King Coal Regains Throne in Austria

Railroads Announce They Intend to Abandon All Plans for Electrification

Steam Power is Cheaper

Vienna.—A King has been restored to his throne in Austria—King Coal.

While other crowned hads, Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns, have lost their thrones, perhaps forever, King Coal, who lost his throne during the reolutionary times of the post-war days, has regained his rule. At least the recent announcement of the Austrian Federal Railroads, in which they declared their intention to abandon the planned electrification of the railroad stretches from Salzburg to Vienna and from Graz to Vienna, must be considered a victory for His Majesty King Coal.

The figures concerning the difference of present prices between electric and steam haulage on railroad—figures received from a leading manager of the Federal Railroads—clearly show that electric traction, even with the "cheap" hydro-electric power, is an expensive method of locomation compared with steam power.

Looked to Electricity.

In the days when, after the war, crowns were shaking in Central Europe, doom was lurking for King Coal, too. Those Central European countries which did not possess their own coal deposits, such as Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Hungary, daringly challenged the rule of black coal. In those days white coal, that is, hydro-electric power, was regarded as the panacea for the economic difficulties caused partly by the lack of coal supplies and partly by the high coal prices.

Switzerland began during the war to undo the rule of black coal. Unable to obtain her necessory coal supplies either from England or Germany, she decided to electrify all her important railroad lines, utilizing the abundant water power of the torrents and rivers in that mountainous country. Austria, which soon after the war was obliged to import 80 per cent. of her requirements in coal, regarded the establishment of hydro-electric stations as th only means to save her trade balance deficit of the momentous item "coal imports."

Great Expansion Begun.

Thus, an electrification era began, which only increased in size and importance during the inflation days when the Austrian currency was rapidly sinking to a value bordering on nothing. By the end of 1922 there were 770 hydro-electric plants under construction with an aggregate power of 2,500,000 horsepower.

It was during this period that the Austrian Federal Railroads started to carry through their electrification schemes. The most important line they intended to electrify was the Bludenz-Vienna stretch of the main line leading from West to East, on which the Orint and Arlberg expresses are keeping up the continuous touch between Occident and Orient, this line leading from Calais via Paris- - Zurich - Vienna -Budapest-Belgrade down to Constantinople.

Got Loan From League.

The Finance Committee of the League of Nations granted a considerable part of the League's loan for the purposes of further electrification plans, and with this financial aid the above-mentioned main line was electrified from the Swiss frontier to Salzburg. According to the electrification program of the Austrian Federal Railroads, the Salzburg-Vienna stretch was the next to be electrified. This stretch is 200 miles long, approximately corresponding to the distance betwen New York and Washington.

The Austrian Federal Railroads now have definitely given up the idea to electrify this stretch. The reason of the abandonment of the scheme was the careful calculation of costs of electric and steam haulage. These figures have revealed an amazing fact: Electrification in these parts was an expensive luxury compared with steam power.

The careful calculations have proved that electrified haulage in this stretch would cost $1,300,000 more per year than steam traction. There were two developments in recent years which hastened the defeat of white coal, the two factors being, first, the gradual decrease of coal prices; and, second, the technical improvements in steam haulage.

Waterton Lakes Park is Popular

Although for over a quarter of a century Waterton Lakes national park has formed a holiday paradise for residents of southern Alberta, until recent years it has been almost unknown to the travelling world. With the advent of the motor and the building of good roads connecting the park with main provincial highways, this beautiful reservation has come into its own and each year an increasing number of visitors enjoy its many attractions.

Calgary, Alberta—Calgary will take a vigorous part in the extension of the aviation program for Canada. A flying field, 80 acres of Municipal property, was first proposed, but now it is planned to have 160 acres in the southeast corner of Calgary. It is expected that the local aviation league will have a fleet of four airplanes to start with.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD ALWAYS DANGEROUS

If Not Corrected Serious Results Sure to Follow

In no trouble is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anaemia—thin, watery blood. It is very common in young girls and in persons who are overworked or confind within doors. It makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before the trouble is recognized.

But taken in time the tonic treatment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so enriches the blood that good health and strength is speedily regained. The correction of anaemic conditions by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as certain as anything can be. Miss Teresa Heafey, Dunraven, Que., is one of the many anaemic sufferers who has found new health through the use of this medicine. She says:—"I cannot express too warmly my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I was suffering from a badly run-down condition. I was very nervous, had little desire for food, and would feel tired out at the least exertion. In this condition I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before using them very long found my health gradually improving, and under their continued use was completely restored. For this reason I earnestly advise all weak girls to take these pills, feeling sure that they will do for others what they did for me."

Send your name and address to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will mail you free a useful little book on "Building Up the Blood." The pills can be obtained through any druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Paroled Woman's New Temptation

Fellow Prisoner Offers to Provide for Breach of Parole

Toronto.—A special dispatch from Peterboro to a Toronto paper says:

"In the Christmas releases at Kingston penitentiary when Dunlop, Toronto ex-inspector of prisons, was paroled, was a young woman from Bobcaygeon, who six years ago was given a long term, and a man who had completed the necessary part of a twenty-year term for burglary. The man on his way west got off at Belleville and was supplied from unknown sources with a big roll of bills and a bottle of whiskey. On Saturday afternoon the Montreal-Toronto express of the Canadian National Railway carried from Kingston the Bobcaygeon paroled woman. She was met at Belleville by the released 20-year term ex-convict, who shared a seat with her as far as Port Hope. It is not known how he was acuainted with her, but the presumption is that the ever-present grapevine penitentiary telegraphic had put him wise about the woman's release.

"Every now and then the man retired to the car lavatory with his bottle and on his return became more and more careless in his talk with the paroled girl. He showed her his big bank roll and tried to persuade her to accompany him to Chicago, offering to provide expenses. The woman, reluctant for fear of consequnces on account of her parole, declined to consent but took the matter under consideration. Leaving the train at Port Hope, en route to Bobcaygeon, she took the man's Chicago address and promised to write later. The whole conversation between the two was heard by people in the car seat immediately behind the ex-boarders at Portsmouth penitentiary. This story illustrates the trials and temptations of a woman released on parole."

A venerable judge sat in a place of honor at a reception. As a young lady of dazzling charms walked past, he exclaimed involuntarily, "What a beautiful girl!" The young woman overheard the compliment, turned, gave him a radiant smile and said, "What an excellent judge!"

Out of indifferent external matter, thinking makes the world in which we live.

What is a Map Grid?

A New Departure in Line with Modern Science in Topographic Mapping

When we were at school and our lesson in geography was to copy a map from the school text book we would very often start off by marking a set of squares on the map in the book. Then by placing a similar set of squares on the sheet of paper on which our map was to be drawn, we could readily draw it by copying the outlines of the printed map square by square. The system of using squares on maps was thus well recognized by common usage in school life, and although it was not thought of particularly in that connection it was really a system of map referencing.

The same system of squares has been used for many years for map reference purposes by publishers of guide books and general maps. Each square, for convenience, would be designated by a number or by a number in combination with a letter of the alphabet This combination would be obtained by marking the strips of squares in one direction with a letter and those in the other direction with a number, the squares having such designations as A7, D9, etc. This method, owing to its simplicity, soon became very popular, and resulted in great convenience to the map user.

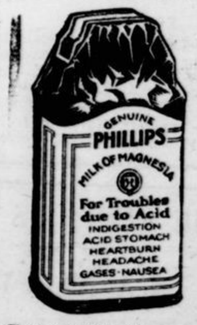
In order that they might be easily used for reference purposes, it became a common practice for topographical map sheets to be squared off in like manner. For purposes of administration and for other purposes, it is most desirable to have a system such that when a name is given there can be no mistaking the place or feature that is referred to. If you have a map which is squared and wish to write to someone who has a similar map, there can be little possibility of a mistake if you quote the name of the map sheet and then, in referring to the feature in question, state it is a certain square.

One difficulty, however, with the usual squaring system is that the numbers of the squares are only good for one particular map. If you have several different maps of the same area at different scales, then it would be quite possible that the same place would be in differently numbered squares on the different maps.

The so-called "Grid" system as worked out by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, is really nothing more than a nationalized system of squares, so arranged that if any place is referred to by its two grid numbers (letters of the alphabet not being used) there can be no mistake as to its location—whether or not the name of any particular map sheet is mentioned. Thus, if there are several map sheets of the same area at different scales, then under this national grid system, the two reference numbers of any grid square would always refer precisely to the same location on the ground.

For all ordinary purposes, to say that a point lies in square 22—112 or in the northwest quarter of such a square is sufficient. But if greater precision is required, decimals can be added to the reference numbers to the ultimate practical limit, so as to identify the point exactly. Moreover, if one wishes to go further than this, the system of grid squares provides an accurate means of obtaining the distance and direction (or bearing) from one point to another. And this last mentioned possibility is not confined to two points shown upon one map sheet but may also be used to connect up points which may be shown upon adjacent sheets or upon sheets even far removed from one another. All that would be necessary to make this computation would be to know the grid square reference numbers, decimals and all, of the initial point and also of the final point, the rest being a matter of simple mathematics.

The new Ford is a muzzzle loader, inspection reveals. The gas is poured in via a cap just back of the hood for what appears to be no good reason. Most of the hot arguments in America during 1928 will be between gasoline station attendants and Ford owners trying to make them pour in the gas without removing all the varnish from the hood.



Acid Stomach

Excess acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnsia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. It is harmless and tasteless and its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, never continue to suffer, when you learn how quickly, how pleasantly this premier method acts. Please let it show you—now.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drug store.

Off To Scout

KEEPING A WEATHER EYE ON CHINA

A plane takes off via the catapult or "cut" route from a warship in the Yangtze river to see what is going on between the warring factions ashore.

Hard Won Gold

Gold Crusher to Fly to Mines, According to New Guinea Plans

Canberra, Aust.—The first comprehensive official report of the mining activities in New Guinea was brought to Australia recently by J. D. McLean, an officer of the Queensland Mines Department, whose services were lent to the Commonwealth in order that he might serve as warden of the gold field. New Guinea is controlled under mandate from the League of Nations by the Australian Commonwealth Government, and the administration of the mining operations is in the hands of the Department of Home and Territories.

Yield of 20 Ounces to Ton Estimated

Since Mr. McLean arrived on the field at the end of 1926, the miners working there had won more than £300,000 worth of alluvial gold, although they had only touched the surface of their claims. No underground work had yet been attempted, but a line of reef 30 feet in width had been traced by the outcrop for five miles. At a conservative estimate, according to Mr. McLean's report, the reef would pay 20 ounces to the ton at a value of £2 4s. an ounce. Some of the miners had expressed the opinion, with which he could not officially identify himself, that there was £12,000,000 worth of gold to be obtained.

The reef, however, runs through very difficult and inaccessible country, rugged, mountainous and covered with dense timber mosses and fallen trees. It is a seven days' journey on foot from the coast, although the distance is not very great. For this reason there is an enire absence of machinery at the field, and this has increased the difficulties of the miners and only the most primitive methods have been possible.

The long, wearisome journey from the coast to the field is now, however, being overcome to some extent by the use of airplanes for the carriage of passengers and stores, and for transporting the gold from the field. Efforts are being made to extend the use of airplanes by using them to convey machinery to the mines.

Almost Every Mineral There

One company is reported to be obtaining from England an airplane capable of carrying one ton dead weight and when this is available it is expected that it will be possible to land at the scene of he operations parts for the erection of a crusher. In this way the absence of roads will be overcome, it is anticipated.

Mr. McLean has expressed the opinion that New Guinea is a country of great mineral wealth. Almost every mineral has been found there, platinum having been one of the latest minerals to be discovered, while there are many indications that the country is oil bearing.

The nearest port to the present gold field is Salamoa, about 60 miles away, and since the mining operations were begun inland on a comparatively large scale, it has been the scene of much activity. Reports of progress are awaited with great interest in Austrialia.

FRESHMAN NO LONGER

"Isn't he a freshman at college?" "Yes; but he's been in that class so long he's gotten stale."

Western Hemlock in Canada

The western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) is one of the most important trees in British Columbia in regard to both available supply and production. In a survey of the forest resources of that province the quantity of standing timber of this species was estimated to be 64,000,000,000 fee board measure; of this some 52,000,000,000 feet is located in the coast region. The original virgin supply is almost intact, only a small part having been cut. The cut of western hemlock lumber has for some years averaged about 42,000,000 feet annually, forming about 15 per cent. of the total hemlock lumber cut in Canada.

The King of Pain—Minard's Liniment

Count only on luck and you'll be counted out.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets Should be in Every Home Where There Are Children.

The perfect medicine for little ones is found in Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and promote healthful refreshing sleep. It is impossible for Baby's Own Tablets to harm even the new-born babe, as thy are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or any other injurious drug.

Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., writes:—"I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house for the children, as I have found them a perfect medicine for little ones."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Synthetic Rubber Again

Synthetic rubber, already producible in the laboratory by more than one method, but hitherto kept from the world's markets by inferiority of quality or excessive cost, is now again reported to be on the point of becoming an article of commerce. Dr. A. von Weinberg, a German privy councilor and a director of the Dye Syndicate, stated recently at a meeting of the German Chemical Manufacturers' Association at Frankfort-on-the-Main, that it will soon be manufactured in Germany and enter the world's markets in competition with the natural product. It was announced that a new catalyzer had been found, simplifying the union of the elements of rubber in coal tar. Says the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times, in a dispatch:

Dr. Weinberg stressed the part synthetic production is playing in the present chemical industry, especially in the fields of artificial silks, leather, horn, shellac, wood alcohol, oils, and glycerin.

While before the war Germany's chemical industry never combined with foreign interests and preferred to maintain monopolies in many branches, new trade developments are along vastly different lines, as evidenced by the various mergers with English, French, and American firms.

The Minister of Trade, Herr Curtis, pointed out that the organization of the German chemical manufacturers must be credited to America, since visiting producers at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 got the idea of organizing, and two years later formed the present association.

Another dispatch, by the Associated Press, from Frankfort, announces that the German dye syndicate has sufficiently progressed with experimentation in producing synthetic rubber to apply for world patents, and that synthetic rubber will soon appear on th world markets as a commercial commodity. We read:

The synthetic product is declared to be the equal of the natural rubber and cheaper in cost of production, thus permitting its active competition with the natural product.

Dr. Weinberg explained that the synthetic rubber was obtained by "contact synthesis," a process which has been under experimentation ever since the war. He declared that the progress of chemistry was an international affair, and that nothing was more pernicious than to fall into the error of calling Germany "the country of chemical industry," regardless of the achievements of others.

Negotiations are proceeding, he said, to re-establish international contact between the chemical interests of different countries, but an idea of the world that is entirely baseless, he said, was the impression which appears to have gained ground in the United States that a chemical front is being combined in Europe against America. German industry, he declared, would never lend itself to such a scheme.

"After the oil agreements we are ready to co-operate with other branches of American industry, hoping that the day soon will dawn when German chemical industrialists may expect fairer treatment at the hands of Americans," he said.

Dr. Curtius, Federal Minister of Economy, said the German chemical industry had passed through a hard school because other countries, since the war, had erected almost impassable trade barriers in the form of tariffs and important prohibitions. In his opinion it would be a long time before equilibrium was restored.

Carl Duisberg, of the Farbenindustrie, who presided at the session, said the German chemical industry was now producing products annually valued at 3,000,000,000 marks (about $700,000,000), constituting one-seventh of the whole of German industrial production.

Trade circles generally regard the announcement as of the highest importance because they consider it as offsetting one of the postwar economic handicaps resulting from the loss of the German colonies and with them raw-product sources.

The rubber trade in New York, according to the Associated Press, is inclined to view with skepticism the German report. More than a dozen times in the past decade, we are reminded, the trade has heard similar reports, but always the product either has failed to equal virgin rubber in quality or the cost of production has been so high as to render its manufacture impractical.

Minard's Liniment for rheumatism.

Canadian Hay for Britain

Fredericton, New Brunswick—Hay from the farms of the Province of New Brunswick is in demand by British buyers and it is expected substantial shipments will be made to Great Britain this winter. An order for 5,000 tons is being shipped this month to England and an inquiry has been received by a New Brunswick hay buyer for prices on an additional 5,000 tons of good quality hay for the British market. The hay is being shipped in uniform bales from St. John, N.B.

To-Morrow

Where art thou, beloved, to-morrow?
When young and old, and strong and weak,
Rich and poor, through joy and sorrow,
Thy sweet smiles we ever seek,—
In thy place—ah! well-a-day!
We find the thing we fled—To-day!
—Shelley.

Agatha: What makes Bettie want a divorce? Is it that husband of hers? Harriett: No, it's that husband that isn't hers.

Beauty Of Hair and Skin Preserved By Cuticura

Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Red Rose Orange Pekoe is the best tea you can buy

In clean, bright Aluminum

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YOUNG WOMEN SUFFER MOST

These Two Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.—"I have been teaching for three years, and at the end of the year I always feel tired and have no appetite. I was awful sick each month too having pains in my back until sometimes I was obliged to stop working. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I heard many women telling how good it was so I thought it would help me. And it did. Now I take six bottles every year and recommend it to others."—DONALDA FANTEUX, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

"Unable to Work"

Canning, Nova Scotia.—"I had irregular periods and great suffering at those times, the pains causing vomiting and fainting. I was teaching school and often for some hours I would be unable to attend to my work. Through an advertisement in the papers I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been of great benefit to me, the troubles being completely relieved."—LAURA J. EATON, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia. C

ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly *and in a hurry* try an Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trademark.

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