SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live, red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that the upper portion expands much more than the lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand. Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious heat and sickening gases to escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine is constructed to meet this condition. It is in two sections. The upper half expands, as much as necessary, independently of the lower. When cool, it contracts back to its original size, fitting to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable, gas and heat-tight, two-piece fire-pot is just one of the many superior features of the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine," write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

SAYS ENGLISHMAN HIMSELF TO BLAME

MAN OF THE ROSE TELLS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF HOW ENGLISHMEN BEHAVE HERE.

Just at present some of the eastern papers are having a controversy on the subject of the kind of immigrants wanted in Canada, and the respective values of each. The Canadian Gazette of April 4 has the following article. It is written by an Englishman, and if the gentleman had spent twenty years in the study of the Englishman after he arrives in this country he could not have given a truer version of his conduct. The article is as follows:

"The cry in Canada is. at present, for farm hands. Farmers and farm hands, experienced and those who are inexperienced, but willing and capable of being made to learn, are required all over the country, and good salary is generally paid to industrious men. The work on a Canadian farm is not light. Far from it. Work in the real sense of the word is required of all who wish to progress in Canada, and this fact is illustrated in Canadian farm labor. From sunrise to sunset are usually the hours of work on a Canadian farm.

A farm laborer, however, in Canada is a much more independent man than his brother in England. In many cases he finds a home at the farm and sits to his meals with his employer at the same table, and in some cases is treated as one of the family. It depends upon the integrity and industry of the farm-hand, and if he makes himself agreeable he will find no difficulty in getting along with a Canadian employer, and with his Canadian co-workers.

"When an Englishman arrives in Canada, he is still an Englishman, whilst it is said that a German, Dutchman, or Russian is very soon a Canadian. What I mean by this is that these foreign immigrants make up their minds to stay in the country they immigrate into, never having any intention of returning to their native lands. With Englishmen, I have found the great fault in them is that they will continually talk of England instead of trying their utmost to become used to things Canadian and understand the Canadian life, and see how superior for the ordinary worker and laborer it really is.

"A great many Englishmen emigrate to Canada with the idea of chancing it, as they call it, in the Colonies, and if they will get on and save a few thousand dollars, they hope then to return to England. This is a fallacy, and a very great one, for I maintain this, that unless a man makes up his mind to settle down in the country he is to emigrate to he might better use his time to advantage by staying where he is.

"Canada is a coming great nation, and wants citizens, strong and industrious, to have a hand in building up the walls of its commerce and power; and any worker who will intelligently see that while there are primitive social methods apparent throughout the country, and while other artistic and emotional advantages of Europe are not there, yet in its other manifold advantages, in its cleanliness, in its independence of the working man and employee, Canada offers advantages that tend to the ultimate benefit and prosperity of its earnest and serious workers.

"An Englishman has an idea that a Canadian will look up to him as a superior being, coming as he does from the Mother country. As a matter of fact it is just the opposite. The Canadian, whilst he may praise England. does not praise the Englishman that comes to him; this is greatly, I may say, the Englishman's fault. I have seen Englishmen. three weeks in the country, damning and cursing Canada because they could find no work. On the other hand I have seen industrious, hard-working Jews, who had fled from the Russian prosecutions, prospering and thanking God for the freedom of this vast and beautiful Dominion.

"For anybody with sound body and mind, especially a young man, it is almost impossible for him, if he be energetic, not to find some employment. You may see poor people in Canada, too, but you never see poverty-stricken people; nor do you ever see the awful slum sights of the cities in Europe. Everybody seems to be industrious in his or her labor. and one feels that one is in an energetic, invigorating, and healthy atmosphere.

"When one emigrates to Canada one is in a British colony; in the United States the English emigrant finds himself to a great extent in a foreign country, where he will find greater difficulties in becoming used to the life, although in some cases he may find better paid employment. Skilled tradesmen. as a rule get better wages in the States than in Canada, but on the other hand the cost of living is more expensive than in Canada. (I may mention that as a personal experience. I have found that in the United States there exists in some parts an undoubted prejudice against the English, which sensitive Englishmen will find unpleasant, but which they can fight against by being industrious and hard-working, and ultimately, in their individual cases, overcome.)

"Canada, while it welcomes all honest, well-meaning emigrants, prefers British, and would gladly see as many British emigrants as possible settle in its land; in the United States, the prefernce for English is not discernable and will never be seen at any time. There has been a great emigration lately of 'Yankee' farmers into Canada, thus showing that these shrewd Americans have come to realise the enormous and brilliant agricultural possibility of Canada and these farmers have foresworn their allegianc to Uncle Sam and have become Canadian citizen, and thereby British subjects. giving allegiance to King Edward.

"Canada and the United States are the countries of the new world, and I might conclude these impressions by saying of Canada and the United States what a United States citizen said of the state alone, that his country was another name for opportunity."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

MONTREAL MISER GONE.

Neil Brodie, ex-clergyman, Worth Over Quarter Million Is Dead.

MONTREAL, Que., April 24.—N. Brodie for many years well known in financial centres in this city and who had the record of being the dirtiest man in the country, died today in absolute squalor though worth upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. Brodie came to Canada from Scotland in order to escape taxations. By profession he was a minister. He was a large owner of stocks and bonds in the C.P.R. and owned numerous cheap properties throughout the poorest district for which he was time and again arrested and fined for not complying with the health regulations.

WOULDN'T FLY BRITISH FLAG.

St. John Public School Board Refused Request President S.O.E.B.S.

ST. JOHN, April 24—At the St. George's Society banquet last night. President Studee said he had asked the school board to fly the British flag over the school buildings and to give five minutes to patriotic subjects in the school. He said the board declined on the ground that they would have to do the same for other societies if they did for one. This brought hisses from those at the table.

Toulon Fire Caused $900,000 Damage

TOULON, France, April 24—The authorities estimate the damage to the arsenal by yesterday's fire at $900,000.

LOYAL 80 YEARS WILL WED AT 100

SWAIN AGED 101 TO MAKE SWEETHEART BRIDE ON HER HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—If Miss Rose McGuire lives until Aug. 26 she will be just 100 years old, and on that day she will become the bride of John D. Bonden, who was 101 years old on the first day of this month.

That is the proud announcement John Bondren made to his friends today when he opened a cablegram from England and read therein the little word he had hoped for more than eighty years ago and had been denied—"Yes."

At the beginning of the last century, before 1800 was out of its teens John Bonden lived with his parents on a little farm near Tatesville, Tenn. On an adjoining farm, with her parents lived Rose McGuire. They grew through childhood together, and before either of them had reached their twentieth birthday love came to them, and they planned to wed and live on a farm of their own. But Rose McGuire's parents were proud and English. They thought their daughter could make a better match. So they forbade the marriage. Bondren still remembers the anguish of those days when he and Rose pleaded with the girl's parents.

At last, to prevent the girl running away with the man she loved, the McGuires went back to England, taking Rose with them, heartbroken. When they parted the sweethearts, as sweethearts always do, promised to remain ever faithful.

That was the last John Bondren ever saw of Rose McGuire. He went west, not to forget, but to seek solace in a different life and different scenes. He was a "forty-niner" in California, and luck went with him. He grew richer and richer, but he never married.

Then a year ago the home longing brought him back to Tennessee. The old scenes and places brought back old memories. He bought the little homestead on which he had been born. He bought the farm that the McGuires had owned. He bought up everything around Tatesville that was hallowed by the memory of the girl he had loved.

In all this time he had no news or trace of news of Rose McGuire. Then suddenly two months ago a letter came to him at Tatesville. It was from her. He answered it quickly and others came. Then he learned that the sweetheart of his boyhood had kept her promise to be ever true. Two weeks ago he wrote again. This time he said the answer was to be cabled. It came today.

John Bondren knew what the answer would be and two weeks ago he got busy. A secretary took up his quarters in the old man's house and day by day since letters have gone out to all the friends John Bondren ever knew inviting them to a great reception and to a reunion and to attend his wedding in the home where he was born more than 101 years ago.

The reunion and wedding will take place on Aug. 26 the hundredth birthday of the bride. In June John Bondren will cross th Atlantic and go to Lancashire, England, where the faithful Rose McGuire lives and bring her in state into her inheritance.

CONVICTED OF LAND FRAUDS.

Nebraska Banker and Two Partners Found Guilty.

OMAHA, Neb., April 24—Thomas M. Huntley, Ami B. Todd, and Fred Hoyt were this morning convicted in the United States court on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of half a million acres of public lands in Sheridan and Cherry counties, Nebraska.

Huntington, who is a banker at Gordon, Neb., furnished the money to pay the expenses of the entrymen when going to file on the land.

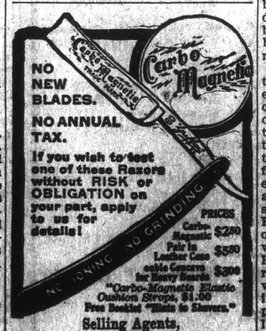
Hoyt is a partner of Huntington and is charged with having paid the expenses of five entrymen and of having given them the descriptions of the land upon which they afterwards filed.

Todd is from Denver and induced the old soldiers of Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois to place the fraudulent filings on the homesteads.

IRISH LAND BILL.

House of Commons Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, April 24—By a vote of 208 to 60 the house of commons today passed the second reading of the bill, introduced by the nationalist party, amending the Irish land acts. Under the new law the power of the land commissioners to acquire estates, sell them to tenants, and provide the purchase money is extended so that they can compulsorily buy out such landlords as Lord Clanricade and others who refuse to sell. The commissioners will be empowered to themselves fix the price of estates to be acquired.



Selling Agents,

SMITH & FERGUSSON CO., Ltd., REGINA.

KILLED BY A LOBSTER

A Chicago chef has just died from blood poisoning following upon a nip from a lobster. Zam-Buk applied immediately after that trivial accident would have saved that man's life! Zam-Buk is just as fatal to poison and disease germs, as these are fatal to us, and a little more so; because, while we sometimes get germs into our system and still live, when those germs get Zam-Buk they give up the ghost without a struggle. One of England's leading analysts has proved this. Write to us for his report. Meanwhile, when you sustain a cut, a burn, a bruise, a scratch, or any injury, just apply Zam-Buk. Two processes right away—cleanses the sore, thus preventing blood poison and suppuration, and commences to heal. Incidentally it takes out soreness. Soreness is not necessary to Nature's healing processes. See free sample offer in adjoining column. All stores and druggists sell at fifty cents a box. Nothing like it.

THE MAGISTRATE IS RIGHT

Magistrate Perry, of Goldfields, B.C., believes in making a good thing known, and we do not blame him either. Writing of Zam-Buk, he says: "After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in his home." He is quite right. Every home needs it. Is it in your home? If not, why not? All stores and druggists sell at 50 cents a box.

A GENUINE OFFER

Test Zam-Buk at Our Expense

We appreciate the position taken by the man or woman who says to us: "If your preparation is what you claim, you should have no objection to letting us try it before spending money on it." To every person taking this view we say, "We agree!" Send us one cent stamp (to pay return postage) and name and date of this paper, and we will mail you a free trial box of Zam-Buk.

Every Home Needs Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN"

A PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

From Thursday's Morning Leader.

The following is an abstract of an address delivered by Earl Grey. Governor-General of Canada, at the national peace congress banquet at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday night: "It is the realisation of the truth that just a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day of universal peace will suddenly glorify our lives, that causes this congress and the influence that radiates from it to be a batter of such high importance. It is the impulses and desires of mankind on which the future peace of the world depends. And let us remember that it is in the power of every single individual, no matter to what country he may belong, to add to that store of energy which gives us the light of peace, and that there may come a moment when the contribution of one more individual unit is all that will be required to convert our darkness into light.

"In fair and growing Canada. that happy Dominion in which it is now my delightful privilege to live, the people have shown through the action of their parliamentary representatives that they have realised that it is only barbarous and uneducated people who prefer the quarrel of the sword to peaceful methods of arbitration as a means of settling the difference that may divide them.

"They have recently enacted a law which makes it an offence for the forces of capital and labor to report to a lock-out or a strike without first having a preliminary investigation into the subject of dispute. Although the act came in force only on March 22, it has already averted on three occasions an industrial war which, but for this act, would have engendered feelings of anger and bitterness, would have arrested the peaceful development of the arts of industry and would have left traces of privation and misery in the homes of thousands.

"Now, why should we not apply to international disputes the principles of this Canadian act, which forbid men to draw the sword until after a round table conference has taken place? Let the Legislatures of the world who wish to promote peace foresee that it shall be illegal to furnish a war loan to any nation who begins hostilities without first coming to the round table of The Hague tribunal.

The Author of the Movement.

"I should like, with your permission to tell you, gentlemen, who was the author, so far as I know, of this suggestion of using the financial boycott as a means of preventing war.

"After the death of Mr. Rhodes, a most interesting document was found among the papers . It was written in the year 1875, when he, as a boy. was working on the boundless plateau of South Africa. and sleeping under the stars. Inspired by his surroundings he penned in his schoolboy handwriting his confession of faith and his wishes as to the way in which the money he might leave behind him after his death should be employed.

"After pointing out in his remarkable confession that happiness was to be found not in any form of self-indulgence, but only in the conscious pursuit of a noble purpose he gave expression to his regret that the United States and the United Kingdom ever parted political company, and his reason for this regret was that if they had remained united it would have been possible for them, by the mere act of refusing supplies, to have stopped the Russo-Turkish war, which was then proceeding, and he concluded that document by a bequest of all his money to a friend for the purpose of forming a society which should aim for re-uniting the English speaking peoples of the world in the interests of peace.

"Yes, gentlemen, the Oxford scholarships which Mr. Rhodes in his will, presented to every one of your states, are the standing expressions of his desire to bring the English-speaking people of the world into closer and more intimate relation, and of his belief that once the two great powers of your republic and the British crown are united in a common defensive policy of peace, as they are in religion, traditions, language and inspiration, an important advance toward the disarmament and peace of the entire civilised world will have been secured."

A Duty to our Forefathers.

After referring to the kindly feeling existing between the people of Canada and the United States, Earl Grey said in closing: "We stand today, both the Canadian and American peoples, with noble origins. Our high traditions almost compel us to be the foremost champions of freedom and of Christian duty. We both represent nations which have been founded on the basis of self sacrifice.

"We owe a duty to our fathers that begot us, to give a disinterested example to the world, and the call that has been made to us to cooperate in the cause which acts in the substitution of arbitration for the sword in the settlement of international disputes, will, I am confident, not be made in vain, in which ever side of the frontier we may live and I close with a renewed expression of my hopes, not only as a Rhodes trustee, but also in the name of the Canadian people, who are devoted to the arts of peace, that the Hague conference may not be prorogued until it has established rules which will apply to the conduct of international disputes the same principle as that which within the last month has, on three separate occasions, secured the industrial peace of Canada by averting industrial war."

Ambassador Bryce's Address.

The following speech was delivered by Ambassador James Bryce, of Great Britain:

"This is thefourth day on which the most eminent men from both sides of the ocean, have been demonstrating the folly and wickedness of war and theblessedness of peace. What is there left for us who speak now to add to what has been so well said on that topic. The weight of authority is great. Your president, who, like my sovereign, King Edward, has shown that he is a true lover of peace, has sent you a message of cordial sympathy. The weight of argument has been great. Members of the Congress have abundantly shown to one another's satisfaction that war is not only irrational, immoral unphilosophical and unchristian, but is also unprofitable. Besides being bad in other ways, it is also bad business. If there was time to go through the history of the last two centuries, it would be easy to show that whatever may be said for war, in the abstract, nearly every war within that period has done more harm than good. Looking back for the last sixty years, I can think of only one war that could be called necessary; that is to say, in all the other cases either the object was not worth fighting for or the desired result might have been obtained without fighting.

"But what we have now, in this congress, got to do, is to consider how we can best work for the preventing wars in the future. The difficulty about such a meeting as this is that we are already agreed and convinced I can imagine a cynical critic saying to us: 'Gentlemen, you are all, as the French say, preaching to the converted.' What you have got to do is to preach to the unconverted who are not here to convince those whom the Scriptures calls the people that delight in war.'

"You are, so this cynic would say, 'like an assembly of sheep, sheep with irreproachably white fleece, preaching resolutions which entreat the wolves to leave off biting.' To answer this cynical critic, to see what we can really do to advance the object we have at heart, let us ask ourselves how it is that wars begin. We all have seen the phenomenon. Some differences arise between two nations. Each nation has what it thinks a good case, but each nation thinks only of itself, and takes little trouble to understand the case on the other side.

Newspapers Partially to Blame.

"The newspapers throw themselves into the fray. They embitter feeling, not only by denouncing the other side, but by dwelling only on their own case, and entirely neglecting to state the case of the other nation. Every angry or spiteful thing that is said by the newspapers of the other country is reported. Everything that tends to mitigate passion is omitted. In this respect there is not a pin to choose between the newspapers of all the countries. The value of the object at stake is exaggerated and each nation is told that its honor is involved in fighting for its own views. Thus the bulk of the people are lashed into fury. The wolves are masters of the field and not a few of the sheep who had in quiet times professed their devotion to peace are suddenly turned into wolves. The governments think that the people want to fight and thus war is declared.

"Now, who is to blame for this? Is it the governments? No doubt they sometimes show a want of firmness in resisting popular passion, but they say, and often with truth, that it is popular feeling that pushes them into war. Or, is the fault with the newspapers? We all know that the newspapers fan the flame and spread it. But what is the motive? They want to please the public. They believe the public likes to have its passions aroused. The press is what the people make it. Every nation has just such newspapers as it deserves. The blame after all rests with the people themselves, who lose their heads under excitement. They can resist everything except temptation.

"Now, gentlemen, we have to face these facts and see what can be done to make a nation realize in times of excitement the truth which it had realized when it was in its sober senses before the fighting fever had got into the brain. There seems to be only three things that can be done to prevent the recurrence of these fever fits. One is to reduce that pride which every state feels in having enormous military and naval forces—a pride which necessarily draws with it the temptation to use the armaments which it has taxed itself so heavily to maintain.

"Every one admits the enormous difficulty of bringing about a general limitation at once, but it is an object of such supreme importance especially to countries which find the burden of taxation a grevious one, that it ought to be seriously discussed and ought to be kept before the minds of all the great peoples as a problem which has got to be solved sooner or later. To pass it by does not make it easier, for while the difficulties do not diminish, the armaments go on increasing. We must hope that an earnest effort will be made at the Hague conference to consider this question, and to bring it at least one stage nearer solution.

"The second practical step that may be taken is to make general arbitration treaties, and to enlarge their scope by including as many causes of international differences as can possibly be referred to arbitration, or where the matter is not strictly a legal one, can be made the subject of mediation and conciliation. The great advantage of such treaties is that they interpose delays and allow the better sense of each nation to subdue its passions. Even if the matter in dispute is not one which a court of arbitration can ultimately settle, the resort to arbitration gives the voice of reason time to be heard, and brings the opinion of the whole world to bear upon the two parties at variance. Nations are naturally jealous of their own honor, but when they find the opinion of the world does not think that a concession prejudices their honor, they may be more willing to make concessions.

"The creation of such general treaties and of a permanent tribunal to entertain and decide the cases that are brought before it would be one of the greatest services that a peace conference could render.

"Lastly though it is true that such a congress as this, meeting in time of peace, cannot be relied upon to avert some fresh outbreak of passion, it is none the less true that it may do something to form opinion in the masses of a nation and to bring home to every citizen the sense of his own resposibility for the removal of this oldest evil of humanity. The older an evil is the more ingrained it is, the longer it must take to remove. The spirit of Christianity is in the modern world more bent on dealing with the actual evils that afflict the world than perhaps it ever was before, and every gathering such as this does something to help its beneficient action and to summon the masses of the people to listen to its voice."

Peace Flag for Carnegie.

At the afternoon session of the congress, Mrs. Helen Beach Tillotson, and Representative Richmond, of Boston, walked out upon the stage bearing a peace flag which they were commissioned to present to Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution now in session in Washington. It is the Stars and Stripes set in a field of white with the angel of peace surmounting the staff, from which floats a streamer bearing the inscription in gold on a field of white "Peace to all nations."

Mr. Carnegie in accepting the gift, eulogized the flag as did Captain Hobson, in making the presentation.

After the presentation of the flag, ex-Mayor Seth Low, chairmen of the meeting, spoke briefly, Chairman Low then introduced Representative Richard Bartholde, of Missouri, chairman of the American group of the inter-parliamentary union. His subject was "The Inter-Parliamentary Plan." While Congressman Bartholde was in the middle of his speech, a sudden burst of applause from the gallery interrupted him. It was occasioned by the entrance of William Jennings Bryan. The applause lasted for half a minute, and a few minutes later a hearty a round of applause followed the mention of President Roosevelt's name by the speaker.

John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state and representative of China at the coming Hague conference, spoke on "The Growth of International Legislation." "Bolivar's Prophecy of International Arbitration," was the subject of Senor Diego Mendoza, former president of the Republican University of Colombia, South America.

Senator James B. McCrea of Milwaukee, and Representative S. W. McCall, of Massachusetts, who were unable to be present, sent telegrams of regret. In their place was introduced Judge Geo. Gray, of Delaware. He said that the movement for universal peace, young though it was, was receiving the prayers of all the mothers who lost sons in the war, and that as its success was the wish of all good citizens it was sure of successful accomplishment.

Woman Suffrage Necessary.

NEW YORK, April 22—The extension of suffrage to women is regarded by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Women's Suffrage association, as necessary to a speedy realization of the hopes of the advocates of universal peace. This sentiment was expressed by Mrs. Shaw in an address before a conference of the Women's Peace organizations held in conjunction with the national peace conference. Other speakers were Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Call and others.

NORTH LINE SITUATION.

Craik and Saskatoon Boards of Trade Seeking a Solution.

SASKATOON, April 24.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Trade executive the railway situation was the subject of all absorbing interest. There was, however, a despairing note in the discussion. as if one and all had come to the conclusion that the executive could do nothing more to improve matters. In the absence of President J. Ashworth. Mr. F. E. Harrison took the chair. He pointed out that there did not seem anything left to do. A week ago Mr. Ashworth had a wire from Mr. F. Dillinger accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade to a conference here and promising to fix a date. After further discussion, in which the main grievances of the situation were emphasised it was resolved to wire Mr. G. E. McCraney that the situation was as bad as ever and also to Mr. F. Dillinger requesting him to state definitely when he would be here so that arrangements might be made for a conference. A letter was read from the secretary of the Craik Board of Trade asking for the co-operation of the Saskatoon Board of Trade to get the Provincial Government to constitute a public highway to connect all towns between Regina and Prince Albert. It was agreed to write the Provincial Department of Public Works urging the advisability of creating such a highway.

Saskatoon Curlers Reorganize.

SASKATOON. April 24.—Last evening the local curlers held their reorganisation meeting, President A. E. Young presiding. when the following officers were elected: Patron and Patroness. Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham; hon. president, Mr. A. E. Young; hon. members. Mayor Wilson, W. C. Sutherland. G. E. McCraney, M.P., Fred Engen, M. Isbister, Jas. Clinkskill and Jas. Flanagan; chaplain, Rev. C. Gallup; President, Mr. A. P. McNab; 1st vice-president Mr. A. A. Rowatt; 2nd vice-president, Mr. E. S. Blain; secretary treasurer, Mr. W. B. Bell; executive committee, Messrs. G. A. Woolhouse, C. Anderson, H. R. Chubb, F. E. Kerr, and D. M. Leyden; auditors, Messrs. A. Mooney and H. L. Jordan. Messrs. A. P. McNab and A. E. Young were appointed delegates to the curling associations. The urgent need for a new rink for the curlers was a fact recognized by all. The general feeling expressed was for a separate curling rink. The matter was temporarily disposed of by the naming of a committee to deal with the new rink proposition and financing it. The committee consists of Messrs. A. P. McNab, W. R. Bell, F. E. Kerr and E. S. Blain and A. E. Young.

Dr PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Pure, Healthful, Dependable

Known everywhere and guaranteed a strictly cream of tartar baking powder; no alum—no ammonia—no phosphatic acid.

Low-priced powders and those which do not give the cream of tartar guarantee are made from alum.

Of what use to give 25 ounces of baking powder for 25 cents if 8 of those ounces are alum?

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