

In Constant Use 101 Years

What other liniment has ever undergone such a test? For over a century

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

has been curing Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Lameness, etc. Its long service tells of its merit. It is the household liniment that does not go out. 25c and 50c bottles. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS
Keep the bowels in condition

Oil Burning Engines on C. P. R. in the West

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 12.—It was stated on good authority here to-day that the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to use crude oil for fuel for its locomotives on a portion of its British Columbia Division. This rumor has been current for some months. Sir Wm. Whyte, ex-vice-president of the C. P. R., having made a statement last summer that the matter was receiving consideration at headquarters. It is also said that in this connection circular tanks of rivetted steel boiler plate, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons, will be built on the Shuswap and Mountain sub-divisions of the first district of the B. C. division at Field, Golden, Roger's Pass, Revelstoke, Sicanow Junction, Notch Hill and Kamloops.

It is also stated that the only change necessary in the locomotives will be the insertion of jet burners in the fire boxes. The tenders will be changed to hold oil instead of coal.

Serious Fire At McGowan's Wharf

A fire which caused an estimated loss of about \$3,000 occurred early Tuesday morning Dec 12th near McGowan's Wharf when two barns owned by Messrs Allan and Frederick Harrison and rented by Mr. Charles Griffiths were totally destroyed with their contents. The origin of the fire is unknown and the flames had such headway when the fire was discovered that it was absolutely impossible to remove anything from the burning buildings. The fire broke out at about 3.30.

In the two barns were thirty-four head of cattle, four horses and seventy five tons of hay. Part of the stock was owned by Mr. Griffiths and part by Messrs Harrison. Fortunately the morning was a calm one. Had there been any wind several other buildings in the vicinity would probably have been destroyed also. The residents of the locality turned out in large numbers but were absolutely powerless to fight the flames as they had great headway and means of combating them were not at hand.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Griffiths and Messrs Harrison on account of their loss. It is believed that there was no insurance Mr. Griffiths is well known to the travelling public having conducted a hotel for some years at McGowan's. *Frederickton Mail.*

In Canadian cottons a largely increased trade has been experienced with firm prices, and imports are gradually decreasing.

CURES CATARRH

Stomach dosing was found ineffective, and the principle of inhalation was finally perfected. Even the Romans and Ancient Greeks used it, but not in the scientific manner that the physician prescribes to-day. The most wonderful results have been secured with a new treatment known as "Catarrhozone," which sends germ-destroying vapors directly into the air passages of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

Rich, Pure Essences are Breathed Right to the Spots that are Sick. Cure Follows.

Catarrh proves especially good in those chronic cases where mucus drops down the throat, sickens the stomach, and pollutes the breath. When the nostrils are stuffed, only a few breaths through the inhaler are needed to clear the passages, and where there is coughing and sore bronchial tubes, the soothing, healing properties of Catarrhozone act as magic. Once you stop taking medicine into the stomach and get the healing oils and pure balsams of Catarrhozone at work, you can be sure of quick and lasting cure for nose colds, catarrh, weak lungs, bronchitis, and speaker's sore throat.

Catarrhozone

Beware of imitations. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1, the latter being guaranteed. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

FARM AND FIELD

WHEAT GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

Low Cost of Production Offsets Drought.

Australia is rapidly becoming one of the wheat countries of the world, and as there is a prospect of wheat prices remaining at a fairly high level for some time, and as wheat growing is one of the easiest and simplest forms of agriculture it offers an exceptional opportunity to immigrants with a little money and experience. The chief wheat areas of Australia at present are in New South Wales, the Mallee country of Victoria and South Australia, and the lightly bushed country of West Australia, all areas with slight rainfall, as they should be, for wheat is not the cereal for high class land, but for the arid and semi-arid areas.

The great advantage of Australia as a wheat grower is the low cost of production, while the drawbacks are an occasional drought, and the defect of system in the method of marketing the produce. In most of the wheat growing areas success depends on the skill which the farmer can display in conserving the rainfall by means of fallowing, and what is now called "dry farming." Fallowing, however, means the loss of a crop during at least one year, and, therefore, "dry farming" requires a large area of cheap land. Roughly speaking a farm of 1,500 acres should have 500 acres of wheat, 500 under a sort of weed pasture or in oats, and 500 under bare fallow. The chief receipt is from 500 acres of wheat, which must pay interest on the uncropped land. Sheep will generally pay for the pasture. It is clear that the land must be cheap and cheaply cleared, as the gross returns from wheat will seldom amount to more than \$15 per acre.

SELLS MOSTLY AT HOME.

How the Canadian Farmer Disposes of his Year's Crop.

Canada as everybody knows is a very great food exporting country. We sent out in the year 1916 \$27,607,622 worth of cheese, practically the whole of which was sent to the United Kingdom. We exported to the same destination \$6,836,392 worth of bacon and ham. The wheat export of the Dominion of Canada which at confederation reached only 2,234,702 bushels, amounted in 1910 to no less than 49,741,350 bushels of which over 46,509,000 bushels was sent to Great Britain.

Our Canadian farmer is greatly interested in this export business and particularly in his connection with the British market, but it is not generally realized that this foreign or export market represents only a small part, not more than one fifth of the interest of the Canadian farmer as a producer. The statement has been very frequently made that 80 per cent of every thing that is grown upon our farms is consumed within our own borders. Some people have been inclined to challenge this. They have the general idea that the Canadian farmer is a grain grower and that Canada is a grain exporting country and have failed to appreciate the enormous growth of our own home consumption, and the vast quantity of farm produce that is necessarily consumed in a community of eight million people or by cities like Montreal and Toronto with about half a million of inhabitants each.

On examination there seems ample warrant for the statement that Canada consumes 80 per cent of this agricultural output. We may reach this result from the following calculations:

The Crop Bulletin for 1909 places the value of all the wheat, oats and barley grown in Canada that year at \$289,144,000.00. To arrive at the home consumption of the crops we must deduct the net exports, i. e., the exports of such produce proper, less any imports entered for consumption. For the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910, the exports (Canadian produce only) were:

Barley	\$ 1,107,732
Oats	1,566,612
Wheat	52,609,351

Total \$55,283,695

For the same period the imports entered for consumption were:

Barley	\$102,908
Oats	27,287
Wheat	55,61

Total \$185,807

Deducting one from the other it leaves the net exports \$55,097,888. The balance therefore, \$234,046,112, or 81 per cent. of the whole, represents what was consumed by the home market.

It will be noticed that the above example deals only with three commodities, wheat, oats and barley. The computation which follows embraces all field crops.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total value of Canadian field crops for 1909 was \$532,992,100. For the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, our exports of field produce (Canadian grown only) were:

To the British Empire	\$76,427,447
To other countries	14,006,300

Total \$90,433,747

Of this \$20,083,950 was exported in a manufactured state, (flour, oatmeal, etc.), leaving the exports of unmanufactured field products \$70,349,788.



The best Coffee costs but little more than the poor grades. You get the best that money can buy at moderate price when you use

Seal Brand Coffee

Packed in 1 and 2 pound cans only. 124



349,788. But again, to arrive at the net exports we must deduct imports of unmanufactured field products valued at \$12,601,742, bringing the final amount down to \$57,748,046. From these statistics the home market appears to have consumed 89—1.5 per cent. of the total production.

Neither of the above illustrations takes cognizance of animal products, and in the absence of an annual inventory showing the value of our live stock, it is difficult to furnish satisfactory figures. The following comparison however, is suggestive. For the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, our exports of unmanufactured field products as shown above were \$70,349,788; to this add our exports of animals and unmanufactured animal products, \$43,900,000, and it shows our total exports of unmanufactured farm products to be \$114,000,000. Lumping the two together they only amounted to 21 per cent. of the value of the field crop alone. As a matter of fact, the grain crop for last year of one province (Ontario) was worth \$54,000,000 more than all the farm exports of the whole of Canada.

Thin Hair

A Liberal Offer

When the hair thins out on the top of the head and the bald spot is getting ready to appear in public, don't get discouraged or irritable. Just go to your Druggist and ask for Parisian Sage Hair Tonic. He will charge you 50c. for a large bottle but if it does not cause hair to grow where the hair is thinning out nothing on this earth will.

And we want to say to everybody, man, woman and child, that you can have your money back if Parisian Sage isn't the best hair grower, hair saver, hair beautifier and dandruff cure on the market to-day.

It stops itching scalp and falling hair and makes hair grow thick and abundantly. All druggists everywhere sell Parisian Sage or postpaid from The Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont. See that the girl with the Auburn hair is on every bottle. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

THREE-MONTHS BABY WEIGHS 150 POUNDS.

His Name is Flip-Flop and He is a Walrus in a Zoo.

There is in the New York Zoo an interesting specimen of the Atlantic walrus which was caught in Kane Basin. He is yet a baby only six months old, and for homeliness and comical facial expression he is not to be equalled. For every one but his keeper he has nothing but hatred; but for him he will go anywhere and do anything. His affections began to show itself by his flopping in his awkward way after his keeper every time he moved. For this the keeper called him Flip-flop, and this has been shortened to Flip.

The keeper was anxious to weigh him one day. This would have been something of an undertaking under the circumstances as the weighing machine was some distance away. But the gate was opened, the keeper went out, saying: "Come on, Flip," and out came the young walrus, and followed him not only to the scales, but on the scales, where, by giving him one or two clams, he was kept long enough to be weighed.

Flip weighed at the time of his capture 150 pounds. Since then he has gained enormously, as he has a huge appetite He eats over 30 pounds of fish daily — three meals a day — in the shape of clams, codfish and butterfish, from which all the bones are first carefully removed. He always seems to be ravenously hungry and eats greedily, with many growls, and flips and sighs.

Disappearance of the Sailing Ship

Another of the few windjammers still plying around the Horn was taken off the other day to be converted into a barge, and when the Panama canal is opened this trade will fall almost entirely to steamships. Just now sail power is steadily losing ground, with no prospect of regaining it till the gradual exhaustion of cheap fuel makes wind a more economical force than carbon. At present the sailing ships only keep what it is not worth while for steamships to take, but there are enough such odds and ends to keep the seas dotted with sails for a long time to come.

The "Philosophers Stone"

The philosopher's stone was something which the chemists of long ago were looking for. In those days they were called alchemists, alchemy being the old name for chemistry. They are the same words, al simply meaning the.

The general name of philosopher was given by other people to all who studied Nature in any of her aspects. The object of the search was to find something that would turn base metals into gold. This was really not worth aiming at, but in the search, which never succeeded, the alchemists found out all manner of chemical facts, for which we must always be indebted to them. And we must do them the justice to suppose that many of them were deeply interested in what they found out, for its own sake. The philosopher's stone would not have been worth finding for the sake of the gold, for directly gold became common it would lose its costliness. It has no real value in itself beyond that of a great many other metals. We are learning now that one metal can be turned into another, especially through the action of radium.

It is not certain that we shall be able to make gold for a long time yet, but radium already goes a very long way towards being what our ancestors looked for in the "philosopher's stone."

A Timely Hint

One of the best known and ablest of English judges is not given to the use of superfluous words, and his fondness for brevity is such that he embraces every possible opportunity of leading others to seek it also. During the hearing of a certain case which came before this judge, a learned King's Counselor probed away at what seemed likely to be an interminable length, until His Lordship, becoming utterly weary of the proceedings, suddenly looked towards the speaker, and gently enquired what day it was.

The question was so unexpected that the barrister looked a while, in sheer amazement, at the questioner. "Tuesday, my lord," he replied, when he had partly recovered from his surprise.

"Ah, yes, quite so," responded the judge, in his suavest tones. "You see, I only just wanted to mention that I shall not be sitting after next Saturday."

Nasty Professor!

The student was handsome, easy, and self-possessed, but appeared to be utterly ignorant of the simplest phase of the subject. Professor W. put question after question to him, without receiving one intelligent reply. Finally, the student said, naively:—

"I am very unfortunate, Professor; you never ask me anything I know."

The professor said nothing, but gravely tore off a tiny piece of paper from a convenient pad.

"Here, Mr. B.," he said, handing it to the student, "write all you know. Take plenty of time — there's no hurry."

"NERVILINE" CURES RHEUMATISM

And Here Is the Proof—A Solemn Statement From a Four-Years' Cripple, Who Says "Nerviline" Did It.

"If I had lived through my sufferings another year it would have been a miracle." This is the opening sentence of the declaration made by Mr. J. Eccles Squires, member of one of the best-known families for twenty miles round Sydney. "My hands were drawn out of shape, even my fingers were gnarled and crooked—my lameness, stiffness, and inability to get about all showed the havoc Rheumatism made with my health. The blessing of it all is that I have heard of Nerviline, and now I am able to tell and advise others how they may get well, too. My system was so weakened that I had to build up with a good tonic, so I took Ferrozone at meals. But I never stopped rubbing on Nerviline—it had a magic influence on my stiff, painful joints, and bottle after bottle was rubbed on the painful parts. Nerviline cured me. I am well to-day—have been well for 4½ years."

You also can cure rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints—to do so use Nerviline. Don't let your druggist substitute. Get Nerviline only: large bottles, 25c, or five for \$1; sold everywhere.

CURED
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YEARS