# Your Guarantee

It insures tea that is fresh, fragrant and pure - Try it.

#### PRESERVING GAME FOR NATIVES

Recent events which have directed attention to the North West Territories and attracted population thereto have caused the Government to give careful consideration to new conditions which were seriously affecting wild life resources. Owing to the large influx of white trappers, both from other parts of Canada and from abroad, the wild life resources have been seriously threatened. The natives depend entirely on game for food and clothing and it was a question whether they could secure sufficient game to maintain themselves when the white man was allowed free access.

plant With Brains!

The mimosa of Brazil is a plant which reveals more "intelligence," perhaps, than any other. A footfall, a light touch, or any sudden disturbance when the white man was allowed free access.

These natives, both Indians and Eskimos, are the wards of the Government, and if the game animals and fur-bearers on which they depend for existence were exterminated the Government would have to ration these people and apart from the heavy expenditure thus incurred, the natives would under such conditions rapidly deteriorate both physically and morally.

In order to secure continued reproduction of beneficient forms of wild life in areas which from immemorial times have supported Indians and Eskimos, such areas have been set aside as native hunting and trapping preserves, and in order to protect the bona fide resident trappers and traders have been increased, so far as the remainder of the Territories is concerned. so far as the remainder of the Terri-

Mackenzie River.
Yellowknife Preserve.—Comprising
the area extending north and south between Great Slave Lake and Great
Bear Lake and from the Coppermine
River on the east to the chain of
lakes from River La Martre to Great
Bear Lake on the weet

lakes from River La Martre to Great Bear Lake on the west. Slave River Preserve.—Being a tract of land between the Taltson and Little Buffalo Rivers and extending north-ward from Brule Point on Slave River to Great Slave Lake. Victoria Island and Banks Island had already been created preserves by Order in Council, dated May 1, 1918.

### License Fees Increased.

A new scale of fees has been estab-lished. In each case the fee for the resident remains as before, but the fee for non-residents has been trebled. The fees to be paid for a hunting and trapping license are: for a bons fide resident of the North West Terri-tories, \$2: for a non-resident British subject, \$75; for other non-residents, \$150.

The fees for a license for trading in game are: for a bona fide resident, \$5:

## **RAW FURS** WANTED

Highest Prices Paid for

Skunk, Coon, Mink, Fox, Deer Skins, Hides, Calfskins, &c.

Canadian Hide & Leather Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

188UE No. 50-'23.

for a non-resident British subject, \$150; for other non-residents, \$300.

The term "non-resident" is defined to mean a person who has not lived in the North West Territories four consecutive winters immediately prior to the date of the application for license.

Another regulation provides that no game shall be taken by any cantrivance not approved by the Commissioner of the North Westh Territories, and no automatic rifles or shot guns shall be used by, or be in the possession of any person other than members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

#### Plant With Brains!

The musician's assets are represented by the knowledge and experience be has stored up, the plant he has set accordingly been authorized by Orders in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and in accordance with the advice of the Director of the North West Territories Branch.

Areas Reserved.

The areas set aside as hunting preserves comprise over 240,000 square miles and are located in different parts of the Territories so as to meet the needs of the scattered tribes. They are situated as follows:—

Peel River Reserve.—An area lying between the Arctic Red River on the east and the Yukon boundary on the west and extending northward from the 65th parallel of latitude to the factor of the process. The musician's assets are represent-

Peel River Reserve.—An area lying talent fiashes itself into fiame in a few between the Arctic Red River on the seat and the Yukon boundary on the west and extending northward from the 66th parallel of latitude to the confluence of the Peel River with the Mackenzie River.

Yellowknife Preserve.—Comprising the area extending north and south between Caret Clear Characters.

### Baking Black Paper White.

Baking Black Paper White.

Old newspapers and books are used to make cardboard and coarse wrapping paper. It is difficult, however, to produce white paper from waste printed paper. Various attempts have been made to dissolve the oily or resinous portion of the printing inks with solutions of soap, petroleum, caustic sodas and so forth in order to wash away the black pigment afterward.

There was some time ago invented a process for removing the ink pigment by treating the printed paper with boiling solutions of borax. The hope is expressed that this method may act as a check on the rapid deforestation of this country and avert a condition that has threatened to cause a crisis

that has threatened to cause a crisis in the paper industry.

## Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

### The First Air Glider.

Short glides in the air were made as early as the reign of King Harold of England by a monk named Elimer, who, after several successful flights, jumped from a lofty tower with wings strapped to his body.

He glided for a furlong or more, thing: "you any "air pocket," he fell to the ground, breaking both legs. He attributed the accident to his neglect "to fit on a

accident to his neglect "to fit on a tail."

We take our blessings too much for granted.—Sir H. Rider Haggard.

Three-quarters of the cases of appendicitis arise from gluttonous habits and could be cured by castor-oil and a week's fasting.—Dr. Josiah Oldfield.

#### CANADA LEADS IN BUILDING WOODS

In developing natural resources, in order to Lecure the best results, two considerations have to be kept in mind; first the methods of harvesting or extracting those natural resources; and, second, the utilization of the product thus secured. So far as Canadian forests are concerned, the first is the function of the various forest authorities, federal and provincial, and the second is the work of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

In a large number of uses for which wood is employed the strength of the material is an important considerawood is employed the strength of the material is an important consideration, hence reliable figures on strength are very valuable. Over fifty thousand tests on strength have been made to date at the Laboratories by modern-standardized methods and authoritative figures relating to the mechanical properties of all Canadian woods of commercial importance are now available. An illustration was given by an incident which occurred a short time ago of the practical value of these figures. A Canadian corporation using large quantities of wood for a purpose where strength is very important was advised to use Douglas fir in place of the imported timber employed up to that time. It was objected that the Canadian wood was not nearly strong enough. that time. It was objected that the Canadian wood was not nearly strong enough. The matter was referred to the Laboratories when Douglas fir was shown from recorded tests to be clearly the better wood and the result was the adoption of Douglas fir with an annual saving of thousands of dollars. As stated above, figures relating to all Canadian woods of commercial importance are now available at the Laboratories. Several bulletins have been issued on the subject.

Douglas Fir.

Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata) grows to perfection in the moist valleys and on the lower slopes of the Coast range in British Columbia, where it forms about thirty per cent. of the total stand. It is also distributed through the Rocky mountains in the southern part of the province and in western Alberta. Throughout its range it grows in stands varying and in western Alberta. Throughout its range it grows in stands varying from almost pure fir to mixtures of red cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, etc. Douglas firs commonly grow to a height of about 175 feet with a diameter at stump of 4 feet, while it is not uncommon to find trees of 250 feet in height and 7 or 8 feet in diameters. eter

It has been demonstrated by the re-sults of investigations carried on at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, that the coast-grown fir yields a material of excellent structural pro-perties and can be relied on, when within certain limits of rate of growth, to carry a safe working-stress of 1,600 pounds per square inch in members subjected to bending. The various mechanical and physical characteristics are given in Bulletin No. 60 of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, entitled, "Canadian Douglas Fir," copies of which may be had by those interested upon application.

In addition to its use in structural members, such as beams, stringers, joints, posts, and columns, the wood is manufactured into quarter-cut floormanufactured into quarter-cut flooring, making a very serviceable material of pleasing appearance. The clear lumber is also used for cross-arms, barrels, tubs, washing machines, wagon parts, panels, doors, and pipes. Veneer and ply-wood are manufactured from select logs and have a wide application. Douglas fir is replacing oak for car frames, since it has been proved to be superior for such construction, especially for posts. Now that Douglas fir can be efficiently treated with cresote oil, which protects it against the attacks of marine borers, it can be employed for piles borers, it can be employed for piles borers, it can be employed for piles in sait-water harbors, and its strength and lasting qualities in such situations have led to a rapid increase in its use in the construction of wharves, docks, and breakwaters.

A good sportsman makes a good worker.—Lord Kylsant.

Most of the success in the world has been won because of the spur of op-position.

The notice in the rooms of hotels which reads, "Have you left anything?" should be changed to "Have you anything left?"



#### He Made the Crew.

"I've made the crew!" cried Frank
Mason as he burst in upon his family.
"That will mean harder training
now." said Frank's pastor, who was
calling upon the family.
"Yes," was the eager reply, "it will
be the real thing now. I must be
ready to step into the boat at six
o'clock every morning, and every day
that the water is fit we must row hard
for an hour, and if we can't go out
there are rowing machines for us to
opractice on There's other training
too and then early to bed!"
"And your diet?"
"Oh, yes, it's all carefully regu-

"Oh, yes, it's all carefully regu-lated," said Frank.

"Oh, yes, it's all energily regulated," said Frank.
"Frank." exclaimed the pastor, with his face shining, "you make me jealous! What splendid enthusiasm rowing has aroused in you! What a world we should have if we could only inspire our young people with similar enthusiasm for Christ's service! Paul seems to have been aroused in a similar way when he saw the athletes of old. He admired their enthusiasm, their energy and their sacrifices to win in the Olympic games and gain the laurel wreaths that faded so quickly; and he bade his disciples contend as sincerely and intelligently for crowns that would not fade. I hope you will succeed in holding your seat in the crew, Frank, and that you fellows will sweep the lake! But when you are done and have more time wouldn't you like to help me kindle a similar enthusiasm in young people for the things that are bigger, better and enduring?" and enduring?

Frank looked at his pastor thought fully.

#### Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

### And Then He Flew Away.

The class in natural history was re-citing. Finally the teacher asked, "Where is the home of the swallow?" Long silence and then a hand waved.

"Robert, you may answer."
"The home of the swallow," declared
Robert seriously, "is in the stummick."

## SHAW **SCHOOLS**

\$30,000,000 Estimated production

for 1924 of the Gold Mines of Ontario. Investment &

Speculative

Opportunities described in our booklet

#### "Gold Mines of Ontario"

1923 EDITION
and Circular B, describing TOUGHOAKES-BURNSIDE.



WRIGLEYS After Every Meal Aids digestion. Allays thirst. Soothes the throat. For Quality, Flavor and the Sceled Package, get

Where there's a will there are ways one right and one wrong.

THE

FLAVOR LASTS

### PUPIL NURSES WANTED BUFFALO CITY HOSPITAL

BUFFALO CITY HOSPITAL

462 Grider St.

Buffalo, N.Y.

863 beds for the reception
of every known disease.

8 DISPENSARIES IN
CONNECTION.

Affiliated with the University of
Buffalo Medical Department.

8 year registered course, fitting pupils
for Bedside, Public Health and Administrative Nursing. 670 hours devoted to classes, recitations, demonstrations and laboratory work in
Dietetics, Home Economics, Bacterology, Chemistry, Physiology and General Nursing subjects.
Opportunities for selected graduates
to fill paid executive positions or pursue special study courses.

THE EXPERIENCE WE
OFFER EQUALS A 3 YEAR
COLLEGE COURSE.

Entrance requirements: I year New
York State High School or its equivalent.
Salary, \$15.00 a month. Food, lodging,

Salary, \$15.00 a month. Food, lodging, uniforms, laundry and books furnished

free. Straight eight hour duty. No split watches. One whole day off every

watches. One whole day on every seven days.

A WELL-CONDUCTED NURSING COURSE IS A FINE PREPARATION FOR WIFEHOOD AND A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CULTIVATE THE HABIT OF RIGHT LIVING.

New Class Now Forming.

## A Thousand Cooking Uses.



Remember to ask for Eddy's when you order matches

