

## 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.

Says Mr. Kipling: "I went across to Canada, the other day for a few weeks mainly to escape the Blight, and also to see what our Eldest Sister was doing. Have you ever noticed that Canada has to deal in the lump with most of the problems that afflict us others severally? For example she has the Double-Language, Double-Law, Double-Politics drawback in a worse form than South Africa, because unlike our Dutch, her French can not well marry outside their own religion, and they take their orders from Italy—less central, sometimes, than Pretoria or Stellenbosch. She has too something of Australia's labor fuss, minus Australia's isolation, but plus the open and secret influence of labor entrenched with arms and high explosives, on neighboring soil. To complete the parallel she keeps trucked away behind mountains, a trickle of land called British Columbia, which resembles New Zealand, and New Zealanders who do not find much scope for young enterprises in their own country are drifting up to British Columbia already. The Blight he speaks of is a copy, and the term explains why so many Englishmen call so many other Englishmen blighters. Kipling passes on to note that Canada in her time has known practically every calamity under the sun. "She has macadamised some stretches of her road to nationhood with the broken hearts of two generations. That is why one can discuss with Canadians of the old stock matters which an Australian and New Zealander could no more understand than a healthy child understands death." Australia, he says, got everything for nothing, and South Africa gave everything and got less than nothing, while Canada has given and taken all along the line for high on three hundred

years, "and in some respects is the wisest, as she should be the happiest of us all."

He continues: "She seems to be curiously unconscious of her position in the Empire, perhaps because she has until lately been talked at, or down to, by her neighbors. You know how at any gathering of our men from all quarters it is tacitly conceded that Canada takes the lead in the Imperial game. To put it roughly, she saw the goal more than ten years ago, and has been working the ball toward it ever since. That is why her inaction at the last Imperial conference made people who were interested in the play wonder why she of all of us, chose to brigade herself with Gen. Botha and block the forward rush. I, too, ask that question of many. The answer was something like this: 'We saw that England wasn't taking anything just then. Why should we have laid ourselves open to be snubbed worse than we were? We sat still.' Quite reasonable—almost too convincing. There was really no need that Canada should have done other than she did—except that she was the Eldest Sister, and more was expected of her. She is a little too modest."

No doubt it was while pondering this point the expression "double-politics" occurred to Mr. Kipling. It is a happy one, and reveals a grasp of the matter that is not common with tourists. Kipling speaks of the new contempt he found in Canada. The bitter scorn of the Dutch, the hopeless anger of the English speaking South African he understood, but the Canadian's profound, sometimes humorous, often bewildered, always polite, contempt of the England of today cuts a little. "He believes that Canada's sacrifices in the South African war made 'for no conceivable advantage, moral or material,' explains it. Some people he found here so distrustful of England that they expressed the opinion that one after another the colonies would be let go to the nearest power that threatened her comfort."

It may be so, Mr. Kipling may have heard all these things, but Canadian never hear them. In the same way Mr. Ben Greet could write of all the talk he heard about a national theatre in Canada; but Canadians do not talk about it. There may be among our 6,000,000 people 32 or 33 who try to bore all who will listen to them with conversation about a national theatre, and perhaps there are 87 or 88 who talk about the things Mr. Kipling reports. But they do so because they are talking to him, and because he shows very plainly what sort of talk he wants. We can assure him that Canada is really not worrying about academic questions. Canada is too busy—Mail and Empire.

## 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.

Mrs. Beech is over 55 years of age and her trip out was a most remarkable accomplishment and was undertaken against the advice of the Hudson Bay company officials, who were of the opinion that it was impossible. She arrived, however, in excellent health and spirits and proceeded to Holland, Man., on a visit to her daughter, where she will rest before returning to the city.

The party left their home at the east side of the Churchill river on Dec. 10, under the most favorable conditions. The Hudson Bay company officials were unable to provide guides for the other and more feasible route and the party were forced to follow the coast of the bay to the Nelson river where the guides left them with very scant provisions. There were two dog trains each with four dogs, and Mr. Beech and his son Carl ran before them and broke the trail for the major portion of the trip. Reaching the shore of the Nelson on Dec. 17th, they found the river flowing and impassible. It was just as free of ice as it would be in midsummer even at that date, and a crossing could not be effected for twenty-three days. It was a noble exhibition of endurance on the part of the dogs, as they crossed with their loads after three weeks of starvation that could not be relieved. An Indian who chanced along with scant provisions went 200 miles into the interior with Mr. Beech in search of fresh meat, but the trip proved fruit-

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 it 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."

"The four dogs that brought Mrs. Beech out are four of the finest dogs in the country, and three of them started travelling on Sept. 23 from Repulse Bay, 200 miles on the other side of Fort Fullerton. They are the first dogs to come to Winnipeg from the Arctic circle, and Mrs. Beech would not part with them under any circumstances. The residents of Norway House are anxious to buy the animals on account of their exceptional strength and utility, but Mrs. Beech was obdurate and brought them home as a reminder of her long and remarkable journey."

"At Gt. Gt. we met J. B. Tyrrell, who has been on a survey in the north, and he came along to Winnipeg ahead of us. We first came upon him at Duncan Point. We made forty miles per day, and owing to the snow had to use snowshoes for long distances. For forty-five days we were continuously on snowshoes, and had to wear them even to feed the dogs. For the ice we had to shoe the dogs, and for this purpose carried forty pairs of dog moccasins."

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 cold in the north and the Churchill river did not open till June 22, while it 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 thermometer 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 homestead. The polar bears were very thick coming down on the drift ice, and in November I shot a bear from the house 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 carcasses were 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  
J. H. MacDonald ..... 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 ..... 10,000  
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 MacDonald'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 Fournier, 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 Sinituluta 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 Sinituluta was re-elected secretary.

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 unfounded 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 what statement 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 unfounded assertions that are constantly made about tobacco."

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## THE FRI

Many are the discussions of men which have arisen as a source of that ever welcome Chinook.

Its name, says the Spokane view, is derived from the nation of Indians, a one time 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, it Chinook under the name taken belief that it flowed Chinook country and drew and melting qualities from Japan current. Scientific recent date has shown this 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 the mountains, are drained moisture by that mountain become cold, dry and those elevations. In falling mountain heights to the inland empire they are by compression. It has been 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 a necessity. Nature demands it to carrying off the impurities have accumulated in the blood the winter months. Those people recognizing the need a spring medicine does with harsh, gripping purgatives 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 device devised is Dr. Williams' 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 unsightly eruptions. That is why headaches, backaches, rheumatism, general weakness host of other troubles from poor watery blood. why men and women who Williams' Pink Pills eat well, and feel bright, and strong. Mrs. Joseph Le Jerome, Que., says: "My suffered from headaches and Her appetite was poor. Strength and could not stay any work. She was thin as a sheet. A neighbor advised of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ter using a couple of boxes seen an improvement in her. She used the pills for so longer when they fully res to health, and she is now the best health she ever. Dr Williams' Pink Pills. If you want to be healthy Sold by all medicine dealers mail at 50 cents a box, or for \$2.50 from the Dr. Medicine Co., Brockville."

## LARGEST DIAM

In the World Requiring Protection—How it Guarded.

Some of the particulars are bestowed on the C. card—Transvaal's gift to ward VII—read life a detective story. To the anxiety of the safety it must be remembered long to the crown jewels not another of which mate it in value, size and The most difficult operation clearing, was performed by and its success was celebrated champagne. The diamonds pearls as a pear shaped when it is polished, and it will weigh about 2,000 its rough, original shape weighs 3,027 carats. In shape to be given the a profound secret by the and the head of the diamond All that is known is that have forty-eight facets, largest number a diamond The intrinsic value of is about \$2,400,000, but the rarity of such large safely be estimated. The skilled artisan who the stone is a master and the greatest precaution