

With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain.

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone



I am not prepared to take their say-so for an indefinite length of time."

Touching on the War Times Election Act, Mr. Maharg thought that it has lost as many votes to the Union party in the west as it had gained. He felt that without the act the result in Western Canada would have been very similar and the act found no sympathy in the west.

The prosperity of Canada for some time to come, said Mr. Maharg, depended largely on the western plains. He thought that the government should make every effort to have the large tracts of land held by private corporations placed under cultivation.

W. C. Kennedy, Liberal member for North Essex, was disposed to criticize the government for the cost of the last Victory loan, and complained about the recent bank amalgamations. He stated that during the past ten years the chartered banks of the Dominion have decreased from 34 to 19, and it will only be a matter of a short time until we will probably have in this country only three great banking systems, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank.

D. L. Redman, Conservative Unionist from Calgary, was a little apprehensive as to the magnitude of the National debt, which is now approximately \$1,200,000,000. He was afraid it would

be much larger when the war is over, and that in addition to interest charges the amount payable for pensions will exceed \$50,000,000. It was wise, he thought, to educate the people of Canada to new forms of taxation. For many years it had been the policy of this country to rely upon customs' revenues for the means to meet ordinary expenditures. "I shall not," said Mr. Redman, "make any comment upon the merits of that source of revenue, except that in time of war, we must without question continue it. But our reliance upon this source of revenue should not blind our eyes to other means of raising money."

No Amendment Likely

It will be noted that the few western members with the exception of Mr. Maharg, who have spoken, have indicated their determination to stand by the customs' tariff during the course of the war. It is not likely, therefore, that in the event of the opposition moving an amendment calling for free agricultural implements, it will receive much support from the government side of the house. Although there has been no authoritative statement, one way or the other, the general belief, at the moment, is that the opposition, being fully aware of this will not introduce an amendment. The majority of the members to the left of the speaker,

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it is understood, think that they will demonstrate better political wisdom by not doing so.

Mr. Henders' Committee

The commons committee on agriculture, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. C. Henders, the Grain Growers' representative, from Macdonald, Man., continues its promise of being a real live force in parliamentary affairs. Up to the present time this committee has been content as a rule with holding a number of sittings during the session, at which more or less academic addresses were delivered by experts on agricultural matters. The speakers would be questioned, and a general debate would follow, but no one can recall that anything of a very practical nature ever resulted from the harmless gatherings of the committee.

The agricultural committee of the present parliament is different. Mr. Henders decided that there was useful work to be done, more particularly in connection with the problem arising out of the shortage of labor, throughout the country. At the first meeting a sub-committee was appointed, of which Mr. Fred Davis, member for Neepawa, is the chairman, to delve into the problem and to make a report to the house. The committee was instructed to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of men required in the near future, for farming operations in the various provinces and also to report its views as to the possibility of reducing the amount of labor employed in non-essential industries and the possibility of releasing additional men for service at the front by the employment in munition factories of more women.

This week, the sub-committee, which had previously made a general report to the larger committee, was in a position to bring forward a considerable amount of reliable information, coupled with a number of practical suggestions. The members of the committee were so impressed with the good work done in a few days that they almost without exception declared that the agricultural committee was making a new record for itself. The report on the labor requirements was based upon telegraphic replies received from the agricultural authorities of the various provinces. All the provinces reported conditions to be serious, but Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reports did not give any specific figures as to the number of men required. The report from Ontario suggested a probable need of 12,500, while Manitoba suggested that 10,000 would be required. Saskatchewan from 15,000 to 35,000, Alberta 7,000 or 8,000, and British Columbia 2,000 or 3,000. Mr. Davis stated that apparently the call would be for upwards of 50,000 men.

Non-Essential Industries

In regard to the non-essential industries, the opinion was expressed by the sub-committee that while their curtailment in many cases was desirable, it would not be advisable to wipe many of them out altogether. The suggestion was made that all men fit for military service should be taken from these industries, but that those not fitted for other classes of employment should not be disturbed. It was pointed out that the closing of less essential industries would make reconstruction necessary after the war, and increase the difficulties in connection with the giving of employment to returned soldiers.

Some of the members of the committee were disposed to be critical because the ministry of agriculture was not in attendance, but it was explained that Mr. Cramer was extremely busy attending to matters in connection with his department and that he was at that moment at an important session of the cabinet council.



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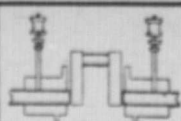
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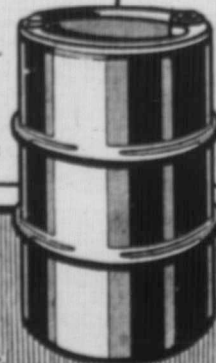
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