

HAS SECRET OF AGES

porthed by Dr. Michael Steele (South Perth) and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock. On resolution promosed by Wm. Smith (South Ontario) "that it would not be in the interests of Canada should the Government of Great Britain remove the embargo upon cattle going into the United Kingdom," Mr. Smith said he considered it would be of far greater benefit to the cattle raising industry and to labor in Canada if the Govern-ment built and operated an abattoir at Halifax. where finished cattle could be slaughtered before shipment. Then the by-products would be manufactured in Canada, and the work would be done by Canadian labor. Feare Difficuities. The removal of the embargo might lead to difficuities. At the present time Mr. Smith understood that cattle from all countries were affected by it. If the embargo were cattle might be diseased or might contract disease on the voyage. Then there would be a danger of the Embargo being reimposed. W. H. White (Victoria, Alta.) said that he did not see much hope for Mr. Smith's plan of a cold storage plant. That had been pressed upon the Gov-ernment several times during the past few years without any result. It was necessary that cold storage facilities should be established in Canada as soon as possible. Does Not Agres.

nould be established in Canada as soon as possible. Does Not Agree. Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer) had no sympathy with an attempt to force Canadian cattle into Great Britain with a crowbar. Canada ought to respect the wishes of the English people in this regard. If Canadian cattle raisers wished to get their cattle into Great Britain they must be prepared to re-duce the tariff against British goods, and thus bring ships to Canada. Dr. Cark criticized the Government for not reducing the täriff against British goods at the close of the war. As a free trader, he would vote against the imition. Donald Sutherland (Oxford South)

Donald Sutherland (Oxford South) said that all other countries were on the same basis as Canada as far as the British embargo on cattle was con-cerned. This embargo was first put on to prevent diseased cattle entering Great Britain, but was kept in force in order to protect the cattle industry of Great Britain.

Great Britain. Going to England. Formerly, British cattle had been swept with disease, but it was now admitted that buyers from all counrites were going to Great Britain in order to secure improved stock for their herds. Referring to the attempts being made to secure the removal of the embargo. Mr. Sutherland declared that the On-tario minister of agriculture. Hon. Manning Doherty, who could do nothing officially in the matter, was overseas as a private individual, trying to stir up trouble in labor. Referring to the development of the agricultural industry in Canada. Mr. Sutherland said that what was needed was beiter farming of the land already under cultivation rather than an in-crease in the acreage cultivated. Favors Emigration.

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Favors Emigration. Mr. Sutherland declared that Canada should encourage emigration from the mother country to the Dominion. This country needed more people who were willing to go on the land and work. If a large proportion of people who were now unemployed would be much im-proved. The livestock industry was the only hope for agriculture in Canada, and he insisted that it had not been hampered by useless legislation as had been the case in the past. He thought it would be better for the Canadian livestock industry if animals were shipped to England in a finished con-dition.

dition. Hon. Rodolph Lemieux said that he did not wish to oppose Mr. Smith's resolution on any of the grounds sug-sested by the mover. He was strongly of the opinion, however, that the stigma attaching to the British embargo should be removed. He had no desire whatever to meddle in the public affairs of Great Britain.

Cannot Protest.

Cannot Protest. Mr. Lemieux thought that Canada could not very well protest against an ambargo which was really a measure of a tariff protection. Canada had little to complain of in regard to the latter. In spite of protective tariff in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Great Britain had kept to free trade. Hon, W. S. Fielding did not think that there was any longer a suggestion that Canadian cattle was diseased. The plain fact was that the agricultural department, that is the landed inter-ets, of Great Britain, approved the

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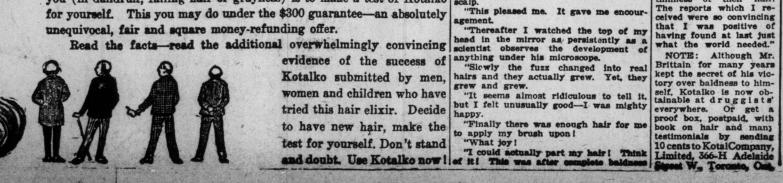
FOR ages man has sought the secret of growing hair on human heads after it had fallen out from one cause or another. Many theories have been advanced as to the best means for preserving the hair, for increasing its growth, and for the prevention of dandruff, falling hair and baldness. Yet scientists have come and gone, leaving behind them the task of solving one of Nature's greatest problems.

Has it at last been solved?

Has Nature herself opened her portals to the wonderful secret? Your own observation in recent years proves

that the seeming impossibilities of yesterday are but mere by of the master minds of today. The according the the first mathematical decay is the marked of the first mark of the submarine, which has made Jules Werne's stories of journeys beneath the sea come true. The idephone the automobile, the wifeless telegraph, all go to show the marked and the marked for a contain set of the string to the stories of the string of the stories of the string to toys of the master minds of today. The aeroplane, in which

(man or woman) had imagined there was no hope. The way to find out whether Kotalko will grow hair in your case or otherwise benefit you (in dandruff, falling hair or grayness) is to make a test of Kotalko for yourself. This you may do under the \$300 guarantee—an absolutely unequivocal, fair and square money-refunding offer. unequivocal, fair and square money-refunding offer.



A Fortunate Discovery

and after being told that the hair roots were dead." No Trace of Baldness

"My hair today is as luxuriant as any "Explain, if you can, why a certain mixture of animal, mineral and vege-table components, compounded in a spe-cial manner, can induce hair growth when all else fails.

when all else fails. "Even the old Cherokee could only say that the recipe came to him through his predecessors. He was wont to remark predecessors the real-the full-bloodedthat among the real-the full-blooded-Indians of most of the big tribes there was never any baldness." Traded Rife For Secret

"I must now tell a most important fact of my experience—one which will nterest you. "I came into possession of the Cherokee wizard's secret. That of Ko-tal-ko-which I now call Kotalko. "It contains three potential classes of components—animal, vegetable and min-eral. These are combined in certain proportions and compounded in a certain manner. I am neither a chemist, doctor medicine nor scientific theorist. I lon't pretend to give any reason for the eculiar action of this pomade. "The primitive men of our country did The Cherokee promised that Mr. Brittain



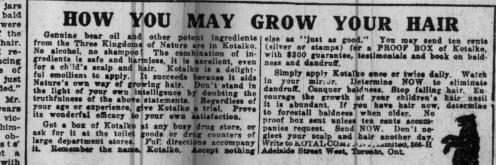


Above are from Photographs of John Hart Brittain Before using Ketalko, and After

APPIDAVIT PO MAIN GROWTS

Thile completely bald on the top of my head as shown in my photograph which is accompany-ing this affidavit, I adopt-ed a hair cosmetic and form-ula given me by an old Cherokee. Indian, Within six months my head was covered with a new and luxuriant growth of hair. I now supply Ko-tal-ko, a pomade prepared according to the origi-nal formula which resulted in my own hair growth. The state-ments in my advertisement are, true and my photographe are correct. Man Man Chuttaun Personally appeared before me.

Personally appeared before ms, Joinn Hart Brittain, this firth day of June, 1917, who signed the foregoing in my presence and who being duly evenn, at-tested that same is true. SEAL State Hotary Public Notary Public



FOR SALE AT STANDARD DRUG STORES, CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, W. T. STRONG.