanks of these storms. Watch and see.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 29th, 30th and 31st. During this period marked changes of temperature and barometric pressure will take place, bringing much warmer weather, low barometer, cloudiness and storms. On the 30th the moon will be in apogee and on the celestial equator. A mercury equinoctial disturbance will also begin at the time, reaching into February. Winter lightning and thunder, especially in southern parts of the country, are quite probable on and touching Friday, the 30th. The mercury disturbance will prolong a state of cloudiness and continued storms of rain, sleet and snow into the opening days of February. Students of these forecasts know that heavy and general sleet is almost a certain result of the mercury periods in winter. It is also a breeder and intensifier of blizzards, when combined with other astronomical causes. Such results will be in evidence before the close of this mercury period in February.

The first seismic, or earthquake period will be central on January 11th. About the 9th to the 16th inclusive, careful readers of the world's current events will note frequent earthquake reports from various parts of the earth. The second seismic period for the month will be central on January 26th, including about the 24th to the 30th. This period promises to be more pronounced. Watch the world's daily telegraphic reports and see if this forecast is not verified.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE

Train No. 27th C.P.R., now leaving Toronto 8.45 p.m. daily, arriving at Sudbury 5.55 a.m. daily, will be discontinued between Toronto and Sudbury after Saturday, January 3rd.

Train No. 23, now leaving Sudbury 10.45 p.m. arriving Toronto 8.00 a.m. will be discontinued between Sudbury and Toronto after Sunday, January 4th. Toronto-North Bay sleeping car will be discontinued with this service.

Through sleeping car Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie will be handled Toronto to Sudbury on train No. 3, leaving Toronto 10.20 p.m. and Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie on train No. 27, arriving Sault Ste. Marie 1.12 p.m.

Through sleeping car Sault Ste. Marie to Toronto will be handled Sault Ste. Marie to Sudbury on train No. 28, leaving Sault Ste. Marie 3.50 p.m. and from Sudbury to Toronto on train No. 8, arriving Toronto 9.00 a.m.

Train No. 5, leaving Montreal Windsor Station, 9.45 a.m. Ottawa Broad St., 1.30 p.m. daily for Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg will be withdrawn after trip leaving Montreal December 31st., 1913, until March 2nd., 1914, when thorough service will be resumed.

Train No. 6, leaving Winnipeg 6.15 p.m. Port William 8.45 a.m. Port Arthur 9.03 a.m. daily arriving Ottawa Broad Street 3.20 p.m. and Montreal Windsor St., 7.00 p.m. will be discontinued after trip January 3rd., from Winnipeg, and January 4th., from Port William and Port Arthur. This train will resume service March 5th., 1914, from Winnipeg and March 6th., from Port Arthur and Port William.

Commencing from Ottawa Monday, January 5th., and from North Bay Tuesday, January 6th., a local train will run between Ottawa Broad St., station and North Bay, daily except Sunday, leaving Ottawa 1.30 p.m. arriving North Bay 10.10 p.m., leaving North Bay 7.45 a.m. arriving Ottawa Broad St., Station 3.45 p.m. Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent.

"Never flirt with fortune, my boy."

"No? But what if she smiles at me?"

MOUNT ALBERT

(Special to The Post.)

Rev. T. W. Leggett and family spent over Christmas in Toronto, with Mrs. Leggett's father. There was a family gathering at Mr. B. Paisley's on Christmas Day. Sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. L. Cleverden.

Miss Myrtle Rear, of Toronto visited her parents here from Wednesday to Monday.

Rev. Geo. Waugh, of Unionville, will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday next, and preach the annual missionary sermon. Miss Mabel Harper, of Toronto, was home for Xmas.

The rink opened this week, with Mr. Frank Cook again in charge. Mrs. John Cliverden is visiting relatives at Uxbridge.

Mr. Lawson and family are visiting friends in and around Lindsay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cliverden spent Christmas at Markham, also Mr. and Mrs. T. Rowland and Master Harris.

Miss Gertrude Walton has been appointed teacher for the junior room of the public school here.

Mr. E. Hayes, of Finch spent Christmas with his parents here.

Miss Eva Lockie, of Whitby and Miss Jessie Lockie, of Zephyr, were the guests of Miss Robie McCordick on Monday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Phoenix, of Brown Hill, passed through here on Wednesday last, interment taking place in Mount Albert cemetery.

Miss Walton was home from Ottawa over Xmas. Miss G. Walton accompanied her to Toronto on Friday, remaining over Sunday with friends there.

The Presbyterian S. S. are having an entertainment on New Year's night.

Rev. Elliott Oldham, of Victoria University, Toronto, accompanied by his sisters, Miss Mary Oldham and Miss Myrtle Oldham, were guests at Mrs. McCordick's on Monday. Miss Mary Oldham remained till Tuesday.

Mr. Kenneth Ross has been appointed teacher for a school near Queensville.

Mr. W. O. Law and wife and son, also Mr. T. Mann and family, of Keswick were calling on friends here on Sunday.

Commencing on Tuesday, Jan 6th, 1914, the public library will be open from 10.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Tuesday mornings, instead of from 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. as formerly, and on Thursday nights from 7 to 9.30 p. m. instead of from 6.30 to 9.30. Miss Mary Dyke has been appointed librarian instead of Miss Robie McCordick, who expects to go to Huntsville shortly.

YOUTH DRINKS ACID NO CAUSE ASSIGNED

Orillia, Jan. 4.—Edward Graham, eighteen years of age, who came to Orillia from Collingwood two weeks ago, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid.

Graham made his home with his married brother, Richard Graham, Andrew street. Both worked at the smelter, Richard being on the night shift. This morning at 6 o'clock Mrs. Graham heard a noise in deceased's room as of someone choking. She entered and found her brother-in-law in great agony. Dr. Wainwright was promptly summoned, but Graham lived only twenty minutes after his arrival and never spoke.

No cause is assigned for the young man's rash act. He purchased the fatal draught in a local drug store last evening, and chatted freely with the drug clerk, who was also from Collingwood.

Mrs. John Jackson of Collingwood is deceased's mother, and the body will be taken there for burial. Coroner McLennan decided that an inquest was unnecessary, death obviously being caused by suicide.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT AND FISH

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The high prices of meats and fish will be the next items in the cost of living to be investigated by the departmental commission now sitting to that end in Ottawa.

Evidence as regards the dairy industry has already been heard insofar as departmental officials can give it, and it has become apparent that there are matters in this regard for which the commission will have to go to the trade for thorough investigation.

It is likely that as soon as the evidence of the departmental officials has been taken, the powers of the commission will be widened to allow of the summoning of witnesses under oath.

HOW WE ARE TO GET FAIR TAXATION

One more hole has been made in our income tax legislation whereby a numerous army of tax dodgers may get through without harm to their pockets. Judge McGibbon of Brampton, has rendered a decision which, unless reversed by a higher court, will allow all the numerous army of Federal officials in Ontario to laugh at the tax collectors so far as income taxes are concerned. Judge McGibbon holds that no authority can be found in the British North America Act authorizing the imposition of an income tax upon Dominion Government officials by or through municipalities under the authority of provincial legislation, and further, under our Federal system of government, one Government cannot tax another. His Honour's decision makes it clear that all Government officials, such as judges and other court officials, all post office officials, customs officials, etc., to the number of tens of thousands in Canada, will hereafter escape every species of income taxation.

No doubt in time other loop holes will be discovered; indeed, they are now found in a great many cases, whereby all but the poor devil will either entirely escape paying a tax upon incomes or pay any part of what the original framers of these absurd laws intended they should.

Since the beginning of time the poor man has paid the taxes for the rich, and the case of Sir Henry Pellatt and his castle on the hill in Toronto is only a recent example. In this particular case the bungle occurs owing to an attempt to tax improvements. Now, if Sir Henry's acres had been assessed in the same proportion as the fifty-foot lots in the neighborhood the assessors would have found themselves richly rewarded without taxing the "castle" for a dollar. But in place of this we find them attempting to establish the real worth of a structure, of this character without paying proper attention to the land upon which it and the generous outbuildings stand, or taking into account the gardens and lawns surrounding them. Of course, they failed, and they deserved to fail, and no thinking man will under the circumstances blame Sir Henry Pellatt for taking advantage of Sir James Whitney's fool taxation legislation, any more than can Federal Government officials be blamed for taking advantage of a loop hole in the laws regarding the collection of income taxes.

Back in the old days, when the barons ran the earth, they naturally framed taxation to meet their own requirements. They had plenty of lands and few buildings in proportion to the acres occupied. On the other hand, the poor man had a little bit of a plot of land and a building thereon, all out of proportion to the value of the land. So the baron, who was the boss, evolved the taxation in improvements. If he taxed them heavily he would be hitting his own pocketbook. But if he taxed improvements he would hit the other fellows—the little fellows—who must necessarily have a roof over their heads, but not necessarily any great amount

Mic-Mac Hockey Sticks

We have a new and large stock of Mic-Mac Hockey Sticks, but would suggest that you purchase your sticks early as the supply is very limited. Sold at 50c each.

Special Club Rates

Rex Hockey Sticks at 60c.
Goal Sticks at 60 and 75c.
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Begin the New Year aright by going to

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A Victor Victrola and large range of records?

Your choice of 4 Best Makes Sewing Machines and at very Right Prices and terms of payment when necessary.

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of land surrounding the habitation. Much to the consternation of the more recent barons, Mr. Lloyd George has been straightening out some of these peculiar kinks and no doubt in time our own lawmakers will awake to the fact that there is only one tax that will meet the full requirement of a live, up-to-date nation, the only one which cannot be dodged—the tax upon land.—Toronto Saturday Night.

WHAT IS COMING DURING THE YEAR

The worst part of the winter will be over by the middle of January, 1914.

About the following dates will occur the principal cool, cold or very cold spells of weather due after the middle of January, and this list of cool and cold spells should result in almost a normal average of temperature and rainfall. There should be abnormally warm and dry weather from Jan. 15 to April 15, but fortunately, the planetary and lunar conjunctions occurring every few days throughout the season will be adequate to counteract the warm and dry effects and cause normal weather

as the rule until April 1. Among the cool or cold spells due, except when counteracted, will be those about:

Jan. 16 or 17, 21, 23, 26 and 27.
Feb. 1, 8, 14, 20, 22, 25 and 27.
March 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 28.

The cool spells in May will cause backward spring weather. About May 3, 13, 17 or 18 fruit and early vegetation may be injured in some localities by low temperature changes.

June and July, cooler than the average.

Aug. 13 to Sept. 13, very hot.

Sept. 20 to Nov. 7, moderately cool.

Nov. 7 to end of the year will average moderate for that time of the year.

Agricultural growth during the year 1914 will be enormous. It will be one of the largest crop producing years on record.—Toronto Telegram.

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SOME men ask for so many bags of "cement"—

Others, more careful, say they want "Portland Cement"—

But the man who does the best work insists upon getting "Canada" Portland Cement—

And he looks to see that every bag bears this label



Write the Canada Cement Information Bureau, Montreal, for a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood. If you do not know him, write for his name.