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Apply a few drops then lift corns
or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.



Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

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**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA**

CANADIAN COURIER

Published at 181 Simcoe St., Toronto, by the Courier Press, Limited. **IMPORTANT:** Changes of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must be given. **CANCELLATIONS** We find that most of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted in case they fail to remit before expiration. While subscriptions will not be carried in arrears over an extended period, yet unless we are notified to cancel, we assume the subscriber wishes the service continued.

A NEW YEAR'S PROBLEM

FIFTEEN months ago the Canadian Courier set out to get 50,000 circulation. We believed that the Canadian Courier had things to print that as many times 50,000 as there are members in an average family would come to regard it as something different from anything else in the field; something that can be read nationally from Cape Race to Nootka Sound and Herschell Island. The genial knocker said we couldn't do it. Nevertheless we kept on. We would have the Pike's Peak of 50,000.

How? In the first place, by making the price right to the consumer. We sold the paper, are still selling it, at a price that makes it possible in any home. No matter how poor a home it may happen to be, we can interest it, at a suitable price.

Well, to get the paper out at that price we had to conform to certain conditions. Naturally, as butter and eggs went up, the cost of engravings had to go up. We use a lot of engravings. The price of printing went up. We pay for a lot of printing. Even some of the photographs went up. And to meet the increased cost of living we have even paid writers and other people as much more as we possibly could—more than before the war.

Now at a time when every other man's wares were going up—including our own raw material—we put the price of the Canadian Courier down; because we wanted the people of Canada to get it. There was only one way. We must print the paper on the best kind of stock we could buy at anything near the price we had to pay for the stock we used before and some time after the war. That stock then and to-day costs us more than we paid for the better stock we used formerly. But we paid the price and we got out the paper that at the price fixed should reach the 50,000.

And right there we have always felt the pinch. To get 50,000 people to take this paper means to go out into competition—with whom? Naturally competition with our own Canadian-made productions would not bother us. We believe in that kind of competition. But the competition we got most was and is and apparently always will be from across the border. The 13 to 1 handicap was on. A country with 110,000,000 population was allowed to send its surplus periodicals in here—Without a Tariff.

Time and again we have pointed this out. We produce the only kind of thing that isn't somehow protected by a duty. "Welcome to your 50,000," said the critic. "But you'll have a hard time getting it against that handicap."

But even that didn't stop us.

Now we have a piece of information for our 50,000. After January, 1918, the makers of the stock we use will want more money for it still; considerably more. "Simple enough," advises the critic. "Print the paper on news print." Of course there is the other way out; to use book paper such as is used in magazines, etc. But that is protected by a 25 per cent duty plus the 7½ per cent. war tax; so up goes the Canadian price to meet it. Note how this works from the other end. The U. S. publisher buys his paper 32½ per cent. cheaper than we can buy it. How does that affect his selling his finished product over here in competition with us? A child could answer that. It's all in the great game of Handicap.

"Oh, well then," says the genial critic, twiddling his thumbs, "I guess the only thing you can do is to get the Government to put a duty on outside publications that compete in your class. Nobody wants you to lose any fraction of that 50,000 readers for a thing that's made in Canada."

Talk is easy. The Government can't very well put on a tariff except as part of a general reconstruction of tariffs; and this isn't much in the air during a time of war.

So there the matter hangs for the present. We have sketched the deadlock. We have not yet told you the way we propose to get out and at the same time give the readers of this paper a better—a much better paper still—than they are now getting. But necessity is the mother of invention. Next week we shall tell you a little more about the problem. But—wait till next week and see.

THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917. Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

THE War Charities Act, 1917, defines "war charities" as follows: any fund, institution or association, other than a church or the Salvation Army, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act, having for its objects or among its objects the relief of suffering or distress, or the supplying of needs or comforts to sufferers from the war, or to soldiers, returned soldiers or their families or dependents, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present European war. Any question whether a charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:

(1) It shall not be lawful to make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind for any war charity as hereinbefore defined, or to raise or attempt to raise money for any such war charity by promoting any bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by any similar means, unless—

(a) the war charity is either exempted from registration or is registered under this Act; and,

(b) the approval in writing of the executive committee or other governing body of the war charity has been obtained, either directly or through some person duly authorized to give such approval on behalf of such governing body; and if any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) This section shall not apply to any collection at Divine Service in a place of public worship.

The Act was assented to on the 20th of September, 1917, and the above section so far as it relates to registration is applicable to War Charities on the 20th of December, 1917. After that date, collections made otherwise than on behalf of a registered War Charity by subscriptions, donations, bazaars, sales, entertainments, exhibitions or similar means of collecting money are illegal.

Regulations and information respecting registration may be obtained from the undersigned.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.
Ottawa, December 3, 1917.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Royal Naval College of Canada.

ANNUAL examinations for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, March 12, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.