

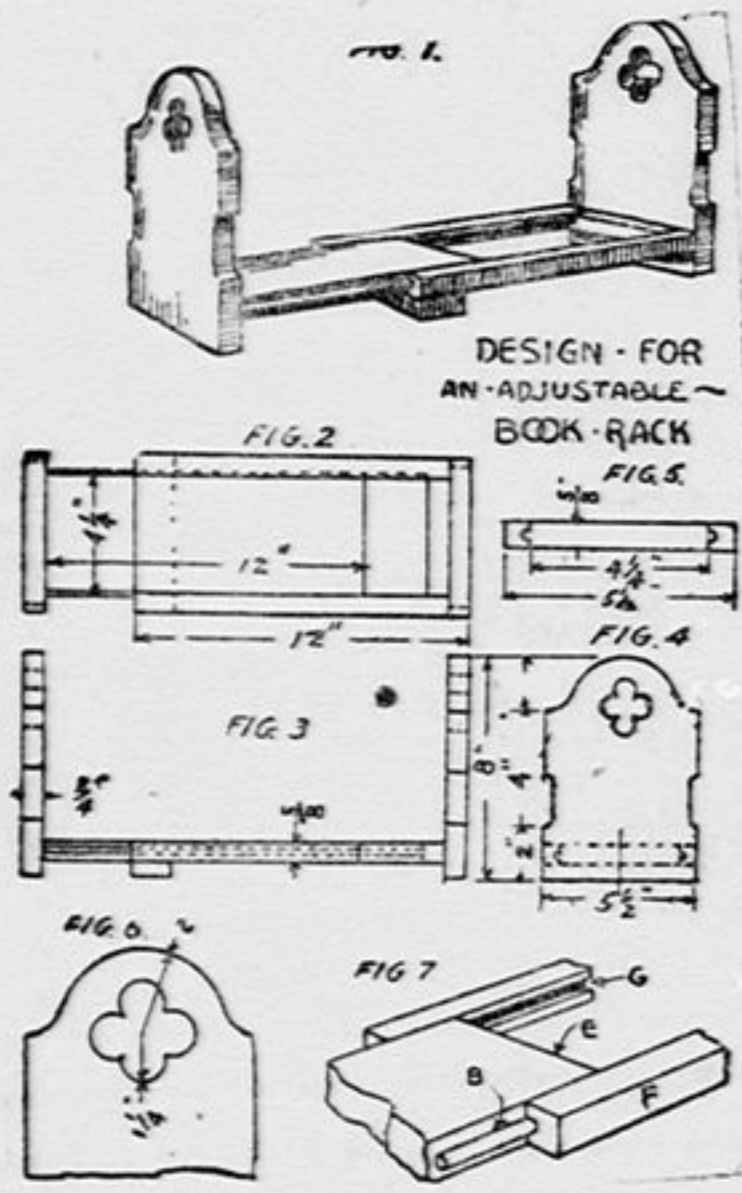
WHAT SALT WILL DO

Salt will revive a dying fire. Salt will remove stains on marble. Salt—course—is a good cleanser of irons. Salt in water or other fluid retards the boiling. Salt mixed with soda is a remedy for bee stings. Salt and water makes an excellent throat gargle. Salt and hot water will thaw a frozen drain pipe. Salt will remove tea stains from delicate china cups. Salt spread in blackbeetle haunts will kill the pests. Salt added to snow makes the mixture much colder. Salt and water, warm, will stop chills from itching. Salt thrown on a fire will extinguish a burning chimney. Salt and lukewarm water is an excellent lotion for eyes. Salt and warm water is an emetic in cases of poisoning. Salt mixed in cold water will remove bloodstains from linen. Salt sprinkled on a range will absorb all grease splutterings. Salt, warmed, and rubbed on a soiled light coat, will clean it.

MAKING OWN BOOKRACK SAVES MANY DOLLARS

Hint to Would-be Competitors—Profitable Work at the Cheapest Outlay

You can get the wood for this book rack from some old piece of furniture in the attic, or buy it for a few cents at a lumber yard. Begin work by drafting out the ends of the pieces from which they are to be cut. Draw your lines carefully with a fine-pointed hard pencil. The holes near the top



of the sides need not be fully drawn. Mark their centres only. Use a 3/8-inch bit in boring each of the four holes which form the completed hole. The curve at the top and sides is sawed with a compass saw and sandpaper. A compass or coping saw is a small wire frame with saw blades that may be put in quickly. They are very handy for the boy mechanic. One frame and six blades can be bought for a small sum.

To ensure both ends being similar, mark them out from a cardboard pattern. In boring the holes have your hardwood piece blocked firmly and let it rest upon a piece of pine. Continue to turn the bit until it has cut into the pine a half inch. This will keep the reverse side of the hole from being broken and jagged.

Study Plan Carefully

The sliding part of the rack is shown in Fig. 2. Get a piece of flooring that has a match on one side and a groove on the other. Plane down the groove side and make it like the other. This is to fit into a frame made of grooved pieces "E" and "G" in Fig. 7. The end "E" is straight and fits flush against the end of the frame. Figs. 3, 2 and 5 show all dimensions and details.

Use small nails or fine screws, always boring holes for the latter. Not a nail or screw must show on the finished article. Start them always from the inside or underside. Strike them below the surface of the wood with a steel punch, putty over them and apply your palm.

The wood filler for hardwood comes next. This is colored dark or light oak with the stain before it is applied. A second coat of stain follows the filler, and if it does not look even apply a third coat. After this you can polish with wax. This book rack, ornamental and useful for the parlor table, will cost you only a few cents, instead of several dollars which it would cost at a store.

The Woolsock is like a wool mattress covered with red cloth, only about four times the ordinary size and three times the ordinary thickness.

Sixty per cent. of English words are of Teutonic origin, thirty per cent. are Greek and Latin, and ten per cent. come from other sources.

A Cause of Unrest. Undoubtedly for everything there is an ample cause. Far be it from the likes of me to knock on nature's laws. But why do modern architects assume that U is V and carve in stone that palpable and bold absurdity? The language used to be so poor, so terribly in debt, that it could not afford a U to grace the alphabet. But now that we possess the U with soft and graceful curve, of unexcelled docility and willingness to serve, why do they carve United States and public school and such and make the English language look as funny as the Dutch, with restaurant and Pullman car and university and other marks of educational perversity? That V impresses some of us as cheap and gaudy bluff, which parvenus may pill in place of more substantial stuff, but people who are fashioned out of unpretentious dust view all such affectation with an unassumed disgust. Such exhibitions always make me very grim and blue. Now, honest Injun, don't they have the same effect on you?—Printer's Ink.

Hospitality In Greece. Hospitality as understood in the west is not characteristic of the Greeks, who in their own country rarely invite friends to their tables. In her "Greece of the Hellenes" Miss Lucy Garnets relates how on one occasion she and a friend were invited into the suburbs of Greece by a Grecian lady who was giving a birthday tea to her young son and his playmates. "My share of the entertainment," says Miss Garnets, "consisted in watching the little lions feed. For neither a cup of tea nor a slice of the birthday cake came my way or the way of my companion, whose hospitality the hostess herself frequently enjoyed." This apparent niggardliness is, of course, entirely due to the custom of the country. The writer adds that the same hostess on coming to England entertained like the average Briton.—London Chronicle.

The First Bomb. The bomb came into being during the troublous times in France toward the close of the eighteenth century. Its inventor was a French fanatic named Chevalier, who had conceived such an intense hatred of Napoleon that he determined to kill him.

Being employed at a government small arms factory, he had gained some knowledge of explosives, and with this knowledge he managed to construct a bomb out of a barrel, which he filled with a mixture of powder, bullets, broken glass and white arsenic.

Chevalier's idea was for the bomb to explode under Napoleon's carriage as it passed through the streets of Paris. A miscalculation, however, caused it to go off a few seconds too soon.

Had Chevalier succeeded in his object the whole history of Europe would of course have been changed.—Pearson's Weekly.

Getting Into a Scrape.

Many years ago the wild deer that roamed through the forests of England used to dig holes in the earth with their forefeet. They pawed it out sometimes to the depth of several inches, sometimes a foot or more. These holes were called "scrapes," and travelers at dusk or night or those who were careless about their footing often tumbled into them. They were laughed at for their heedlessness when they came home covered with mud, and as this frequently occurred after they had been imbibing a bit they were said to have "got into a scrape." Some Cambridge students took up this expression, and thus it came to be applied to people who had got into difficulties of various sorts.

The Sun In Winter.

In winter we are 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than in summer. Some may think that if this statement is true we ought to have warmer weather in winter than in summer, but it must be remembered that the heat we receive from the sun depends very much upon the direction of its rays. In summer the sun's rays are more vertical than in winter; hence the days are warmer.

Seeing Around Corners.

There are many insects which have a very much larger field of vision than we have. This is due to the greater concavity of their eyes, enabling them to see around the corner, so to speak, behind and at the sides. This development in man would have its objectionable points, but also its good ones, not the least of which might be the detection of pickpockets.—Chambers' Journal.

Freezing Water.

Water contracts until it is reduced to 40 degrees and then expands till it freezes. The expansion of frozen water is because the ice crystals fit less closely than the particles of water did. Nine cubic inches of water will become, when frozen, ten cubic inches of ice.

Learning Drilling.

Bill—Where's your brother? Jim—Oh, he's downtown learning to drill. "Ah! Is he going to be a soldier?" "No, a dentist."

Carrots Fed Cows to Color Milk.

Carrots are sometimes fed to color the cow's butter. Milk is not richer when yellow, but only has more coloring matter from the cow's feed.—Farm and Fireside.

Be of good cheer about death and know of a certainty that no evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death.—Plato.

DR. CLARK LAUDS THE ACTION OF THE CONSERVATIVES

It isn't often a Conservative gets praise from a Liberal member in the House of Commons. All rules have their exceptions, and the exception in this case was due last week. On the first of May, a war vote of two hundred and forty millions was asked for and voted. Premier Borden explained the purposes to which it would be applied and reviewed the story of Canada's part in the war to the present time. Discussion and criticism followed, of course, and from general appearances the debate might have been prolonged had it not been for the intervention of Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, Alberta. Now, Dr. Clark is one of the hottest Liberals in the House, but he couldn't stand the criticism of members of his own party. On rising to discuss the question he delivered a few sledge-hammer blows that caused no small measure of surprise in the minds of the Liberal members. His remarks may be found in Hansard, but for our purpose we copy what he said from The Ottawa Free Press of May 2. This is the leading Liberal paper in Ottawa, and quotes Dr. Clark as follows:

"I intervene in this discussion because I have a very great question in my mind as to whether this discussion should really be taking place. I think there is room for grave doubt whether we are not losing our sense of proportion in the greatest crisis that has ever been passed through by this country, by this Empire, by the world, and by the world's prospects for the advance of civilization. I intervene from a strict sense of duty and because I think it would be unfortunate that a vote of this magnitude in connection with a war of this magnitude should pass without a note of clear support of the government at this crisis, coming from this side of the House.

"I come from a province where up to the present moment we have recruited 2,657 more men than make our quota for the 500,000 at which the government is aiming. That is a fact of which, as an Albertan, I am reasonably proud, and that is a fact for which I find the explanation to be found in this: that the people of Alberta are not so much concerned where the sugar is being got for the troops as they are in getting the troops and beating the Germans.

"I listened with very great care to the statement of the Prime Minister from beginning to end. I listened to it calmly, and as I listened I was proud to be a citizen of Canada, and proud to be a citizen of Canada because of what the present government of Canada has done in connection with this war. There were certain things that loomed up in my mind as I listened to that statement. The first thing with which I was impressed was the magnitude of the burden and the responsibilities which came upon the government of a small portion of the British Empire with the swiftness and the suddenness that we know characterized the commencement of the war.

"It was my privilege, as it was my honor, at the beginning of the war, and it has been my privilege more than once since, to express what was my clear conviction and what is equally my clear conviction now, that the head of this government and the majority of its supporters were seized at once with the importance of the issues and bent their whole energy to the task of contributing a proper quota on the part of Canada to the successful prosecution of the war.

"That was my conviction then, and it is my conviction now, and I am clear in my own mind that history will record, whatever may be the petty political fortunes of party in this country at the next or any other election, that my right honorable friend who leads this government has from the day the war clouds burst kept a single eye to the winning of the war, and has not been led aside or diverted from that purpose by any small motive or consideration whatever.

"The next thing that loomed up in front of me as I listened to the statement, was the point that was referred to by the Prime Minister himself, and that was the tremendous task which has fallen upon a large and momentarily increasing number of the staff of the Militia Department, and of the loyalty and devotion, which often, as the Prime Minister said, must have carried their nerves to the racking point, with which every member of that staff must have done their duty. The government and the staff of the department had splendid support from another consideration which was raised by the Prime Minister, because the spirit that animated the government, and the spirit that animated the staff of the Militia Department was the spirit of the great majority of right thinking people in this country.

"There was another thought that came to me, and it was the thought of gratitude, that though we have had those stupendous tasks thrown suddenly upon our government and especially upon the Militia Department, and though our people had to make sacrifices and share in the carrying of the burden, yet we have such a magnificent heritage in this country, and our liberties are so protected by the flag under which we live that none of us in this land has had to go with one meal less, none of us has had to go with any fear of what was coming to us or coming to the Empire. I am grateful that I am in that position. I am thankful to the men at the front for achieving this for us. And this after all is the greatest consideration.

That is the greatest consideration that was raised in the Prime Minister's speech.

"We all echoed every sentiment he expressed, as he recalled the way Canadians stood in the breach one year ago and the way they are prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood for flag, for the Empire, for the world's liberties, the world's future and the world's civilization.

"In the presence of these considerations I may be allowed to express a doubt whether the points that have been raised in this discussion are calculated to help in the accomplishment of that great task, whether they are not calculated to hinder. If there had not been grounds for criticism, the government would not have been human. Humanity is fallible. It is said that the man who never makes mistakes never makes anything. If the government had not gone into this war with the intention of making something, of helping to achieve the victory that we know is coming, if they had not gone into it animated with the spirit that makes for victory, they might not have made mistakes, but they would not have helped much in bringing about that victory. We are told you cannot make omelets without breaking eggs. It is one of the misfortunes of war that it brings greater profit even to the farmers, to the sons who are left at home, while the other side are sacrificing all they have at the front. Mistakes? Of course. And critics? Of course. Said Byron: "A man must serve his time to every trade."

"But censure—Critics all are ready made."

"For my part, in such a crisis in the history of our Empire and our country, I have no time for criticism. As a private citizen who happens for the moment to have a seat in Parliament, I have no time for criticism. My talk and such effort as I am able to exert behind the clear-eyed purpose of the Prime Minister; they are so now. And so, I believe, are the thoughts and efforts of the people of Canada. For I do believe this, that whatever criticism is to be offered, whatever reputations are to be made or lost, this is not the time for these things.

"This is the time to stand under the flag that we all love and for the greatest cause that ever animated the people and that people's allies, behind the government, of whom history will record that it has done well to stand for that cause and under that flag till victory rests upon our banner. It is because the people of this country believe that the Prime Minister and his government and the majority of his supporters have taken that attitude, and are determined to occupy it to the end with a single eye of victory, without the squabbles of party—it is because the people believe this that I feel they are behind the government until the war is won."

VICKERS

On Monday evening a large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Coutts, to show honor to and present their son James with a token of farewell before leaving for overseas service. As James is one of our most industrious and respectable young men, we feel certain he will do his bit in a noble manner and will assist in bringing new honors to the Canadian soldiers. W. G. McCulloch was appointed chairman, the address was read by H. W. Hunt and the presentation made by Harry Reay, to which Jim made a very neat reply. His aged father was the first speaker, who was much grieved to lose his manly soldier boy. Other speeches followed, together with music and games. The following is the address: To Pte. James Coutts, 92nd Overseas Battalion.

Dear Friend,—We have assembled here to-night to show you we appreciate the true, manly stand you have taken to fight for your King and country, and for the rights and freedom we have enjoyed in the past. As you go forth in this awful struggle we will be proud to have such a noble young man to assist in bringing a treacherous and dangerous foe to terms of lasting peace. We ask you to accept this safety shaving outfit and purse as a small token from your many friends, who all join in wishing you a safe return. Signed on behalf of the neighborhood,—James Alexander, Harry Reay, George Reay.

EDGE HILL.

Born.—On Sunday, May 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Anderson, a daughter.

Mrs. Adamson of Walkerton is the guest of Miss M. A. Edge. Mrs. Wilson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. Ritchie for some time, returned to her home in Durham the beginning of the week.

The attendance at the opening of Sunday school was 29. Very good for a start. The general appearance of the school grounds was considerably improved by the thorough cleaning up which took place on Wednesday. Several flower beds were made and seed planted, and house plants were brought and placed in the windows. The children were amply rewarded for their efforts by a very generous treat of delicious maple sugar from their teacher, Miss Mortley.

Somebody is always doing something that the wise swear will never be done.

TIME TO GO HOME

"Never mind," said the lady consolingly, "You can come again." "It ain't that," said James Jr., "it's the walloping I'm going to get from Henry. When I get home he'll say 'Halves' and I'll have to tell him that you didn't give me anything he will think I'm

telling a story and punch my head for it."

There's only the difference of one letter between sham and shame.

It is better to be dependable than brilliant.

Window Screens Screen Doors

Half or Full Sections To Suit Requirements

Insect proof with 14 mesh wire, and made to fit.

Windows may be opened to desired height, free of all obstruction, while screen remains in place.

Best and cheapest, because they last and can be re-wired at any time.

See us for Mill and Carpenter work.

C. J. Furber & Co. Durham, Ont.

Special Prices on Feed

We have a stock of Yellow Corn on hand that we are selling at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. in ton lots.

We have a good stock of other Feed on hand, which we are offering at following prices in ton lots:

Table with 2 columns: Feed type and Price per ton. Includes Chiefstain Corn Feed, Ground Feed Wheat, and Oat Shorts.

If you want Feed shipped to outside stations, call us up and get delivered prices.

We are in the market for Milling Oats, Feed Oats Mixed Grain and Barley, and will pay highest prices for any quantity at our elevator.

PHONES 4 and 26

The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co. Oatmeal Millers.



Lenahan & McKechnie Durham

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE. W. IRWIN, Editor. DURHAM, M. STRAIGHT FROM THE Free Press, eral paper in Ottawa flat against the fus shell and fus brought about by and other Liberal. The Globe editor's ther comments, a readers form their we quote the fo which appeared i May 4 under the Getting it Straig it says: The presentat ment showing the Bertram Sho ed to exist it ha the war office a Canadian manufi to a value of ov million dollars, sh storeing public op where it can of view of this wic It was Sir Sam that shells would enormous quanti that Canadian m supply some of a San Hughes did, the declaration o fortunately they England until six namely, proceed private factories For the carryi idea, Sir Sam entary services of Bertram and th facturers. The the Bertram—vig thusiastic—of 191 cepted a task o eventual creatio tion to handle o \$300,000,000, and to-day—aged, w though just bac of rest, provids of the weight o labor that the committee hav hope of remun eye single to th the hour. Three hundre worth of munir meant that Ca which otherwise shut down hav working full ti have meant th sans who other the streets ha larger wages th and charity bu wise would be had to practica ness because o distress. Instead of h hands in ho thought that co ers made fat co the desperate i ram shell comm secure contract munitions for the damning patri who have sacri lives, the Cana the Canadian m to be passing i titude to Sir Sa forethought an shell committe ful work. Knowing the Press is moved tion by editori ing from ye Globe, that ve shock our read phatic languag Had the Pri colleagues he ings and hon the early mo they would gled in the m investigation and, what is the troops would not ha these critical the munite have fur slaughterer trenches is Canada's pos than all pos Parliament oment of hist words in Pa recorded, in soldiers left answer the s can never be cism will nev It was B Bertram Sho animated wit need for shel things that a demned; and war office at was not s need as Sir Sa was at the o shells at the FLE After a lea Elizabeth, bel C. Murray, pa on Wednesday the early age years ago M an operation y longed her li her to health affliction with Christian resit unselfish and very high e lage, where s her marriage the Methodist she was a fa will be missi interest in the W. M. S., the Sunday schoo was an effici rience in the