

"WORTH IT'S WEIGHT IN GOLD," SHE SAYS

"I Never Saw Such a Change as Tanlac Has Made in My Daughter," Says Mrs. Smithson.

"I believe every bottle of Tanlac is worth its weight in gold," said Mrs. Ellen Smithson, who resides at 222 Parliament street, Toronto, recently. "My daughter has suffered from stomach trouble, off and on, all her life," continued Mrs. Smithson, "but during the past seven months her condition became so serious that I almost lost hopes of her ever getting well. She suffered terribly from indigestion, complained of a dull, heavy feeling in the pit of her stomach and sometimes she would almost double over with pain. She was too weak to do her housework and I would have to go in and help her out every day. The least little exertion or work of any kind would completely exhaust her and she hardly had any color at all. Her nerves were in such a shattered condition that she was very irritable and easily upset, and would get up in the morning complaining of feeling all tired out. She also suffered terribly with headaches, which at times were so bad I was actually afraid she would go out of her mind. "Now, this is just the condition she was in before she began taking Tanlac and I had worried over her until I was almost sick myself. She was in such bad health that my neighbors were constantly asking me about her and I always had to give them a discouraging answer. But now when they ask me how she's getting on, I tell them, fine, for I have never in all my life seen such a wonderful change in anybody. She now has the color of health in her cheeks, she looks better and says she feels better than she has in years. She hasn't had a touch of indigestion or pain in her stomach since she began taking Tanlac. All nervousness and headaches have left her and she gets up in the mornings feeling fine and her strength has increased until she can do all her housework, never complains of feeling tired and is always bright and cheerful. We are all simply overjoyed to see her at last enjoying life and health, and just there are so many people needing just such a medicine as Tanlac I feel it my duty to tell everybody about it. I certainly do believe Tanlac is the best medicine in the world and will take pleasure in telling anybody who cares to call on me just what I think of it."

-ADVT-

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FOR SALE Square pianos, in the best of condition, \$75 and \$100. Used organs in mahogany piano case, at especially low prices. We have a new upright colonial piano in mahogany case, for \$335.00. Guaranteed for ten years. You should see and hear this piano. Exclusive agency for Nordheimer and Steinway Pianos. Terms arranged. R. J. RODGER Jeweler, Princess Street.

Raincoats and Umbrellas THE BEST QUALITY FOR LEAST MONEY Raincoats of all descriptions, in paramattas, tweeds, poplins, etc., \$4.98, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$11.25 up to \$18.00. Umbrellas at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, etc., up to \$4.75. To see these values is to appreciate them. Special values in Hats and Blouses. Corsets of all styles, 75c and \$1.00 up.

MENDELS It is reported in Moscow that the entire Russian Black Sea fleet has been captured by the Germans. Three new long-range German guns passed through Belgium en route to France.

GANANOQUE

(From Our Own Correspondent) May 1. Mrs. Funnell, wife of George Funnell, of this town, passed away at the family residence, John street, on Monday evening, a victim of pneumonia. Besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Mary and Rose, and two sons, Charles and George. Deceased had resided here for upwards of twenty-five years, and was well known and highly esteemed. What is known as "sucker season" is now in progress, and large numbers of these fish are being caught in dipnets in the swift water below the Water Power Company's lower dam. William Corboy, who left here late last fall in company with John E. Lindsey and George Andrews, to spend the winter in Florida, has returned to town. Mrs. Charles Stenden and Miss Easton, of Escott, are spending a short time in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Stenden, Wellington street.

More Wheat Than Canada.

The Ukraine, which is reported to have concluded a separate peace with Germany, is a territory of some 550,000 square kilometres, one-sixth of Russia's area, and of this total over half—52 per cent, to be exact—is farmed, the highest European cultivation average, with the sole exception of France, which has 58 per cent of her area under crop. According to the Winnipeg Free Press, the grain production of this important Russian province is greater than that of Canada, and amounts to one-third of the whole Russian output. The Ukraine also produces five-sixths of the country's sugarbeets, has fifty per cent of Russia's supply of sheep, goats and pigs, and thirty million head of cattle. The Ukraine stands in the same position to the rest of Russia in minerals as in agriculture. Two-thirds of the country's iron is mined within her confines, one-sixth of the whole world's supply of manganese—a most important munition product—and 99 per cent of Russia's anthracite. Her oil wells have been developed by Anglo-American capital. The Ukrainian population in Europe is roughly 30,000,000, of which 25,000,000 are Russian subjects, and though they have fretted for centuries under the Russian yoke, they have no love for Austria, and both hate and fear Germany. Should they establish themselves as an entity after the war and annex the two Ruthenian provinces now held by the empire, then Austria-Hungary will find herself flanked by an ambitious state little deficient to herself, either in population or resources. There are a quarter million Ukrainians in Canada to-day, some 3,000 whom live in Toronto. Their priest, Rev. J. Boyarczuk, predicts that at least 75 per cent of them will return to the land of their birth after the war if it remains a republic. Human nature gets a man up as a judge of his neighbor.

BURNING UP CANADA. Terrible Losses Caused in Recent Years by Forest Fires.

At one time it was the proud boast of Canadians that in the forests of the country was a supply of commercial timber practically unlimited in extent. We are now awakening to the fact that we were largely living in a fool's paradise. The investigations which have been carried on demonstrated the fact that while our forest resources are still enormous they are by no means unlimited, in fact, so far as timber for lumber-producing purposes is concerned, we are told that we are gradually approaching the danger zone. The root of the trouble lies in the liberality of nature which under-estimated. It is simple waste. Much of this waste is ascribed to ignorance of practical methods in lumbering operations. But waste with this cause through fire, compared with that through fire, is a much more serious thing. In 1915 alone ten million dollars' worth is estimated to have been wiped out by fire. An expert who has made a personal inspection of the forest resources of the country has made a statement that in that part of the country 15,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of spruce and pine has been destroyed during the last thirty-year period. Through fire waste alone the lumber had been destroyed in this way. In 1915 alone ten million dollars' worth is estimated to have been wiped out by fire. An expert who has made a personal inspection of the forest resources of the country has made a statement that in that part of the country 15,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of spruce and pine has been destroyed during the last thirty-year period. Through fire waste alone the lumber had been destroyed in this way.

ROBERT MEEK DIES SUDDENLY

(Continued from page 1.) 1902 he was prevailed upon to enter the bar and was represented by Rideo Ward during 1903, 1904 and 1905. Mr. Meek was one of the best aldermen who ever sat in City Council, as he gave careful study to all civic matters. Two things stand out prominently as monuments to Mr. Meek in Kingston's civic life. It was he who secured the amalgamation of the city's money collection departments in 1904, when what is known as the "city treasury" came into being in its present quarters at the City Hall. This amalgamation included the appointment of a permanent city auditor. The second great civic work of Mr. Meek was the placing of the Home for the Aged on a business basis. This institution is now thriving as the result of his work in reorganizing it. Mr. Meek served on the School Board twenty-four years. He was chairman of the old Public School Board, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that its jurisdiction was enlarged to include the Collegiate Institute. He was the first chairman of the Board of Education as at present constituted. Throughout this long period of service he devoted his energy toward the promotion of education. Mr. Meek was past grand master of Cataract Lodge of Oddfellows, district grand master for this district and past grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Ontario. For years he represented Cataract Lodge at the Grand Lodge, and only on Tuesday evening he was once more elected as representative of this lodge. Mr. Meek was an ardent Liberal in politics. He was also a strong supporter of Union Government. Long before conscription was discussed by the Canadian parliamentarians, Mr. Meek advised it, as some of his Whig editorials show. Fewer men had a wider acquaintance or stronger grip than the late Mr. Meek, and his influence and his life will be a constant force for many years to come. He has laid down the burdens of life in his sixty-seventh year. His days were filled with helpfulness and kindly deeds. Everywhere in the city his passing will be deplored, and the splendid qualities that characterized him will help all classes to "carry on."

A War-Time Story.

"The Ontario Legislature saved \$2,000,000 by deferring the Provincial general election until after the day of demobilization of the Canadian army is complete." This is the estimate of a prominent Government official, who stated that previous to the declaration of a political truce until after the war had been busy preparing for a war-time election to be held in June next. It was also learned that the political parties had acted very wisely in calling off the election, because arrangements for taking the vote could not possibly have been completed before June, the month decided upon by the Government for the verdict at the polls. The Government still has power to bring on an election any time, notwithstanding the extension legislation for the arrangement to put off the day of reckoning until after the soldiers come home is, after all, only a "gentlemen's agreement." This is proved by a clause inserted in the bill extending the life of the Legislature, which is to the effect that the extension act "shall not be taken to be deemed to affect or abridge any prerogative of the crown or power of the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly at an earlier date than the one mentioned in section one" of the bill. Section one of the part respecting extension until one year after full demobilization.

Returned.

One night a noncommissioned officer of the Second Canadian contingent (now in France), when entering the gate of Exhibition Camp, Toronto, was mistaken for a new recruit on sentry go, who immediately ordered him. The noncommissioned officer returned the salute—blissfully ignorant of the fact that his colonel was an eye witness. Next morning he was ordered to report to Col. B., and he was asked "by the way, is the salute, knowing full well he was not entitled to it. He promptly answered: "Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to."

Returned.

The colonel, pleased with his ready wit, dismissed him—Exchange. New Mexico has a lizard which is reputed to squirt blood from its eyes.

Baron Shaughnessy on the C.P.R.

A Fascinating, Historical and Political Record

Lord Shaughnessy's report to shareholders at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, embodied a review of the salient features of the company's financial policy and progress leading up to its present stable position. It is shown that under the terms of the contract dated October 21st, 1880, between the Government and the C.P.R. the Government undertook to give, by way of subsidy, to assist in the completion of certain western sections of the system then in process of construction under government auspices, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement. Subsequently the cash subsidy was increased by \$15,000,000, and as an offset the land subsidy was decreased by 7,000,000 acres. In view of the present high credit of the railway it is interesting to note that the company's desire in the early days to finance with capital stock increased by \$15,000,000, and it was found to be an impossibility, and as a consequence Parliament authorized the issue of \$25,000,000 5 p.c. bonds and \$25,000,000 common stock. Unfriendly influences at home and abroad so prejudiced the international market that the original \$25,000,000 stock could only be placed at less than 45 p.c. of its face value. The unwillingness of investors to pay a higher figure for the stock in those days need not be considered extraordinary, however, when it is known that in 1895, when the railway had been in operation for over nine years, the stock was offered in the market as low as 32 p.c. with but few takers. In 1885 Baring Bros. of London were induced to find purchasers for the \$25,000,000 first mortgage bonds, and by this means the company was enabled to repay the loans from the Government, and to meet its floating debt. The review goes on to describe the linking up of eastern Canada with the company's system which served thousands of miles of territory that was practically uninhabited. For some time the Government had been considering the eastern connection was imperative if the unremunerative territory was to be successfully developed. The history of capital expenditure is an interesting chapter, not only in the history of the C.P.R., but also in that of the Dominion itself. After 1885, so rapid was the traffic development, it was necessary to provide substantial additions to traffic facilities of every description. From 1902 to 1914 inclusive, the records show expenditures for second tracks, reduction of grades, terminals, work-shops, etc., of \$204,300,000; for cars, locomotives, and other equipment \$120,000,000. To meet this expenditure of \$324,300,000 the directors appealed, successfully, to the ordinary shareholders of the company, who in the thirteen years mentioned, had made contributions to the cost of railway lines acquired or constructed, and of additional steamships, on which no bonds or debentures were sold. The remaining sum of \$202,300,000 was supplemented by the sale of preferred stock and equipment notes bringing in \$25,000,000 and making a total of \$228,300,000 to apply against expenditures of \$324,300,000. The difference of \$77,000,000 was provided from the surplus revenue of the company being a further contribution by the shareholders of this amount from surplus or "undivided profits."

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DODD'S MONEY. A Canadian flag, to be hung in the Hotel de Ville of Verdun, France, along with the standards of all allies, is being presented by the Association of French War Veterans in Montreal known as Les Sac au Dos, and will be forwarded to the Mayor of Verdun through the medium of the Montreal Gazette. Iron imbedded in concrete in Germany has been found to be free from rust after more than forty-five years. The devil often works overtime, and still he never gets tired. Providence and poverty never work well hitched up together.