

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

Zam-Buk

Elephants Who Work.

Perform Many Duties for Which They Receive Extra Pay in Peanuts and Dainties

Without doubt the most intelligent and versatile pachyderms ever seen in America are the score of elephants with the Wheeler Bros. Shows, which exhibit here on Friday, June 26th. Their field of business is not confined to pageantry and performances, though they are especially prominent in these dual roles. No elephant bearing in state Indian prince or potentate was ever more gorgeously robed and bedecked than these circus elephants in the Wheeler Bros. street parade. Clothes of gold-finger velvet embroidered with silver thread and covered with brilliant ornaments reach to the ground on either side, leaving only the heads of the ponderous beasts exposed. On their backs are immense howdahs, designed after the most ornamental of those used by East Indian dignitaries in the great durbar. The style of architecture is extremely oriental; there is extravagant use of gold leaf and jewels and the furnishings are of the costliest silks and satins. In the howdahs the elephant trainers are seated garbed in regal splendor, representing oriental potentates.

At the performance in the arenic displays the elephants are divided in companies filling the three rings, giving a forceful illustration of man's mastery over the biggest brutes of the animal kingdom. These modern mastodons interpret intricate drills, the latest terpsichorean triumphs, including the famous Tango dance, form mountainous pyramids and elephantine tableaux, play provoking pranks and in many other ways show astonishing agility and surprising sagacity.

It is a noteworthy fact, however, that as working elephants the Wheeler Bros. group of pachyderms excel. Trained and broken as beasts of burden on the public works of Ceylon, they have not been permitted to forget their earlier teachings. Driven by their trainers, they carry in their trunks the heaviest tent poles without apparent effort. The primitive method of pushing wagons with their heads is sometimes resorted to by them, or with ropes in their mouths they easily pull the largest trucks and dens, moving them with ease, though they be huddled in the mire. At feeding time the elephants are sometimes led to the hay pile outside the tent. Each animal with his trunk picks up a hundred pound bale and carries it into the menagerie tent. With a stamp of the foot they break the binding wire and proceed to munch the meal they have thus prepared. As extra pay for their efforts they are given handfuls of peanuts and choice dainties that would delight the average child. They relish these with a gusto highly epicurean and show their gratitude by loud trumpeting. Such interesting sights as these are to be seen daily on the show grounds of the Wheeler Bros. Shows.

Among the famous herd may be seen "Tango" earth's largest living animal.



Severe Storms

After June 20

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The last bulletin gave forecasts of a disturbance to cross the continent from June 14 to 18, a warm wave June 13 to 17, and a cool wave June 16 to 20. This cool wave following it will give only a short relief, following which another great high temperature wave will cover the continent.

We have predicted showers, thunder storms and hail in the central valleys

for June 13 to 19. The extent and quantity of those rains will be vastly important. If good and general rains should fall at that time it would immensely improve the prospects of good crops. Our opinion is that the rains will be light and that the balance of June—19 to 30—will be generally hot and dry, with a probability that Canada and northern parts of the Northern States will get more rain than other sections east of the Rockies.

Usually the Pacific slope gets very little rain in June, but we expect more than usual rain the northern parts of the Pacific slope from June 10 to 19. From the above it is evident that our calculations for June are rather favorable, to the spring wheat crop and against corn, oats and cotton. Many thousands of farmers and dealers are vastly interested in the prospective showers of June 13 to 19. Farmers are holding oats and corn and cotton dealers are holding cotton for higher prices. When to let their produce go is the problem. Our advice is not to sell before the last of June. At this time we do not wish to advise further in advance. July is doubtful.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about June 20, cross the Pacific slope by close of June 21, the great central valleys June 22 to 24, eastern sections June 25. A warm wave will cross the Pacific slope about June 20, great central valleys June 22, eastern sections June 24. A cool wave will cross the Pacific slope about June 22, great central valleys June 25, eastern sections June 27.

Temperatures of the five days centering on the date this disturbance reaches our longitude will average about or a little below normal and rainfall will be less than the usual average except in a few places where thunder storms of small extent cause concentrated rains. The general average trend of temperatures thereafter will be upward to near the end of the month.

Don't forget the severe storm dates. Within two or three days of June 20 severe storms are expected and you should not go boating during that period. We will expect to read of tornadoes, hail storms and earthquakes during that period.



WILSON'S
FLY PAD
POISON

Every ten cent packet will kill more flies than \$8.00 worth of any sticky fly killer.

Refuse substitutes, which are most unsatisfactory.

THE TRACING OF A WISER HAND.

Whatever turn the path may take to left or right,
I think it follows
The tracing of a wiser Hand, through dark and light,
Across the hills and in the shady hollows.

I only know that every day brings good above
My poor deserving;
I only feel that on the road of life true Love
Is leading me along and never swerving.

Whatever gifts the hours bestow, or great or small,
I would not measure
As worth a certain price in praise, but take them all
And use them all, with simple, heart-felt pleasure.

—Henry Van Dyke.

In her recently-published reminiscences, Lady Southwark tells a story of an Irishman, who was cutting turf near a bog when a friend came up to him crying, "Patrick is stuck in a bog up to his ankles." "Don't worry then," was the reply. "If he's only up to his ankles he can soon get out again." "Yes, but he went in head first," retorted the other.

Buried Village Temporarily Restored to Sight

A village on the Norfolk coast in England, after resting for three centuries beneath the waves, suddenly reappeared for as many days, after which the sea as suddenly claimed it again. A curious conjunction of favorable winds and tides seems to have been responsible for both appearance and disappearance. A storm had raged two days. When it was over, a native thought he was dreaming when he saw numerous stone walls, covering a vast space where the good mao was certain that he had seen waves rolling in, three days before! The news of the discovery spread along the shore like a flash of powder, and the afternoon of the same day hundreds of peasants and fishermen assembled to view the mysterious ruins. Versed in local tradition, a schoolmaster remembered an old legend that spoke of a town engulfed by the sea in this same place. The worthy pedagogue had been served well by his memory. The ruins so suddenly brought to light were those of a large village overwhelmed by the sea towards the end of the fifteenth century. . . . While fishermen and peasants dug about the ruined houses in the hope of finding treasure, the news, published in the Daily Mirror with photographs, made something of a sensation in London scientific circles. An archeological society shortly prepared an expedition to excavate the region given up by the sea. Alas! When it reached its destination, several days later, the ruins had vanished again! The sea had regained possession of its age-long conquest! What happened may be easily understood. Combining

east wind, the tide had displaced an enormous volume of sand, under which the ruins lay buried. During two days these remained so far uncovered that the treasure-seekers were able to dig, but without much success, since their finds were limited to a few domestic articles—keys, pottery and tools. But the third day the rising tide, aided this time again by the wind, returned to the attack and washed the sand into its former position. The ruins were buried anew, perhaps for several more centuries—who knows? Some witnesses of this brief reappearance affirm that the old church tower stood thirty feet above the ground when first discovered, but that it crumbled on the following night.

Strange as it may seem, the phenomenon just described is not unique. In the West Indies, the sea has some times been known to draw back a mile or two from shore, revealing pavements and walls whose existence no one had suspected.

Mail Bag With \$2,500 Missing.

Fredericton, June 16.—Two detectives were here yesterday seeking some trace of the \$2,500 which is said to have been taken while being sent by registered mail from St. Stephen to St. John a few days ago.

According to the stories which came here from McAdam, where the detectives have been busy since the money package was found to be missing, no trace has yet been found of the cash, although St. Stephen, Woodstock, Fredericton and elsewhere have been visited.

So far as can be learned the \$2,500 was enclosed in one of three bags sent out from St. Stephen post office on the date in question, and when McAdam was reached there were only two bags of mail on the train.

From what can be learned, \$2,500 was being sent from St. Stephen to the Bank of British North America at St. John. It is said that several years ago a money package containing \$5,000 was lost in transit between St. Stephen and St. John and this makes the authorities all the more interested to get at the bottom of the present mystery.

(At the postoffice inspectors department it was admitted the registered bag is missing. The St. Stephen staff says it was sealed and placed inside another bag. Two of the clerks declare they witnessed it being put into the larger bag. The railway mail clerk at McAdam declares and brings fellow clerks to witness that it was not in the bag when McAdam was reached. Besides the \$2,500 for the Bank of B. N. A. the bag probably contained considerable other money. The affair is causing the department much anxiety and a very searching investigation is being held.—St. John Globe



SEAL
BRAND
COFFEE

The
Finishing Touch
To A
Perfect Meal

CHASE & SANBORN
MONTREAL. 147

Publications on Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has available for free distribution upwards of two hundred publications including reports, bulletins, and circulars. These have been issued, from time to time, by the several branches and deal with almost every phase of agricultural science and practice. A list of these has been printed in pamphlet form giving the title, author, and date of each. This list is for free distribution and may be procured on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

A Single Shell Costs \$600

These are busy days at the United States naval ammunition base at Iona Island, some forty miles up the Hudson River. Here, at top notch speed, hundreds of men are making ready large and small shells and preparing the powder charges for the guns of the battleships now in Mexican waters.

The reservation covers 116 acres. Within its limits are stored about three million pounds of smokeless powder and over one million pounds of black powder, besides many thousands of shells. This war material is kept in large brick and stone powder magazines and shell houses.

The powder magazines all have four separate fireproof walls and are divided into compartments in order to prevent a fire or an explosion from reaching or destroying the entire contents. The loaded shells are kept separately from the empty projectiles and are stored in the two fixed ammunition magazines. Each shell is weighed and numbered before being put away. The weight is recorded in chalk on the shell.

Magazine attendants inspect the shell houses and powder magazines many times during the day and at night each visit is recorded on the disk of the magnetic clock the administration building. The temperature in the shell houses and powder magazines is kept between 85 and 90 degrees. The temperature readings are taken at regular intervals.

One of the features of Iona Island is its miniature railroad, which is used for hauling the loaded shells and copper cans of smokeless powder. The train is pulled

by a little sparkless, compressed air locomotive. The engineer, when he wants more power, steps down from his cab at different points and connects the storage tank of the engine with an air pipe running from the power house. Seven hundred pounds pressure is taken on, which is allowed to run down to fifty pounds before recharging. These compressed air locomotives cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The railroad is so arranged that all the magazines, shell houses and filling houses are reached by it.

Just how many shells for the big battleships are stored away at Iona Island is a secret; but there are lots of them. They are expensive. Thus, the 14-inch shells, weighing \$1,600 pounds, and requiring a charge of nearly 400 pounds of powder, cost about \$600 each.

When Does Sunday Begin?

Most of us nowadays know that Sunday extends from midnight of the seventh day to midnight of the first, but in earlier times these boundary marks were constantly being changed. In Saxon England the Sabbath began at 3 o'clock on Saturday, and the transition to the present time limits was a matter of gradual ecclesiastical legislation. In Scotland, even till this day, the last hours of Saturday are observed with due decorum by old-fashioned folk as a kind of prelude to the Sabbath. A small section of the Baptist Church—the Seventh Day Baptists—still observe the Sabbath on Saturday.

Indian Conservationists

Take active interest in forest protection

The Indian has frequently—and not always unjustly—been accused of criminal carelessness with fire, and to the ancestral habit of setting out fires in order to improve grazing for buffalo has even been ascribed the cause of the prairies, on which trees are once more being grown. But owing to the precept and example of Dominion firewardens this ingrained carelessness has—in northern Manitoba, at least—been supplanted by an enthusiasm for forest conservation. Several hundred Indians last summer promised to observe every precaution to prevent forest fires, and, as the Chief Fire Ranger writes, "The fact of no fires this summer is proof positive that the majority of them have faithfully kept their pledge. During the course of the summer sixty three Indians voluntarily visited the Chief's headquarters to discuss the plans of the Forestry Branch in the matter of conserving the remaining forests in western Canada."

Many of these Indians are sufficiently well educated to serve as fire rangers, and, following its policy of obtaining the best men possible for this work, the Dominion Government has enlisted quite a number of Indians in the fire ranging service, for which their knowledge of the country and their enthusiasm for the work make them admirably adapted.

Although the forest-fire loss on the 125,000 square miles of Crown timberland patrolled by Dominion fire-rangers was very small—the area of timber burnt over being less than nine one-hundredths of one per cent (0.09 per cent)—yet this low loss was not a little due to the frequent showers of rain during the danger season. In order to insure safety in seasons of drought, the Forestry Branch proposes to install lookout stations which will increase the efficiency of the yet somewhat inadequate patrol. Already several towers have been established, enabling rangers to scan at one glance several hundred square miles of country. Wireless telegraphy has also been brought into use and from The Pas and Fort Churchill it is now possible for the rangers of these remote regions to communicate almost instantly with the Forestry Branch at Ottawa in matters of special urgency. This is probably the first practical application of wireless telegraphy to forest fire protection in America or elsewhere.