

Have You a Skin Rash? Zam-Buk will end it

For skin rashes, eruptions, eczema, etc., either in adults or children, there is nothing known to science which equals Zam-Buk in the quickness and certainty of its curative power. Mr. Raymond Webber, of Allanburg, Ont., writes: "I have tried Zam-Buk for many ailments, and every time have found it successful. Some time ago I had a bad rash all over my body. I tried home-made salves, herb salves, and various home-made preparations, and these proved of no use, but when I tried Zam-Buk I was cured in a quarter of the time that I had been experimenting in vain with other preparations."

"On another occasion I had one of my fingers crushed, and in that case also Zam-Buk was the only remedy I used. It healed the wound splendidly."

"My boy had boils, and once again Zam-Buk brought about a complete cure. We have also used it as a household balm, for the injuries and skin diseases which are common to every person, and can say that in our experience there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk owes its unique healing power to certain herbal extracts it contains. Unlike most ointments it contains no poisonous coloring matter, no animal fat, but is purely herbal. For eczema, piles, blood poison, abscesses, ulcers, cuts, burns, and all skin injuries and diseases it is without equal and should be in every home. 50c. box all druggists and stores. Use also Zam-Buk soap, 25c. tablet.

According to an Italian scientist a square mile of the earth in six hours of sunshine receives heat equivalent to the combustion of more than 2,600 tons of coal.

LOSS IN JEWELS IN TITANIC DISASTER.

Some idea of the value of jewelry alone which was lost in the Titanic disaster may be gathered from the following claims for compensation. Mrs. Charlotte Cardeza seeks to recover \$175,000 in respect of her wardrobe and personal effects. Her inventory included a Burma ruby ring, \$14,000; a pink diamond, \$20,000; hatpins, \$500; an evening coat, \$380; and a white petticoat, \$95. The Countess of Rothes asks \$10,000 for the loss of property, including a diamond marquise ring worth \$10,000, a sapphire, and a set of black fox and ermine furs. The smallest claim submitted, \$45, is by the United States Government, the value of a mail bag containing registered articles.

WHY IT IS WRONG TO SAY "KNOTS PER HOUR."

Nine persons out of every ten will say that such-and-such a steamship is capable of making at "twenty-five knots per hour." A nautical man would simply say "twenty-five knots." Now, which is correct? The latter, of course, London Tit-Bits says. The mistake arises from the fact that the landsman thinks that a "knot" is just the nautical term for a "sea-mile," which is roughly, 6,080 ft., or about one and one eighth land or statute miles. Now, a knot is not a distance at all. It is a speed. The word "speed" combines distance and time. For instance, if we wish to speak of the speed of a train we refer to it as so many miles per hour. There is no single word in the language to express speed units, so we must use two words—miles and hour.

The sailor has a language peculiar to himself, and he has invented a single word for a unit of speed. Thus a speed of one nautical mile per hour is called, one "knot." Hence it is redundant to tack on another "per

hour" after the word knot when the word already includes one "per hour."

Perhaps some will ask how the word "knot" originated. The explanation is simple. When a seaman wishes to ascertain the speed of his ship he does so by means of a log-line. This consists of a piece of wood called the "log" or the "log-ship," to which is attached a length of line. The line is knotted at regular intervals; the distance between two consecutive knots bearing the same proportion to a sea-mile that the time of a sand-glass used in connection with the operation bears to an hour.

Thus, for instance, if after the log is thrown over-board the line paying freely out lets out fifteen of its knots in the time that the sand-glass takes to run down, then the ship is making fifteen knots.

Make most of your Vegetable Garden.

Whether your vegetable garden is large or small, make the most of it by getting in your seed in good time, and also by planting it in such a way that no part of your ground will ever lie idle during the season. By close cultivation one man will get a better and larger crop out of a small piece of ground than another will with much harder work on a large plot.

As soon as the ground is dry enough (and providing you get the manure dug or plowed in last fall), get your garden raked or harrowed, write a practical gardener in The Witness. It will not require much time if the fall work was well done. Then you will be able to sow at once many of your seeds.

Just as soon as you can get the ground dry for it you can put in onion seed, as a few degrees of frost or a fall of snow does no harm, provided the bed was dry when sown. Onions require a firm soil and, after you have raked and levelled the bed, cleaning it of stones and sowing the onion seed, roll it well with a garden roller, or if only a small patch, firm it thoroughly with your feet.

If you have a strawberry bed to plant it is a good plan to sow your onions in rows two feet apart, then set your strawberry plants in rows one foot from the onions. You can plant your strawberries as soon in the spring as they are fit to be moved, and you will have your strawberry bed with rows two feet apart and at the same time get a crop of onions.

A sowing of early peas may be put in as soon as you can get on the ground. Draw your drills in the morning, leaving the sowing until afternoon, and so let the sun dry and warm the soil. Radishes and lettuce may also be sown as early as possible between the rows of peas. Plant peas in rows four feet apart, and then put in between them two rows of spinach, three rows of lettuce or radishes, one row of early cabbage, or one row of early cauliflower. And these come off in time to plant a second crop of beans or a sowing of lettuce or round beets.

Parsnips should be sown as early as possible if you want to get the best results from them, and a sowing of early carrots may be made at the same time, but the main crop should be sown in May.

Feed Horses Clean Grain

Don't feed dirty grain to your horses. The dust, weed seeds, and other foreign matter in the grain is disagreeable and injurious.

Use a sieve to measure the grain and give it a few shakes to allow the dirt and seeds to fall out before feeding. Some pour water over the grain in the sieve or dip the sieve of grain in a bucket or tub of water a few times. This is a good plan, as it removes all dust and smut. The feed boxes are kept clean by treating the grain in this way before feeding.

"The holiest of all holidays are those kept by ourselves in silence and apart: The secret anniversaries of the heart."

Acadia University And Affiliated Institutions Anniversary Celebrations, 1913

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

8.00 p. m., College Hall
Recital by Anita Merle Elderkin, Reader, Ethel Vere Norton, Pianiste, of the Seminary, Graduating Class. Admission by Invitation.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

8.00 p. m., College Hall
Recital by Coreita Fownes, Soprano, of the Seminary Graduating Class, assisted by Jennie Prescott, Pianiste, of the Junior Class. Admission by Invitation.

THURSDAY, MAY 22.

8. p. m., College Hall
Recital by Evelyn Marjorie Smith, Contralto, Lena May Nowlan, Reader of the Seminary Graduating Class. Admission by Invitation.

SATURDAY, MAY 24.

2.00 p. m., Campus.
Boy Scout Tournament (not a college function).
8.00 p. m., College Hall Students Concert.

SUNDAY, MAY 25.

11.00 a. m., College Hall
Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, D. D., First Congregational Church Manchester, N. H.
7.00 p. m., College Hall, Service under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. with address by Rev. A. B. Cohoe, M. A., First Baptist Church, Halifax, N. S.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

11.00 a. m., College Library
Visitors will have an opportunity of inspecting the buildings of the University under the direction of competent guides.

2.30 p. m., College Hall Class Day Exercises of the Graduating Class of Acadia Seminary.

4.15 p. m. Room 2 business meeting of the University Senate.

7.30 p. m., College Hall Closing exercises of Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy. Address by Rev. Sheldon S. Poole, Middleton N. S.

9.30 p. m., College Hall. Adjourned meeting of University Senate.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

10.30 a. m., College Hall Class Day Exercises of College Graduating Class.
2.00 p. m., Campus Interclass Track Meet.

3.00 p. m. Pianoforte Directors' studio business Meeting Alumnae Association of Acadia Seminary.

3.00-5.00 p. m., Alumnae Hall Private Art Exhibition by Marion Marr, of the Seminary Graduating Class. Admission by invitation.

4.00 p. m. Room 2 Business Meeting Associated Alumni Acadia University.
7.00 p. m., College Library Meeting Board of Governors.

7.15 p. m. College Hall Closing Exercises of Acadia Seminary. Admission 25 cents.

9.15 p. m., Seminary Dining Room Acadia Seminary Alumnae Reunion.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

10.15 a. m. College Hall Anniversary Exercises of Acadia College. Addresses by Members of the Graduating Class, Conferring of Degrees. Awarding of Prizes; President's Address, Addresses by distinguished visitors.

1.00 p. m., Chipman Hall Annual Dinner, Associated Alumni Acadia University.

3.00 p. m., Campus Base Ball Game.
3.00-6.00 p. m., Alumnae Hall Seminary Art Exhibition.

7.30 p. m., College Hall Seventy Fifth Anniversary Exercises.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

9.00 a. m., Library Adjourned Meeting Board of Governors.

A DAILY THOUGHT.

To work, to help and to be helped, to learn sympathy through suffering, to earn faith by perplexity; to reach truth through wonder—behold! This is what it is to prosper, this is what it is to live.

—Phillips Brooks.

ALLURING ISLES

Queen Charlotte Islands Have Oil and Coal Possibilities

Neglected, yet alluring, is the Queen Charlotte group of islands, about eighty miles from the mainland of British Columbia. With a mild climate, a rainfall of less than 40 inches, and a fertile soil, Graham Island, the and the reservation of lands by the group, could become an agriculturist's paradise. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the island has large coal measures, and the reservation of lands by the coal-staking companies has greatly retarded settlement. On its west coast several companies are now engaged in boring for oil, a large district having been declared by the Dominion Geological Survey, and by numerous oil experts from California, to be oil lands. One bore, after reaching 1,200 feet depth, and bringing up oil with the cores, had to be abandoned, as, in the haste to find out if they had great riches, the engineers had allowed the bore to get out of plumb, and the work had to be begun over again, if the 1,700-foot level—at which oil is prophesied—is to be reached. The north shore of Graham Island has a great, sandy beach twenty miles or more long, two miles broad and as level as a billiard table. Some day the mining millionaires of the north may use it as a race-track for their automobiles.

WESTERN TRAVELLERS

Commercial Men in the West Number a Small Army

The growth of a country is well told in the growth of the commercial travellers within its confines. And the story that the knights of the grip tell in their annual report for the past year is but the story of the great and rapid strides that the northwest has made in the way of progress in this last year. Nearly thirteen hundred new drummers made the prairies their field of operation last year, and the total is now swollen to the high figure of 7,015. Trade continues to progress at a rapid rate, and the travellers say that their numbers will still continue to increase in similar fashion in the years to come. Where are these travellers located. Mostly in Winnipeg, but they have scattered their homes over the face of the west. Here are their locations: Winnipeg, 3,100; Brandon, 1904; Regina, 760; Saskatoon, 463; Calgary, 977; Edmonton, 279; Lethbridge, 114; Vancouver, 810; Victoria, 61; Nelson, 105; Fort William, 23.

French Character

"France is hungry for spiritual food," said Mrs. Alfred Havenstein, of Buffalo, in her address on "A New Glance at French Character" before the annual meeting of the Canadian McAll Association, Toronto. She pointed out the excellent characteristics of the French people, which include loyalty, optimism, subtlety of apprehension, clarity of vision, honesty, a great imagination, candor, and a beautiful love of home life, which is conducted in a most exemplary manner. The family life of this country has no parallel in the world for its beauty, but there is a great lack of the true spirit of religion. They have the ceremonial side, but they need the love and heart sympathy of the great brotherhood of man to counteract the spirit of materialism which is rapidly taking hold of them. She made a strong plea for women to feel this brotherhood and oneness of the world, and to act as ambassadors to convey the messages of Christianity throughout the world and to the French. The object of the association is to bring the humanitarian principles of religion to these French people.

RICE WAFFLES.

Mix together until smooth one and three-quarter cupfuls of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-quarter cupfuls of milk, two teaspoonfuls of shortening, two eggs, one-quarter teaspoonful salt. Then add three-quarter cupfuls of boiling water, and bake in a well greased waffle-iron in a hot oven. Serve with powdered sugar and maple syrup.

Famous
for
Fifty Years
CHASE &
SANBORN'S
COFFEES



All Paris Shocked At Labor Conditions

PARIS, May, 10.—Popular feeling is being stirred up by the opening this week in the commercial quarter of Paris of the Sweated Labor Exhibition, "A Museum of Economic Horrors," as it is called by the organizers.

The main object of the exhibition is to show the conditions under which the poor women workers of this city live, and the increase of prostitution, which is asserted to be a logical consequence of the impossibility of unskilled female labor to make a decent living.

Among the exhibits are toys, such as the familiar stuffed lambs which bleat when pressed down on the bellows to which their feet are glued. For fixing the wool on to the toy, painting it, fixing a ribbon around the neck, and attaching it to the stand the manufacturers pay three cents a dozen. It is impossible, it is said, for a clever worker to finish more than four dozen in a working day of ten hours.

There are also lampshades which are given out in pieces and finished for 4 cents a hundred, the maximum going being 20 cents for a ten-hour day.

Brushes are shown which are made up at the rate of 10 cents a thousand holes, or 22 cents a day.

The dressmaking department is particularly instructive. For a bodice which takes a whole day to make, 12 cents is paid. A man's waistcoat, sold to the public for 55 cents, is made up for 20 centimes, or 4 cents, of which 4 centimes is deducted for the cost thread. Ten of these are the maximum which can be finished in a long day's work.

The flags with which the Parisians cover their houses on days of public rejoicing carry off the record in this competition of industrial slavery. Those who saw and mount them are rewarded at the rate of 87 cents for sixty dozen, representing ten days' work, or about 8 1/2 cents a day.

In the centre of the exhibition hall is spread out a sweated woman's dinner, consisting of a morsel of stale bread, 2 cents' worth of cheese, a hard-boiled egg, and a jug of water.

The organizers hope by arousing public indignation to force the authorities to bring about a complete change in conditions for this sort of work, and abolish the present exploiting by middlemen and consequent starvation wages.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

The Publishers desire to point out that the edition of THE COAL RESOURCES OF THE WORLD will be printed from type and limited to Three Thousand copies. One Thousand Copies will be reserved for Members of Inter-Geological Congress and the remainder of the edition will be distributed in the order in which the applications for the sets are received. Those who desire to procure a copy of the work are requested to send in their applications as soon as possible.

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Used 102 Years for Internal and External Ills.

Gives speedy relief from coughs, colds, cramps, diarrhoea, muscular rheumatism, bruises, etc.

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