

# BABIES SORES



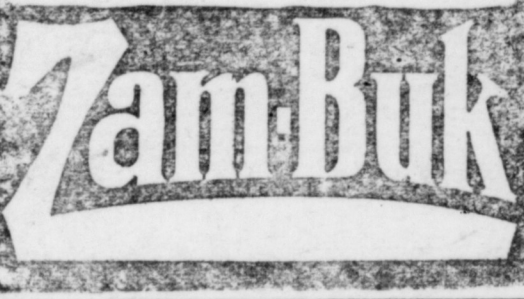
Every mother should realize that the skin of her baby is so tender that the secretions of the body often lead to rashes, eruptions, etc., all of which may be removed by Zam-Buk. Scores of restless, crying babies, upon examination, are found to be suffering from some form of skin irritation or "heat." Don't let the little one suffer when Zam-Buk will cure!

Mrs. L. H. d. of 475 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, says: "I have proved the value of Zam-Buk when applied to children's sores. Some nasty sores broke out around my baby's mouth, and despite all the preparations used, they refused to heal. I took him to St. Boniface Hospital and he remained there for two weeks. At the end of that time he was no better, and we again took him home. I was then advised to try Zam-Buk and obtained a supply. The effect of the first few applications was very gratifying, and I continued with the use of the balm. A little perseverance resulted in a complete cure."

Mrs. E. Cocker, of Yorkton, Sask., says: "My little baby girl had a bad running sore all over her little chin. A few applications of Zam-Buk healed the sore in such a perfect manner that no scar was left behind."

Scores of similar cases could be quoted. Zam-Buk is absolutely pure—contains no mineral salts, no mineral coloring matter, no irritating poisons. It is the ideal balm for baby.

Zam-Buk cures eczema, rashes, ringworm, chapped hands, scurvy, heat-rashes, cuts, burns, ulcers, discharging sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. See box, all drug stores and grocers, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Don't take the risk of using harmful imitations!



## ALASKA DOGS

Annual Team Race Over 404 Miles Always a Big Event

Some time between April 1 and 15, when winter is beginning to relax its iron grip on Alaska, somewhere from a dozen to a score of dog teams will start from Nome over a dreary dog-team racecourse of 404 miles, and the one that crosses the finish line first will receive \$10,000 and a five hundred dollar love-cup. The team that finishes second will receive \$5,000 for its driver, while the prize is half that amount for the third. There is a fourth prize, but it is secured by the contestant who endures the weather conditions going and coming. Every man that enters the race must realize he is taking a big risk, and it is this risk that adds to the interest.



THIS is written with a full sense of our serious responsibility to housewives. It is not a glib argument. It is a solid fact. Nothing but truth would do with such easy proof offered you.

Fact:

A barrel of Regal Flour yields the utmost quantity of bread. No flour in the world yields more. The loaves it bakes are white and light. Pastry of melting flakiness.

Proof:

Your dealer wants you to take your money back if Regal Flour proves below this promise. In that event we must pay him. On this understanding, isn't it only fair to yourself to test Regal at once?

Every team has its admirers and a great deal of money changes hands on the result. Save for a stretch of thirty-six miles, says E. R. Hinman, an Arctic explorer, the course lies through a barren, treeless waste and the contestants are compelled to cross a mountain range twice—going and coming—before the end of the journey. Loose, dry snow covers the course and the entire country as far as the eye can reach. Kept in a constant swirl by the bitter Arctic winds, it blinds dogs and drivers and compels them to stagger along and trust to luck. The trail is staked with bits of bunting, but the shifting snow frequently buries these guides and the teams wander around aimlessly for hours at a time. Leaving Nome the first fifty-two miles of the journey lie across the ice of Bering Sea. Candle, 202 miles away, is the turning point. Every precaution is taken to see that the race is honestly run. Each driver is photographed with his team at the starting point and he must bring under the finish wire all the dogs with which he starts, dead or alive. The receipt of any assistance on the journey disqualifies him and he must have all his dogs with him every foot of the journey. At Candle each outfit is photographed again and the pictures must correspond. The race is a go as you please affair, the teams being started within fifteen minutes of one another. There are nine dogs to a team. Most of the animals are the native dogs of Alaska, but occasionally there are teams of Siberian hounds and bird dogs in the race. Teams composed of the latter breed won first and second prize five years ago, and that race was run under conditions that make it the most famous in the history of the event. Soon after the start a blizzard sets in which continued for two days, and it was feared that all the contestants had perished. The winning team covered the 404 miles in 61 hours 7 minutes and the actual travelling time, after allowing for brief rests, was 42 hours 16 minutes at an average speed of 9 1/2 miles an hour.

## WHIRLWIND COURSE OF PARIS BANDITS

How a Gang of Criminals Operated in the French Capital—The Real Villain in the Case

Four Parisian bandits were sent to the guillotine, and another batch went to prison. Carrouay, one of the most desperate of the desperate band, committed suicide in his cell after being sentenced to prison. Three others died "with their boots on" in resisting arrest. The demand of Paris that she be avenged upon the murderers who terrorized her for more than a year was thus met. At the trial it was made reasonably plain that these twenty odd criminal or desperate men, or crazy men, and the equal number of women who loved them or protected them or helped them, according to the intelligence of the women, were inspired by a woman. Her name describes her. It is Rirette, which means Little Laugh. She is always laughing, is Anne Maitrejean; laughing at the judge, at the crowds in the court room, at the prisoners, at law and everything else.

### Breeding the Bandits

She and her husband, Kibbalchiche, provided the centre round which the terrible bandits performed their death's dance. How they first met the leaders of the bandits is not clear, but it is plain that Garnier, Carrouay, Diadonna, Monier and Raymond used to visit Rirette and her husband and discuss anarchy with them.

They were, in fact, taught anarchy by the slim laughing woman, and after they had mastered the general principles, which were very agreeable to them, Rirette pointed out that they might put them in practice very easily. She taught them the "individual taking back" notion, as the Anarchists call it, or robbery, as the law calls it, and as they needed money, and were opposed to working hard for it, and had no such ideas of right and wrong as most people entertain there was nothing to check them but the absence of a good plan. It was Raymond who looked at the problem from a purely scientific point of view, and concluded that use should be made of these inventions of science, the automobile and the automatic pistol. Before the bandits became the automobile bandits, however, they committed several burglaries to acquire the necessary technical experience. According to the diary of Garnier, these jobs netted them from \$60 to \$80 each. Then at the right moment, after the brilliant idea of Raymond's had been discussed, Rirette introduced to them Bonnot, the incomparable chauffeur. Having Bonnot and the automatic pistols, the next thing was to secure the car.

### Crimes of the Bandits

They marked down a likely car and stole it. Then they hid it for a week, and in the meantime picked out their victim, who was a bank runner, with \$1,100 in cash and securities amounting to \$64,000 in his satchel. They shot him down in the street and escaped with the plunder. The abandoned auto was found next day at Dieppe. There was no clue to the robbers, who separated, some going to Belgium to negotiate the securities and the robbers returning to Paris. Their next robberies were committed upon stores dealing in firearms, and they secured a valuable haul of pistols, rifles and ammunition. Other crimes followed with stirring rapidity. With Bonnot at the wheel of a powerful car it was possible to murder a man in the morning and in the afternoon assassinate another man a couple of hundred miles away. The bandits appeared to be without fear, and the knowledge that they would rather kill than not help them out of many a tight hole.

Their reign of terror lasted probably fifteen months. Well equipped with money, with disguises and false documents and passports and accomplices, they eluded pursuit for so long, but at length the coils were tightened round them. An indiscreet letter led to the capture of a couple, and supplied a clue to some of the others. The time came when they were known, when it was no longer a matter of hunting men the police would not recognize unless they saw them committing a crime. The cordon closed in. Several were captured; others were shot down. A regiment of soldiers shelled the house where Bonnot turned at bay, and he was destroyed. When Paris saw the others in the dock, she was amazed. They were all mere youngsters, none of them out of the twenties. They are of two kinds, the "tough" and the "dude," and of the two the dude was the deadlier. Most remarkable of all was Rirette, who taught them crime and incited them to murder. She was permitted to go her laughing way.

## PULP RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

A Conservative Estimate Places These At Over Two Billion Cords on 265,000,000 Acres

Canada to-day possesses the largest resources in the way of growing timber available for the manufacture of pulp of any country in the world. The continued opening up of great mile-ages of new railroad brings this ever more prominently before the eyes of the world. The result undoubtedly now is that this country holds the key to the future in the great pulp and paper industry. He would be a bold man who would attempt to calculate in actual number of cords, or even in acreage, the extent of these resources. In fact, the more conservative of our public men, as well as men qualified to speak from the forestry standpoint, frown upon the pretence to give actual estimates. Perhaps some of the closest work along this line was in connection with the Ontario Government's survey and exploration work in Northern Ontario some years ago, when an attempt was made to find out as approximately as possible the pulp wood contents of each section covered by the survey parties. Speaking of the territory north of the Height of Land, the report says: "There is little pine timber, the trees being scattered and inferior in quality. Some small areas of red pine and some jack pine were met with, nearly all of these varieties found being south of Lake Abitibi. The best areas for pulp wood are on Low Bush and Circle Rivers, with their tributaries, where it is estimated that an area of 180 square miles will yield an average of seven cords to the acre, or about 80,000 cords. Along Little Abitibi River, between Harris Lake and the boundary, the pulp wood is estimated at 750,000 cords. A belt reaching from Lower Abitibi Lake along the Abitibi River to Long Sault, eighty miles in length, will average seven cords to the acre. There are

also considerable pulp wood areas to the west and north of Lower Abitibi Lake. District No. 2 embraces fifty miles on each side of a base line run west from the 198th mile post on the boundary line between Nipissing and Algoma districts to the Missinable River, about 100 miles, and also the tract lying southerly along the Missinable River up to near Missinable Lake. Of the territory explored, sixty per cent. will yield on an average five cords of spruce wood to the acre, in addition to other timber. The prevailing timber is spruce and poplar, there being no pine or hard wood. The spruce, especially along the river banks, attains a size which renders it valuable for square timber, and the poplar is large and abundant, particularly on the Mattagami River. Special areas would cut fifteen cords of spruce, other areas would cut fifteen cords of spruce and ten of poplar. Some of these, if all the timber growing on them were made into cord wood, would show 60 to 70 cords to the acre." In the Northern Quebec, it is safe to say that conditions are largely similar to those prevailing in the analogous parts of Ontario, with the comparison in favor of Quebec, as regard to area. Indeed, of all the provinces, Quebec must take rank as the premier in regard not only to pulp wood production, but also to pulp wood still standing unutilized. British Columbia, it is recognized, has millions of acres from which large quantities of wood can be cut, but it is also recognized that the number of cords is almost incalculable. The newly organized Forestry Department in that province is busy making plans for comprehensive survey and chart work, and from the great energy with which they are starting out on their important work, great things may be expected. The tremendous difficulties in the way of having qualified men collecting reliable data in a country possessing such great natural obstacles as "a sea of mountains" and traversed by raging torrents are scarcely realized at their true value by the ordinary public. And the same thing applies to survey work in the northern wilderness of Quebec and Ontario. Nova Scotia is not generally credited with being one of the great lumber and pulp wood provinces, yet they form no mean asset. Dr. Fernow, who not long ago made a forest survey of that region, gives as his estimate an area of 5,500,000 acres under timber, with 24,000,000 cords as the probable output, divided up as follows: Mainland, 5,000,000 acres with 500,000 acres with 14,000,000 cords. New Brunswick contains large areas rich in pulp wood trees, but so far as we have seen, no one has been daring enough to estimate the probable quantity of cords, section by section. Roughly summarizing all the data furnished by the Dominion Forestry Department and the forest authorities of the various provinces, and under a due consideration of the difficulties in the way of an approximate calculation of the stand of pulp wood timber throughout the Dominion, we would say that its pulp wood resources would approximate two billion cords on about 265,000,000 acres of land, made up as follows:

	Acres	Cords
Nova Scotia...	5,000,000	24,000,000
New Brunswick...	20,000,000	100,000,000
Quebec	60,000,000	600,000,000
Ontario	40,000,000	400,000,000
Pr. Columbia...	40,000,000	450,000,000
Dom. lands...	100,000,000	450,000,000

Experience may show that this estimate may be exceeded or it may be beyond the mark, but it is looked upon as conservative by those who have had the best opportunities for judging. In any case, it is far away and beyond the possessions of any other country in the world, and when the economic end of the pulp and paper industry is even better understood than it is to-day, it will surely mean the bringing forward of the Dominion of Canada to the position of premier pulp and paper manufacturer in the world.—Pulp and Paper Magazine.

### UNEXPRESSED.

Deep in my heart that aches with the repression  
And strives in plenitude of bitter pain  
There lives a thought that clamors for expression  
And sends its undelivered force in vain.  
What boots it that some other may have thought it?  
The right of thought's expression is divine:  
The price of bitter pain I've paid for it has bought it:  
I care not who lays claim to it; 'tis mine.  
And yet not mine until it be delivered;  
The manner of its birth shall prove the test;  
Alas! Alas! my rock of pride is shivering  
beat my brow, the thought still unexpressed.  
—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

## Great Loss of Life in Recent Floods.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ohio's loss in the recent flood was estimated last night in a telegram from the American Red Cross agent in charge at Columbus, as follows:  
460 lives lost.  
4,200 homes destroyed.  
49,500 persons homeless.  
9,000 families outside of Dayton, Columbus and Cincinnati in need of rehabilitation.

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IS THE HIGHEST GRADE  
**CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL**

## 'The Wild Women's' Arson Campaign

LONDON, April 5.—Two suffragettes fire fiends were captured this morning red-handed, while setting fire to the new Grand Stand on the Kelso race course in Scotland. Rags, saturated with petroleum, had been placed beneath the stand and ignited when the watchmen on duty sprang out of their hiding place and captured the two women.

The grandstand on the Ayr race course, also in Scotland, was gutted by fire this morning causing a loss of \$15,000. This also was attributed to the militant suffragettes. Several suffragettes placards and a bundle of suffragette literature, were found in the vicinity of the Ayr race course, leaving no doubt in the minds of the authorities as to who was responsible for the fire.

A considerable number of window-breaking and telegraph wire-cutting outrages were committed during the night by militants in various parts of the country.

The bomb and arson campaign threatened by the "wild women" has caused intense alarm in the provinces, especially at historic places like Chatsworth and Blenheim, where special patrols of police and game-keepers have been placed on duty day and night.

## Find The Explosive McManigal Buried.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 1.—Thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine, believed to have been buried by Ortie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, have been unearthed near here by the flood waters of the White River.

They were found yesterday along the Boyce road near the Lake Erie and Western Railroad bridge east of the city. Road commissioners who were investigating the damage to the highway noticed two or three peculiar cans in a field. They called over a well digger working nearby, and he said they contained nitro-glycerine. Eight more two gallon cans of the explosive were recovered.

In his confession McManigal asserted that he buried the nitro-glycerine in the in the cinder-grade of the Big Four railroad east of this city. He said that when he returned for it the stuff had disappeared, and accused a union official of taking it.

The cans floated through the yards of the Indiana Wire and Steele Company.