

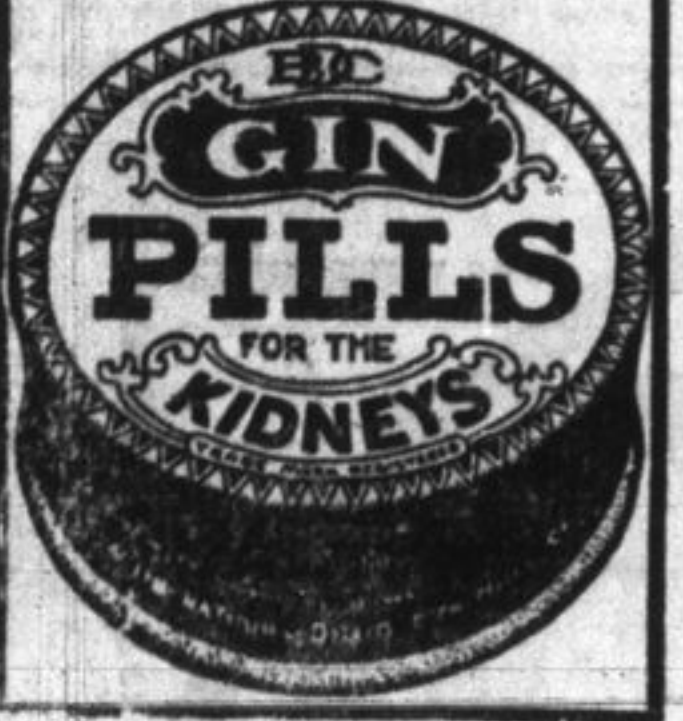
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481 N.Y. Ave., Whiting, Ind. Jan. 20th. "Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? When I sent for the last box, I was all crippled up with Rheumatism and my face was so badly swollen that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six of the pills, I felt some better; and after a few days, I had no more pain. I have recommended Gin Pills to some of my friends who are troubled in the same way. I never intend to be without them as I have tried so many other pills and got no result."

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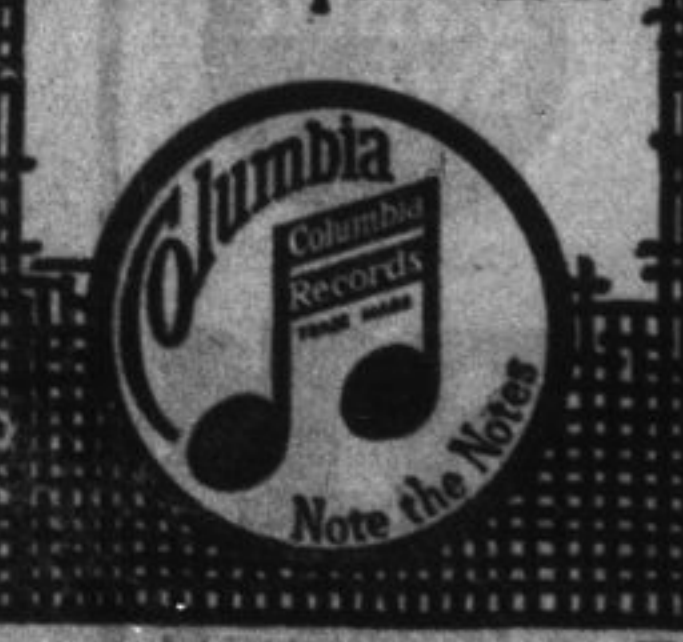


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MADE-IN-CANADA

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD

NEW TELESCOPE WILL BE IN OPERATION NEXT WINTER.

Huge Instrument to be Mounted on Little Saanich Hill Near Victoria, B.C., Has a Seventy-Two Inch Reflecting Mirror—Star and Nebulae Photographs May be Taken Now With Far Greater Speed.

Canada is having built for her use the biggest telescope in the world. It is expected that it will be in operation next winter. It is being constructed for the Dominion Government Observatory and will be placed on Little Saanich hill near Victoria, B.C., says Francis A Carman in Toronto Saturday Night.

The outstanding feature of the new telescope is that it is to have a reflector or mirror seventy-two inches in diameter. The largest telescope now in operation is that at the Carnegie Solar Observatory at Mt. Wilson, California. The mirror of this instrument has a diameter of sixty inches. The Carnegie Observatory has for some time been experimenting for a mirror with a diameter of one hundred inches, but so far the success has been discouraging. A curious obstacle to the task, which would not occur to the layman, is that a mirror of this diameter is apt to bend under its own weight.

The superiority of the new Canadian telescope to the largest now in operation is by no means fully expressed by a comparison of the diameters of their mirrors. The mirror on the Dominion instrument is only one-fifth larger than that of the telescope at Mount Wilson; but it will attract nearly fifty per cent more light. The exact percentage is forty-four. The result of this is that the light in the image of the stars will be much more intense. An observation may be taken in two-thirds of the time necessary for the smaller instrument.

This superiority is brought out into sharper relief by comparing the Dominion telescope with that now being used at Ottawa. The lens of the Ottawa instrument, which is a refracting telescope, has a diameter of only fifteen inches. The new reflector will be nearly five times as big as the old lens and will gather nearly twenty-five times as much light. By it an observation—for example a photograph—may be taken in little more than one-twentieth of the time necessary for it at Ottawa.

(It may be explained parenthetically that a "reflecting" telescope, such as the new Dominion instrument, has a "reflecting" mirror in the lower end of the tube, while the "refracting" and more usual telescopes, such as that now in use at Ottawa, has a lens or "refracting" mirror in the upper end.) There are a number of telescopes in use which rank in size between the new and the old Dominion telescopes. Among them are a twenty-four inch refractor in Arizona, thirty-six inch refractors at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California; and one of forty inches at Hamburg, in Germany. The photographs of the "canals in Mars" were taken by the twenty-four inch instrument in Arizona.

The question which "the man in the street" at once wants to ask about a new telescope is "What will it do that has not been done before?" I put this question to Dr. W. F. King, C.M.G., chief astronomer for the Dominion, and I put it to Dr. J. S. Plaskett, who is to have charge of the big scope at Victoria. The answers I got were full to the brim of scientific caution.

"It will assist us in solving the problems of the motions and distances of the stars and nebulae," each said, each speaking separately and without consultation. I suggested that that was rather a general answer, an answer that might have been given by several generations of astronomers, and asked for something more specific. But both astronomers were not to be drawn into making claims. They said that the bigger reflector would enable them to observe and to photograph fainter stars—that stars which are more distant or not so intense—and they suggested that it would enable them to take a photograph of nebulae or comets. But further they would not go. Of course the size of the reflector and the consequent greater speed with which photographs can be taken by it, would materially assist in all observations made with it.

The entire cost of the telescope will be over \$50,000; but of this about two-thirds is due to the mounting, that is, the great tube which carries the mirror, the shaft to support it, and the machinery for operating it. An idea of the problem involved is given in the fact that the moving parts of the giant machine will weigh about forty tons. The means of the various parts are produced by electric motors, no less than seven of these being required to ensure both rapid and delicate adjustment. The whole instrument is rotated to follow exactly the movements of the stars by a "governor" mechanism, commonly called the driving clock. It is the function of this clock to compensate for the rotation of the earth, which causes the apparent motion of the stars. Only in this way, can the glass be kept turned to a definite spot in the heavens, the massive instrument moving with the clock, but in a direction reverse to the revolution of the earth.

The site of the new observatory, Little Saanich hill, is about eight miles from Victoria. The hill is 732 feet above sea level. In consideration of the construction of the observatory in British Columbia, the Government of that province are providing \$10,000 to purchase the site and are constructing a road to it from the city of Victoria.

It often happens that neighbors cease to be such because they are too neighborly. Some men seek to become their brother's keeper for the purpose of robbing him.

DOCTORS AT THE FRONT.

Canadian Medical Men Are Now Recognized by War Office.

At a banquet tendered recently to Lieutenant-Col. Walter McKeown, M.D., and Major John Amyot, M.D., who are going to the front as members of the staff of the Base Hospital of Toronto will establish in France, some interesting facts were disclosed as to the part that Canadian doctors are playing in the present war. Dr. Edmund E. King, an old military man himself, stated that though in the South African war doctors from this country went to the scene of conflict, this was the first time that Great Britain had accepted from the overseas dominions hospital corps that were units in themselves and not directly officered by physicians chosen from the staff of the War Office. It showed, he thought, a growing recognition of the scientific standing of the men of the British colonies that such should be the case. It was an outcome of the new Imperialism. Dr. McKeown also revealed a fact about his colleague Major Amyot, that is not generally known to the Canadian public. In university circles the latter is known as one of the greatest living bacteriologists, and his discoveries with regard to the sterilization of water have not only saved many lives in Canadian camps in this country and abroad, but they have been adopted by the Government of France, and are about to be adopted by the British War Office. Dr. Amyot, though of French descent is a native of the city of Toronto. Other speakers pointed out that the reason Dr. McKeown and others were going to France was that there was likely to be a great shortage of surgical specialists in the heavy fighting that was expected in the near future. That was why men like the latter, though over military age, and busy practitioners were making the great sacrifice, financial and otherwise, involved in going to the scene of conflict. It is interesting to note that the new practice of the British War Office of giving medical men military rank enables them to exercise a great deal of authority over soldiers who are careless in carrying out sanitary regulations. They can now order the stupid, refractory man who refuses treatment or who disobeys sanitary regulations into solitary confinement. The recognition of the value of preventive medicine and rapid expert surgery in war has materially affected the death rate from sickness and wounds in this conflict.

A Scientific Farmer. Professor Alexander Macphail, of Queen's University, Kingston, who has been offered the position of professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College, in succession to Professor W. T. Butler, is a brother-in-law of Dr. Andrew Macphail of Montreal, the well-known physician and writer. The Macphails are Prince Edward Islanders of Scottish descent, and although the scene of their professional activity are Montreal and Kingston, they still retain an intimate connection with the Island province. Both own farms there, and both operate them on scientific principles, with the object of demonstrating to their neighbors the value of scientific and intensive farming. Professor Alexander Macphail is still considered so much an "Islander" that at a provincial election in November, 1911, he was elected to the Assembly for the fourth district of Queen's county as an Independent Conservative. The election practically determined the fate of the then existing Liberal Government, and at the general election the following December, following the formation of the present Government, Professor Macphail was re-elected by acclamation. He still holds the position of professor of his accepting the Military College appointment, which is a position under the Crown, he would have to resign.

Professor Macphail was educated at the public school at his native place, Orwell, at Prince of Wales' College, Charlottetown, and at McGill University, Montreal. When he graduated in the faculty of applied science of the last-named institution with the degree of B.Sc., he carried off the Governor-General's Medal. After his graduation he, for a time, was engaged in the Geological Survey of Canada and in railway work.

War Orders a Boon. Officials in touch with factory conditions in Ontario are of the opinion that but for the war and the orders which have sprung therefrom industrial conditions would have been in a more parlous state than they now are. In order to adjust themselves to the type of orders arising from the exigencies of the time, manufacturers, it is stated, where this could be done without too much disorganization, have switched on to a new line and kept their factories busily running. The demand for skilled mechanics has in consequence been pressing, and overtime in many cases, it is said, has had to be resorted to. Openings have not been so favorable for the unskilled, the rush nature of the orders militating against a "breaking in" policy.

He Met Marco Spada. M. de Villemessant, the founder of the Paris Figaro, being insulted daily in a Belgian paper by a writer whose nom de plume was "Marco Spada," took the train to Brussels, with two friends and a pair of swords. On his arrival he wrote to "Marco Spada" that at 2 p.m. sharp he should call on him to arrange an encounter. On the stroke of 2 M. de Villemessant appeared at the editorial office and asked for "Marco Spada." "What was his amazement on seeing an old lady, all wrinkled and with curls above her ears, appear from behind a small window and on hearing the reply, "I am 'Marco Spada,' sir, and am at your orders!"

All Volunteers. All the members of the Harpenden (Herts) Ambulance Corps have volunteered for service at the front. For five years the men have held the championship of the South of England.

Never be so eager to impart information that you will find yourself telling things you do not know. Be positive that you are pointing in the right direction before you set yourself up for a moral guide-board.

PRIVATE ARMIES.

The Gaskwar of Baroda Controls Over 9,000 Men.

Although technically legally forbidden, there are several people in Great Britain who, with the approval of royalty, either tacitly or openly expressed, keep private armies. The best known of these, perhaps, is the Duke of Atholl's Highlanders, numbering over 200 men of all ranks, which has furnished at various times guards of honor to our present King, as well as to his father, while many years ago it was publicly reviewed by Queen Victoria, who presented it with a new set of colors. The officers as well as the men of the Duke of Atholl's private army are recruited entirely from among the tenants of his estates, and at the present moment practically all of them are serving as regular soldiers at the front in one or other of the Highland regiments, mostly in the Black Watch.

The majority of the Duff Highlanders, the famous private body-guard maintained by the Dukes of Fife, are also fighting for King and country in France and Flanders. The peculiarity of this private army is that in peacetime it numbers only numbers 100 men, are still armed, and unformed exactly as were their forefathers three or four centuries ago.

The Marquesses of Donegal have for centuries kept up a show of both military and naval strength on their Irish estates, which include Lough Neagh. Of this sheet of water, the largest in the British Isles, the reigning marquess for the time being is Hereditary Lord High Admiral. The present holder of the title, it is interesting to note, succeeded in it in 1904, when only about a year older than he was at that time, without doubt, the youngest "admiral" on record.

Quite an imposing army is that maintained in Borneo by Sir Charles Brooke, better known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, the Rajah being made up of about 500 natives under an English commandant.

Mention might also be made of the private armies maintained by Indian feudatory princes, beginning with the Nizam of Hyderabad, who pays, in-fee, and clothes a splendidly drilled and highly equipped force of 8,000 picked warriors, to private armies, composed of no more than ten or a dozen men, says Lloyd's Weekly News, which comprise the bodyguards of the chiefs of the tiny stateslets islanded in the forests of Central India.

So far as actual numbers go, it is probable that the Gaskwar of Baroda owns the biggest private army in the world. It numbers in all 9,000 men. The Maharajah of Mysore, too, has a big army of 4,000 men, which, like those of other Indian princes, has been raised at the service of Britain in this great crisis.

Battleships' Bible Names. The custom of giving Bible names to men-of-war at one time prevailed extensively in the British navy. Today we believe there is only one vessel, the battleship Goliath, which has a Biblical appellation. The names are chiefly pagan like Hercules, or adjectival like Andalusian.

In the seventeenth century, however, the British naval fleet included vessels named Abraham, Benjamin, Ephraim, John the Baptist, Jonathan, King David, Ruth, and Solomon. In Nelson's time there was both an Adam and Eve and an Eden, but by the time of the use of Biblical names for engines of destruction began to be out of favor. At a still earlier date the practice was very much more common. One warship, commissioned in the time of Henry VIII, bore the name of Christ, and among the fighting fleet of Henry VI's time were ships named Jesus, Holy Ghost, Peter Paul, and Pater-noster.

The falling off does not mean that we are less pious than our fathers, but that we have a better sense of the fitness of things.

The Other One. A tourist relates the following reminiscence: "I was traveling through England on foot with a knapsack on my back and in company with a facetious friend of mine, and in our wanderings we came to an inn. It was late at night, but by the bright moonlight we were able to see that the sign bore a counterfeit presentation of two asses' heads, with this legend over the picture, 'When shall we three meet again? We stood for a moment gazing at it. Then my friend went to the inn door and began thumping upon it with his cane, while the echoes rang through the house. I was just going to expostulate with him over his unseemly conduct when an upper window was thrown open, and the inn-keeper thrust out his head and demanded what we wanted. 'That's all right, old man! Don't get excited!' called up my friend in the most affable voice. 'There are only two asses' heads on the sign, and I just wanted to see the other one!'

Slow But Inexorable Justice. In October, 1900, Pietro Giacconi and Marie Bonelli were tried at Rome on a charge of sextuple murder by poisoning committed thirty-one years before. In England Eudene Aram was hanged for the murder of Charles fourteen years after the offense. A man named Horne was executed for the murder of his child in the eighteenth century no less than thirty-five years after the offense. There is also the well known case of Governor Wall, who was executed in 1802 for a murder committed in 1752. Sherward was hanged at Norwich for the murder of his wife after a lapse of twenty years.

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