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HUNTING WILD HORSES

ROPING THESE ANIMALS PROVES EXCITING.

Thousands of Them Roam the Northern Wilds of the Province of British Columbia, and Adventurous Men Have Found It Profitable to Drive a Whole Band of Them Into a Corral.

IN the vast and sparsely settled territories marked on the map of Northern British Columbia as Peace River, Cassiar, Cariboo and Lillooet, bands of horses roam wild. The number cannot be estimated, but a guess can be hazarded, based on the number captured in recent years. I should place the figure at between two and three thousand.

Eighty per cent. of the horses owned by Indians to-day in these districts have either been caught wild, or are colts of wild mares captured a few years ago. Strictly speaking, these animals are not wild, but feral. That is, they are descended from tame horses which escaped from their owners, and have deteriorated until to-day they are mostly understood and lack the staying power of the horse bred in captivity, though extremely hardy. They vary from 550 to 1,150 pounds in weight, though a few will be bigger. The foundation stock of these feral horses is believed to have strayed away from the Spanish expeditionary forces in the days of Cortes, and gradually made its way north. The native American horse, scientists agree, disappeared many hundreds of years earlier, and the Indians and Mexicans had not even a tradition left of their existence. Historians relate that the natives were amazed at seeing men riding on horses, mistaking them for some weird semi-human creatures of the Centaur type.

Coming to comparatively recent times, the British Columbia wild horse received hundreds of new members in the days of '88 and '89, when the gold rush to the Klondike was at its height. Party trains with anywhere from ten to two hundred horses were strung out over hundreds of miles of country, and as these thousands of horses had to be turned out to graze every night, it was inevitable that many should escape the daily morning round-up.

Possibly because he is a descendant of a "civilized" ancestor, the feral equine is extremely wary of man, and a difficult animal to capture. In February, 1918, in partnership with Joe Graves, I set out to round up a bunch of wild horses in the neighborhood of Youngs Lake, East Lillooet, about forty miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway line. Joe had hunted wild horses for several years, and knew the country like an open book.

Like most other wild gregarious animals, horses do not wander far afield unless the land becomes too large for its feeding grounds, or they are frightened away. They roam at will throughout the summer and fall months, selecting the shady timbered lands where flies and mosquitoes are scarce, but in winter they come down to the meadows and frozen swamps where the grass is long and easy to paw from under the snow. In Youngs Lake district, there is a chain of scattered meadows, stretching over thirty miles, and it was on one of these meadows that Joe took me to the hunt. We were riding strong well-fed horses, and we set out prepared to stay away two or three days if necessary. We left the Joe's homestead (ry on a bright sunshiny morning, with the thermometer registering fifteen above zero, which is comparatively warm for that part of the country. We rode easily for several hours, and then suddenly on a band of nine horses feeding in a little "pothole," or small meadow hidden in the timber. The horses saw us and were off at a gallop in a trice, spurring our mounts we started in pursuit, and for an hour we kept them going at full speed, following their well-beaten trail. At the far end of a long narrow meadow, Joe pulled up his horse and said: "I don't want to have something to eat now, and let our horses rest awhile. These 'cayuses' (the Indian word for horses, but generally used by white men to denote an inferior animal), will only go a couple of miles further, and will stop and rest too. But they won't get anything to eat there, while ours can get a feed here where there isn't much snow."

As Joe surmised, we came up on the wild band only a short distance from the meadow. They were standing about, resting. Two of them did not get away to a good start, and my partner waved me to follow. I soon saw he was going to try to catch up to the lagging, and lasso one of them. Spurring his horse furiously, he was soon within roping distance. Uncoiling his lariar, he circled it over his head, ready for a throw at the right moment. Suddenly he stood up in the stirrups and swung the noose neatly over the wild horse's neck.

The captive fought frantically for a couple of minutes, but Joe's horse was trained to the business, and there could only be one end to the struggle. The wild horse jumped, plunged, bucked, twisted and turned. The rope around his neck was gradually choking him. Suddenly he reared. That finished him. Joe's horse jumped forward, dragging the other off his feet and stretching him full length on the snow. Then, with Joe keeping his rope taut, I sprang to the ground and in a minute had the prostrate animal helpless with a half hitch around a hind foot, and the other end of a short length of rope tied around his neck. With only a cut at our mercy. We dragged him to a tree and tied him there securely. That was the rest of the band.

That was the only horse we roped on this chase. Another method of catching these horses that is fairly successful, is the placing of a running noose, suspended over a small limb and attached to a solid tree. This trap is set along a trail used by the wild horses, and as soon as one of them gets his head into the noose, he springs forward and draws the rope tight around his neck. We drove the band along at top speed at a trail till they come to a meadow where Joe had built wings that lead into a corral where

we would get the whole bunch. The thing worked out exactly as Joe had said. The preceding summer he had built two long fences that tapered in the form of a V, terminating in a high corral. Apparently the horses did not notice the fences until these were less than twenty yards apart and by that time we were so close up to them, galloping and shouting, that they were afraid to turn back, and rushed right into the corral.

There were three colts and two yearlings in the bunch we had rounded up. The older animals were worth from ten to fifteen dollars apiece, unbroken, and could sell for twice that amount after being broken once or twice. The yearlings and colts, Joe decided to brand and turn out again with his tame horses. He kept the older animals until the summer, when they brought from \$30 to \$40 apiece. —P. W. Luce, Toronto Star Weekly.

May Amend B. N. A.

Two current developments are emphasizing Canada's progress toward nationhood. One is the definite announcement from London that Canada is to have a minister plenipotentiary in Washington; the other is an intimation from the Canadian Government that the Imperial Parliament is to be asked to amend the British North America Act (Canada's Constitution) so that future amendments may be made by Canada without reference to the Imperial Parliament. The request that Canada should have the right to amend her own constitution arises not from any specific issue, but from a recognition that the theory the present constitution does not conform with the idea of "equal nationhood," now being promulgated. So long as the Canadian constitution can only be changed by the British Parliament Canada's status is technically that of a colony and nothing more. In practice, however, for many years the attitude of the Imperial Parliament has been that it would be granted at once and no questions asked, with one proviso, that the request be reasonably unanimous as far as the parent parties concerned.

The proposal now is that the Canadian Parliament can itself make these changes provided all the provincial legislatures agree to them. It will be seen that this is a more stringent regulation than even the difficult provision under which the United States Constitution can be amended. But the problem which makes absolute unanimity of all the provinces in Canada necessary is Quebec. Under the B. N. A. act certain rights to Quebec, granted when the province was conquered and ceded from France were perpetuated, and Quebec has always felt that the continuation of her "rights" when in the hands of a British Parliament that she would be if thrown on the mercies of her neighboring provinces in Canada. Consequently the province that all provinces must agree to proposed changes means chiefly that the other eight provinces must not be allowed to "put anything over" on Quebec. The province will of course similarly safeguard any other similarly safeguarded rights.

Though there has been no clamor for changes in the B. N. A. act, it is possible important changes in it may follow its Canadianization. For example, defenders of the Canadian Senate have always declared there was no use agitating for its abolition because the Imperial Parliament would never consent. Similarly it was said the Imperial Parliament would never consent to the abolition of court appeals to the Privy Council. If now it becomes possible to abolish the Senate and appeals to the Privy Council by Canadian action alone, it will be up to the advocates of these measures to show how earnest they are.

Testing Engines. The tractor, like the passenger automobile, or the truck, has for its most important feature the engine. This must always be given a most thorough test. There are several tests which a new machine is ordinarily put through preparatory to its being offered for sale.

First of all, the engine is run under some power other than its own. Then it is run under its own power, under load. While this is being done the final adjustments are made and a reading made.

Many companies do not make tests on perhaps more than four per cent. of their passenger cars. This is not necessary, because such a vehicle is not driven under full load. An apparatus, known as the Prony brake, is an important instrument in determining the brake horsepower the engine is developing, and also to impose a continuous load on the engine, so as to test it. Brake horsepower is the power delivered at the flywheel, or at the power take-off pulley, if the engine is mounted in the chassis.

With the Prony brake it is possible to transform the power at the flywheel into force that may be measured with a scale in pounds, so that the engine's efficiency may be determined.—Illustrated World.

Chippendale Furniture. Chippendale furniture was made in England. The original pieces were made by Thomas Chippendale about 1755-76. Genuine Chippendale brings high prices, but there is little to be had.

Value for Your Money. She—Do you think we ought to pay \$3 each for those theatre tickets? They're worth it! The play may not be any good, but we will be warm for a couple of hours.

GREEK WOMEN'S VOTE. Franchise After Next Election, Says Venizelos. London, May 27.—M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, gave assurance at a meeting of the League of Women's Rights that women in Greece would be given the vote after the next municipal election, says a despatch to the London Times from Athens. Madame Negroponti will represent Greece at the International Women's Conference to be held at Geneva. At the Methodist church parsonage, Brockville, on Monday, Rev. W. Ruby James united in marriage Miss William James Lee, Elizabethtown. Some people expect St. Peter to pass them through the pearly gates because they once paid 50 cents for a 18-cent supper at a church social.

SMASHING A MONARCHY

GROWTH OF CARBONARISM IN PORTUGAL.

Organization Came Into Existence Nearly a Century Ago For the Purpose of Overthrowing the Monarchy and After Many Reverses, the Members Were Finally Successful When the Republic Was Established.

THE part played by Carbonarism in Portugal in supplanting monarchy by republican government is now no secret. The Abbe Minchinl says that the society was established in the country in 1822 or 1823 by the Italian general, Pepe, and his aide-de-camp, Col. Piza, who made the journey to Lisbon expressly for that purpose, and there is evidence from letters written by them which fell into the hands of the Government that these same officers endeavored, by means of secret societies, to bring about revolution in all the countries of middle Europe.

It has been definitely ascertained that in 1842 Carbonarism in Portugal was under the direction of Gen. Joachim Pereira Marinho and that branches had been established at Lisbon, Coimbra, Porto, Vilarito, Aljubarrota, and Pecheco, and that commissions were despatched to establish other branches in the north and south of Portugal. In 1848, after the revolution of February, which established the second republic in France, Gen. Marinho permitted his power to the Abbe Antoine, known in the order as the "Good Cousin Ganganelli," then residing at Coimbra. In October of the same year the members of the Grand Lodge met and elected Dr. Francisco Fernandes Costa as Grand Master, who adopted as mottoes, in addition to the words "Equality" and "Unity" already in use, the words "fraternity" and "Liberty." Carbonarism had developed so strongly in Coimbra and neighborhood that there alone it numbered about 600 members, the majority of whom were fully armed. The movement, however, languished, and though attempts were made in 1853 and 1852 to revive it, it eventually disappeared.

At the time Marinho was in charge of the affairs of the order, a foreigner named Jefferson founded at Porto a secret Illuminati, of which five lodges were formed. This society was a combination of Carbonarism and Illuminism. In 1836 Carbonarism reappeared in Portugal, but it bore no resemblance to the former organization, which had disappeared. The constitution, ritual, and even the methods were quite different.

Toward the end of 1835 there was formed at Lisbon a Masonic Academy, the higher school in that city, of which society Luz d'Almeida became the Grand Master. It was also known as the Academy Revolutionary Committee. In 1836, Luz d'Almeida, with the title of Grand Master, initiated some of the members of the Masonic Academy, initiated some of the members of the Academy, his intention being to merge the Academy into a branch of Carbonarism, which he founded shortly afterward under the title of Jeune Jeune Portugal, but the majority of the students did not favor this revolutionary movement and immediately ceased membership. The Jeune Portugal movement, however, still continued and sought to spread its republican ideas by propaganda in cafes, schools, factories, in the columns of newspapers and popular and academic magazines, as well as by meetings in the public streets where it endeavored to imbue the people with the belief that their liberty was in danger. Luz d'Almeida also established in 1839 a Masonic lodge, which was called the Lodge Montaigne, but it was a departure from the Masonic tradition, its object being to spread republican opinions, though it used every effort to secure the election as Grand Master in 1907 of the republican, Sebastien de Magalhães Lima.

Considerable progress was afterward made by the new Carbonarist movement, and by October 5, 1910, had 50,000 members spread throughout the country. The initiates were from all classes and included doctors, soldiers, naval officers of high rank, public officials, clerks, mechanics, etc. Carbonarism was to be met with everywhere—in the Government, in offices, barracks, on board ship, in tramways and railways, and even in the police. It continued, even after the proclamation of the republic, its real object being the consolidation of the Portuguese Republic. Carbonarism was, as it has always been, opposed to the clerical party, and particularly to the religious orders. Several anti-Jesuit and anti-clerical demonstrations at Lisbon can be traced directly to its work and influence. In order to achieve these anti-religious ends, Carbonarism has always been ready and willing to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the cause of secular education, to the assistance of the distressed by all the means in its power, and in its collective form it undoubtedly exercised a great influence.

Luz d'Almeida, in 1808, had been arrested and put into prison, but was shortly afterward released under the amnesty granted after the elimination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. In 1809 he was again in danger of arrest, but succeeded in escaping to Spain, but was forced to leave there for Paris, where he continued his studies, securing a doctorate, after defending his thesis in two languages—French and English. A man of remarkable scholastic attainments, the son of a professor at the Municipal College at Lisbon, he was, undoubtedly, the prime mover in effecting the transformation of Portugal from a monarchy into a republic.

Norwegians are fast assuming a prominent part in the development of the Brazilian lumber industry. A waterless table was recently exhibited. Miniature electric railways, somewhat on the principle of the cash carrier, connect each table in a restaurant with the kitchen. The guest writes his order and drops it into a slot on the table. A kitchen attendant places the dishes which the patron has ordered on the proper tray, which stops automatically at the patron's table. The used dishes are put on the train by the guest and they are whisked back to the kitchen.



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