THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

OPPORTUNITIES.

It is said the Alberta and Great Waterways railway will open up a country as good as that along the Calgary and Edmonton railway. If so, then in five years the country should be almost as well settled and the railway line studded with as prosperous and promising towns. The trade of that country belongs to Edmonton. Our dealers have an advantage in respect of it against those of any other city real or probable. Three lines of opportunity will thus be opened up. First, the land will be made available to the settler. Then the presence of the settlers will give room for the local merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, the small manufacturer, for all those classes who find occupation in the creation of new towns. And the activities of both town and country will broaden the chance for business before the Edmonton wholesale traders.

THE NEW MINISTER.

The more people there are in the Province and the more varied and extended their operations, the more work for the Provincial Government. It was a wise arrangement that the larger our population, the larger will be our subsidies from the Dominion. Else while the burdens grew the means for meeting the demands would have been unchanged, and the more these demands became, the less would have been available to meet each need. To achieve the best results the machinery must be proportioned to the work and must increase as the work increases.

This principle underlies the appointment of Hon. W. A. Buchanan as Minister of Municipalities. The title hardly in itself expresses the work Mr. Buchanan is to have charge of. What is really intended is to divide the work of the Public Works Department, putting part of this together with some new duties, under Mr. Buchanan's charge. For instance, he will have charge of the road and bridge building operations, of the local improvement district business and of the collection of the education tax. For the time this separation may not mean a large increase in governmental machinery, but it reflects the growth taking place in the Provincial business and is right along the line of providing machinery proportioned to the work.

From the first Mr. Cushing's department has been the "big" one. Public works departments are necessarily among the "heavy" ones, and in this Province the duties falling to the head of that department have been unusually numerous and all of rapidly growing magnitude and importance. Relieved of part of them he will be able to devote attention exclusively to a smaller number of branches with corresponding satisfaction to himself and benefit to the public.

The new department will be in charge of one of the younger men in our public life, and one who has already won distinction and of whom much is expected. Mr. Buchanan has conducted a successful daily newspaper and his talent for public affairs was recognized some time since by his inclusion in the cabinet as an advisory member. His administration should be sane, vigorous, and in every way worthy the record established by Mr. Cushing, part of whose duties he assumes. Incidentally, his addition to the departmental heads gives the "southern country" an active member in the Government and goes to make the cabinet still more representative of the Province.

BELIEVING THE BORROWER.

The House of Commons is considering an important amendment to the Interest Act. Quite commonly a mortgage contains a clause preventing the borrower from paying back the amount borrowed until the mortgage has run its full time. The clause is a means adopted by the lender for keeping his money out at the interest rates prevailing when it is loaned. Particularly in a new country, where interest rates are at first high and where the tendency is downward, this sometimes works hardship on a borrower by forcing him to pay the rates named in the mortgage when if he could discharge the mortgage he could reborrow on better terms. The bill before Parliament proposes to remedy this by allowing the borrower to discharge the mortgage any time he wants to. At the same time it rewards the lender for the trouble he may be put to in re-loaning the money, by allowing him a few months extra interest as bonus. The scope of the amendment can scarcely be more clearly or conveniently stated than in the words of the clause:—

"Whenever any principal money, interest or other money is secured by mortgage made or renewed by renewal or extension agreement after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and ten, and the person liable to pay or entitled to redeem the mortgage desires to pay off or redeem the mortgage before it falls due he may pay or tender to the person entitled to receive the moneys all moneys owing and unpaid on the mortgage and in addition three months further interest, calculated under the provisions of sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this act, if the mortgage has not more than two years to run from the time of making such payment or tender, or, if the mortgage has more than two years to run, an additional sum of one month's further interest for each additional year or part of year, such payments of further interest not in any case to exceed six months interest calculated as aforesaid, and thereafter, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary in the mortgage or renewal, no further interest shall be chargeable, payable or recoverable at any time on the said principal money, interest or other money so secured under the mortgage: Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to any debenture issued by any joint stock company or corporation for the payment of which security has been given by way of mortgage."

"WEEDING OUT."

The Minister of the Interior has introduced into Parliament a bill to consolidate and amend the immigration laws of the Dominion. The measure indicates the aspect of the immigration problem which is now most apparent to those charged with handling it. Judged by the character of the bill, the immigration prospects are bright, so bright that regulation of the movement is needed and justified, regulation to an extent which under other circumstances would be absurd. The measure is largely restrictive, which is in itself proof that to those best qualified to judge the prospects are for a continuation of the "rush." A few years ago it was not necessary or advisable to go to much trouble to prevent "undesirables" entering Canada, for very few people "undesirable" or other, were coming to the country. It is useless to make laws and establish machinery to manage what does not exist and is not likely to exist. A restrictive immigration law fifteen years ago would have been about as wise and about as effective as a law forbidding Mars to collide with the earth, for the prospects of there being any considerable immigration were then about on a par with the likelihood of a planetary collision. It is because immigrants are coming in large numbers and because they are certain to continue to come that regulative measures are seen to be necessary and that the expense of providing officers to operate them is justified.

Some of the clauses in the new act are sweeping in their literal form and together they constitute a net which should collect from the inflowing stream the elements which it is advisable to debar. Certain classes are forbidden to enter the country at all: the mentally defective; persons with lathsome or infectious disease; persons whose physical defects make them liable to become a public charge; criminals; prostitutes; procurers and persons living on the proceeds of prostitution; professional beggars; charity immigrants, unless such have been given special permission to enter. Boards of inquiry are to be established at ports of entry to decide on the admissability of questionable cases. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to require that immigrants shall have a stipulated sum of money before being allowed to land. The same authority may prohibit for a stated period or permanently, the entry of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character. The deportation regulations of existing laws are continued. It is stipulated what are the duties of transportation companies bringing people to Canada, both toward their passengers and as regards landing them in Canada. A tourist deciding to remain in Canada is required to notify an officer of the department of his intention. A penalty is imposed on anyone providing an immigrant with money to enable him to get around the money qualification, should such be imposed.

It is apparent that this measure is designed for a time when the immigration movement is large, and that its results will depend on the disposition in which it is administered. If immigration were small, varisble and uncertain, the simple announcement that restrictions were to be imposed would likely decrease it still more. Enforced with the idea of keeping people out of the country the act would be undoubtedly and distressingly successful. Enforced without any accompany effort to induce immigration it should be expected to retard and diminish the existing movement large as that is. But enforced concurrently with a vigorous campaign to secure desirable immigrants, and with the idea of admitting all who are likely to become useful and honorable citizens, it should result as it is hoped and expected to result—in heading off those whose presence is less desirable than their absence. It provides the basir and machinery for carrying on the second half of the immigration work. The first problem is to attract desirable people to the country; the second to weed out and send back the undesirables who join the procession. A vigorous policy has been followed along both these lines. That more stringent measures are found necessary and advisable for the weeding out process is another proof that the effort to get settlers has been successful, and a sign that it is confidently expected to be equally successful in future.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared—it is not beyond any one's purse. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. Sold by all dealers.

OPPOSING, NOT OPPOSED.

An Opposition paper wants the naval project given up and the money spent in exploring Northern Canada. The same paper was roaring itself black in the face a few months back because money was spent asserting Canada's proprietary interests in the northern lands. It does not follow that the paper in question is opposed to territorial expansion or navy building or to the expenditure of public money on either or both. It is opposing the Government—by the prescribed methods of the present Opposition.

ALBERTA CREAMERIES.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, who has been providing the world with reading matter regarding the Canadian West for the past year or so writes in the Canada West:—

"At the time the province of Alberta was formed the dairymen became dissatisfied with the private creameries then in operation throughout the country, and asked the Federal government to take charge of these industries. The Dominion sympathized in the demand, sent out experts to size up the situation, and as an outcome of their investigation organized a chain of co-operative creameries throughout Alberta. These admirable and well-run institutions are subject to the control of the patrons through boards of directors under absolute government management. The farmers separate their milk on their own farms by means of hand separators and the cream is brought to the government dairy station three or four times a week. The cream on its arrival is carefully weighed and tested, and at the end of every month each patron gets credit for his butter equivalent and receives a cash advance from the creamery of 10 cents per pound. Every thirty days a cheque for the balance due each creamery contributor reaches him from the department of agriculture. The government makes a uniform charge of four cents per pound for its official butter making, and one cent per pound is also levied for the creation of a fund to purchase buildings and machinery, of which asset the patrons are made part owners pro rata according to their individual contributions."

There are some obvious errors in this. It was long before Alberta was made a Province that the Federal Government tok up the creamery business. The arrangement made included the Province of Saskatchewan as well as Alberta. The Provincial Government took over the creameries, continued the policy and extended it. Nor does this paragraph make quite clear that the scheme is one of Government assistance rather than Government ownership. Eventually the Government is paid back the money advanced to equip the creamery from the margin retained, and the concern then belongs to the patrons.

A MARITIME REQUEST.

The British North America act gives Quebec sixty-five members in Parliament. It also makes Quebec the "pivotal" province, by which the number of members from any other province is determined. After each census it is calculated what proportion the population of Quebec bears to sixty-five, and that proportion fixes the number of members to be returned from each of the other provinces.

It follows of course that if any province increases more slowly in population than Quebec it loses members. Ontario has suffered from this to some extent, having now fewer members than ten years ago. The Maritime Provinces have suffered more, having lost nine or ten members in the readjustments following the last two censuses. The members from those provinces fear that the process will continue. They calculate that when the next census is taken the Provinces down by the sea will lose three more members, and they seem to dread where this course will end. Those Provinces are well settled and there is no adjacent territory to be added to them. Increase of population is likely therefore to be slower than in Quebec, and the loss of members to continue.

To prevent this, members from the Maritime Provinces have been asking Parliament for a new arrangement. They ask that their representation shall not be smaller than the present number. Obviously they cannot demand this as a right, but ask it as a favor. They now have full representation according to population and are assured this by the terms of Confederation. They ask for more. This can only be done on the ground of consideration—the ground that something more than bare justice should be given to the weaker members of the family.

Unfortunately this is a case where giving the concession asked for is very liable to make trouble. It would require an amendment to the constitution, and an amendment breaking one of the conditions for which Quebec stood out strongly. The result of the arrangement so far as Quebec is concerned would be to destroy the proportionate representation secured to that Province by confederation. It would also affect the other provinces. It would give to one group a larger representation in accordance to population than the others enjoy. In practice it would give four voters in those provinces the same power in electing members as is given to five voters on the Prairies.

Clearly, like all other favors, this should be given only if all the other parties concerned are entirely willing. Else some of the other provinces would rankle under injustice, and there would likely grow up a demand for an entirely new adjustment of the representation. Either that, or individual provinces would take up the cudgels on their own behalf and make war on the Dominion for corresponding concessions. This squabbling would do more damage than the concession would do good, and unless it can be avoided the proposal had better be dropped. Practically no part of the country might be very much injured by granting the request, but things of little practical consequence are frequently made a cause of friction and disturbance, and this is the thing to be avoided. If the other provinces or their representatives mutually agreed that the granting of this request would end the matter instead of provoking a procession of similar requests from the other members of confederation, it might be granted safely. Otherwise it would be dangerous.

GERMAN MENACE ENTIRELY TALK

(Continued from Page One).

country are identical with those of the United States."

Premier's Former Utterances.

Returning to Ottawa, he was asked on the floor of the House by Hon. George E. Foster, then Minister of Finance, regarding his speech, and a portion of his reply was: "I said so in Boston, and I say so on the floor of this House."

Just the other day in the House, the Premier said: "I do not pretend to say I am an Imperialist." Suppose Great Britain took the same stand as the Prime Minister of Canada, and the people there declared that they were not Imperialists, and suppose Canada got into Difficulties the people of this country would not deserve any assistance.

The member for North Grey discussed the statement of Sir Frederick Borden the other day that Australia would not participate in a naval war in which Great Britain was engaged without the consent of parliament, and quoted from the report of the Imperial Defence Conference to show that the approval of the Commonwealth government did not require to be obtained unless in case of coast defence vessels.

F. L. Fowke, South Ontario, followed, endorsing the policy of the government as both practicable and possible. Canada could not be reasonably expected to accomplish the admiralty's larger proposition at one time and they decided on a milder course. Mr. Fowke was not impressed by the German menace which was largely manufactured, nor could he understand the opposition objecting to the navy bill in the Canadian parliament. The Cardinal principle of the constitution was no taxation where there was no representation. He expressed the opinion that Sir John MacDonald, if alive, would counsel Canadians to maintain control of their own navy and money.

Dr. Clarke Knows Blatchford.

Dr. Clarke, of Red Deer, said he regretted the debate had narrowed down to a point where it must be settled by a vote. As Mr. Burrell rightly said the question must hinge on the imminence or non-imminence of peril to British supremacy. The Opposition based its contentions on somewhat rather doubtful authorities, including Blatchford. Apparently they did not know Blatchford had many years ago produced the same stuff in his socialistic paper the "Clarion." He had been blowing the Clarion for the last ten years and he (Clarke) for one could not be worked into a state of excitement by what Blatchford had to say.

Dr. Sproule followed, arguing in favor of a contribution of dreadnoughts, and refetendum to people.

Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. George E. Foster did not speak on the naval debate today, as expected, but Sir Frederick moved the adjournment, and will have the floor on Thursday. He will be followed by Mr. Foster. Tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the House will take a holiday.

DISTRICT NEWS

MOSSIDE.

Bulletin News Service.

The anniversary of what is known as Candelmas day (Feb. 2) is over. The story goes that on that day the bear comes out of his den and if he sees his shadow he returns and remains for a long term.

The concert in the school house was held on February 4th. Quite an interesting program was gone through. It included:

Glee song by the scholars of the school, "Maple Leaf."

Song by Miss Ollie Davidson.

Dialogue—(Doctor and patient) Miss M. Barton and Miss Ruth Littlefair.

Song—Grandfather's Clock, B. Beddome.

Song—Charity, Miss Omer Fluet.

Song—No one can take the place of Mother, Miss Tetreau.

Recitatino—The Brewer and the Negro, B. Beddome.

Closing remarks by the chairman, B. Barton.

Then the boxes of fruit and cakes were sold, bringing $75.50 to help the school funds.

The school house was fixed up in a very tasty manner, the work being largely done by J. Richmond, J. P. and family.

The weather is ideal and the roads are good.

Mosside, Feb. 7th.

BOWDEN.

Bulletin News Service.

The people of Bowden are enjoying the usual fine weather this week. About an inch of snow fell Sunday night which has since disappeared. The fall of snow was not nearly so heavy as in some of the neighboring towns.

Rev. Mr. Brown of Red Deer, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

J. Morgan the new inspector of schools for the Olds district visited the schools in Bowden and vicinity during the present week. Mr. Morgan created a very favorable impression as inspector.

The Edison picture show was given here Monday evening. The pictures were plain and interesting and were heartily enjoyed by a large audience.

The ball held in McCue's hall Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Mathew's church was a decided success. Besides Bowden people a large number attended from Innisfail and Olds.

The Gavin Spence company of Scotch entertainers appeared in Bowden Friday evening and gave their famous "Scotland in Song and Story" to a large and appreciative audience. Gavin Spence opened the entertainment by a humorous and historical narrative of the history of song in Scotland, then followed in his own charming and inimitable way the singing of the old favorite "Och Aye." This was followed by a few characteristic sketches of Scotch character, humorous and funny; Miss Nannie Strachan then entered and sang in a musical and well-trained voice "The Scottish Bluebells." This lady has a most remarkable and charming voice. William Strachan played on the flute and piccolo in a most masterful way. His well chosen pieces delighted the audience and be received several encores. Gavin Spence in Highland costume, the bonnet, the plaid the kilt and the feather sang very dramatically that famous martial song, "We' a hundred pipers in 'a in 'a." One could feel as he watched the sturdy Scotchman face the platform that he was on the Moors of Culloden and marching to battle by the stirring music of the bagpipers. The paltros, the dramatic force, and the expressiveness with which Miss Strachan sang the "Crookit Bawbee," and "When Ye Gang awa' Jamie," completely enthralled the audience. The singing of "Caller Herrin" in fishwife costume was also a winner.

Bowden, Feb. 7th.

TERRIFIC STORM ON COAST

Northern B. C. Steamer Almost Driven Ashore in Gale.

Victoria, Feb. 6.—The steamer Amur, arriving this evening from Skegeway, delayed three days by storms on the northern B. C. coast brings the news that the Henriette was all but swamped and sunk last Saturday morning, west of Prince Rupert. The vessel left Rupert on Thursday night and all day Friday had to lay to, in a storm. She was caught in a terrible blow on Friday evening, and being unable to make any headway against the waves, was turned stern on and run before the wind. Capt. Butler steered for Dixon entrance, was unable to get into shelter until just before noon on Saturday. Waves coming over the sides when the steamer lay in the trough of the sea broke the engine-room door, and soon the engineers and firemen were working in three feet of water. Coal plugged the pumping ports and the only way to clear the vessel of water was to hoist it over the side with buckets. Six passengers aboard assisted the crew. Several times the fires were so nearly out and the steam so low that the vessel almost lost headway. Had she stopped altogether she would have foundered. The weather up the coast for ten days has been frightful. The Olympia, Jefferson and Clara as well as the cable ship Burnside, were all forced to seek shelter.

Chinese Sneak Thief's Valuable Loot.

Victoria, Feb. 6.—Jung Pont, Chinese sneak thief, was arrested yesterday in the act of breaking into the home of W. J. McKeown and a search of his home in Chinatown was made disclosing trunks filled with jewelry, evidently the proceeds of many lootings, and aggregating several thousand dollars in value.

C.N.R. Briges at Camrose.

Camrose, Feb. 6.—Five cars of stringers reached town this week for the C.N.R. bridges, which are nearly completed, there are two of these east of town. They are hauling now to one eight miles out over Stoney Creek. A number of ox and mule teams passed through town this week freighting for the G.T.P. bridge at Duhamel.

CREAMERY MEETING IN LLOYDMINSTER

In a Short Season of Ten Weeks Thirteen Thousand Pounds of Butter Were Marketed at an Average Price of Twenty-two Cents Per Pound.

Lloydminster, February 5.—The annual creamery meeting was held here this afternoon. Most satisfactory results of the season's work were shown and local interest in the institution is greatly stimulated by Secretary H. Huxley's report.

In spite of the shortness of the season (ten weeks) 13,000 pounds of butter were marketed at an average price of twenty-two cents.

W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying from Regina, was present and gave an interesting and instructive address on poultry raising, dealing with the problems of successful housing, egg production in winter, fattening and the all important question of markets.

He showed conclusively to the audience that poultry properly handled would prove an important item in the agriculturist's profits.

W. Newman, from Ontario, then addressed the meeting and gave some good pointers on the choice of dairy cows and the management of young stock.

He also indicated certain directions in which improvement could be effected in the making up of butter.

Hockey League Match.

The hockey league match between Lloydminster and Islay was an interesting and fairly fast game. The Islay boys put up a plucky stand against a swifter and stronger team, Lloydminster running up a score of eight against the visitors' three. The teams were:

Lloydminster—Madill, goal; Pine, point; Pringle, cover point; Pierce, rover; Miller, centre; Scott, left wing; Huyck, right wing.

Islay—J. Holland, goal; J. Calder, point; E. Tremble, cover point; E. Purser, rover; A. Beecroft, centre; J. Fraser, left wing; M. Williams, right wing; J. Elliott and N. Dixon, spare men.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, referee.

The rink was occupied the previous evening and a good game was played by two teams of the town's businessmen, Lightweights vs. Heavyweights. The big men won, after a hard tussle, 9-6.

Much satisfaction is felt in the town at the action taken by the local hotels to enforce stricter adherence to the letter of the law with regard to the retailing of intoxicating liquor. It has been unanimously agreed by the three licensed houses that no intoxicating liquor whatever shall be retailed, save within the exact time limits imposed by statute, and that a strict observance of the law with regard to retailing liquor on Sunday shall be enforced. The license-holders have agreed to lay information themselves of any infraction coming within their knowledge. Having regard to the laxity which has hitherto existed, this action on the part of the present license holders is most timely and shows business common-sense, protecting, as it does, both the public and square-dealing members of a perfectly legitimate trade.

Successful Dance.

A very successful dance was given here on Thursday night by the non-commissioned officers and men of "B" Squadron 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse. The large drill hall was handsomely decorated, well lighted and crowded to its utmost limit by the men in scarlet and their civilian friends. Excellent music by Kieser's Band and first-class refreshments contributed to the success of one of the most largely attended dances of the season. Besides an innumerable host of country and town residents there were present: Major Hodson (commanding officer), Acting-Adjutant Lieutenant Ashton, Sergt.-Major Gronow, the Mayor and Council, Mr. H. C. Lisle, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Daly, J. P. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, Major Gowans and Mrs. Gowans, Major and Mrs. Hall, Mr. F. N. Payne, Mr. R. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Redgeley Bell and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell.

Messrs. Barker and Johnston are in town, completing arrangements for erection of the new flour mill.

The well-boring outfit will be at work on the well shortly and building operations will start in the spring at the earliest possible moment.

The prospect of this large and up-to-date mill being at work this season in the town is a very pleasing one for the farmers and business men. It will supply a longfelt want among the agricultural element and will bring increased business to the town. Further developments in connection with this enterprise are under discussion. The expected output and capacity of the mill, as first reported, will be increased considerably by the adoption of the suggestions now under consideration by the council and proprietors.

First Prize for Wheat.

S. Rackham, of Messrs. Smith & Rackham, has added another record to the achievements of himself and partner on their well-known farm. He has brought back from Regina the first prize in Western Canada for Preston wheat. Considering the keenness of the competition and excellent quality of all seed shown, this victory is sufficient testimony both to the magnificent soil of the Lloydminster district and the methods and skill of the grain growers. The quality of this grain grown by Messrs. Smith & Rackham is further evidence as to the value of the more intensive methods many of Lloydminster district farms.

H. R. Miles has returned from the old country after a somewhat protracted voyage across the Atlantic, owing to a mishap to the propeller of the liner. He has returned to handle and complete various business propositions in the locality and will probably go back shortly. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, he will not close out his affairs in this country, but will be back among us again this summer or later. He reports intense political excitement and bitterness in the homeland and is pleased to be out of the turmoil and back on the prairies again. He has sold his Marshal farm to an old country acquaintance, who is expected to arrive soon.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT

Half-witted French Canadian Under Influence of Liquor Shoots Two People.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Alphonse Martell, an apparently half witted young French Canadian, probably fatally shot his landlord, James McGovern, on Saturday, shot one of his daughters in the wrist, and felled another with a bottle as the result of a row over rent. Martel with his mother rented a room from McGovern, but the latter found that these two spent most of their time consuming gin in the room and made so much trouble when drunk that he told them to get out. An argument followed between McGovern and Mrs. Martell in the midst of which the young man pulled a revolver and started firing indiscriminately. The first bullet hit McGovern under the eye, entering the brain. Martell then fired after the older McGovern girl as she ran, hitting her in the wrist. The young girl also ran away and Martell chased her with a gin bottle, hitting her over the head. Martell and his mother were arrested, and the young man said he did the shooting because he could not stand the way McGovern was abusing his mother. It is not expected that McGovern will live.

Forest Reserve Near Guelph.

Guelph, Feb. 4.—The water commissioners have decided to make a forest reserve of 168 acres of farm lands surrounding the source of city's water supply at Arkell, four miles distant.

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES

EVIDENCE FROM ALL SOURCES.

There are so many so-called "remedies" for piles that sufferers are often at a loss what to try. Piles are caused by distension of the hemorrhoid veins, and the tissue become highly inflamed, dry and sore. Zam-Buk cools and soothes the inflamed tissue and the healing essences in Zam-Buk penetrate the diseased parts, giving ease quickly and eventually curing the most obstinate case of piles.

Mr. George Harris, of Virdin, Man., says: "I suffered actutely from piles, but I am glad to say Zam-Buk gave me ease and brought about ultimate cure."

Mrs. S. Cooke, 468 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, says: "A month ago I was cured by Zam-Buk of a bad attack of bleeding piles, to which I had been subject for a long time."

Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S., says. 'I suffered terribly from piles. The pain from these was at times almost unbearable. I tried various ointments, but everything failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying various remedies, when I heard of Zam-Buk, but thought, as a last resource, I would give this balm a trial. I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. In a very short time Zam-Buk effected what all the other ointments and medicines had failed to do—a complete cure."

Wherever there is inflammation or ulceration, there Zam-Buk should be applied. It heals ulcers, abscesses, festering sores, cold cracks, scalp sores, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises and all irritated, inflamed or diseased conditions of the skin and subjacent tissue. All druggists and stores, 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful subsititutes.

GIN PILLS FREE, SO YOU CAN TRY THEM

Before You Buy Them

We certainly make it easy for anyone, who needs Gin Pills, to find out how valuable they are.

First of all, we will send absolutely free of charge, a sample of Gin Pills to every sufferer from Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Lame Back or Rheumatism.

Thereafter you have purchased the regular 50c. boxes, we guarantee to return your money if Gin Pills do not do all that we claim for them.

You risk nothing—you have everything to gain—by writing for a free sample of Gin Pills. You can try them and see for yourself just how much good they will do you. This is the way Mr. Dietrich cured himself of serious Kidney Trouble.

St. Agathe, Que., April 6th, 1909.

"I received your sample box of Gin Pills and as I found them highly satisfactory, I am using Gin Pills regularly and can highly recommend them."

I. P. DIETRICH.

Write the National Drug & Chem. Co. Limited Dept. A.D., Toronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. Regular size boxes are sold by dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. 28

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 Puffs, 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., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO DOGS TO BE MUZZLED

Alarming Spread of Dread Rabies Provokes Drastic Action by Authorities.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—In Galt and Paris over sixty dogs have been killed and a few days ago a case of rabies was reported from Toronto. Dr. Rutherford states that there must now be scores of mad dogs scattered throughout the infected districts and every dog running loose is exposed to the disease. To stamp it out the only effective remedy is the one adopted and though the remedy is a severe one, the authorities believe it is amply justified by present conditions and by the danger to which the public is subjected. Just how long the order will have to lie in force depends to some extent on the manner in which it can be enforced and upon the co-operation of dog owners and municipal authorities generally.

Under a Federal act and under the Provincial Health Act, a fine of $20 for each infraction of any regulation of the provincial health board may be exacted. The Provincial secretary has agreed to act in co-operation with Federal authorities, and will use the machinery of the provincial constables and police officers to assist Dominion Veterinery inspectors in enforcing the order. Dual jurisdiction in the case is because of the fact that rabies endangers both human lives and live stock.

Broke Out Three Years Ago.

Since the first outbreak of the disease at Queenston through the visit of a stray American canine in May 1907, forty-two persons, of whom half were children, have been bitten by mad dogs, 3 cattle, 1 horse, 6 sheep and 30 swine, have died from rabies and 206 premises have been quarantined owing to the presence of the disease. No deaths among human beings are on record. Most of the persons bitten went to Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment. The history of the spread of rabies from Queenston after the visit of the dog, which did the mischief nearly three years ago, shows the rapid way in which the disease has extended from one county to another. A peculiarity of the disease is that as soon as rabies develops the dog starts out to roam the country bitting and infecting other dogs or cattle and frequently carrying the disease thirty or forty miles away before it dies. From Queenston the disease spread to Welland, Lincoln, Haldimand and Brant Counties by June 1908.

Outbreak Spreads.

In the following month outbreaks were reported in Norfolk and Oxford. Early last year cases were reported from Waterloo, Wentworth, and Perth Counties and by July infected dogs had got as far west as Clinton, in Huron County. During the past few weeks cases have been reported from

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