

MOTHER! DON'T TAKE CHANCES IF CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If Cross, Feverish, Sick, Bilious,
Clean Little Liver and
Bowels.

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry because it is perfectly harmless and in a few hours all this constipated poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels and you will have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, Feb. 21.—About eight inches of snow fell on Saturday, which has drifted badly, making the roads very heavy in places and impeding traffic somewhat. The mercury got down to twenty degrees below zero this morning, which is the record for the season so far.

The church services yesterday were poorly attended, owing to the condition of the roads and cold weather. The pastor, Rev. J. F. McKay, who has recently returned from Fredericton, where he underwent treatment at the Victoria Hospital, was able to preach at the morning service, and is well on the way to complete recovery.

The many friends here of Mrs. Stanley Harris of McAdam, regret to learn of her very serious illness at her home there and hope for her speedy recovery. She is being attended by Dr. B. H. Dugan of this place.

Mrs. W. W. E. Smith went to Calais on Saturday morning to make an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Macdonald.

The concert which was held in the Upper Church on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, was very largely attended and was a very enjoyable affair. The program consisted of readings, recitations and exercises by a number of young people. Rev. J. F. McKay acted as chairman and also addressed the meeting.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

Revotes Amounting to \$30,000,000 in the Estimates—M. Ps in Khaki Draw Full Indemnity.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—During the consideration of estimates in the commons today attention was drawn by Hon. Dr. Pugsley to the fact that though Sir Thomas White only estimated \$160,000,000 as the domestic expenditure for the coming fiscal year, parliament was asked to vote a sum totalling nearly \$190,000,000. Dr. Pugsley asked how the government accounted for the extra thirty millions, which apparently was not to be spent. Sir Robert Borden explained that it included a large number of items which had been voted originally several sessions ago but which it was not the purpose of the government to spend at present.

The prime minister did not explain that the very fact that they had been voted several sessions ago and not expended might be taken as a proof that they were not absolutely necessary especially in time of war, and that when they were voted several sessions ago a very different condition of affairs existed than at present. He did not explain either that of the \$30,000,000 nearly one-third was made up of votes for public buildings promised by Hon. Robert Rogers and maintained on the estimates as a sort of bribe to the electors in case of an election.

The voting by parliament of such amounts under the provision that they will not be spent this year, would seem to be about on a par with the over-generous father who makes to an extravagant son an allowance of large proportions and tells him that he doesn't expect that he will spend it all. The very fact that the money had been voted is an incentive to spending.

Are We to Have High Commissioner?

The fact that Sir George Perley's position as Canadian high commissioner in London is merely in the nature of a locum tenens was again emphasized in the commons today. The consensus of opinion among opposition speakers was that the position and the office might be more utilitarian than it had been in the past and than it is said to be at present, but how they asked, could Sir George Perley be expected to enter into the duties of the position with enthusiasm when he realized that he was simply holding it down for some one else?

Mr. Kyte pointed out that the minister of justice, who himself is

drawing his indemnity of \$2,500 per year his salary as a minister of \$7,000 and his pension as a retired judge had to assist him in his work as deputy minister whose salary had been raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year within the past few years, a solicitor general who is receiving \$5,000 per year, a parliamentary counsel receiving the same amount and several assistant counsel.

"And yet," said the member for Richmond, "he can't do the work without calling in outside lawyers at big fees to assist him."

Mr. Kyte pointed out an item in the auditor general's report under the heading of "Preparation of Legislation," which totalled \$1,570, and was divided between two Montreal lawyers and W. F. O'Connor of Halifax, who received \$811 for his service. Mr. O'Connor has been for years prominently connected with the Conservative organization of Halifax and has been a candidate for judgeship honors for several years.

"This case," declared Mr. Kyte, "is a pretty good sample of all of the government's so-called 'economy' during war times."

What War Taxes Produced.

Detailed information as to the revenue derived during the present fiscal year to Jan. 31, from special taxes, stamps, patent medicines, drugs, liquors, etc., was furnished to the house during question hour today by Hon. E. L. Patenaude, in reply to A. K. MacLean.

From additional customs duties imposed last session, \$19,466,035 was derived. Under the head of finance from the tax on circulation of chartered banks, \$1,028,707 was received; from the tax on the income of trust and loan companies, \$258,973; from the tax on the receipts of insurance companies, \$352,423, a total of financial taxes of \$1,660,104. In the way of inland revenue, \$1,166,156 was collected.

The customs duties on patent medicines brought in \$223,038, and the customs war taxes \$56,076; customs duties on liquors \$6,115,412, and the war tax \$266,163. From inland revenue stamps \$617,096 was received and from the tax on railroad and steamship tickets and embossed checks \$549,059. Altogether \$56,232,446 was received in the way of customs duties, not including war tax duties on drugs and liquors, but including the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods, seizures and other casual revenue.

Draw Double Pay.

Members of parliament who are officers in the volunteer forces, the same as all others, are entitled to the pay and allowance of their rank. Many do not draw their pay and others contribute it to various Red Cross and other patriotic funds, but that is according to their own wishes, was the answer given by the Minister of Militia to Mr. Hughes, of Kings, who asked a question as to dual salaries drawn by members as such, and officers.

In reply to a question by F. B. Carvell, Sir Sam Hughes stated that all officers of the Canadian expeditionary force who are serving in England either belong to the C. E. F., or are attached thereto, and that the government had paid nothing for the use of land on which the camp at Vernon was located this summer.

That A. Dewitt Foster, ex-M.P. for Kings, N.S., is not employed by the Government in any capacity, was the reply made by Sir Robert Borden to Roche Lanctot. The Premier said Mr. Foster enjoyed the same privileges in the parliament buildings as were enjoyed by any other citizen of Canada not a member of Parliament. He had no box in the parliamentary post office.

Sir Robert Borden gave a statement of issues of different sorts of clothing already made to the Canadian troops, and estimates of the amount required

for the next year and figures of the total purchases of such articles in Canada by the British government to show that not only were the Imperial authorities purchasing Canadian clothing requirements in Canada, but much of their own as well.

Hon. William Pugsley then criticized the inclusion in the estimates this year of some \$28,000,000 of appropriations which the Government has stated will not be actually expended. The estimates total \$188,000,000, whereas Sir Thomas White's estimate of export was \$160,000,000. Dr. Pugsley thought these items should be removed or that at least a statement should be made in regard to them.

Sir Robert Borden stated that while these votes had been passed there was a feeling that the works for which they had been appropriated should not be gone ahead with during the war. He did not think, however, that all items approved by parliament on more than one occasion should be cut out.

The House adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

HIS SOUL IN HIS SOX.

Town Topics presents a sartorially prosaic valentine:
For the soldiers the girls are now sewing in glee,
And we all are inclined to comprehend them;
While I don't want a girl to knit socks for me.

A LIFETIME OF SICKNESS

Worn Out, Thin and Miserable Until She Took "Fruit-a-lives"

PALMESTON, ONT., June 20th, 1914.

"Stomach Trouble and Distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-lives,' your famous fruit medicine, and they completely relieved me. To-day I am feeling fine and a physician, meeting me on the street, asked the reason for my improved appearance. I said, 'I am taking Fruit-a-lives.' He said, 'If Fruit-a-lives make you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can.'"

Mrs. H. S. WILLIAMS.

Box a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

I would like to have one to read them.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, of Montreal, Canada, and of Ashford, County Limerick, Ireland, or as he was then, to give him his baptismal name, Thomas

George (better known to his associates by the brief designation of "T. G."), came to Canada twenty-eight years ago to play the railroad game. He had chosen that career in the neighboring republic, and was then getting a foothold on the ladder of industrial fame. Van Horne had but shortly come over to Canada to give the benefit of his railroad skill to the Canadian Pacific then in its infancy and required men of experience to aid him in carrying out the policy to which he had set his hand. It was in 1882, and Mr. Shaughnessy was then in the full flush of youthful vigor, keen and alert, and anxious to make a reputation for himself in the new country.

How well the choice of Van Horne was justified; how truly "T. G." lived up to the trust reposed in him; and how fortunate Canada was in securing the services of a man who has contributed so materially to the upbuilding of the Dominion, constitute a story which has few if any parallels in the history of this young nation. Like most of the men who have carved out a career for themselves, Lord Shaughnessy is a hard worker. He has no use for idlers. His salary as head of a wealthy and appreciative corporation, combined with successful investments, have assured his future comforts in this world, but he does not work for the mere sake of earning money.

He works with a purpose in view, and that purpose is the prosperity of Canada. He does not believe in riches. "I believe the day is coming," he is credited with saying, "when it will be considered vulgar for a man to have more than a million dollars. I do not believe in the aristocracy of dollars. If there must be an aristocracy, let it be of brain, refinement and work. Let it be above all else an aristocracy of well directed, useful, conscientious work."

He was born in Milwaukee in 1853, as the name implies, of Irish ancestry. At the age of sixteen, on graduating from a business college, he joined the staff of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and got along so well in his work that in 1879 he was appointed general storekeeper. Van Horne wanted a good man in that department of the C. P. R., and in 1882 asked Mr. Shaughnessy to take the job of purchasing agent, which he did.

Promotion was rapid. There were no hoary traditions to keep the ardent young man down. Precedents could not be referred to; there were none. The last man in the world to tolerate red tape was Mr. Van Horne, and Mr. Shaughnessy soon became the latter's right hand in the new system. Assistant to the manager, assistant manager, manager, vice-president, general manager, president and head of the system which became vast in the course of a single generation—this is the official record.

A great work of extension and consolidation had been done by Sir William Van Horne, but when Shaughnessy came into complete control, the company was just beginning, as one might say, to reap the fruit of its persistent campaign in Europe. The West made an impression, at last. It got upon the slow mind of Europe that there was a new world, in which all the dispossessed might find independence. The Canadian Pacific Railway had said that in all European language, for years, and Europe did not heed. But there is a Biblical authority for the statement that if you cast your bread on the waters it will come back to you after many days. The West began to fill up, the cultivated acreage was being extended. As Sir William Van Horne often said: "We have built the hopper, but we want the spout." And at the psychological moment Shaughnessy bought a big Atlantic fleet (fifteen vessels in all)—bought it and set it going in connection with the land service—an auxiliary or complimentary arm to feed the railways with traffic from overseas.

Then followed the policy of anticipating the settler by putting down the steel in advance of his coming; the policy of the ready-made farm; the policy of double-tracking, of easier gradients in the mountains, of reclamation in the West, by which some 3,000,000 acres are to be redeemed to usefulness and dividends, the policy of building hotels of high standard to attract the rich tourists of Europe and the United States.

In the business life of Canada there is no one so ably equipped for estimating the trend of events as Lord Shaughnessy. His optimism about the great development which must come in the future is the optimism of certainty, for it is men possessed of his dynamic energy that create prosperity. In large part, the history of the progress made in the past three decades by this Dominion of ours is synonymous with the growth of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the development of which has been the barometer of our material well being. During that time the president has been directly responsible for the expenditure of at least \$600,000,000 in extensions and improvements, which have been the means of opening up the country, encouraging immigration, increasing trade facilities, expanding and inaugurating industries and promoting agriculture to an extent that was undreamt of not long ago. In 1912, when business was on the crest of a tidal wave of prosperity the Canadian Pacific offered its stockholders a fresh issue of 600,000 shares at \$175 a share, and immediately the stock soared to above \$280. Thereupon some short-sighted people cavilled and said the stock ought to have been sold so that Canadian farmers might get the benefit, but in what way the critics did not explain. There were others who asserted that Canadian Pacific should have got its \$105,000,000 of new money by selling four per cent bonds at par or at a premium. Other critics asserted that Canadian Pacific had even then \$100,000,000 in its treasury and they thought that Canadian Pacific should hold off its financing until its treasury was exhausted.

But that has never been Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's way of doing business. He was planning gigantic extensions and improvements, and he calculated that he had to have fully \$200,000,000 to place his company supreme among the great enterprises of the world. He saw ominous clouds floating on the financial horizon, his agents in the Western Canadian prairies and the lumbering district of British Columbia reported to him that Greek and Serbian and Bulgarian settlers were throwing up their employments in Canada to go back to Europe for military service. He found that the dogs of war were about to be let loose, and that that war might involve all the great nations of Europe.

Quick as lightning he tapped the world's money markets for \$105,000,000. He took advantage of the charter which allows a new stock issue to retire bonds. The bonds were not due for two years, but he anticipated that and got the money and paid off the bonds, bringing the C. P. R. an additional \$70,000,000.

In 1901 he was created a Knight Bachelor. But a greater honor was in store for him at the hands of the late King, who, in 1907, created him a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. Greatest honor of all, he has been created a Peer of the United Empire. Lady Shaughnessy, who has been a worthy helpmate of her distinguished husband during the years of his phenomenal uplift from a railway clerkship to the presidency of a great corporation, of comparative obscurity to one of great commercial and social prominence, came to Montreal with her husband from Milwaukee, where they were married a couple of years prior to his appointment to his first position on the railway in the history of which he has played such a prominent part.



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Everlastingly Good

Nowadays, in many homes where health is valued, the table beverage is

INSTANT POSTUM

Not alone because it is served so quickly, but more because it is a pleasant, healthful beverage. Made of wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses. Instant Postum is entirely free from the subtle, cumulative drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee—free from any harmful substance.

More and more, people are finding out by personal experience that tea or coffee is the frequent, though often unsuspected cause of nervousness, biliousness, heart flutter, insomnia and various other ills and discomforts. The alternative when tea and coffee don't agree is POSTUM.

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