

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Canadian Made

As a health builder, Royal Yeast is gaining in popularity every day. It is a food - not a medicine. It supplies the vitamins which the diet may lack. Royal Yeast is highly beneficial in cases where the system seems "run down". Royal Yeast is the richest known source of vitamins, and when taken into the system acts as a corrective agent. Royal Yeast Cakes are recommended for their purity and wholesomeness. It is the purest, the most convenient and economical yeast on the market.

Two to four Royal Yeast Cakes a day will work wonders. A full day's supply can easily be prepared at one time by using one glass lukewarm water and teaspoon sugar to each yeast cake. Allow to stand over night in moderately warm room. In the morning stir well and pour off liquid. Place in refrigerator or other cool place and drink at intervals as desired throughout the day.

Send name and address for free booklet "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WHOLESALE, TORONTO, CANADA. MONTREAL.

Slave Traffic of To-Day in Africa.

southern Abyssinia," writes H. A. C. Darley, R.F.A., in the "Abyssinian" of May 10. "A strip of territory 300 miles long has been depopulated and depopulated by slave traders, and in this strip a million people have been killed or removed into bondage."

The Governor of the district is quickly to provide for a rainy day.

One can travel from the boundary of Kenya Colony through Abyssinia without a passport.

The route lies through the deserts of each home-

land of the bush in what used to be the domain of the slave trade.

The depopulated area extends from (Dembira) in Abyssinia to (Duhessa) in the Sudan.

The distance is 120 miles over the frontier of British territory. The inhabitants of this large tract of territory have been killed or carried north into slavery.

When one takes no more of them to the Bay of Tadjura to Arabia, after some years a brisk and adroit trade in slaves has been started.

Such a state has Southern Abyssinia, and the Governor has been forced to take measures to put an end to it.

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"Slavery in Africa," continues Mr. Bell, is not now a sea-borne traffic of any great extent; it exists, however, pretty generally throughout Africa, in one form or another, in all the country north of the Zambesi to the Mediterranean.

The Mohammedan tribes of the northern half of Africa are the greatest and best purchasers of slaves. They are also the best owners of slaves—from the slaves' point of view. They work their slaves hard, but they treat them well. Slaves are here treated as members of the family. They are clothed, fed and housed and have certain rights. A slave of exceptional ability may rise in life and may finally free himself. In any case, slave men usually become mated to slave women, and in most cases lead fairly comfortable lives. I have questioned many such and they have had little to complain of, except that they seemed not to like the loss of their children. When asked why they resented this, their natural affection for their children was never brought up as carrying any weight; it was always the business point of view that they stressed. A girl child brought in so much when married off, besides working in the garden, fetching water and firewood, helping the brewing of beer, etc. A boy brought respect and "standing," and supported his father in his old age.

A straightforward state of slavery is met with in Abyssinia. Here captives of raiding expeditions are simply sold in bondage, comparatively few of them reaching the shores of the Red Sea, thanks to the anti-slavery patrols, which are chiefly British.

Geographically speaking the great inland waterways of Africa provide the easiest and safest territory for slave traffic, especially where they form international boundaries. The Upper Nile and the Ubangui River may be specially mentioned in this connection.

As to remedies to be adopted for the suppression of slavery, it would almost seem necessary to have some kind of control of births and deaths in the villages. To begin with, the various states should register all orphans. It is very hard for Africans to resist the temptation to sell their distant relatives at any time, but when that relative is also an orphan it becomes almost impossible. But if orphans' names were written down in a Government book, that orphan's life would be safe even were the name forgotten or the book destroyed.

Hitherto the official attitude of the various powers concerned has been too lenient towards slavery. Some, if not all, have countenanced it in some form or other. Probably, the proposed commission of enquiry should be international in character and its recommendations carried out by all. Penalties have been light in the past for those caught slaving. Capital punishment, carried out, would quickly stop it.

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The traffic is largely an internal one, as the holding of the sea-coasts by European powers, with their hostile attitude towards slavery, has made it more and more difficult to smuggle cargoes of human freight through the cordon of patrolling gunboats. Occasionally a show—an Arab sailing boat—gets through by a judicious use of the flags of nationality other than that of the threatening gunboat. Sometimes a clean pair of heels may even be shown to the more obsolete of the anti-slavers; for

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Cuticura Quickly Clears The Scalp of Dandruff

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of lather. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promotes hair growth.

See Dr. Cuticura 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: United, 240 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap shows without trace.

Profits From Birds' Nests

In great limestone caves in North Borneo, are found, glued to the sides in hundreds of thousands, the edible birds' nests so loved by Chinese epicures for making soup.

The nests are built by a species of cave hunting swift of the swallow family, which breeds in colonies. They are formed not, as the natives believe, from sea foam but from a glutinous substance produced from the large salivary glands of the birds themselves.

There are two kinds of nests, the white and the black. The white nests are clean and semi-transparent, the fine threads of which are interwoven being not unlike those of a shredded wheat cake.

The black nests are discolored and have grass and feathers mixed with them. The black nests predominate, but the white from which the best soup is made, fetch from ten to fifteen times as much as the others.

The bird caves are in reality the interior of hills which in the course of ages have become hollowed into a series of caverns and chambers many hundreds of feet in height.

Overhead are jagged openings through which shafts of light dimly penetrate. Underfoot are deposits of guano often thirty feet deep. The birds share their haunt with myriads of bats; there is a kind of Box and Cox understanding between the two, the birds occupying the caves by night and the bats by day.

The right to collect the nests is vested in certain families of natives and is handed down from generation to generation. The collection, which takes place twice a year, is a perilous proceeding, and can be undertaken only by skilled men who have been bred to the work.

From a raft, staging stretched across the roof of the cave, rafter ladders sometimes 600ft. in length are let down. The collector descends into the gloom armed with a four-pronged spear to which a lighted candle is attached.

Swinging dexterly in mid-air and clinging with one hand to his frail support, with deft steps he detaches the nests, which are removed from the spears by a second man and tossed in a basket.

Once collected the nests are packed in strips of tree bark and are sold by auction at the nearest Government station. The bidding is made entirely by the Chinese traders, who export the nests to Hong-Kong.

The receipts from the auction are usually divided into three shares, one for the hereditary owners, one for the collectors and one for the Government.

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Every pair guaranteed.
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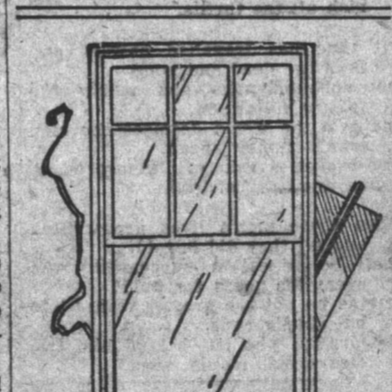
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This Boot is being worn
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also in the Lime Stone
Quarries at Port au Port
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tests in competition with
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Britain, and there is no reason why they should not be profitably employed in Canada—Saturday Night.



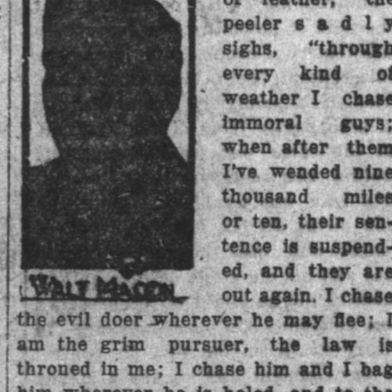
Your Home

Can be made more easily comfortable and pleasurable by the installation of this simple, economical device. Save you one-third of your fuel bill. Keeps out cold and draft, dust and soot, deadens noise and stops rattles.

Ceco Metal Weatherstrips placed on your windows and doors relieve you of the bother with storm sash. They are cheaper than storm sash, far more effective, and last as long as the building. For both new and old houses alike. Let us tell you more about

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THE WEARY COP.
"I wear out lots of leather," the peeler said, "through every kind of weather I chase immoral guys; when after them I've wandered nine thousand miles or ten, their sentence is suspended, and they are out again. I chase the evil door wherever he may flee; I am the grim pursuer, the law is thrown in me; I chase him and I bag him wherever he is holed, and to the court I drag him, and then he is paroled. There was an accident duffer of whom I've read 'nights; his lot was vastly tougher than falls to common wights. 'Twas his to roll a boulder forever up a hill; he sprained his neck and shoulder, and he was sore and ill. But still he pushed forward, I guess he's pushing yet, and all his grim endeavor brought him was honest sweat. And so I chase the tourist who steals your Sunday peace, and then the smiling jurist gives him another chance. And he goes forth from prison, and gets himself a get—a caloused heart is his'n!—and steals your Sunday hat. And so we go on chasing the delegates who sin; these gents in jail we're placing, but cannot keep them in. I spend the pound and shillin' to have my shoes half-soled, and when I've caught a villain he always is paroled."



Far Rockaway. A big contingent was at work on a stubborn blaze in the heart of fire-risky Coney Island, and the alarm were centring the firemen's attention at three points in Manhattan, and one in the Bronx.

The series of blazes at Far Rockaway, which for a time threatened to develop a conflagration like that which swept neighbouring Arverne last June, began with a fast-moving flame that swept the Tack-a-Pou-Shaw Hotel, Higgin Place and Beach Sixteenth Street, leaped harmlessly over the steel shingles of the new Hotel Traymore, across the street, and ravaged the Ocean Baths. Only the direction of the wind—steady out