

WHAT KIPLING HEARS IN CANADA

A series of articles by Rudyard Kipling that will interest Canadians begins in the current issue of Collier's Weekly. In these letters Mr. Kipling will give the results of his recent visit to Canada. He will tell us what he thinks, and what the people who talked to him said they think about a great many Canadian questions. It goes without saying that the imperial poet, even when he gets down to newspaper work, will keep his imperial point of view. Canada as Canada we may expect to see rarely discussed, but of Canada as the Eldest Sister of the Family, as Kipling calls her, we shall read a great deal, and perhaps learn a great deal, for we must remember that while Kipling's opinion may not be our opinion, a great many millions of our fellow British subjects are willing to take almost any little jingle that the poet makes and adopt it as a sort of creed.

LONG TRIP THRU WILDS

All the Way from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg with Dog Train—No Ice on Nelson River on Dec. 17.

Mrs. Beech, the first white woman to traverse the country between Fort Churchill and Norway House via York Factory, William Beech and Carl Beech, the first white men to bring dogs from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg over the same route, over 1,100 miles through a wilderness, arrived in Winnipeg last Saturday after a most unique trip which was fraught with no little trouble and hardship. For twenty-three days the party remained at the mouth of the Nelson river and during that time the dogs were without food and the rations of the party were reduced to a minimum.

less and they did not sight a caribou, deer, or even a rabbit. Nine days were taken up with the hunting trip, but relief was not obtained until York factory was reached after the river was frozen over on Jan. 11th. At York Factory Mr. Beech says he could not obtain a candle, a can of condensed milk for the benefit of his wife, or a piece of butter or lard. He complains of the manner in which he was used along the way. "We had good weather all the way but found many waters open. The Steel and Hill rivers and part of the Kneelake were open and forced tedious detours. We went almost into God's lake, where we met Rev. Mr. Stevens, the Methodist missionary, who with his family are enjoying good health. Mr. Low, the missionary at Oxford House, is also in good health and reports good work since his arrival. One of the finest missionaries on the road Mr. Ferris, at York Factory, who was of invaluable assistance to myself and Mrs. Beech, and had not been for him we never would have got out of the country in safety. Mr. Ferris leaves York today for Winnipeg. There are no furs in the north owing to the exceptional depth of snow. The Indians are having a poor winter of it, but there is no suffering except on Lake Winnipeg where there was no game and the fish in the lake have been so depleted that they cannot get sufficient to eat.

Oxford lake was like a sheet of glass but we made the distance from Oxford House to Norway House in four days. The summer has been very dry and the Churchill river did not open till June 22, which is closed on Nov. 17. The coldest weather was experienced on our trip from Jan. 21 to 27, while we were crossing the Chimerawa river. The mercury went below 60, and my thermometer froze. In trying to thaw it out over a candle it broke, and I could not register the temperature further, but this was far the coldest days we struck. Game and dog feed were scarce on the road, and we had no easy time of it, but Mrs. Beech and my son stood it well and bore up bravely. The biggest bag of the season was reported from a post 175 miles the other side of Oxford House, where 700 moose were killed. There were no caribou this winter at Churchill, and we had to go into the interior for them, where we spent two weeks. Usually they can be obtained on our own home-stead. The polar bears were very thick coming down on the drift ice, and in November I shot a bear from the ship at 12.15 midnight. We took snap shots of it, and Mrs. Beech went out and sat on the monster as soon as it was obtained. It measured eight feet from tip to tip, and the skin brought \$30 at Churchill. I brought the head with me.

Mr. Beech will return as soon as the waterways are open and will canoe in via the Churchill river. On Feb. 21, while at Norway House, Albert Sinclair, chief of the Norway House Indians, died after an illness of about two weeks. His funeral was attended by some 2,500 Indians and residents of the post. The services were conducted by James Wilkinson, the Church of England missionary, and in accordance with the request of the chief he was buried on his own property. Polar bears are very fat and the heart is a delicacy that was much appreciated. The steaks were also luscious, but most of the carcass was given to the Indians, who, according to their habit, gorged themselves in a disgusting manner with all parts of the brute.

MAKE IT YOURSELF Tells Our Readers How to Mix Best Rheumatism Cure.

A well known authority on rheumatism gives the readers of a 1907 New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless, prescription, which anyone can easily prepare at home: "Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take. This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time. Inquiry at the drug stores of this neighborhood elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists here will mix the prescription for our readers, if asked to.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER LAND

Some Strange Co-Incidences—Several Cheques Put in to Cover One Tender.

Ottawa, March 12.—Conservatives in the public accounts committee continue the quest into dark operations respecting the timber limits. Original papers, obtained with great difficulty through light on three transactions brought before the committee on Thursday by Mr. Ames. As more than half the morning was occupied by Macdonald, McLean and other government supporters trying to head off inquiry the investigation was hampered, though it went far enough to disclose remarkable coincidences. The three limits all very valuable were captured by the Imperial Pulp Co. the mysterious corporation which eludes all attempts to find out who, what and where it is. In two competitions the company bid in its own name and in the third obtained the limit in the name of A. W. Fraser, by whom it was assigned to the company. Note These Coincidences In all three cases the successful tenderer did not use the form which the department furnished and did not mention the amount offered, but enclosed cheques which the department held to represent the amount. In all three cases the amount so enclosed was in two separate cheques in all three cases the amount of

the two cheques was only a little higher than the second highest tender. In all three cases one of the cheques was a fraction higher than the third highest tender. The chances are not one in a thousand that such a complete set of coincidences would occur by accident.

But if the representative of the Imperial Pulp company had knowledge of other tenders, if on learning of the third highest offer he prepared and had marked a cheque a little higher, if afterwards, on learning that a later tender, higher than his had gone through, he added another cheque, making the offer again a little the highest, there would be no mystery.

Here are the details of the three cases: Berth No. 1431 Imperial Pulp Company \$31,575 and R. McDonald 31,161 James Ross 17,010 With three lower tenders. The Imperial Pulp Co. mentioned no price but sent two cheques, one for \$17,575 and another for \$14,000. If the Macdonalds had not tendered at the last moment, the largest cheque would have secured the limit by a small margin. After the Macdonald tender was in the two cheques were just enough to do the trick.

Berth No. 1122 A. W. Fraser (Imp. Pulp Co.) \$11,000 K. A. MacLeod 10,900 J. H. Lamont 4,000 There were two cheques, one for \$6,000 and one of \$5,000 making the successful bid. The \$5,000 was sufficient until MacLeod's tender was in, and then the two together were required.

Berth No. 1058 Imperial Pulp Co. \$500 Crafts and Lee 350 R. B. Ferguson 310 The successful tender was represented by two cheques, one of \$350, which would cover the Ferguson bid, and another for \$150 which captured the timber.

E. L. MEETS

Successful Sessions of Epworth League and Sunday School Convention Held at Qu'Appelle.

South Qu'Appelle, March 13.—The annual Epworth League and Sunday school convention of the Methodist churches of the Regina district, was held here on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was most successful in every way there being large crowds present, the country districts being well represented as well as many delegates being in attendance from the different churches throughout the district.

Five sessions were held in the Methodist church, the evening sessions being especially interesting and instructive and the papers read were full of helpful hints and showed careful thought and preparation.

Tuesday afternoon session was interesting as the following papers were delivered: "New Paths to Sunday School Work" by A. M. Fraser of Indian Head, assisted by W. Hudson of Regina. "Primary Methods," by the president, and the "Adult Bible Class Movement," by E. P. Brookman of Indian Head.

During the evening session, western secretary delivered a stirring address on "Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues" and Rev. H. S. McGee, the field secretary, gave the address of the convention on temperance and moral reform. W. H. Hindson led the song service, and solos were sung by Miss Forrester, Miss Butler, and Mrs. Hamilton.

At Wednesday morning's session Rev. J. Laycock of Qu'Appelle delivered an address on "Loyalty to the Church and League," after which the C. E. Department was opened by Rev. J. Lewis of Sintaluta and ably discussed. Ernest Brooks of Indian Head then dealt with the different phases of the "Missionary Forward Movement" and he threw out some valuable suggestions.

At the last session on Wednesday afternoon, the Library Department was presided over by E. M. Wootton, of Indian Head, who showed how to develop taste for good reading.

Mr. Sedolt of Regina, presided over the social department and pointed out the dangers and possibilities of the same. E. Brooks of Indian Head was chosen president for the ensuing year and Miss Hastings of Sintaluta was re-elected sec-treasurer.

The summer school of instruction will be held near Lumsden in the Qu'Appelle valley.

TOBACCO AS A DEVELOPER

Dr. Meylan Denies that it Effects Height of Smoker or Reduces Lung Capacity. Dr. George L. Meylan, physical director of Columbia university, having conducted a series of experiments upon 678 students, has come to the conclusion that the deleterious effect of tobacco is very much exaggerated and that the ordinary healthy young man may smoke in moderation without suffering any appreciable injury. As a matter of fact, his tests and figures make the smokers show up

better in size and strength than the non-smokers. He declares to be un-dermined the oft-repeated statement in school texts on hygiene that nicotine reduces the lung capacity. He states that he and Dr. Luther Gulick, physical director of the Public Schools Athletic league, tried unsuccessfully to have the popular text book makers give the source of their assertion in this regard.

Dr. Meylan thinks that not a great deal is really known about the effect of tobacco on the human system. A great many general statements about it have crept into the text books and were accepted because proof wasn't demanded. It was thought a good thing to hit old Nicotine a blow just whenever the opportunity offered.

The investigator doesn't deny, however, that tobacco may effect the heart and nervous system injuriously. The announced results of his experiments differ from those announced by Dr. J. W. Seaver, the Yale physical director, who said that tobacco tended not only to stunt the smoker, but also to retard his mental development.

Dr. Meylan examined 678 students most of them freshmen, with regard to the use of alcohol and tobacco. Of that number 28 per cent. used alcohol. Two hundred and five out of the 678 said they smoked. Great care was taken in the examination and tests of the men. Two things he now definitely denies—that tobacco effects the height of the smoker, or that it reduces his lung capacity.

The average height of the smoker was found to be 5 feet 7 1/2 inches, against 5 feet 7 inches for the non-smokers. The average weight of the smokers was 134.8 and that of the non-smokers 131.4 pounds. The muscular strength of the smokers was also found to be a bit more than that of the non-smokers.

The fact that the smokers had an average age a little more than the non-smokers was not enough to disturb Dr. Meylan's conclusions, as set forth above.

"As a matter of fact we know very little about the human body," he said yesterday. "I am one of those who are inclined to class tobacco among those peculiar substances which are poisonous to certain individuals. Some persons for instance, cannot eat strawberries without being poisoned, though the majority of us are not so effected. It is an old saying that one man's food is another man's poison."

"It has always been a surprise to me how often statements that tobacco reduces the lung capacity crept into the textbooks. Even the best of them say so. On what authority I'm sure I don't know; but there it is and a good many people have swallowed it whole. It is only one of many un-founded assertions that are constantly made about tobacco."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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THE FRUIT Many are the discussions of fruits which have arisen a source of that ever welcome of the rancher in the winter Chinook. Its name, says the Spoken view, is derived from the nation of Indians, a one time-ous and powerful people in the north bank of the Columbia Dalles to the ocean. herdsmen and early agriculturists, noting that it came interior from the southwest Chinook under the somewhat taken belief that it flowed Chinook country and drew and melting qualities from Japan current. Scientific recent date has shown this to be largely erroneous. The Chinook is not a m like that which blows in Pacific, but derives its snow-powers from its exceeding Vapor laden winds from the rising to great heights in case mountains, are drained moisture by that mountain become cold, dry and those elevations. In falling the inland empire they are by compression. It has been finally determined that the wind in falling from mountain plain is warmed at the rate one degree for each 180 feet DANGEROUS PURGATIVE Many People Ruin their Using Purgatives in A spring medicine is an-cessity. Nature demands it to carrying off the impur have accumulated in the blood the winter months. Tho people recognizing the need a spring medicine does with haste, gripping purgative is a serious mistake. Ask and he will tell you that purgative medicine weakens system, but does not cure of the spring the system need up-purgatives weaken should be made rich, red purgatives cannot do this. needed in the spring is a the best tonic medical de-vice devised is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this actually makes rich red blood new blood strengthens every nerve, every part of That is why Dr. Williams' banish pimples and unsig eruptions. That is why headaches, backaches, rheu-ralgia, general weak-ness of other troubles, host from poor watery blood, why men and women who Williams' Pink Pills eat well, and feel bright, ac-sitron. Mrs. Joseph Le-Jerome, Que., says: "My suffered from headaches and Her appetite was poor. S strength and could not st- any work. She was thin a sheet. A neighbor advised of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ter using a couple of boxes an improvement in her She used the pills for se- longer when they fully re- to health, and she is no- the best health she ever Dr Williams' Pink Pills if you want to be healthy Sold by all medicine de- mail at 50 cents a box or for \$2.50 from the Dr. Medicine Co., Brockville, LARGEST DIAM In the World Requir Protection-How it Guarded. Some of the particulars care bestowed on the C-mond-Transvall's gift to ward VII-read like a de- a detective story. To a the anxiety of the safety it must be remembered- longs to the crown-jewels not another of which mate it in value, size an- The most difficult ope- clearing, was performed b- and its success was cele- champagne. The diamo- pearls as a pear shaped when it is polished, and it will weigh about 2,900 its rough, original shap- weighs 3,027 carats. s- shape to be given the s- a profound secret by th- All that is known is t- have forty-eight facets, largest number a diamo- The intrinsic value of is about \$2,400,000, be- the rarity of such large- safely be estimated. The skilled artisan who the stone is a master and the greatest precar-