



The Truth About Corns

You have read much fiction about corns. Were that not so there would be no corns. All people would use Blue-jay.

Here is the truth, as stated by a chemist who spent 25 years on this corn problem. And as proved already on almost a billion corns:

"This invention—Blue-jay—makes corn troubles needless. It stops the pain instantly, and stops it forever. In 48 hours the whole corn disappears, save in rare cases which take a little longer."

That is the truth, and millions of people know it. Every month it is being proved on nearly two million corns.

So long as you doubt it you'll suffer. The day that you prove it will see your last corn-ache. It costs so little—is so easy and quick and painless—that you owe yourself this proof. Try Blue-jay tonight.

BAUER & BLACK
Limited
Toronto, Canada
Makers of Surgical
Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay
Stops Pain—Ends Corns
Instantly—Quickly

For Sale by
all Druggists
Also Blue-jay Dealers
Everywhere

The Golden Acre

It Was Half a Century
Before It Produced
Crops

By F. A. MITCHEL

In 1850 Elihu Deane and Herbert Dodsworth got into a lawsuit over a piece of prairie land located a couple of miles from the center of the city of Chicago. The property was worth nothing, and the expenses of the suit were heavy. They were advised by their lawyers to meet with a view to effecting a compromise. They came together, and Deane said to Dodsworth: "It is impossible for either you or me to realize anything out of this acre of worthless land. We're too old. But I think there's going to be a big city here some day, and the property in, say, fifty years from now may come within the town limits. It will then be worth something. Suppose we leave it jointly to our heirs?"

"That would be like dividing an apple into a couple of dozen parts. Families multiply, and I doubt if the inheritance will ever be worth more than, say, a hundred dollars. Suppose that it shal"

We arrange so person yet unborn?"

Dodsworth was ready for any proposition that would relieve him of further bother concerning the property, and legal documents were drawn up bequeathing it to such descendant of either as should be nearest to twenty years old on June 1, 1900. Both men were over fifty at the time the arrangement was made, and both had sons and daughters.

But none of these sons or daughters took the slightest interest in the property that had, so to speak, been put away for the enjoyment of some one yet unborn. If, indeed, any of them ever visited it they saw a part of the prairie, on which, after a rain, stood a pool of water varying from one to twelve inches in depth.

When forty years had rolled round neither Deane nor Dodsworth nor any child of either was living. There were many grandchildren, none of whom knew anything about the acre of property that had been tied up for half a century. Before the death of the testators a fund had been provided from which the taxes were to be paid, and a certain firm of lawyers were to pay them. In 1890 this firm dissolved, and the duty devolved upon their successors. By this time the property had become a snug fortune, and there was no danger of any Deane or Dodsworth who lived in Chicago not knowing something about it. But both families had spread out fanlike and had scattered.

In 1898 Ackley & Thorp, attorneys, were charged with the payment of the taxes on the acre, and the sums were sufficiently large to be noticeable. Sidney Walker, a young man who had just been admitted to the bar, was a clerk in the office of Thorp,

Ackley and the payment of the taxes was entrusted to him. In this way he came to a knowledge of the strange joint will of Deane and Dodsworth. It occurred to Walker that when the time came round to put the property into the hands of the legitimate heir it would be important that all the members of the Deane and Dodsworth families should be accounted for. Realizing that whoever did this work would doubtless be paid for it, he began a search for every member of both families. But he kept his investigation to himself.

Roger Deane, aged twenty-two, a grandson of Elihu Deane, a party to the will made in 1850, resided in Chicago between 1890 and 1900 and had his eye on the acre as being the possible heir. He was a member of most of the clubs of the city and prominent socially. He hunted up all the Deanes and Dodsworths he could find. There was none nearer than he to the required age. But he found one Dodsworth, a woman about his own age, who might be nearer than he. He made inquiries as to her age, but she declined to give it on the ground that a woman's age is her private property. The truth is that if he knew her age and it was nearer the prize than his he might prepare himself to prove that he was older or younger than she was.

Miss Julia Dodsworth was equally as prominent in society as Roger Deane, and the possession of property worth several hundred thousand dollars would be as much of an advantage to her as to him. She therefore concluded to cultivate him, with a view to getting out of him his age. Neither would be on June 1, 1900, much less than two years above twenty, but no one of the descendants of the original Deane or Dodsworth had turned up nearer the required age, and it seemed probable that one or the other of these two would get the fortune.

As the time drew near for the turning over of the acre to the designated heir Messrs. Ackley & Thorp wrote to the Deanes and Dodsworths to state their ages. Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth were included in the inquiries. Each had been endeavoring to learn the other's age, but neither had succeeded. Therefore neither had any advantage over the other in this respect. There was nothing for either to do but give the true date of birth. Soon after doing so each received a letter saying that both had been born on the same day, and this would render the will inoperative since it distinctly specified that the property be turned over on the 1st of June, 1900, to the one person nearest to twenty years of age. No one had yet appeared to be nearer than they to the designated age, but the property, under a literal interpretation of the will, could not be given to either.

Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth visited the attorneys with a view to a compromise. They at first suggested that the property be divided between them. But the lawyers would not do this without an order from the court of chancery. Deane took the man of law aside and asked him if marriage would settle the matter. The reply was that though man and wife were one in certain respects in the eye of the law they were not in all respects. After much delay the lawyer suggested that the only way out of the matter was for one to lay claim to the estate and the other to dispute the claim. This would bring the matter before the court, who would give a decision.

However, nothing could be done before the 1st of June next, and that was still three months distant. Meanwhile Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth had a common interest. They met quite often with a view to finding some way by which they might at least divide the inheritance. It was suggested that they hunt up the doctors who presided at their birth in order to discover which had been born at the earlier hour of the day. Deane was successful on his part. He found the doctor who brought him into the world, who by reference to certain notes he had

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired, nervous, headache, backache, bearing down, irregularity, or irregularity, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 100, Windsor, Ont.

taken down with regard to his patients found a record that Roger had been born at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 10, 1878. This, the lawyers said, would not give him the property unless proof was adduced that Miss Dodsworth had been born at a later hour of the day. So there was nothing gained for Deane. And as for Miss Dodsworth, it simply meant that by hunting up her own record she would run twelve chances to one of giving the property to Deane.

By this time this matter of mutual interest had drawn them so closely together that if it could have been settled by their marriage there would have been no further difficulty. Miss Dodsworth remembered that a woman named McCann had lived with her mother as housekeeper or upper servant for many years. When Julia was about twelve years of age Mrs. McCann had left the family. She was with them when Julia was born and might remember the hour of her birth. Julia began a system of advertising for the woman, and a response was finally elicited. She wrote Julia that she had kept a letter blank book, in which she had noted important events. This book was, with other effects, in a trunk in a garret of one of Mrs. McCann's relatives. She would get it and see if it contained the required information.

While waiting for this Julia told Roger about it. Roger said that if the book contained a memorandum of the hour of Julia's birth he or she would inherit the acre. But he had a dozen chances to one of being the heir. Then he told her that he had become attached to her and proposed that, whether he or she or neither the one nor the other inherited, they pass the rest of their lives as man and wife. Julia was of the same mind, and they plighted their troth, their union to take place irrespective of what by this time they had come to call the golden acre.

A few days after their betrothal Mrs. McCann sent her notebook by registered mail to Julia. Julia turned over the leaves hastily till she came to May and June, 1878, and there found an entry. "At 10 o'clock in the morning of April 10, a little 'el was born."

Miss Dodsworth construed this as proof that she had won, since she was born nearer to the 1st of June, 1900, than Roger. She sent the notebook to the attorneys, wrote Roger that she had made up her mind she did not love him as much as she thought she did and broke the engagement.

This break prevented any further conference, and when the 1st of June came round each received a notice to appear at noon on that day at Ackley & Thorp's office. They found there quite a number of descendants of the original Deane and Dodsworth of various ages. Mr. Ackley thus addressed those present:

"By the terms stipulated fifty years ago today by Elihu Deane and Herbert Dodsworth a certain acre of land was bequeathed to such one of their descendants, male or female, who should be nearest to twenty years of age on the 1st of June, 1900. There are four persons living who were born near that date and who are descendants of either Deane or Dodsworth—viz, Roger Deane, Julia Dodsworth, Edward Payne and Emma Osborne, born May 20, 1890. Emma Osborne, having produced satisfactory evidence of birth, will undoubtedly be adjudged the heir by the surrogate."

There was an involuntary hum of dissatisfaction throughout the assembly. Roger Deane and Julia Dodsworth looked at each other and laughed. Both being rich, they could afford to laugh.

Mr. Ackley walked up to a demure looking girl dressed very plainly and congratulated her on attaining the possession of the golden acre. Mr. Sidney Walker also congratulated her. Yielding to an impulse, she threw her arms about his neck.

Walker during his investigations as to who would inherit the golden acre had found a little schoolteacher living in Missouri who was about the required age. He corresponded with her, told her of the fortune that was to be turned over to the legal heir and helped her to obtain undoubted proof of the day and even the hour of her birth. This he did merely in the line of business. The girl came to love him, but did not share her love with him. She was adjudged an heiress.



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gives us a wholesome, antiseptic, refreshing confection to take the place of the cave man's pebble.

We help teeth, breath, appetite, digestion and deliciously soothe mouth and throat with this welcome sweetmeat.

Chew it after every meal

The Flavour Lasts!



Studebaker

Important Information for Automobile Buyers

YOU generally appreciate the advice of an expert when you make an important purchase or investment. You are glad to get authoritative opinions. You like to feel that your final decision will be right.

Apply this method of buying to your automobile.

Mr. Frank Groch, of the Grodwards Company of Cobalt, Ontario, is an automobile expert. He sells motor cars. He is a very successful merchant and like all successful merchants realizes that his business rests on the satisfaction of his customers.

Here is Mr. Groch's own story of how he became a Studebaker dealer:

"When I decided to enter the automobile business I looked around for what I called a fool-proof car. Although I am an engineer I had had no experience with cars. I decided that there were four primary points which were fundamentally necessary in selecting an automobile.

FIRST—the reputation of the manufacturer for square dealing—I finally decided that as Studebaker wagons had been 'it,' Studebaker automobiles must be, too.

SECOND—the firm must build automobiles in quantities large enough to cut down that vast overhead expense necessary in keeping up with the times and making the car fool-proof.

I visited many plants and finally decided that at Walkerville, Ontario, Studebaker had the plant and the equipment.

THIRD—the car itself—I examined many cars and talked with many owners in Canada, paying particular attention to the motor.

Of all the cars I examined under the price of \$2000 I felt that Studebaker was the best built and best equipped.

FOURTH—Service—this term I found to mean many things. Every manufacturer had talked it but none really put it into practice except Studebaker. I found that the Studebaker Corporation was spending upwards of half a million dollars a year to maintain its cars in perfect running condition after they were sold. I found that the Studebaker Service Department sends special service men wherever their cars are sold to see that anything which is not understood by local mechanics is thoroughly explained.

Ran Studebaker Three Years—Spent \$25 for Repairs

One of the first Studebaker Cars I sold is owned by a mining engineer. This gentleman spent less than \$25.00 for repair parts in three years. All other Studebaker Cars sold in my territory have had similarly low costs for upkeep and there is no more severe test for a car than long service on the roads around Cobalt.

From Detroit to Palm Beach, Florida, Total Car Expense \$41.89

On December 7th, 1916, I left Detroit with my own Series 18 six cylinder touring car and with seven

in the car drove to Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, Wheeling, West Virginia, through the snow-covered Cumberland Mountains, through Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, Jacksonville and St. Augustine to Palm Beach, Florida.

My total expense for the trip for gasoline, oil, washing the car, storage and all other car expenses was \$41.89. That is why I am enthusiastic for Studebaker."

Significant Facts

When Mr. Groch entered the automobile business he had no ax to grind for any particular concern. He chose Studebaker Cars from the entire field because a careful, thorough, scientific investigation showed him that Studebaker cars were the best value for the money.

For four years Studebaker cars have been giving satisfactory service to Mr. Groch's customers. His business has grown to large proportions because of it.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate the Studebaker proposition thoroughly before you buy any car. Studebaker cars have made good for thousands and thousands of people and will make good for you.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

"Built in Studebaker Factories at Walkerville, Ont."

Four-Cylinder Models

FOUR Roadster	\$1375
FOUR Touring Car	1375
FOUR Landau Roadster	1635
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1675

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

L H LONDON
Woodstock, N. B.

Six-Cylinder Models

SIX Roadster	\$1985
SIX Touring Car	1985
SIX Landau Roadster	1900
SIX Touring Sedan	2345
SIX Coupe	2310
SIX Limousine	3430

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

WARM AND THIRSTY?

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BEVERAGE

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In homes, at outings—everywhere thirsty folks gather together, it is winning a ruling preference.

Red Ball Beverage is made to comply with the Provisions of Chapter 20 of Acts of 1916 of the Province of New Brunswick, and does not contain more than two per cent by weight of proof spirits.

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