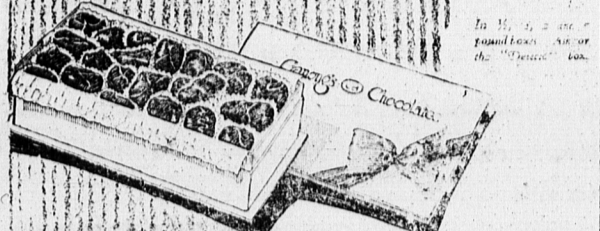
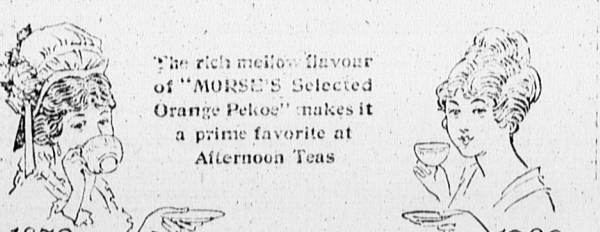


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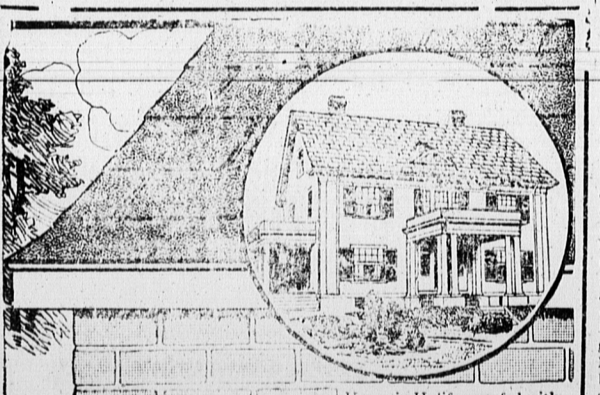


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Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf courses, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

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Land Slides in Cape Breton

SYDNEY, May 11.—All the passenger trains on the Sydney Sub-division of the C. N. R. are stalled today on either side of two landslides on the main-line half a mile west of Iona. The first slide occurred Monday afternoon and when the day express from Halifax came along, it was stalled on the other side of the slide which was from a chafed cliff and covered about fifty feet of track to a depth of several feet. Section men cleared the line about midnight, but just before the train was ready to move along, another slide occurred a short distance further ahead. This has not yet been cleared up and meanwhile the night express due here at nine this morning has been stalled behind yesterday's train, while the day express which left here this morning for Halifax is held up on the side of the slide. It is expected that traffic will be moving some time this afternoon.

STRIKE BREAKING.

A novel method of breaking a strike is described by E. Torday, who, in the National Geographic Magazine, tells about some of the curious customs of the Central African tribes in the Congo. "I crossed the river in a canoe," he says, "and then my luggage was carted to a place above the falls where another boat was waiting for me. The boat was only a dugout, but it was so large that it required a crew of forty paddlers, which was changed at every village, so that the men should not be taken from their homes. In one place the men refused to work and for a time I was unable to proceed. Leaving the women in the village, they withdrew to a distance and mocked me. I instructed my boy to put a number of paddles into the boat; then I invited the savage ladies to come aboard and sell me food. I relied upon the universal eagerness of the negroes in this region to trade, and soon thirty women were in the boat bargaining. Without attracting their attention my boy unfastened the rope by which the boat was secured to a tree, and before the saleswomen were aware of what was happening they found themselves floating downstream. The effect of this manoeuvre was immediate. The men set out in their canoes and demanded their women. I offered to surrender one hostage for every man who would come aboard and take his place with a paddle, and in half an hour I continued my journey triumphantly. All the ladies had been redeemed from pawn."

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF THE WOODS

The emphasizing of the wasteful lumbering methods of the past is of little service unless the practicability of better measures can be shown. Where economical logging methods are being used, they should be given full recognition by all conservationists, and given earnest consideration by operators. An instance of close utilization is evidenced on the limits of a company operating in a modest way in the Parry Sound district. This company secured a block of timber, consisting of mixed hardwoods and conifers, situated near the mill of another company. The first mentioned company let out its woods operations to a sub-contractor and is proceeding to log the area very cleanly. The thoroughness of the operation is shown in the disposal of the products. The softwood logs go to the neighbouring mill; the hemlock ties (new) to the railway company; the spruce and balsam pulpwood to a pulp mill at a considerable distance; the hardwood logs, as also any good half-of-girded logs, go to New Jersey for match stock; the birch logs go to Montreal for export to Europe, for use as veneer, and the other hardwoods, including big white oak, ash and elm, are also disposed of. In addition, cedar poles are taken out, the hemlock bark is shipped to tanneries near Toronto, and hardwood waste is used as fuel in its camps. This operation, therefore, may be said to represent the maximum of close utilization. This timber, because, of course, it is close to a railway, must be made into opportunities for other such intensive operations throughout Ontario.

A WARNING

No electric appliances should ever be placed where a person in a bathtub can reach them. Such is the assertion of Dr. A. Zimmerman in the Presse Medicale (Paris) in commenting on the death of a colleague. Electrocutation has taken place with a current of only 110 volts under such circumstances.

The reason is that the water on the hands and body provides exceptionally favorable conditions for conduction of the current. It is not safe to touch even an electric light, heater or bell when in the bath. Dr. Zimmerman cites recent cases as follows:

A woman killed by holding an electric light in one wet hand while turning on a water faucet with the other; a woman killed by wiping with a wet cloth the current distributing apparatus for an electric heater; a man receive a severe shock by taking hold of a chandelier while holding an electric light suspended by a wire.

It is very dangerous to change an electric bulb when the hands are wet or the floor is wet, a slight defect in the insulation may cause a severe shock or even death.



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by some of the chemical companies. They operate sawmills in conjunction with their wood distillation plants, and have logging railways, one of which is 15 miles long. They saw both softwoods and hardwoods into lumber, carbonize smaller hardwoods for chemicals, and use inferior cordwood and slabs from the mill for fuel to heat their ovens. One company at least is about to experiment with the carbonizing of hardwood slabs.

These examples include the logging of hardwoods, which is necessary to give present forestry problems. It seems probable that more companies could be operating logging railways and removing hardwoods, when the present prices of finished products are considered. If logging railways are not feasible further experiments with drying hardwood logs might be carried out. Many companies have already successfully driven hardwoods for short distances, after leaving the logs in the bush for a year to dry out.—A. V. Gilbert.

ARE THERE ANY "BAD" BOYS?

At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Calgary "The Bad Boy Question" was discussed. Strong addresses were given by Magistrate Beveridge of the Children's Court, Mr. George Webster, a prominent business man, said that until recently he had no conception of the nature of Boys Work that was being carried on, nor of the need for active efforts by the citizens in this connection. As a member of the investigating Rotary Committee he had made himself familiar with Juvenile Court's method of operations, and he was prepared to state emphatically that this was a department of service that was worthy of the club's persistent and comprehensive attention. He deeply felt the need of a number of inquiry trips, that he proposed to give a good part of his life to better conditions and to help give the boys of Calgary, who lacked the proper home direction, the assistance which as Canadians they so richly deserved.

He had found that seventy-five per cent of the bad boys were bad because of environment. It was the duty of more favored citizens to provide better environment and he felt that his had a responsibility in this direction and he hoped that every other Rotarian would come to feel the same responsibility.

"This is not a matter to enter upon lightly," he said. "If we are going to help it must be by more than lip service. It means constant self-sacrifice, but believe me, the results will amply repay those who give of their time and resources."

HEADACHES COME FROM NOSE

That headaches are often due to troubles in the nose is well brought out by Dr. William Wilson, a London Practitioner. They are caused by the closure of the mouths of the ducts that drain the sinuses or cavities in the bones of the head. These sinuses are situated in the upper jaw bones directly under the eyes, in the frontal bones, over and between the eyes; in the ethmoid and sphenoid bones, back of the nose and almost in the centre of the head.

The sinuses are lined with mucous membrane and normally are full of air which is changed as we breathe. But a cold in the head causes swelling of the mucous membranes of the nose and pharynx, and the openings of the ducts are thereby closed. Then the air in the sinuses is absorbed and a vacuum is produced. Sometimes the inflammation spreads to the lining of the sinuses and they discharge semi-purulent mucus into the nose and throat. If they be blocked they cannot discharge freely.

The result of either of these conditions is headaches. Such a headache is generally felt in the morning and passes away as the day wears on.

The cure for these conditions is the freeing of the entrance to the sinus, which is easily done through the nose by a specialist with a bougie inserted through a silver tube. The physician generally touches them with a weak solution of nitrate of silver. Occasional slight operation is necessary.

An East Indian Sport Day

The banks seemed to have assumed a motley aspect, and the air was filled with an incessant hum. But it was no flock of nature on the part of the hill vegetation that had caused this sudden blaze of color. It was Sports Day, and the whole population of Koursong had chosen to be present at this function.

The native section of the audience had monopolized all the grassy slopes leading down to the grounds, and it was they, attired in the national dress, who supplied the highly colored background. It was, for the most part, the female representative of Nepal and Bhutan who wore such vivid clothing. The men have not such a passion for wearing their best clothes on every possible occasion, and were more quietly dressed in their everyday working kit.

No color scheme was observed. On the contrary, each woman introduced into her dress as many unblending, unfading colors as possible. One little Nepalese wore in a wreath for a head-dress, a vivid, sky-blue shawl, with border embroidery of bright red and green, and looked with pride on the magenta shawl swathed round the middle of her body, which clasped desperately with the royal blue velvet jacket and pink trim plaited skirt. Shades and tones were of no consequence. She shined herself in the glory of her magnificence, and rejoiced inwardly that she had chosen the blue bodice instead of the somber black one.

And the collection of personal ornaments worn by those native women was uncommon. If nothing else, Gold necklaces, massive and heavy, lay on their necks and chests, and large wheel-shaped earrings, studded with turquoise, weighed down their ears. They practically every Nepalese woman wore several ropes of the most priceless little glass beads, in colors that would rejoice the heart of many a bead fancier.

Every movement caused a jingle noise, for their wrists were covered with silver bangles or "churries" and even the ankles came in for a share of adornment in the form of silver anklets, which showed up well against the darker skins. But despite the medley of colors, the most conspicuous was most picturesque, and lent a rare charm to the sports. To the local European inhabitant, these "functions" would decrease in value by half, without the masses of gaily decked native holiday makers.

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TELEPHONE COURTESY.

(From the Chicago News World.)

A million times a day telephone subscribers are telling telephone operators what they think of them. The fact that the girls must listen to this storm of abuse and protest ought in itself to be sufficient reason for checking the irritation which somehow will come, and will find expression at the phone. The girls stationed at the switchboard are unable to resent the petty insults and the attempts at sarcasm which men fling at them. No business man would dare talk to his stenographer as he does to the operator. One girl suggests that if men, instead of women were on the switchboard the male users of the phone would present a far more humble public voice. Women, they tell us, are not so abusive. It is not a pleasant commentary on the sex. There is no doubt that the public knows but little of the mechanism of the telephone system. We are told that the girls are worked to the limit of their endurance, that it is impossible to get enough girls properly to handle the switchboards, that even with full complement new mechanical devices must be found before the service can be improved. The real point is found in the fact that we lose our temper too easily at the phone. When asked in ordinary conversation to repeat what we have said we do not scold or abuse. Why take it out on a girl who cannot even talk back? There are few of us who have not been guilty of abusing Central in fits of momentary irritation, of which afterwards we have been heartily ashamed.

A SUITABLE SONG

I cannot wear the old suit
I wore long years ago;
It's shiny at the shoulders,
My knees and elbows show,
But on investigation I
Discover this is true:
I cannot wear the old suit,
Nor can I buy the new.

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