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In Nebraska stealing even a little ride on a railway is a felony, but in harvest time the law is ignored. The other day 200 harvest hands stole a train and made the train hands carry them where the farmers were waiting to gobble them up. But with the wheat ripe for the harvest nobody has time to bother about trifles like that.

TO FIGHT UNION.

Toronto Globe, Fridov. Church Union was yesterday discussed by the Committee for the Continuation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which met in Toronto, Rev. Dr. Scott, Moncton; Rev. R. G. MacBeth and other anti-unionists were present. A campaign on foot for counteracting the efforts of the unionists. It is understood that the committee met yesterday for the purpose of completing their organization.

The Resignation of Rev. R. G. MacBeth from his charge in Paris is regarded as part of the anti-unionist propaganda. He is for the present going west as an evangelist, and is financially backed by a well-known wealthy Presbyterian layman in Winnipeg.

Fifteen Miners Burned In Mine

Dortmund, Germany, July 28.—Fifteen coal miners were killed today by a fire which broke out in the Hansemann pit. Six of their bodies were recovered.

Louisville, Ky., July 28.—Fire which started in the sheep pens of the Barbour stockyards here, last night, destroyed a third of that plant, forty Louisville and Nashville railroad cars some of which were loaded with merchandise, cremated a thousand sheep, and damaged more than a score of cottages that lined streets bordering the stockyards. Damage to the stockyards is estimated at about \$175,000, and the total damage at approximately \$250,000.

The origin of the flames has not been ascertained.

Concord, N. H., July 28.—One fire man was killed and two others were injured yesterday during a fire at the state prison, which destroyed three storehouses and the lumber piles of the Granite State Manufacturing Co., which manufactures chairs by convic labor. Amos Turner lost his life, when a pile of lumber on which he was working fell in and buried. Two of his companions suffered painful injuries. The blaze is believed to have started from sparks from a switching engine. The loss was estimated at about \$160,000.

Telluride, Col., July 28.—Two persons were drowned, fifty families were rendered homeless and fifteen business blocks, including a hundred buildings, were partially wrecked last night, when a wall of water ten feet high, originating in a cloudburst, descended through Cornet Canon, broke through the dam and flooded the town. The dead are: Mrs. E. E. Wakely and Mrs. John Johnson. The damage is estimated at \$150,000.

Cape Cod Canal Opened To day.

Sandwich, Mass., July 29.—The opening of the Cape Cod ship canal today made this a red letter day for the people "Way Down East," and particularly for the citizens of Sandwich, who combined a celebration of the town's

275th birthday anniversary with the ceremonies marking the formal opening of the new waterway.

The town was gayly decorated and filled with visitors as never before in its history. The Governor of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and August Belmont, head of the company which built the canal, were among the notables in attendance. Vessels of the United States Navy were stationed at either end of the canal, and their salutes added to the impressiveness of the programme.

The completion of the Cape Cod canal fulfills a dream of two centuries. The earliest settlers in Massachusetts entertained a project for cutting a waterway across the narrow strip of land separating Massachusetts Bay from Buzzards Bay, and a century later a recommendation to the same end was made by George Washington. In the middle part of the last century a company was formed to build the canal, but it was not until 1909, when August Belmont became financially interested in the project that work was actually begun and the enterprise pushed to completion.

The canal shortens distances and provides a safer route for 25,000 sea craft a year which have hitherto had to round Cape Cod. The Cape has always been one of the most dangerous spots on the whole Atlantic coast. Hundreds of disasters have occurred in the vicinity, and the hulks of scores of ships may be seen today partially buried in the treacherous sands spreading from Hyannis to Provincetown.

The Cape Cod canal is greater in its dimensions than the original Suez or the present Manchester canal. The canal is thirteen miles long. While natural waterways are used to a large extent, a cut eight miles long and 100 feet wide at the bottom had to be made.

The approach to the dredged channel is five miles long, and is from 200 to 250 feet wide. The canal has a minimum depth at low water of 25 feet.

An immense breakwater has been built at Sandwich, the eastern extremity, by placing nearly 400,000 tons of granite in the water off the canal mouth. It extends about 700 feet from shore, four feet above the water, and has been constructed to keep sand from washing in and blocking up the entrance to the canal.

No expense has been spared to make the canal a lasting project. The sides of the banks have been "ripprapped," that is paved with stone, to prevent them from caving on when the water in the wake of moving craft washes against them. Route lights and other special aids to navigation have been placed along the entire course of the canal, so that large craft may pass through both day and night.

What the canal will mean to navigators may be realized by the estimate that in the past fifty years more than 600 persons have been drowned on the passage around the Cape. 750 vessels, barges and steamers destroyed, and a total of 1,750 vessels wrecked. All these fatalities occurred among the thousands of ships obliged to pass around Cape Cod instead of across it.

It has been estimated that each year more than 25,000,000 tons of freight are carried around the Cape. The cargoes are of various sorts, the principal ones being coal, stone, sand, lumber, ice, oil, cement, lime, Nova Scotia plaster and fruit. The average delay per round trip yearly for barges and schooners going outside the Cape is nearly four days. This means a loss in money of 10 cents a ton on the cargoes.

The cost of the canal has been approximately 12,000,000. It is figured that the rates and toils have been made low enough to capture nearly all of the traffic that heretofore has gone around the Cape. The tolls range all the way from \$3.00 for the passage of motor boats and other small craft to \$100. for trade vessels of 950 to 999 gross tons. Merchant ships of over 1,000 gross tons will pay 10 cents per gross ton for each passage.

The canal is not very picturesque, being cut through a section of unattractive Cape territory, consisting of pine and oak woodland, swamps and sand hills. No attention has been paid as yet to improving the appearance of the banks, all the energy of the promoters having been devoted to rushing the actual work of excavation.

The late M. Barbel, of France, laid down the rule that in every case the food given to fowls should be in proportion to the weight of the birds, taking into consideration their active nature and such accessory products as eggs and feathers. Generally speaking, an average hen will consume three ounces of grain per day, or over a bushel



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In the course of a year, but the weight of gallinaceous birds varies considerably and hence no really definite idea can be formed of what they are capable of consuming to the best advantage.

A Hint to Grumblers.

"What a noisy world this is!" croaked an old frog, as he squatted on the margin of the pool. "Do you hear those geese, how they scream and hiss? What do they do it for?"

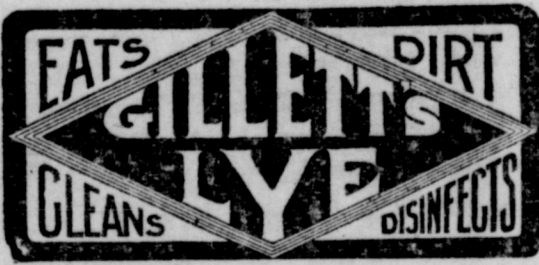
"Oh, just to amuse themselves," answered a little field-mouse.

"Presently we shall hear the owls hooting; what is that for?"

"It's the music they like the best," said the mouse.

"You find excuses for all; I believe you don't understand music, so you like the hideous noises."

"Well, friend, to be honest with you, said the mouse, "I don't greatly admire any of them, but they are all sweet to my ears compared to the constant croaking of a frog."—Selected.



Brokers Believe The Worst Is Over

Montreal, July 29.—The financial situation was considered more optimistic here by brokers this morning. Several were frank in saying that they believed the worst over. There was little going on, however, owing to the closing of the exchange yesterday. It is understood Canadian banks are prepared to call in their loans in New York to support brokers here if necessity arises.

Chicago, July 29.—Instead of advancing as most traders expected, the wheat market today made a startling break right at the opening. First prices were down more than two cents a bushel.

Exports of Pulp Decrease.

More pulp and paper now manufactured in Canada.

According to the annual bulletin on pulp wood consumption issued by the Forestry Branch at Ottawa, the consumption of pulpwood by Canadian pulp mills has increased by 28.1 per cent in the past year. The manufacture of pulp has increased and the exports of the United States, Great Britain and China have decreased. While the imports have increased, these form but a small part of the total consumption of pulp.

Canada still exports almost half of the pulpwood she produces in the raw state, although these exports are being checked by regulations enacted in the different provinces which forbid the export of raw, or unmanufactured, timber cut on Crown lands. The recent legislation in the province of Quebec which also forbids the export of raw timber from lands granted to railway companies will tend to further decrease this economic waste.

Altogether, 49 firms operate 65 pulp mills in Canada. Quebec has 34 of these mills, Ontario, 17, Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 4; and British Columbia, 2. In addition to these active mills reports were received at the Forestry

Branch from 10 firms whose mills were idle and 5 firms with mills under construction.

Woman and the Church.

We need woman in our fight with the drink traffic, and for all our social ideals. She can arouse the nation's passion against white slavery, against war. In its womanhood lies much of the Church's unused wealth. The days of the prophetess will return. We shall hear woman's voice lifted up for the great causes that find their centre and inspiration in the Cross. She will be at the front in the advocacy of all noble causes. Josephine Butler and Catherine Booth will have a succession of sisters, who will carry on the tradition of a valiant few, until "great shall be the company of women" who proclaim the century's new evangel.—Rev. George Bennett, in his Presidential address at the Primitive Methodist Annual Conference in England.

The August number of Rod and Gun issued by W. J. Taylor Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont., has appeared and is up to the usual standard of excellence maintained by this representative Canadian magazine of outdoor life. The cover cut is an attractive one and illustrates a big catch of tuna in Nova Scotia where the sport of catching this big fish with rod and line is growing in favor. The contents include many interesting stories and articles, among them another canoe story "To Moose Factory by Canoe" which in so far as the territory covered is concerned forms a continuation of the account given in last month's issue of a Trip from Lake Temiscaming to Lake Abitibi. Conny-castle Dale gives a graphic description of "Wild Fowling with the Kwakiutis" and the issue includes stories of interest to the general reader as well as articles and departments containing special information for the sportsman.

New Value of Human Life

The value of life has fluctuated greatly in the different periods of the world's history. To the Spartans life was cheap. The highest duty was to be a soldier; the greatest honor was to give away life for the State. Napoleon estimated the thousands of lives his conquest for a universal empire would cost, and he marched on sacrificing them. Life had little value. Under Henry VIII. death was the punishment for stealing three shillings; there were 253 crimes punishable by death; 72,000 people were executed in his reign.

Formerly war, pestilence, and famine swept off humanity by the countless millions. During the Thirty Years War 13,000,000 of Germany's population were killed. The Black Death devoured 25,000,000 people in Europe during the fourteenth century. Three hundred and fifty famines have swept over the earth since the beginning of history. Human life has been destroyed like bubbles. Today all this has changed.

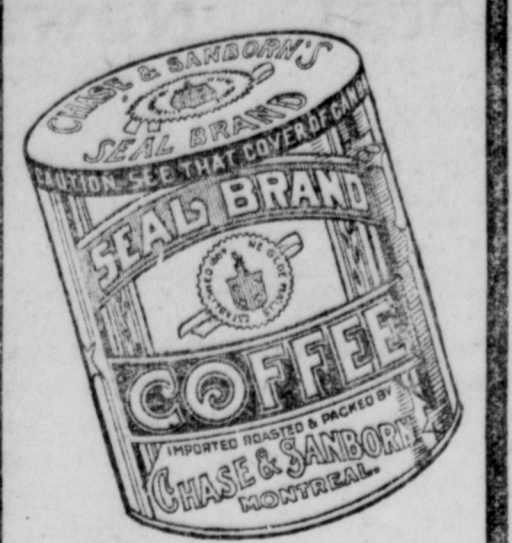
Smallpox and yellow fever, for ages the two dreaded horrors of mankind, have lost their terror. The new discoveries in surgery have alleviated untold suffering. Formerly operations were performed while the subject writhed and shrieked with pain. Today anaesthetics render the patient as insensible as a mountain boulder.—Dale H. Carnegie, in "Leslie's."

Secret Place.

When I shake off the outer things
That, thronging drag me fifty ways—
The busy needs, the little strings
That hum about my usual days—
I come into a secret place
And meet my true self, face to face.
Quiet removal from the press,
A breathing-room wherein the soul
Knows love and love's own tenderness,
And in a dream describes the goal;
There wholesome thoughts and sweet confer,
Like garments laid in lavender.
Anew I feel that I belong—
Alien and outcast though I be—
To the great Spirit whose far song
Makes an ineffable harmony;
And, with a rhythm in my feet,
I fare me forth my faith to greet.
—Richard Burton, in the "Outlook."

Women At The Bar.

(From La Patrie)
A woman may be a doctor, a trader, an agent for anything she likes, but she may not be a lawyer. Why? Simply because the gentlemen of the Bar, or at least certain gentlemen of the Bar, fear feminine competition and would keep the barriers closed. In the present case the Council of the Bar has not public opinion behind them; sooner or later they will have to capitulate.



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Underground Paris.

It is estimated by reliable authority that there are no less than a thousand miles of tunnels beneath the ground on which the city of Paris stands. Some of these tunnels form part of the working of coal miners and stone quarries and date back to the time of the Roman Empire. Only about 150 miles of these underground passages have been definitely mapped and, in the building of sewers or underground railways for the Paris of to-day, it is a common thing for those in charge of the work to run into other tunnels built by generations of a forgotten past. At the time of the French Revolution a number of the old tunnels were converted into places of burial, bodies from cemeteries on which population was crowding being moved thither. It is calculated that the remains of over 3,000,000 human beings were thus disposed of, the bones as a rule being laid closely in order, with their ends outward, while at regular intervals skulls are interspersed in ranges, so as to present alternate rows of the back and front or the head. Because of the extent of the tunnels, known and unknown, beneath the city many public buildings, a number of private mansions and apartment houses and several hotels are threatened with the danger of being engulfed in the maze of subterranean passages and tunnels, eighty and a hundred feet or more below the surface of the ground.

The French Trial.

The trial of Madame Caillaux, in Paris, for the murder of the journalist Calmette, which is doubtless well reported, will surprise those accustomed to the sedate proceedings of the English courts. The difference insofar as it was due to the law, and not to national character, was apparently in the application of the rule of relevancy, which in English law rigidly excludes hearsay and, except where relevant opinions and keeps the witness strictly to his knowledge of the facts in issue. In this case, an issue raised by the defence was whether the publication of private and intimate letters, and the threatened publication of others justified the act of the accused. Behind, lay a troubled political and domestic life of the husband of the accused, who had been first minister, in which the witness wandered freely, reporting much that in the English view was wholly irrelevant, and making astonishing accusations. One of these was that M. Caillaux at a critical moment in his country's affairs, was under the influence of the Germans, and another that the great journal, the Figaro, was controlled by German capital. In the trial of such an issue, an English judge would have shut the door on these matters, whether true or false.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

A DAILY THOUGHT.

Think well over your important steps in life, and having made up your mind, never look behind. —Hughes.