

WIDE INTEREST TAKEN IN BIRD PRESERVATION

Shelborne Society, London,
England. Purchase Brent
Valley Refuge.

WILL PROVE MECCA

Many Species Abound in Wild
Life of Rural English
Districts.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—(By Canadian Press.)—Public interest in bird sanctuaries has been considerably freshened as a result of a recent dinner held in this city by the Shelborne Society in celebration of the purchase of the Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary, one of the most remarkable refuges of wild life, from its lying within bounds of the world's greatest city. This refuge is a small oak wood near Greenford, Middlesex, and there the nightingale, blackcap and many other birds which would otherwise surely have been banished by the spread of Greater London, may live in peace and security and propagate their kind.

Earl Grey of Falloden, who presided at the Shelborne Society dinner, is one of Great Britain's most conspicuous bird-lovers. He and the late Lord Lucas and a few other bird-loving friends bought an estate in the "broad" district of Norfolk before the war and turned it into a sanctuary for rare local birds with appreciable success. One feature of this refuge was the return of breeding bitterns to Norfolk, and their steady increase is regarded as one of the most heartening chapters in recent bird history.

Sanctuaries of wild life require a vigilant eye and often a controlling hand. The vast of all enemies of rare British birds is the collector of their eggs. When the last half-dozen British kites were preserved from extinction in Mid-Wales the nest trees had literally to be watched day and night. Bird and animal pests may be only less destructive than human raiders. A bird sanctuary if uncontrolled may simply become a happy hunting-ground of jays, crows, stoats, weasels, rats, sparrows, starlings, magpies, or whatever other species may be artificially in the ascendant. These sanctuaries need not only be formed, but maintained.

Marsh birds are chiefly extinguished by drainage, and many wood birds are banished by scientific forestry which eliminates old rotten trees. In England today there are a few such entirely primitive tracts of woodland as Noddle Forest, on the shore of Hawes Water, which Manchester is to wipe out.

In Australia it is not necessary for a bird sanctuary to be absolutely closed against mankind. Given adequate protection from interference, which is best secured by an educated public opinion, there would seem to be nothing to prevent any of the larger wild-life sanctuaries from being maintained as a popular resort. A good example is to be found in the National Park of New South Wales—an immense area of primitive Australian scenery, accessible both by road and rail and equipped with an hotel for visitors. Here

the lyre bird still breeds in safety. Though naturally a ground-nester, it has co-operated in its own preservation by preferring to build in the crowns of tree-ferns, out of the reach of foxes. Other inmates are the curious rock-warbler, cockatoo and the curious rock-warbler, a species peculiar to New South Wales, which hangs its nest from the roof of small caves by a thread.

In New Zealand the protection of rare native birds from bush fires and predatory animals is more difficult than in Australia, since, owing to the segregation during uncounted ages, many species of diverse families had lost the power or the habit of flight. There is little hope of the permanent protection of the kiwi, the kapapo or owl parrot, and other flightless or in-eradicably ground-hunting species, except in small islands from which four-footed enemies can be excluded. In forming its sanctuaries, the New Zealand government has been alive to this point.

A remarkable natural sanctuary was discovered in 1914 by a prospector on certain crown land in South Island, New Zealand, where kiwis, kakapos, the very rare New Zealand creeper, and a wealth of other rare species were found thriving in primitive seclusion. The district was promptly gazetted as a sanctuary, but specimens were lifted to replenish the stocks on Little Barrier Island, near Auckland.

EGYPT MAKES TREATY WITH BRITISH GOVT.

Terms Proposed Offer Sov-
ereign Independence, While
Guaranteeing Safety of
Communications.

GREEK STARTED RIOTS
Hope Expressed That Britain
Will Not Withdraw Her
Garrisons.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
LONDON, England, Dec. 6.—Consider-
able satisfaction is expressed in official
circles here at the calm manner in
which the termination of the negotia-
tions between the British Government
and Sir Adly Yeshen Pasha has been
received in Egypt.

Though the terms of the treaty as
proposed by Lord Curzon are not yet
published it is safe to say that the
sovereign independence of Egypt has
been offered whilst reserving certain
rights which will guarantee the safe-
ty of communications with the East
under all conditions.

Anticipated Influence.
In arriving at a decision as to what
comprises adequate safety it is under-
stood that the British foreign office
has been influenced to a great extent
by the representations made by Aus-
tralia, New Zealand and India at the
imperial conference.

It is the firm conviction among the
dominions that communications by
way of the Suez Canal must be safe-
guarded at all costs. The canal is
looked upon as a vital link in the
empire, and the proposals of the
Egyptians that such protection should
have to rely upon the solitary British
force in the isolated canal area meets
with much disapproval in the British
dominions east of Suez.

This view is received with consid-
erable sympathy in official circles here.
It is felt that the recent riots in Alex-
andria offered sufficient proof that as
yet the Egyptian police are wholly in-
capable of dealing with serious dis-
turbances.

Greek Offered Indignity.
These riots, it will be remembered,
started from trivial circumstances dur-
ing a native procession in which a
Greek offered some indignity. From
the outset the Egyptian police were
left to deal with the situation. Not
until fighting had assumed alarming
proportions and the chief commissioner
of the local police force appealed to
Gen. Allenby did British troops inter-
vene and put an end to the rioting.

Even the Italian residents, who have
no particular sympathy for the British
occupation, felt constrained to express
their gratitude to Gen. Allenby for the
British intervention. Furthermore, it
is considered certain that had there
been no British force on the spot,
troops would undoubtedly have been
dispatched from Italy. This is pre-
cisely the condition that has to be con-
sidered when viewing the possibility
of withdrawing the British garrisons.

Natives Easily Aroused.
Apart from the Alexandria riots even
Zaghlul Pasha's recent tour of Upper
Egypt has shown how rapidly native
feeling is aroused and mobs get out
of hand. Nothing is considered more
certain than that in the event of Great
Britain withdrawing her garrisons and
the native police proving unable to
control a serious rising foreign inter-
vention on the part of Italy, Greece
or France would be inevitable.

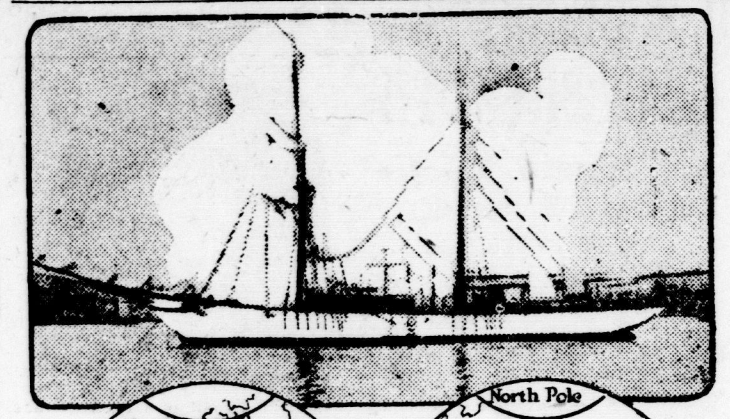
Partly on this account, but mainly
for the reason of the vigorous repre-
sentations put forward by the domini-
on delegates at the imperial confer-
ence, the garrisons will be maintained
in Egypt until good and sufficient
guarantees are forthcoming in regard
to the safety of communications with
the British commonwealth.

Treaty To Be Published.
Documents, including the treaty as
proposed by the British Government,
and Sir Adly's reply will shortly be
published in full. Meantime the capi-
tal that Zaghlul Pasha had hoped to
make out of the rupture in the nego-
tiations has proved negligible. His
recent tour and the manner in which
his appeal was made to the native
mind has caused him to suffer con-
siderable discredit at the hands
of numbers of his former supporters.

Many members of the legislative
assembly have publicly withdrawn the
mandate which Zaghlul Pasha had
formerly enjoyed, and have declared
openly that Sir Adly's administration
is worthy of full support. Whether
Sir Adly put his threat to resign the
premiership into practice or not, it is
considered that Zaghlul Pasha has
practically destroyed all his chances
of being elected prime minister.

In official circles sincere hope is ex-
pressed that Sir Adly, though the
negotiations have for the moment failed,
will retain the premiership, for he has
earned the respect of all with whom
he has come in contact. Furthermore,
he is considered an able negotiator,
who has the confidence of the edu-
cated and intelligent classes through-
out Egypt.

Explains "Northern Lights" Mysteries



The non-magnetic ship "Carnegie" and map of two hemispheres, showing magnetic equator and magnetic poles.

BY HERWARD CARRINGTON
[Special to The London Advertiser.]

The S.S. "Carnegie" has just returned
from a trip around the world, which
has taken several years to complete,
bringing with it valuable data as to the
magnetism of the earth.

This little vessel was especially built,
and not a single piece of iron was on
board—not a knife, not a nail—nothing
might influence the magnetic lines of
the earth by its presence.

This expedition was rendered possible
by the Carnegie Institute Foundation;
and several years have been occupied
in a systematic study of the magnetic
lines of force on our globe.

Much valuable material has thus been
collected, which it will take a long time
to work over and publish. A prelimi-
nary account of some of the simpler
elements of the earth's magnetism may,
however, render the full report, when
issued, more intelligible to the average
reader.

The "Magnetic Poles."
We know that there are two "magnetic
poles" in the world, a north pole and
a south pole, which do not correspond
with the true geographical poles. The
north magnetic pole was discovered by
Sir James Ross in 1831. It was then
about 1,400 miles distant from the true
north pole. The south magnetic pole
is about 1,600 miles from the true south
pole.

Lines of magnetic force run across
our earth, from the "magnetic equator,"
to the north and south magnetic poles.
The magnetic equator lies near the
true equator but runs both north and
south of it, and crosses the latter in at
least four places.

Starting from this equator, lines of
force run north and south, just as you
can see them, by means of iron filings, is-
suing from a horse-shoe magnet. The
earth is thus a huge magnet. These
lines of force influence magnetized steel,
causing it to point due north and south;
and this is the basis of the "compass"
in common use.

These lines of magnetism, on the
earth, have lately been shown to ex-
plain many hitherto ill-understood tar-
restrial phenomena, such as the Aurora
Borealis. The sun is constantly shoot-
ing off, into space, millions of tiny par-
ticles known as corpuscles.

These would naturally hit our earth
in greater numbers near the equator,
since this is the part of the earth most
exposed to their influence. These cor-
puscles are caught by the magnetic
lines of force, and carried towards the
north and south poles, getting nearer
and nearer the surface of the earth all
the time.

At a certain distance from the poles,
they find themselves in an atmosphere
resembling that in high vacuum tubes
(such as the X-ray tubes), and they
then begin to give forth the shifting and
dancing lines of the so-called "Cathode
rays."

Puzzled Scientists.
It is these shifting and dancing lines
of the Cathode rays which account for
the Aurora Borealis, as well as other
phenomena which have long puzzled
scientists; and the connection, now
traced, between the sunspots and the
Aurora can thus be shown also, since
a connection naturally exists between
these spots and the energy of the cor-
puscles emitted by the sun.

These investigations, therefore, may
be said to have thrown a new light
upon many old theories, and served to ex-
plain them in a satisfactory manner.

Helium is non-inflammable.
The helium used in inflating the C-7
is the product of the government plant
at Fort Worth.

Helium can be made in commercial
quantities only from the oil obtained
from certain wells in Oklahoma and
Texas fields, and the United States. If
necessary, can prevent other nations
from obtaining it, and thus possess
great military advantage over them. The
plant at Fort Worth, which cost several
million dollars, was built during the war
and is now under the joint operation of
the army and navy. Helium is sepa-
rated from the other gases in the oil by
means of complicated refrigerating ap-
paratus and the process is costly. The
high cost of the gas, according to au-
thorities, is its only drawback.

Headaches Gone
Perhaps you can imagine what
this means to one who has suffered
terribly with headaches for ten
years.

Read about it in this latter.
Mrs. Tena A. Smith, Country
Harbor Cross Roads, N. S.,
writes:

"I feel that if anyone can recom-
mend Dr. Chase's medicines I certainly
can. I suffered for ten years from
severe headaches, and although I took
all kinds of headache powders they
just relieved me at the time. I became
very nervous and run-down, and every-
thing seemed to trouble me. I have
taken eighteen boxes of Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food and it has made an en-
tirely new person of me. I felt that
I could not have lived without it. I
do not have one headache now for
every hundred I used to have, and my
nerves are good and strong. I just
weighed 109 pounds when I began
using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and
now I weigh 121. Knowing what this
treatment has done for me, I cannot
too highly recommend it to others."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c
a box, all dealers, or Edmondson,
Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Relieves Rheumatism
Musterole loosens up stiff joints and
drives out pain. A clean, white oint-
ment, made with oil of mustard, it
usually brings relief as soon as you start
to rub it on.

It does all the good work of the old-
fashioned mustard plaster, without the
blister. Doctors and nurses often re-
commend its use.

Get Musterole today at your drug
store. 35 and 65c in jars and tubes;
hospital size, \$3.00.
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BUSINESS BRISK IN NORTH ATLANTIC

SYDNEY, N. S. Dec. 6.—Steamers
that play between North Sydney and
those attractive isles of the North At-
lantic—St. Pierre and Miquelon—are
carrying ever-increasing numbers of
very busy American "businessmen"

these days. Shipowners comment on the
passenger business as a post-war boom,
but the customs officials do not com-
ment—they merely wonder.

There is a persistently-told story in
customs agency ranks that the coming
and going of these business-like folk
has to do with intoxicating liquors, of
which there is quite a store at St. Pier-
re and Miquelon. It is said that the
parties of well-dressed, black-clad,
smoking gentlemen go to the isles for
the purpose of purchasing and arrang-
ing delivery of whiskey and the like to
Canadian and United States "bootleg-
ging."

It is common talk among seafaring
folk hereabout that handsome bounties
are being offered—and paid—to the
skippers and crews of small craft will-
ing to run the gauntlet of revenue cut-

ters employed in the enforcement of the
law, and there is gossip, too, of certain
sailors who used to be impecunious, but
have become free spenders and snappy
dressers.

Several small craft have been caught
running liquor and pitched battles have
ensued, but officials here stated that
the revenue fleet was too small to cope
with the situation, and for every rum-
running schooner overhauled and cap-
tured a dozen had escaped, to land
their cargoes on a thousand thrifty
beaches from Cape Breton to Florida.

SPECKLED TROUT ABOUND IN WEST

THE PAS, Man., Dec. 6.—The
speckled trout streams of Northern
Ontario, invaded yearly by sportsmen
from all over the continent, may have
a rival in Northern Manitoba for
genuine speckled trout, identical with
those found in the Nipigon River, have
been caught in the Kettle Rapids on
the Nelson River. With all the skeptics
satisfied, that officials here stated that
some of the lakes, such as Clearwater,
with the specimen of these fish as an
inducement to sportsmen, and many
advocates of this plan believe a few
more years may see fishermen from all
over the world streaming into the north-

country after the speckled trout.
It had often been claimed that there
were no speckled trout north of the
great divide in the waters emptying
into Hudson's Bay, but all doubts have
been set aside by a local resident,
formerly engaged in the fish hatchery
business, who has caught trout at
Kettle and declares them to be the
same as those found in Ontario waters.
The fish are said to be of a good size
and very plentiful.



When We Say a Thing We Mean It

This is the last week you can
Save \$50.10 on

The Eden Electric Washer

(Regular Price \$200.00—Till Dec. 10th only \$149.90)

Next week the price advances. The Eden
has for ten years given complete satis-
faction and service to hundreds of Cana-
dian housewives. The machines sold under
this special price are brand new, latest
Eden models in original crates and carry
the full guarantee of the manufacturers
—the Eden Corporation—a four million
dollar company.

This is a wonderful op-
portunity to save \$50.10
on your Eden. The chance
will positively not occur
again because the fac-
tory has not reduced its
price one dollar!

Buy your Eden through
your local dealer or Hydro
shop. If they cannot supply you wire us
collect and we will see that you are
supplied.



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Shop will come to you.

Choose the McClary Elec-
tric Range best suited to
your family's requirements.

Make a Small Initial
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the Balance on
CONVENIENT
TERMS

Within a few days your stove
will be installed complete with all
necessary wiring changes, and then
you will enjoy the superla-
tive in service at minimum
cost. Hydro costs less than
one-third the price of gas;
it's cheaper far than those
out-of-date work-makers
like oil, coal and wood. No
matches to light. No fuel to
lug in. No ashes to lug out.
A practical, rugged, depend-
able servant with all the con-
veniences of a fairyland.

2,000 Now in Everyday
Use in London.

DURING DECEMBER ONLY
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Only \$172.50 Installed

Other big capacity four-burner models,
with all new improvements, including pro-
tected burners, porcelain-lined seamless,
round-cornered ovens, and baked on enamel
finish, for as low as \$138.50.

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HELIUM PROVES VALUE FOR USE IN AIRSHIPS

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—By three
flights with her bag filled with helium,
the big navy dirigible C-7 has proved
that the newly-discovered gas can be
used by lighter-than-air flying ma-