

Insect Stings and Summer Sores

Insect bites and stings, blistered feet and sunburn! These three things, or any one of them, may spoil some days of your vacation, or make your work a bore! Zam-Buk is the remedy you need! It takes the "burn" out of these red, inflamed patches where the sun has got home on you; it eases bad mosquito bites, and it soothes and heals blistered feet and hands.

In the hot weather young babies suffer greatly from heat spots and chafed places. Here, again, Zam-Buk will give almost instant ease! Mothers should always keep Zam-Buk handy, and should use Zam-Buk Soap for baby's bath.

For cuts, burns, and more serious skin diseases, such as eczema, blood-poisoning, etc., and for piles, Zam-Buk is absolutely without an equal. All druggists and stores 50c. box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

New Situation As To Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Great Britain's request that the enactment of the Panama Canal administration bill be held in abeyance until Mr. Innes, the British charge, can present a note in behalf of his government, confronts Congress and the State Department with an extraordinary situation.

The request for delay has been communicated to the Senate inter-oceanic canals commission. It came from the summer embassy at Kineo, Maine, late yesterday, and was sent by Mitchell Innes, the charge, acting for Ambassador Bryce, who is in New Zealand.

While the reasons for the request are not stated in the British note, there is no doubt that the British government is concerned in the clause to grant free passage through the canal to American vessels in coastwise trade, and that relating to the passage of railroad-owned ships. The Canadian railways are deeply concerned in both, and it is thought that some of the representations will be made in their behalf. The Canal bill is now in the Senate committee with prospect of being reported very soon, and will then go to conference with the House.

Congressmen at both ends of the capital feel that if any Panama legislation is to be had it must be at this session of Congress. The exigencies which have arisen, by the necessary reductions of force as the canal approaches completion, make legislation necessary if a permanent organization is to be set up on the canal zone to the best advantage. It was said to-day that members of both houses were not agreeable to much delay now.

Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, has replied to the State Department that the legislation proposed is regarded as extremely urgent, and that the Senate committee had planned to report the Canal Bill to the full Senate some time next week. That reply has been communicated by wire to Mr. Innes, and will probably have the effect to hasten the delivery of the British note.

One of the provisions in the bill as it now stands would make it impossible for Canadian railroad ships to pass through the canal if they engaged in coastwise trade. Then the question of free tolls to certain classes of American ships involves the old question of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is believed that the British government will hold the ships of all nations must be on an equal basis. The opinion among many American statesmen is that to grant free tolls to American ships is not a violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Royalists Said To Have Been Crushed

LISBON, July 11.—No further royalist incursions into Portuguese territory are reported to-day, and it is believed here that the backbone of the movement has been broken at least temporarily. The invaders have lost men, arms and ammunition in abundance and the constant loyalty of the republican army and navy is believed to have crushed the hopes of the royalist rebels—who counted on defections among the soldiers and sailors.

The report that the city of Braga, thirty-five miles to the northeast of Oporto, has been burned by the royalists yesterday, has not yet been confirmed.

"If you don't stop nagging me, Emily, I shall shoot myself this very minute."
"Yes, that's just like you, when you know how nervous I am when I hear a shot."—Tit-Bits.

Vessels To Have Bars, If Maxim Scheme Works

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Hiram Maxim, starting from the point of view that bats possess a sixth sense enabling them to avoid obstacles in the darkness, has devised an apparatus which is the mechanical analogue of this sense. He believes that if it is fitted to ships it will enable them to detect and locate the presence of obstacles, such as other ships, icebergs and land, in the dark or fog.

The main idea is that every vessel should be fitted with a means of producing sound waves, and with a sensitive detecting apparatus for receiving and interpreting the echoes of its own sounds reflected from threatening obstacles. The range of the apparatus is to be extended by the use of waves of great amplitude and of a lower pitch than those to which the human ear can respond, and the distance of obstacles is to be gathered from the records, derived from observations of the intensity of the character of the received waves.

The device for producing air waves is a modified form of siren, sending out by means of a blast powerful air waves to travel great distances. On striking an object the waves would reflect back the same as sound waves. The vibrations set up by the reflected air waves on the receiver would cause different sized bells to ring, according to the length, feeble waves from a great distance ringing the smallest bells and stronger waves ringing the larger bells.

New York Churches Open Daily School

NEW YORK, July 9.—Sixty-three Protestant churches, eleven more than last year, will open their doors five mornings of every week for the next six weeks, to keep children off the streets and employed at studying the Bible, and sewing, hammock making and other industrial work. In all the schools the instructors will be young men and women college students. They serve for a small sum, and most of them are paid by their respective universities. They are in training at the parish house of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Second avenue and Tenth street, where they have been meeting every morning.

Second Anniversary Of Campbellton Fire

Thursday, July 11, was the second anniversary of the great fire at Campbellton, and the Graphic issued a twelve-page paper, with illustrations, to demonstrate that Campbellton is a better town than ever. Many handsome brick and concrete buildings have taken the place of the frame structures. The taxes were low last year, being only 1.65, and this year are expected to run about 1.60. The town corporation has installed a new electric light plant. The site was purchased for \$10,000 and the buildings, lands and equipments cost over \$60,000. The investment is paying the town. The new Grammar school which cost \$50,000, was opened Thursday. It is a handsome two story building of brick containing twelve class rooms, a large assembly hall, and a manual training and domestic science department. The Gamewell system of fire alarm has been established. The water system is taken from lakes by gravitation and is pure and wholesome. The majority of the people who resided in Campbellton at the time of the fire have returned, and the population is about 5,000. Campbellton has retained all its old industries, and has attracted some new ones.

St. John Globe

Indigestion

If you are suffering from indigestion and the attendant distressed stomach, you should give Mi-o-na, the guaranteed remedy a trial. Mr. William Shafer of 230 Queen's St. S., Berlin, Ont., says: "For years I have been a sufferer from acute indigestion, which caused the most distressing pains in my stomach. I decided to try Booth's Mi-o-na Tablets and they have done me more good than anything I have ever used. I am now more free from this trouble than I have been for years. I am pleased to endorse and recommend this remedy to all who suffer with stomach trouble."

Remember Mi-o-na Tablets are guaranteed to cure acute or chronic indigestion and turn the old stomach into a new one in a few weeks. All druggists 50c. a box or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Port Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

Wind Hurlled Boat Against Boy's Head

Toronto, July 12.—The full fury of the wind in yesterday's storm was shown at Balmy Beach, when it lifted an up-turned boat lying on the lake shore, carried it for yards and hurled it against the head of nine-year-old William Huntindgon, of Buller avenue.

The lad's skull was fractured, and he was carried unconscious to the office of Dr. W. D. Young, where he received treatment. Later he was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children. His condition is critical.

Great Britain And The Panama Canal

LONDON, July 12.—Commenting on the protest of the British government at Washington in connection with the regulations of the Panama Canal, the Pall Mall Gazette to-day contends that Great Britain is in the responsible position of having to uphold not only her own rights, but those of the whole world, which depend on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. At the same time the Pall Mall Gazette recognizes the entire reasonableness of the American contention that, having supplied the capital and the skill to build the canal, Americans have the right to every consideration not conflicting with the treaty obligations of the United States.

Thinning the Fruit Crop

Different Varieties of Fruit Require Special Treatment—The Value of Sunlight

Most of the bearing trees are in a thrifty condition, and the greatest problem confronting the grower at present is the thinning of the fruit. In commercial orcharding this practice has long been proven to be one of the greatest essential to success. Though the trees have been well-pruned, sprayed, cultivated and fertilized, the highest quality and best-colored fruit cannot be produced unless each individual fruit has sufficient space and nourishment to grow to its normal size.

Thinning is an operation that requires a large amount of time, and there is doubt in the minds of some growers as to whether or not this operation pays. That it pays to thin overloaded trees is an indisputable fact that has been proven time and time again. It is unreasonable to believe that the majority of varieties of our commercial fruit trees are capable of carrying and growing to a good size all the fruit that they set. It is the nature of all trees to grow and reproduce their kind by seed. The seeds of fruit trees are of little value commercially and it is the pulp or the edible portion of the fruit that is required for the market. The larger the number of seeds the larger the drain on both the soil and the tree. The pulpy or edible portion of the fruit takes nothing from the soil but water, while the seeds take out large quantities of the essential plant foods. The pulp consists mainly of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, all of which are formed in air and water. A bushel of large apples represent less plant food than a bushel of small ones.

By thinning the percentage of culls is greatly reduced. When thinning the wormy and market misshapen fruit is removed from the tree and at picking time, only good-sized fruit is left to be removed. It is cheaper to remove these culls while they are small, than after they are full grown.

Fruit of higher and more uniform color is generally the result of thinning overloaded trees. More uniform fruit is the result of thinning. Where the fruit grows in clusters, or two fruits are growing very close together there is much variation in the size and the shape of the individual fruits. The quality of the fruit is much improved by thinning, especially where the trees are growing in land that is deficient in moisture or in available plant food. Thinning prevents premature dropping.

Dropping of fruit is much more prevalent where two or more fruits are growing on a spur. The liability of winter injury is lessened. In the winter of 1908-9 the injury old trees suffered was mainly where the trees had borne an overload the year before. This was the result of the weakened vitality of the trees. The strength of the trees was taken up in producing the crop, and they had not enough vitality to ripen the new fruit buds and shoots.

When properly thinned there is less liability of the trees breaking down from an overload. Propping trees and trying to repair broken ones are both costly operations.

Besides getting fruit of more uniform color, size and quality, thus materially reducing the cost of picking and packing, thinned trees are better capable of bearing annual crops. For fruit trees to bear annual crops the tree must be capable of carrying its load of fruit to maturity, of producing new growth and developing and maturing new buds for the next year's crop. The tree that works for itself one year and for the grower the next does not bring the largest returns. Thinning the fruit will do more to encourage annual crops.—Canadian Farm.

Boston Advertiser: A new colony has been established in this city. It may be properly called the "cellarites." Many persons who are still in the city have been seeking the cellar during the heat of the day and they claim that the relief there is wonderful. They say it beats the seashore and the country in many respects, and do not intend to leave their cellar until the mercury drops.

England Complains Of Heat Wave

LONDON, July 13.—England, like Canada and the United States, is experiencing a heat wave. The highest temperatures yesterday were at 1 p. m. 87 in the shade, and 122 in the sun, this being the hottest in London since Sept. 8, 1911, when 91 degrees in the shade was recorded. The humidity yesterday made the heat overwhelmingly oppressive.

Weather experts prophesy that the heat wave will last several days, as the wind is in the south. On account of the heat yesterday, the justices in the law courts sat without their wigs, an almost unprecedented occurrence.

Two Killed in Electrical Storm.

Halifax N. S. July 12.—A severe electrical storm passed over Nova Scotia on Thursday. At Wolfville, Burton Herringer went into a barn for shelter. He was killed and one of his horses also perished. At Cow Bay, seven miles from Halifax, Mrs. Lenteman was killed while in the act of lowering a window. A number of horses were struck, but no other deaths were registered.

If Mr. Roosevelt has courage and principles this is the favorite time for him to render a great public service, says A. Maurice Low in Harper's Weekly. But "Mr. Roosevelt is in every way unfitted for the tremendous task to which his insensate ambition has driven him. He can no more create a party than he could help disrupting the Republican party, for to him a party has no meaning except as it exists to further his ambition, to magnify his importance, to clothe him with power. A man who cannot conserve his fortune is not usually selected as the guardian of another's." A correct even if severe comment on this dangerous man.

Bill For "Pure Clothes"

Washington, July 10.—A bill for the manufacture of "pure clothes" and prohibiting the sale of "pure clothes" was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Victor Murdock, insurgent from Kansas.

If the Murdock bill becomes law, manufacturers of wearing apparel will have to advertise the precise class and quantity of material used in the goods they offer for sale. For example, if a concern markets woollen goods, it will have to specify just how much wool and of what grade and how much cotton or other inferior fabric is contained in the cloth.

Mr. Murdock said that many people are imposed upon in purchasing goods by the general statements that they are "pure wool" or "pure linen." He proposes that the word "pure" which is of great value to the seller, shall give way to the specific term.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

According to statistics gathered by the National Highways Protective Society, 26 persons were killed and 153 injured by automobiles in the streets of New York in June. Last year only 12 persons were killed by automobiles in the streets of New York in June. Notwithstanding this alarming increase in fatal accidents, due in almost every case to reckless driving the committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consider the subject of automobile speed regulation, has submitted a report which favors an extension of the speed limit for automobiles traveling on the streets, boulevards and roads of Greater New York. The report of the committee recommends to change the maximum speed in the crowded sections of the city from eight to fifteen miles and on driveways and roads from fifteen to twenty-five miles. It is quite likely that the attempt to change the automobile ordinances in conformity with the recommendations of the committee will meet with considerable opposition in the Board of Aldermen.