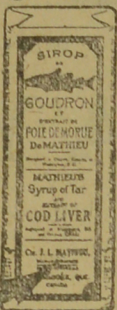


Mathieu's SYRUP OF TAR & COD LIVER EXTRACT STOPS COUGHS

Sold in generous size
bottles by all dealers.

The J. L. Mathieu Co.
Proprs.,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Makers also of
Mathieu's Nerve Tablets
the best remedy for
Headache, Neuralgia
and Feverish Colds.



1-922

A. E. MORRIS,

Distributor for Maritime Provinces.
AMHERST, N. S.

WHERE?

Oh, chemists, please investigate
And drop me just a line
I'd like to know what carbonate?
And where did iodine?
—Botson Transcript.

Oh, "radists," please investigate
And drop me just a line
I'd like to know what generate?
And where did neutrodyne?
—Christian Science Monitor.

Oh, doctor, please investigate.
And drop me just a line
I'd like to know what camphorate?
And where did apodyne?
—George Fred Holker.

DECISION IS POSTPONED

Regina, Feb. 26—No decision as to whether the Conservatives of the Regina constituency will nominate a candidate to oppose Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, in the forthcoming by-election was reached at the executive meeting tonight. Another meeting will be held Monday.

TRANSFIGURATION.

(From The Dial.)

Cold blue the night,
Steel blue the moon;
My breath was white
As moth cocoon
A night so chill
My careful tread
Creaked—and was still,
Creaked—and was dead.
Then, window-glow.
Through festooned frost
Above, below
Half seen, half lost
In forest lake,
In lake and fern,
In fern and brake,
A tendril's turn
Revealed your hand
And then your face
In fairyland
Of frozen lace.

FORMAN BROWN

The temperature of the sea decreases as the depth increases. In the Pacific Ocean, for instance, when the temperature at the surface was 54 degrees Fahrenheit, at a depth of 2,652 feet it was found to be 40.5 degrees, a difference of 13.5 degrees.

SUBSIDIARY POWER CO. IS FORMED IN B. C.

Vancouver, Feb. 28—The incorporation of a new subsidiary of the British Columbia Electric Railway known as the B. C. Electric Power and Gas Company and the issuing of \$2,000,000 of cumulative, 6 per cent. preference shares in the new company in a few weeks, was announced yesterday by George Kidd, president of the company.

The stock will be guaranteed by the B. C. Electric Power Company. The new company will control all power and gas plants of the B. C. Electric Railway throughout the province with a present share capital of \$15,000,000. With the new issue the new company will have an issued capital of \$17,000,000.

The stock, which will be offered at 99, will be sold to employees of the company to the amount of \$500,000 and the rest through a syndicate of nine Canadian bond houses.

The idea of immortalizing the "Unknown Soldier" adopted by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, is said to have been conceived first by Professor Santino, an Italian sculptor.

A hand, if moist, can be safely dipped into molten lead at a temperature of 400 degrees above that of boiling water. The vapor surrounding the hand will protect it if it is not held in the lead too long.

You'll Get Rid of Blackheads Sure

There is one simple, safe, and sure way that never fails to get rid of blackheads, that is to dissolve them. To do this, get two ounces of peroxide powder from any drug store—sprinkle a little on a hot, wet cloth—rub over the blackheads briskly—wash the parts and you will be surprised how the blackheads have disappeared. Big blackheads, little blackheads, no matter where they are, simply dissolve and disappear. Blackheads are a mixture of dust and dirt and secretions that form in the pores of the skin. The peroxide powder and the water dissolve the blackheads so they wash right out, leaving the pores free and clean and in their natural condition.

NO DUTY ON LEATHER BOOTS GOING INTO U.S.A., BUT CANADA CANNOT CAPTURE THE MARKET

(Financial Post.)

Montreal, March 1—It is somewhat surprising that the United States, with its tariff as high as the Chinese wall, permits boots and shoes, one of the principle commodities, to enter the United States duty free. This is contrary to all tradition across the line.

Some Canadian producers have been able to take advantage of this situation to sell their product in American markets but, in the main, it has been in only isolated cases, where a distinctive type of footwear is being sold.

Canadian boot and shoe factories are over-built and have a surplus production. They have, too, cheap labor, especially in Quebec. Why then, can they not compete in the United States market?

Some of the Reasons.

Boots and shoes of leather enter the United States duty free; there are several reasons, however, why the Canadian manufacturer has made but little headway in this market. Some of these are possibly more psychological than actual, but on the other hand the difficulties are there and require surmounting.

Although boots and shoes are free, there are an extraordinary number of requirements and regulations of the U. S. Department of Customs which must be met and complied with. This does not at first sight appear to be much of a handicap to the export of boots and shoes from Canada, but one example will possibly suffice to indicate the way in which Canadian exporters are hampered.

Some time ago the Canadian manufacturers of hockey boots began shipping to the United States. There was an immediate outcry by the U. S. manufacturers, who promptly went to Washington and demanded that these boots be included under sporting goods which are dutiable at 35 per cent in the United States. Pending an investigation at Washington, some of the shipments of hockey boots in the United States were held up at the border. Naturally, for the future these dealers who purchase Canadian made hockey boots will hesitate before placing an order again next year. This incident will indicate one difficulty which Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers have met in endeavoring to sell goods in the States.

Again, the boots and shoes merchants in the United States fully realize the general attitude of congress toward the importation of manufactured goods and consequently they hesitate to place orders in Canada for delivery of boots and shoes in ad-

vance of their actual requirements. The United States merchants feel that a tariff might be put on any day and they know too that congress doesn't hesitate to act quickly in such matters, once it is brought to its attention.

Again, Canadian boots and shoes manufacturers do not feel justified in investigating money in the United States either by way of advertising or maintaining a sales force there when they know full well that the United States would place a duty on boots and shoes in a minute, should imports of Canadian boots and shoes become any real factor in their trade.

Again, it is to be remembered that in the United States the boot and shoe companies could manufacture in seven months the nation's requirements for a full year. In other words, like Canada, the industry is over extended there. This makes for the keenest kind of competition amongst manufacturers in the States.

Undoubtedly, in isolated cases many Canadian boots and shoes manufacturers compete in the States, but the total exported from this country to the United States is not large.

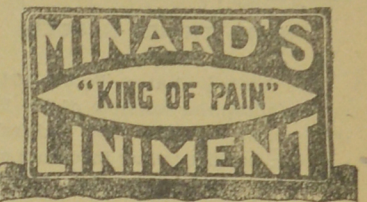
However, probably the real reason why Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers do not do a bigger business in the United States is simply and solely because they are unable to manufacture boots and shoes at the same price as the American firms. Although Canadian manufacturers—especially those in Quebec, have the advantage of cheap power and cheap labor, they are handicapped in other ways. Firstly through the tremendous load of taxation and secondly, to sell in the States they must compete with manufacturers whose methods of mass production have cut costs to a minimum—this latter has been augmented by the over-expansion of the industry in the States.

No Canadian manufacturer is going to turn his factory over to manufacturing one line to ship to the States, for he knows that if he should successfully get a footing in that market the United States manufacturers would immediately rush to congress and would have little difficulty in forcing through protective measures for their industry. In other words then it seems as if Canadian manufacturers are not doing their utmost to capture the U. S. market because they believe—and they ought to know—that any outlay which would be made in order to obtain this wider market would immediately be offset by the policy of the States, i.e., that just as soon as foreign made articles compete with domestic production, up goes the tariff.



Warm the liniment, spread it or brown paper and cover the affected parts. It cures pain, relieves stiffness.

The family medicine chest.



FISH RAIN MYSTERY WAS CLEARED UP

Toronto, Feb. 28—A simple explanation has cleared up a mystery which caused many persons here and at Dundas, Ont., to speculate on whether minnows—bait-fish—rained from the skies.

At that town a real estate dealer Friday discovered a large number of minnows on the street and the source of their origin was a mystery for a time. Now Town Councillor Robert Manning clears up all doubts by the simple explanation that he had collected them for fishing, and had lost them.

ONE FAILURE IN MARITIMES

Toronto, Feb. 27—Commercial failures in Canada as reported by R. G. Dun and Company, during the past week totaled 35, compared with 63 during the corresponding week of last year. Last week's failure were as follows:

Ontario, 14; Quebec, 13; British Columbia, 3; Manitoba, 2; Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, one each.

His fondness for books led Mr. Dunning to build up a good library when he left the farm to live in Regina as the General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, destined to become largely as the result of the policies which he instituted, the largest grain-handling organization in the world. But on June 30, 1912, the cyclone that devastated Regina scattered the library over many miles of adjoining country, and not a book was recovered.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Dunning started again to build a library, and today he has one of the most useful and interesting collections of volumes in the Province.

MAKES CORNS GO!

No pain, no cutting, no plasters to press, the sore spot. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Special directions on each package tell you how it is done. Takes out all the sting; it separates the corn from the good flesh, lifts it out root and branch. Refuse a substitute and insist on Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor; it's guaranteed. 25c. at all dealers.

**PUTNAM'S
Corn Extractor**

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick for the passing of an Act to revive, continue, consolidate and amend the Act of Assembly 44 Victoria (1881), Chapter 69, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Southwest River Driving Company," and Amendments thereto; to re-enact and continue, subject to change and amendment, the rights, privileges, powers, franchises, responsibilities and liabilities granted to or imposed upon the said Company and its stockholders by the said Act and Amendments thereto, and to make provision for the driving of pulpwood and other logs and lumber, and the fixing of the tolls therefor.

Dated at Fredericton this 25th day of January A. D. 1926.

McLELLAN & HUGHES,
Solicitors.

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE
ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY

LIFE OF NEW MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS WAS ONCE SAVED BY YOKE OF OXEN

Regina, Feb. 26—There was a time when Charles A. Dunning, the new Minister of Railways, was more familiar with oxen than steam trains as a mode of transportation. That was, of course, in the days when he homesteaded in the Springdale district of Saskatchewan some 20 years ago, and before he became Premier of Saskatchewan or even before he expected to become General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Saved By Oxen.

In those days the Minister of Railways used to haul his supplies from town on a stoneboat drawn by a yoke of oxen. While today he naturally prefers travelling on the steel highways, he yet preserves an affection for the dumb beasts that served him in good stead while he was "baching" on the prairies, and which, on one occasion, probably saved his life.

The embryonic Minister was, at the time engaged in cutting a supply of fuel in the woods some distance from his shack. A twig on the trunk of one of the trees that he was tripping deflected the axe, causing the blade to bite deep into his foot. The cut was a bad one, and the below-zero weather made the situation a dangerous one for young Dunning. He tied up the wound as best he could with a strip hastily torn from his shirt, and he managed to crawl to the bolsters. Faint with loss of blood, he clung on while the oxen started toward home. A neighbor saw that something was wrong as the oxen slowly lumbered past his place. Coming out to investigate, he found the young homesteader huddled on one of the bolsters with his arm around to picket, in a state of unconsciousness.

Born in England, Charlie came to Canada ahead of his parents and other

members of the family when he was but 17 years of age, and went homesteading. When his parents came out to settle in the same district his mother went first to visit her son. She found him ensconced in a combination log and sod shack. The principal furniture was a bare deal table and a home-made chair, supplemented by a frying-pan and some graniteware dishes. It looked terribly crude to the mother just out from the Old Country, and she burst into tears.

Charlie started to laugh. Not that he was indifferent to his mother's tears, but the humor of the situation appealed to him. Putting his arm round his mother's shoulders, he dried her tears. "Why," he declared, "I have all I want to eat, and," pointing to his straw pallet in the corner, "can get a good night's sleep. What more does a fellow want?"

Mr. Dunning is a self-educated man. He left school in England when he was 11 years of age, and then went to work as an office boy, later becoming apprenticed in a foundry in his home city of Leicester. Even in those early days he was an avid reader. He was not content with reading, but tried his hand with the pen, with such success that before he was 17 years of age he submitted an article to T. P. O'Connor, and with it won a one-guinea prize.

Avid Reader.

In the Springdale district young Dunning found as neighbors a number of old Scottish settlers, nearly all of whom were well equipped with books, some of them of high literary standard. In the long winter evenings with a dim yellow-flamed oil lamp making a feeble effort to penetrate the shadows of his shack, the young homesteader pored over all the books that he could borrow from the neigh-