



## Don't Avoid Corns But Don't Keep Them

With dainty footwear, corns can hardly be avoided. But they matter little when you know the way to end them.

As soon as a corn starts, attach a Blue-jay and forget it. The corn will never pain. In two days, if it is a new corn, it will disappear. Sometimes old corns need a second application.

It is almost as simple as removing a dirt spot. Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. It fits the toe like a glove. When you re-

move it—in 48 hours—the whole corn is done for. Blue-jay is a scientific method. A noted chemist invented it, and a famous laboratory prepares it.

It is not mussy, it is not harsh. It centres action on the corn alone, so it doesn't lead to soreness. And it is sure. No corn can resist it.

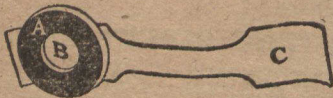
Its millions of users have no dread of corns.

For your own sake, prove it on one corn. See how easily these kill-joys can be ended.



BAUER & BLACK, Limited, Makers of Surgical Dressings, Etc. Toronto, Canada

### How Blue-jay Acts



A is a thin, soft pad which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.  
B is the B&B wax, which gently

undermines the corn. Usually it takes only 48 hours to end the corn completely.

C is rubber adhesive which sticks without wetting. It wraps around the toe and makes the plaster snug and comfortable.

Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. After that, one doesn't feel the corn. The action is gentle, and applied to the corn alone. So the corn disappears without soreness.

### STAMPS AND COINS.

PACKAGES free to collectors for 2 cents postage; also offer hundred different foreign stamps; catalogue; hinges; five cents. We buy stamps. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto.

### PATENT SOLICITORS.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet Free.

## What of the Apple ?

(Concluded from page 22.)

and planting apricots, apples, and cherries, which are always more in demand. The apple crop is excellent as a whole throughout the valley; and already there is a large demand. Some growers have their entire output sold before the apples leave the trees.

Before the war Britain was a good customer for B. C. apples; and when the embargo cut off that trade shippers at first thought that large quantities would be unsold. That fear is now past, as far as the Okanagan valley is concerned.

A growing trade was fostered during recent years, across the Pacific. Each of the overseas markets seemed to have its own particular taste, and desired one particular class of apple, which the shippers were wise enough to meet. New Zealand, for instance, wants the medium-sized coloured fruit; South America orders call for larger varieties; and the best Old Country trade likes the apple of good appearance and distinctive flavour.

Summerland and other districts are training a large number of expert girl packers, some of whom gained knowledge of packing fruit in crates and boxes, from the packing school

instituted by the government and carried on during the winter months.

The fruit when picked is placed in orchard boxes and conveyed to the packing house. The packer picks up an apple with one hand, a wrapper with the other; and in less time than it takes to read this, the apple is placed in its particular box, graded according to size and quality. Some packing houses this season have installed grading machines, which do the work with wonderful efficiency.

Expert packers earn as much as \$3.00 and \$4.00 a day. Managers and government inspectors keep a close watch on the grading and making of boxes.

The city of Calgary is the chief distributing centre for B. C. fruit. Late news shows that there are large demands for fruit coming from the United States. One brokerage firm of Calgary has already placed over 40 cars of fruit in the States.

As might be expected, the labour problem raises an acute problem throughout the valley as elsewhere. Thousands of men have enlisted from here, and women and children are doing nobly in making up the shortage.

## Going After the Hard-Shells

(Continued from page 17.)

He was jubilant, for the same reason that my Conservative Jeremiah had been depressed. He saw in it all the touch of a master hand—whose, he refrained from saying; but he assured me that I would awaken some morning, after the elections had been apparently won by Sir Robert Borden, to find that Sir Wilfrid was back in power to spend his remaining days of activity in the highest position of influence and responsibility to which any Canadian may attain.

"You seem mighty well pleased with the result, my friend," he assured me, "but those fellows Borden has taken

in with him have forgotten more political tricks than Sir Robert ever knew or ever will know, although they will show him one or two good ones before he is many months older."

Time alone will tell. The hard shells may know more than the rest of us do, but it is my own opinion that there is to be a new game played now with which they are not familiar and of which they do not know even the elementary rules. It is to be played because, at long last, public opinion is aroused to the need of a radical change and is determined to have it, because the gravity of the crisis to-day has been sufficient to persuade even active and bitter political rivals to drop their petty differences and trivial ambitions in order that, united, they may give to Canada the best service that it is in them to give. Over in London we have the inspiring spectacle of the greatest men in the Unionist party serving under that virile little Welshman whom, in the long ago before the Hun was pounding at the gates, they hated with an intense hatred which has not been known even in the hurly-burly of Canadian politics—over seriously as we have always been disposed to take our party differences. We have the further inspiring spectacle of General Smuts sitting day by day at the same council table with his old antagonist of Boer War days, Lord Milner. That fact does not cease to be wonderful simply because it has become familiar to us. The co-operation of Balfour, Curzon and Bonar Law with Lloyd George, of Smuts with Milner is one of the most splendid instances of moral unity in the face of a common danger that the whole world can present to-day. Are we to believe that our Canadian statesmen and politicians are of such inferior clay, that they are so comparatively lacking in moral fibre, that, having come together in recognition



## Make the Most of Travel

THE passenger to the Pacific Coast is to-day offered a choice of routes that renders it unnecessary to re-trace his steps and opens up a wealth of new scenery and outdoor sport.

Do not fail to visit Jasper and Mount Robson Parks with their wonderful mountains, gorges, glaciers and cataracts.

Here the protection given to game has increased the quantity and reduced the fear of man

Mountain sheep and goat, the most wary of animals, are seen feeding on the hills, and coming down to the railroad in view of passing trains.

For further particulars see our booklet "The Canadian Northern Rockies," or apply to General Passenger Department, Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

# CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY