

MRS. BURR, AGE 79, GAINS 27 POUNDS

Illinois Woman Suffered Thirty Years—Tanlac Restores Her.

"I have actually gained twenty-seven pounds by taking Tanlac, and while I am now past seventy-nine years of age I declare I don't feel that old by forty years."

Mrs. Burr relates some very interesting experiences of Civil War days, one of which was the loss of her first husband, who was killed in the great conflict.

"Those Civil War days certainly were dark ones," said Mrs. Burr, "and if I should live to be twice as old as I am now I could never forget the terrible suffering and sorrow so many had to go through."

"I commenced first to be bothered with my stomach. Every little bit of food would sour and form a sort of gas which caused me the most awful suffering."

"I tried most everything, but nothing helped me and I had given up nearly all hope of ever being well again. While I was on the lookout trying to find something to help me a friend of mine who had taken Tanlac with wonderful results advised me to try it."

Tanlac is sold in Kingston by A. P. Chown, in Plevna by Gilbert Ostler, in Battersea by C. S. Clark, in Fernleigh by Ervin Martin, in Ardloch by M. J. Scullion, in Scharbot Lake by W. Y. Cannon.

Liquor Case Excites B.C.

THE prohibition commissioner for British Columbia, W. C. Findlay, technically charged with stealing 74 cases of liquor from the Government, was dismissed by the court recently, the magistrate holding that not enough evidence was presented to justify committal for trial.

On Dec. 11, a brief announcement appeared in the coast evening papers to the effect that W. C. Findlay, prohibition commissioner, had been relieved and that the duties of his office would be undertaken by a Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Johnson, until further notice.

Events moved swiftly thereafter. Findlay was given bail and allowed to go to Victoria to see his family. Later he appeared in police court, charged with illegally importing a carload of liquor, pleaded guilty, was fined the maximum amount of \$1,000 and promptly left again for the United States.

Justice had been swift and had gone the limit, but people at once began to ask what had happened to the whiskey after it was imported? Who assisted Findlay to get rid of 700 cases of whiskey without employing some commercial machinery and why was that machinery not exposed to public view?

The first morning of the inquiry, Dec. 27, was taken up with the evidence of the Government auditor, Mr. A. B. McNeill, who testified that Findlay had had a private whiskey warehouse to which had been taken other whiskey besides the carload of and from which distribution had been effected, all contrary to law.

The commission went on. Other witnesses, unwilling enough most of them, gave evidence which pointed to a fairly large illicit business in liquor as having gone on apparently unchecked for months in that city. Whole freight wagon loads had been moved from place to place.

Things were getting more and more interesting every day when suddenly A. L. Gartschore stopped the investigation by legal proceedings. Gartschore is a liquor man and was connected with a retail business in Vancouver. He moved for a writ of prohibition, and Mr. Justice Clement suspended the inquiry while the matter was argued out before Chief Justice Hunter of the Supreme Court.

On Jan. 8, the Chief Justice, who had heard the argument on the Gartschore application for a writ of prohibition, announced that owing to the importance of the constitutional questions involved he would take time to consider his decision. This tied the investigation up pretty completely, but soon afterwards application was made to the commissioner to hold a special sitting so as to give Findlay an opportunity of purging his contempt by telling his story.

The commissioner consented. There was a delay, however, and when the commissioner was ready to hear the former commissioner, Findlay was still in Okalla jail. There the matter stands, Mr. Taylor having given up the case. The next step will be the Chief Justice's determination of whether the royal commission is legal or not. In the former event proceedings will be resumed for a day or two, until Mr. Gartschore's legal representative can make his appeal and obtain a restraining order; in the latter a new commission will probably issue.

A new alloy of copper and nickel as a substitute for German silver is announced. Wesley Brown, whose family resides in Marmora, was arrested in Hamilton and will be sent to Marmora to face a charge of harboring a fugitive. It is rumored that Brown has also married a second time in which case he will also have to face the charge of bigamy.

Heart Palpitated

Could Count Every Beat. When the heart begins to palpitate, it will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over your whole system, accompanied by weak, fainting and dizzy spells.

When the heart gets into this condition, you become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social, business or household duties.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief to all sufferers from any heart weakness or nerve derangements.

Mrs. Walter Greives, Apsley, Ont., writes: "I had been run down, and doctors told me I was anemic, but did not help me with their medicines. I could not sleep nights, my heart palpitated so, and I could count every beat."

I used to have such dizzy spells I would have to go to bed. I was not able to do any work for eight months. A cousin of mine had taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and told me what they had done for her. I took eight boxes of them, and now I am able to help every day with the work. I am so thankful to tell others what they have done for me, so that they may try this great and wonderful remedy. I hope this may prove good to some one who is suffering the way I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold by all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD

Real Treasure of Peru Was the Potato, Though Spaniards Did Not Realize It.

The gold of the Indies was the attraction that led Columbus to sail westward, that carried Cortez to Mexico and Pizarro to Peru. The Incas had large stores of the precious metal, representing, no doubt, the accumulations of many centuries. The capture of such a booty resounded through Europe. Spain became for a time the wealthiest, as well as the most powerful, nation of Europe, and this was ascribed to the gold of Peru.

But Peru held another treasure much more valuable for the nations of Europe than the golden booty of Pizarro. Carrying the potato to Europe was an event of much more profound significance in relation to the subsequent history of the world than sending the Inca gold to the coffers of Spain. But nobody understood the value of the potato, and its Peruvian origin was generally forgotten before the plant became well known. Instead of Peruvian potatoes we call them Irish potatoes.

The potato was the basis of the ancient Peruvian nation and has attained almost the same importance in other parts of the world within the last 100 years.—National Geographic Magazine.

"Pugot Sound Lobster."

Seattle is consuming only about half a ton of octopus, "devilfish," a week, according to fish dealers of that city. But this consumption is bound to jump as soon as the Americans become familiar with the taste of this inhabitant of the deep. The Greek fishermen, who consider the octopus a great delicacy, call it "devilfish" while the Japanese fish dealer gets calls from his people for "jako," and when Sing, down in Chinatown, places it on his menu card he gives it a name that only a Cantonese can read or understand. When cafe managers up-town decide to give their patrons a treat the lowly devilfish probably will become "Pugot Sound lobster."

Improved Fuel for Airplanes.

That the Germans are using a new and improved fuel for airplane engines was the statement of Leon Clemen before the Aeronautical Society. To gasoline is added one per cent of toluol and one and one-half per cent of alcohol. The mixture gives a sharper ignition than simple gasoline, and while it exerts some deteriorating effect upon the metal, the short life of the airplane motor at the war front means that the motor is discarded before the deterioration becomes serious.

Toluol is a coal tar product and is the base of that powerful explosive, trinitrotoluol.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

If Cross, Feverish or Bilious Give "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is out-of-sorts, half sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look! Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that it's little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste.

When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moved out of its little bowels without gripping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions or babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on each bottle. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

NEW LAND POLICY

Various Provinces Are Bound to Do Their Part.

The confidential memorandum relating to land settlement, submitted for consideration to the Inter-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa by the Dominion Government, has been made available for publication. The memorandum does not outline a definitely settled policy on the part of the Dominion Government, but covers proposals the adoption of which, either as a whole or in part, depends in a large measure upon the action of the various Provincial Legislatures. This is clearly indicated by the sub-division of the memorandum into parts such as "general observations," "object of proposed policy," "outline of suggested policy," "notes on some details of settlement plans," etc.

In that section of the memorandum devoted to general and introductory observations the necessity for the adoption of progressive measures looking towards a continued rapid increase in the population of Canada is noted with the remark that "the policies heretofore pursued in an endeavor to secure suitable immigration have become obsolete and largely ineffective."

After referring to the reservation of Crown lands for soldier settlement, the abandoned farms, the millions of acres of wild land the title for which has passed into the hands of the Government, and the past lack of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments as important factors in the problem, the memorandum says:

"Any comprehensive policy adopted with a view to securing a rapid increase in population and the settlement of land necessarily involves the expenditure of large sums of money and the use of state credit. If Canada is to succeed in competition with other countries in this field of work, the provinces as well as the Dominion must stand prepared to pledge their credit and meet whatever expenditures are required. Any expense-saving policy will be doomed to failure."

The memorandum then outlines the objects of the proposed land settlement policy as follows: 1. The development of a nationwide sentiment in favor of increased agricultural settlement and production. 2. The encouragement of a movement from urban centres to rural centres. 3. The avoidance of overcrowding in our urban centres with a surplus of labor. 4. The securing of suitable settlers in large numbers for our vacant lands, including abandoned farms. 5. The creation of conditions whereby suitable settlers with small means (including tenants) may in the course of time become the owners of their farms.

The memorandum then outlines the suggested policy of land settlements, the main features of which were announced when the inter-provincial conference was in session. In this connection it is suggested that steps should be taken to ascertain the lands available for settlement, and that the creation of conditions possible should have uniform legislation for this purpose. To prevent owners from fixing an unreasonable or inflated selling price for their lands, each province should provide for a special provincial tax on wild lands, abandoned farms and leased farms. It is also suggested that each province should take powers to expropriate lands required for settlement purposes.

The memorandum recommends that the Federal Government should continue to be responsible for the admission of immigrants to Canada. "One of the gravest situations confronting Canada," says the memorandum, "is the necessity for making suitable provision for the flood of British immigration that will move our way as soon as shipping is available. Unless steps are taken to make certain that a large proportion of these immigrants go to the land they will crowd out our large urban centres and bring about conditions of unemployment and unrest that will be exceedingly detrimental to Canada as a whole."

The memorandum assumes "for the purpose of discussion only" that each province desiring to secure Federal co-operation must determine for itself a number of things including: The class of settlers to be assisted; the maximum assistance to be given; the terms upon which such assistance shall be given.

The memorandum assumed that the Federal Government should undertake the securing of settlers from Great Britain and from foreign countries (other than enemy), and that Provincial Governments should take charge of the prospective settler upon arrival in Canada. It is suggested that there should be created a Federal Land Settlement Board, comprising the Minister of Immigration and a representative from each of the provinces. The board should be consultative and advisory, not administrative. It should meet at least once annually for the purpose of reviewing the working out of any policies that may be adopted for land settlement throughout Canada.

Robes of Righteousness. Burford Township Council is offering a \$50 reward for the apprehension of thieves who lately visited the church sheds at Cathcart and Burford, carrying away all the robes from carriages and motor cars while the owners were attending service.

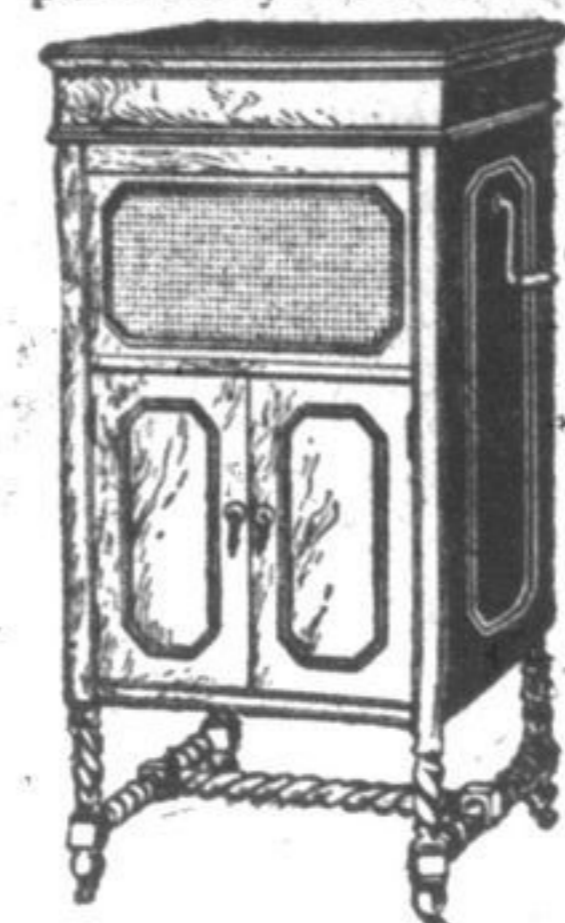
Old Lady Sees Movies for First Time. A Kitchener lady of eighty-five saw motion pictures for the first time just before Christmas, having expressed a wish to "see that Charlie Chaplin before he died."

Compare! The Pathophone

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PRICE Although the Pathophone is better built, better finished, better designed and better value than any other phonograph it costs no more money than the ordinary phonograph.



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