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# Chilliwack Free Press

PUBLISHED IN THE GARDEN CITY OF B. C. YOU WILL LIKE CHILLIWACK.

VOL. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS EACH CHILLIWACK, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912 C. A. BARBER Editor and Proprietor No. 25

## Personal Mention

A. Cupples visited Vancouver this week.

W. A. Rose went to Vancouver yesterday.

Mrs. John Graham is visiting in Vancouver.

R McKenzie went to Vancouver on Sunday.

Mrs. S. Calbick is visiting in New Westminster.

R. Carmichael went to the Coast on Wednesday.

H T. Goodland was at the coast during the week.

Mayor Waddington was in Vancouver this week.

F. Cawley was in New Westminster on Friday.

Wm. Hornby was in New Westminster on Sunday.

Mr. Mitchell of Vancouver was in town on Tuesday.

T. E. Hall visited at the Coast the first of this week.

Wm. Barge of Rosedale visited Vancouver this week.

G. C. Carter was in Vancouver on business this week.

J. Hill of Camp Slough, was in Vancouver this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilsie went to Vancouver on Sunday.

Miss Mercer was a passenger to Vancouver on Saturday.

Miss Wheeler is visiting friends in Vancouver this week.

E. J. Boucher was a passenger to Vancouver on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewer went to Vancouver on Thursday.

A. C. Henderson was a passenger to Vancouver on Wednesday.

Jas. Forde of East Chilliwack, visited Vancouver this week.

R. Nelems spent a few days at the Hot Springs this past week.

Mrs. John Graham returned from a visit to Vancouver on Friday.

W. Chamberlain of New Westminster was in the city this week.

Mrs. Harry Hall will not receive on Wednesday next, February 28.

Mr. Percival of New Westminster, is assisting at the B. C. E. R. depot.

C. L. Royds of Rosedale was a visitor to New Westminster on Monday.

Mrs. D. Patterson of Vancouver, is visiting her sister Mrs. A. Reid, city

Mrs. Pointer returned from the hospital in Vancouver on Thursday

Mr. and Mrs. McAuley of Huntingdon were in town a few days this week.

M. Dundas and Roy Dundas of the Royal Hotel were in Vancouver this week.

Mrs Mi eson and rs. McGoon are visiting friends in Vancouver this week.

Stanley Everall of East Chilliwack, went down to Vancouver on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willman and son left on Wednesday to make their home in Colorado.

Miss Thurlby of Salt Springs, B. C. is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Leary, Fairfield Island.

Dr R. A. Perry of Vancouver, was the guest of Chas. Hutcheson & Co., a few days this week.

N. S. Ruttan returned last week from Regina to stay, quite convinced that Chilliwack is the best place to live.

J. J. Jones of the Elk Creek Waterworks Co., Ltd. was in the city on business in connection with the Co.

Mrs. M. Harrison returned on Monday from an extended visit spent with friends in Victoria and Vancouver.

C. Molton and F. Gillanders are in Huntingdon today.

Mrs. Ashworth and C. Ashworth returned to Vancouver on Thursday after a visit spent with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Peers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Woodruff of Winnipeg spent Sunday with Mr. Woodruff s sister, Mrs. W. H. Siddall, Spadina avenue.

Thomas Ryan, a prominent shoe man, of Winnipeg, spent the week end in Chilliwack as the guest of W. G. and Mrs. Lillie.

Lt.-Colonel Boultbee attended the ball given by the Seventy-second Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at the Vancouver hotel on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Leary who have been visiting Mr. Leary's parents Mr. and Mrs. George Leary for some time past, left for their home at Learys, Man. on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. Eckert is giving a birthday party in the K. of P. Hall on Tuesday evening, as means of raising her contribution to the funds of Cook's Church Ladies Aid from the dollar received.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lee, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sleightholm. left on Wednesday for California where they will spend some time before returning to their home in Ontario.

H. J. Barber, S. A. Cawley, M. P. P., J. L. Denholm and several others have been under the weather this week, necessitating their absence from business, but we believe all are on a fair road to recovery.

Chas. Parker left on Monday to attend the sessions of the Orange Grand Lodge of British Columbia, being held at Revelstroke, this week Mr. Parker is the representative from Chilliwack Lodge, of which he is Master.

H. Stacey of the Merchants Bank, city is off duty this week as a result of an injury which he sustained from a recent football match. Rev. Mr. Stacey of Vancouver, accompanied his son home on Saturday afternoon.

The home of Mrs. J. C. Henderson was the scene of a bright gathering on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Henderson entertained the ladies of Cook's church and quite a number of outside friends to a Valentine tea. Musical selections were contributed during the afternoon and dainty refreshments served.

### DELEGATION TO VISIT PUYALLUP.

J. H. Ashwell and A. B. McKenzie on behalf of the Chilliwack Cannery and Preserving Co. and G. I. Thornton, representing the Chilliwack Farmer's Institute, have been appointed a delegation to pay a visit to Puyallup, Wash., where the cultivation of small fruits is specialised. The valley is four by six miles in extent and last year, 1,000,000 cans of black berries, were delivered at the Puyallup Cannery alone The industry is a splendid success and the visit of the Chilliwack delegation is for the purpose of going into the subject and learning the methods employed and the basis on which this branch of industry is developed. A report will be given the Directors of the local cannery on the return of the delegation and it will also be published. In connection with the Chilliwack Cannery the Company is supplying seed beans to farmers and market gardners at the wholesale prices. Already seven acres have been allotted, and those desiring to grow beans are requested to see the Secretary J. H. Ashwell. Last year beans proved to be one of the best profit producing commodities handled by the Cannery, both for the producer and the preserving company.

### Fire Last Evening

A small house on Wellington street, west of the Harrison House, was badly gutted by fire a little after seven o'clock last night. The brigade was soon on the spot and had the fire under control, though it had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given. The house is owned by Jos. Scott, and was occupied by employees of the Grant-Smith Co.

## Score Brilliant Success

### In Presenting "The Magistrate" Local Artists Make a Big Hit in Stage Comedy.

Preceeded by situations overlapping with exceeding interest and bristling with humor, the story of Mr. and Mrs. Posket and the juvenile(?) son of Mrs. Posket by her first marriage, with all the incidentaries, as unfolded by the Chilliwack Amateur Dramatic Society on Thursday and Friday night, was a brilliant success and worthy of all the praise which it has since received by those who were fortunate enough to see and hear it, for themselves. Pinero's, "The Magistrate," is a rather ambitious composition to attempt in the short time which was at the Amateur's disposal, but the cast acquitted themselves with credit and evinced much historionic ability. To H. T. Goodland as Mr. Posket, Magistrate of Mulberry Street Police Court fell the heaviest role and in his part he was capital, succeeding at all times in keeping the situations up to pitch. Mr. E. Hubble as Cis Farringdon shares the honors with Mr. Goodland for he would be very hard to improve on in the part of a rollicking "wise" boy of the world, always providing fun and laughter. Colonel Lukyn was portrayed by S. Hubble most excellently, quite in a finished style, and that little Irishman G. C. Carter as one of the Metropolitan Police was a gem. The other gentlemen of the east, D E. Carleton, P. J. Brown, F. Hart, H. H. Hall, J. R. Anderson, A. Bunnett and W. G. Frost were all very good in their respective parts. Miss Edna Knight took the part of the much distracted Mrs. Posket with grace and dignity and her appearance was very pleasing. Miss Brown as Charlotte, Mrs. Posket's sister was vivacious and felt quite at home in her character, while in Beattie Tomlinson, Miss Millie Bell was a very coquettish young music teacher an adept at playing with the affections of Cis. Miss A. Lyle as Popham, all wished had, had a heavier part so we could have seen more of her. F. B. Lyle the stage manager to whose energy and talent the credit of the production is largely due, should feel gratified indeed with the result. We believe after all the expenses are paid about $200 will go to the furnishing of the new gymnasium. The music of the Chilliwack Orchestra provided during the evening was much enjoyed and added another feature to the making of the evening's success.

## Will Be A Military Day

### Sunday Afternoon Meeting of Special Nature in Opera House. "Hitching Posts" Singing and Attendance will be Features.

Sunday next will probably be a record day for the P. S. A Society.

The meeting will be held in the Opera house at 3.30 and will be addressed by Principal Hetherington of Columbia College, Westminster, his subject being "Hitching Posts."

The Militia, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Firemen, St. Thomas' Band and various Lodges and Societies have been invited to be present. The ladies also are extended a very cordial invitation. The record attendance at the Christmas Musical Festival should be duplicated or broken. Solos and hymns and the address will make up the program. Don't fail to be present, and be early.

### Firemens' Annual Ball

The Firemen of Chilliwack held their annual ball on Monday night. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion and the large number present had a jolly good time all evening. The music supplied by the Chilliwack Orchestra was more then ordinarily pleasing, while the supper provided by C. S. Smith of Smith's grocery and bakery, was pronounced the best ever served in the hall.

DEPARTMENT STORE PRICES in the Staple Department at Ashwells Dry Goods Store. They are just opening their big spring shipment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Tablings, Flannelettes. Etc.

## The Hospital Opening

### Fine Local Institution to be Officially Opened on Wednesday by Mayor Waddington and Reeve Wilson. The Official Program.

The opening ceremonies in connection with the Chilliwack Hospital will take place on Wednesday next at two p.m. Rev. R. J. Douglas, President of the Board, will preside. The Dedicatory prayer will be offered by Rev. A. E. Roberts, and a historical review will be given by Rev. Canon Hinchliffe, followed with an address by Rev. C. B. Clark, of Sardis. Mayor R. F. Waddington will deliver the Inaugural Address, and Reeve P. H. Wilson will make the Opening Declaration.

The Hospital will be open to inspection by visitors and the Ladies Auxiliary will serve tea between the hours of two and five o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present at the opening and have a look through the building.

## Under Southern Skies

### Dr. and T. H. Henderson, of Chilliwack, Enjoying Their Trip Over the Pacific.

The following extracts we have the privilege of giving in print to our readers, taken from Dr. and T. H. Henderson's letters describing the trip they are now enjoying. The first letters were posted at Honolulu, the first stopping point, and were written New Year's day. "On Board S. S. Makura, Jan. 1, 1912. "Here we are 1600 miles from Victoria, the most beautiful New Years day you could possibly imagine, the weather as warm as the first of June, with balmy breezes and a few floating clouds near the the horizon. It has been just one big picnic since we left. The day after we left Vancouver it was pretty lively on board as there was a pretty good sea, consequently not many at the tables. I think there were about a dozen sat down instead of over one-hundred. The sea the last four days has been like glass. We wish you could see the meals we get away with. In the first place our steward brings us a cup of tea and biscuits at 7, a.m. before we are out of bed! ! Then breakfast at 8, a.m., a cup of beef tea at 11, lunch at 12.30, a.m. afternoon tea at 3.30, p.m. dinner at 6.30, cheese and cakes at 9, p.m. so you see the habits we are forming. Every day we put in the time walking on deck, playing games, smoking, reading, etc. We have a number of good singers on board and have quite a bit of music. Last night we were roused out of our sleep by a number singing the old year out and the New Year in. Each day we put our watches back one half hour and I can scarcely realize that we are only four and one half days out and we are in midsummer weather. We have reduced our under clothes as it was getting uncomfortably warm.' On Jan. 3, 1912 'We are nearing the Hawaii Islands and will be at Honolulu in a few hours. The next place you hear from me will probably be Fiji as I will not be able to write from Honolulu as we are only there a few hours. We are about one third of the way to Sidney and if (as we probably will) go on to Singapore, Calcutta and Yokohama. We will only be about the beginning of our trip."

Continued in our next issue.

### A Branch Auxiliary Organized

A meeting was held in the Edenbank Creamery Hall, on Wednesday afternoon to form a Branch of the Chilliwack Hospital Auxiliary. There were nineteen members present. Mrs. J. Grossman the Organizing Secretary of the Chilliwack Branch was in the Chair and explained the object of the meeting. Mrs. H. Eckert, Mrs. C. E. Eckert and Miss Grossman of the Chilliwack Branch were also present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Suart, Pres., Mrs. Clark, Vice-Pres., Miss R. Morris, Secretary, Mrs. Watson, Treasurer. Four other ladies will be elected on the Executive Board by these officers. It was decided to hold the next meeting in the Creamery Hall on Monday Feb. 26, at 2.30, p.m.

## Dickens at the P. S. A.

### A Fine Address on the Great Writer. The Offer by G. R. Ashwell & Son, of Free Accommodation for Reading Room is Announced.

There is always something new at the P. S. A. each Sunday and last Sunday was no exception, when Rev. W. S. A. Cruix, B. A., of Manitou, Man., who was on a visit to friends in the city, directed the thoughts of men to the life work of Charles Dickens, whose centenary is being celebrated this month. "Dickens, the humorist and moralist of the nineteenth century" was the title, and the speaker, in the short time at his disposal gave a splendid outline of the range of thought, the pathos, the humor, the incite into the human nature, and the great and beneficial effect of the work of Dickens. This latter especially in regard to uplifting and developing of child life. The address was given in a fluent and pleasing style punctuated with pithy anecdotes and incidents of deep human interest from the author's works, and was opened and concluded with the following appropriate lines:

BEYOND

BY THE REV. HENRY BURTON M. A.

Never a word is said,
But it trembles in the air,
And the truant voice has sped,
To vibrate every where,
And perhaps far off in eternal years,
The echo may ring upon our ears.

Never are kind acts done,
To wipe the weeping eyes,
But, like flashes of the sun,
They signal to the skies.
And up above the angels read
How we have helped the sorer need.

Never a day is given
But it tones the after years,
And it carries up to Heaven
Its sunshine or its tears;
While the to-morrows stand and wait
The silent mutes by the outer gate.

There is no end to the sky.
And the stars are everywhere,
And time is eternity
And the here is over there;
For the common deeds of the common day
Are ringing bells in the far away.

About two-hundred men were in attendance. A. Bunnett sang "Calvary" in a approved style.

The Chairman, John Robeinson, made the important and interesting announcement that J. R. Ashwell & Son, had offered the use of two rooms over their departmental store lighted and heated free of charge, for the purposes of a free reading room for men, to be conducted under the auspices of the P. S. A. It is very probable that the generous offer will be accepted and an inviting and comfortable reading room established. Such an institution will fill an important place in the city, as at present there is nothing of the kind established, and no doubt would be well supported and patronised.

### The Two Macs.

Wish to remind the public that every evening when the Opera House is not otherwise engaged they will show Motion Pictures starting at eight p m; admission 10 cents. We are endeavoring to bring the very best plays being shown in the large cities to Chilliwack and order to do so we solicit a liberal patronage from the public. The opera house will be well heated and comfortable for all performances held there henceforth.

### Chilliwack Chain Gang.

Chilliwack chain gang now numbers four, made up of members of the track laying gang, of the C. N. R. The victims thirst for artifical joy got them tangled up with the police. Two of them got ten days and the other pair fifteen days. The option of a fine was given but the quartette elected to work out their stints, and are now engaged about the City hall.

### Hospital Opening

The opening of the Hospital will take place on Wednesday afteroon Feb. 28, from two to five o'clock. Mayor Waddington, Reeve Wilson and others will formally declare the institution opened at two o'clock, and tea will be served during the afternoon to all visitors. All who are interested in the work of the Hospital will be welcomed by the reception Committee and any donations which are brought will be gratefully received.

### Bought Farm at Chilliwack.

F. J. Hart & Co. report the sale of 160 acres on the McGuire road to Capt. C. A. Gardiner, of Victoria. The vendors were Jones & Agar and The Hudson Bay Insurance Co. We understand Capt. Gardiner at one time resided in the valley, but moved to Victoria. He will erect a home on his Chilliwack property and will, with his family, become a resident of this district. Any one who has lived in the valley at any time, cannot remain away. They always come back.

### CITY COUNCIL MEETING

A regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Clerk's office on Monday evening. Present Mayor Waddington, and Aldermen Gervan, Eckert, Carleton, O'Hearn, and Goodland.

Communications—Chas. Hutcheson & Co., re insurance on new fire hall; received and filed. H. Charlton re position as engineer for city steam roller ; received and filed.

Western Canada Power Co. re extension of line and transmission of power to Chilliwack ; received and filed. The communication stated that nothing had been done toward extending the lines east of Huntingdon on the south side of the Fraser, but at present a line was being built on the north side of the Fraser to the Nicomen rock quarries and that an extension to Chilliwack from that point was a possibility.

W. B. Trenholm re flooring for City hall; referred to the furnishing committee.

H. Bose, secretary of the Union of B. C. Municipalities re proceedings and annual fee. The membership fee for current year was ordered to be remitted and the letter filed.

Mussens Limited re road machinery; received and filed.

Dr. R. McCaffrey re blocking of Mill street; received and filed. The police department was requested to see that the by-law in regard to this be carried out.

G. R. Ashwell & Son re grading and gravelling of Princess avenue. This matter will receive the attention of the Board of Works.

Jas. Munro and Robt. Marshall, representing the Hospital Board, re sidewalk on Hodgins avenue. It was decided to build 250 feet of side walk and half the crossing.

C. B. Reeves asked permissfon to build a five foot walk on the West side of Young street from the south east corner of lot 1, block 2, Division C, to the city limits, at his own expense. The offer was accepted, the walk to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Board of Works.

The Galloway petition re walk on Young street was referred to the city solicitor to report on at next meeting.

A "Time Cheque Fund" not to exceed $250 was set aside for the payment of time cheques, presented to the Clerk and signed by the Chairman of the Board of Works.

The Police Commission recommended the creation of a Police Expense Fund not to exceed $25. The recommendation was adopted.

The report of the Elk Creek Water Works Co., was referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee.

The Clerk was instructed to have transfer of property from John McCutcheon to the City completed and registered.

Clerk was instructed to write the Inspector of Dykes and ascertain if he would be willing to allow the City to collect the dyking charges on all city property paying therefor a Commission.

Tenders for the erection of new fire hall and fencing were received from: J. O. Nichol and Geo. R. Stringer, S. Ronksley, R.H. Brock, D. M. Carson, C. T. Vradenburg, Arthur Farthey. The tender of Nichol & Stringer, was accepted, it being the lowest. The amount of the tender was $475.95.

The Chairmen of the Board of Works and Finance committee were appointed to have a bunk house erected at the city quarry.

The Liquor License repeal by-law the Liquor License Regulation by-law and the Fire Hall Site by-law received final consideration and were passed.

The finance committee recomended payment of accounts for January amounting to $47,455.49, and for February $4102.61.

# ONE WAY OUT

By WILLIAM CARLETON

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CHAPTER I.—(Continued)

### A Born and Bred New Englander

THE rent was forty dollars a month *and I signed a three years' lease* before I left. The next week was a busy one for us both. We bought almost a thousand dollars' worth of furniture on the installment plan and *even then we didn't seem to get more* than the bare necessities. I hadn't any idea that house furnishings cost so much. But if the bill had come to five times that I wouldn't have cared. The *installments didn't amount to very* much a week, and I already saw Morse promoted and myself filling his position at twenty-five hundred. I hadn't yet got over the feeling I had at eighteen that life was a big adventure and that a man with strong legs and a good back couldn't lose. With Ruth at my side *I bought like a king. Though I never* liked the idea of running into debt this didn't seem like debt. I had only to look into her dear blue eyes to feel myself safe in buying the store itself. *Ruth herself sometimes hesitated but,* as I told her, we might as well start right and once for all as to go at it half heartedly.

The following Saturday we were *married. My vacation wasn't due for* another month so we decided not to wait. The old folks came down from the farm and we just called in a clergyman and were married in the front parlor of the aunt's house. It was both very simple and very solemn. For us both the ceremony meant the taking of a sacred oath of so serious a nature as to forbid much lightheartedness. And yet I did wish that the father and mother and aunt had not dressed in black and cried during it all. Ruth wore a white dress and looked very beautiful and didn't seem afraid. As for me, my knees trembled and I was chalk white. I think it was the old people and the room, for when it was *over and we came out into the sun*shine again I felt allright except a bit light-headed. I remember that the street and the houses and the cars seemed like very small matters.

CHAPTER II.

### Thirty Dollars a Week

When, with Ruth on my arm, I walked up the steps of the house and unlocked the front door, I entered upon a new life. It was my first taste of *home since my mother died and added* to that was this new love which was finer than anything I had ever dreamed about. It seemed hard to have to leave every morning at half past six and not *get back until after five at night,* but to offset this we used to get up as early as four o'clock during the long summer days. Many the time even in June Ruth and I ate our breakfast by lamp-light. It gave us *an extra hour,* and she was bred in the country where getting up in the morning is no great hardship.

We couldn't afford a servant, and we didn't want one. Ruth was a fine *cook,* and I certainly did justice to her dishes after ten years of restaurants and boarding-houses. On rainy days, when we couldn't get out, she used to do her cooking early so that I might *watch her. It seemed a lot more* like her cooking when I saw her pat out the dough and put it in the oven instead of coming home and finding it all done. I used to fill up my pipe and *sit by the kitchen stove until I had* just time to catch the train by sprinting.

*But when the morning was fine we'd* either take a long walk through the big park reservation, which was near the house, or we'd fuss over the garden. We had twenty-two inches of radishes, *thirty-eight inches of lettuce, four to*mato plants, two hills of corn, three hills of beans and about four yards of peas. In addition to this Ruth had squeezed a geranium into one corner and a fern into another and planted sweet alyssum around the whole business. Everyone out here planned to *raise his own vegetables.* It was supposed to cut down expenses, but I noticed the market man always did a good business.

I had met two or three of the men *at the country club and they introduced* me to the others. We were all earning about the same salaries and living in about the same type of house. Still there were differences, and you could tell more by the wives than the husbands those whose salaries went over two thousand. Two or three of *the men* were in banks, one was in a leather firm, one was an agent for an insurance company, another was with the Standard Oil, and two or three others were with firms like mine. Most *of them had been settled out here three* or four years and had children. In a general way they looked comfortable and happy enough, but you heard a good deal of talk among them about *the high cost of living, and you couldn't* help noticing that those who dressed the best had the fewest children. One or two of them owned horses, but even they felt obliged to explain that they saved the cost of them in car fares.

They all called and left their cards but that first year we didn't see much *of them.* There wasn't room in my life for anyone but Ruth at that time. I didn't see even the old office gang except during business hours and at lunch.

*The rent scaled my* salary down to one thousand and eighty dollars at one swoop. Then we had to save out at least five dollars a week to pay on the furniture. This left eight hundred and *twenty, or fifteen dollars* and seventy-five cents a week, to cover running expenses. We paid cash for everything, and though we never had much left over at the end of the week and never *anything at the end of the month,* we had about everything we wanted. For one thing our tastes were not extravagant and we did no entertaining. Our grocery and meat bill amounted to from five to seven *dollars a week. Of course* I had my lunches in town, but I got out of those for twenty cents. My daily car fare was twenty cents more *which brought my total w eekly expenses* up to about three dollars. This left a comfortable margin of from five to seven dollars for light, coal, clothes and amusements. In the summer the first three items didn't amount to much so some weeks we put most of this into the furniture. But the city was new *to Ruth, especially at night,* so we were in town a good deal. She used to meet me at the office and we'd walk about the city and then take dinner at some little French restaurant and then may*be go to a concert or the theatre.* She made everything new to me again. At the theatre she used to perch on the edge of her seat so breathless, so responsive, that I often saw the old*timers watch her instead of the show.* I often did myself. And sometimes it seemed as though the whole company acted to her alone.

Those days were perfect. The only incident to mar them was the death of Ruth's parents. They died suddenly and left an estate of six or seven *hundred dollars. Ruth insisted upon* putting that into the furniture. But in our own lives every day was as fair as the first. My salary came as regularly as an annuity and there was every *prospect for advancement. The garden* did well, and Ruth became acquainted with most of the women in a sociable way. She joined a sewing circle, which met twice a month chiefly, I guess, for the purpose of *finding out about one* another's husbands. At any rate she told me more about them than I would have learned in ten years.

Still, during the fall and winter we kept pretty much by ourselves, not deliberately, but because neither of us cared particularly about whist parties and such things but preferred to spend together what time we had. And then I guess Ruth was a little shy about her clothes. She dressed mighty well to my eye but she made most of her things herself and didn't care much about style. She didn't notice the difference at home, but when she was out among *others, they made her feel it.* However, spring came around again and we forgot all about those details. We didn't go in town so much that summer and used to spend more time on our piazza. *I saw more of the men in this* way and found them a pleasant, companionable lot. They asked me to join the Neighborhood Club and I did, more to meet them half way than because I wanted to. There we play d billiards and discussed the stock market and furnaces. All of them had schemes for *making fortunes* if only they had a few thousand dollars capital. Now and then you'd find a group of them in one corner discussing a rumor that so and so had lost his job. They spoke of this *as they would of a death.* But none of those subjects interested me, especially in view of what I was looking forward to in my own family.

In the afternoons of the early fall the women sent over jellies and such stuff to Ruth and dropped in upon her with whispered advice. She used to repeat *it to me at night with a gay* little laugh and her eyes sparkling like diamonds. She was happier now than I had ever seen her and so was I myself. When I went in town in the morning I felt very important.

I thought I had touched the climax of life when I married Ruth, but when the boy came he *lifted me a notch* higher. And with him he brought me a new wife in Ruth, without taking one whit from the old. Sweetheart, wife and mother now, she revealed to me new depths of womanhood.

She taught me, too, what real courage is. I was the coward when the time *came.* I had taken a day off, but the doctor ordered me out of the house. I went down to the club and I felt more one of the neighborhood that day than I ever did before or afterwards. It was Saturday, *and during the after*noon a number of the men came in and just silently gripped my hand.

The women, too, seemed to take a new interest in us. When Ruth was able to sit up they brought *in number*less little things. But you'd have thought it was their house and not mine the way they treated me. When any of them came I felt as though I didn't belong there and ought to tiptoe out.

We'd been saving up during the *summer for this emergency* so that we had enough to pay for the doctor and the nurse, but that was only the beginning of the new expenses. In the first place we had to have a servant now. *I secured a girl who knew how to cook* after a fashion, for four dollars a week. But that wasn't by any means what she cost us. In spite of Ruth's supervision the girl wasted as much as she used, so that our *provision bill* was nearly doubled. If we hadn't succeeded in paying for the furniture before this I don't know what we would have done. As it was I found my salary pretty well strained. *I hadn't any idea* that so small a thing as a baby could cost so much. Ruth had made most of *his things,* but I know that some of his shirts cost as much as mine.

When the boy was older Ruth insisted upon getting along without a girl again. I didn't approve of this, but *I saw that it would make her happier* to try anyway. How in the world she managed to do it I don't know, but she did. This gave her an excuse for not going out—though it was an ex*cuse that made me half ashamed of* myself—and so we saved in another way. Even with this we just made both ends meet, and that was all.

The boy grew like a weed, and before *I knew he was five years old. Until* he began to walk and talk I didn't think of him as a possible man. He *didn't seem like anything in particular.* He was just soft and round and warm. But when he began to wear knickerbockers he set me to thinking hard. He wasn't going to remain always a *baby; he was going to grow into a boy* and then a young man and before I knew it would be facing the very same problem that confronted me. And that *problem was how to get enough ahead* of the game to give him a fair start in life. I realized, too, that I wanted him to do something better *than I had* done. When I stopped to think of it *I had accomplished mighty little.* I had lived and that was about all. That I had lived happily was due to Ruth. But *if I was finding difficulty in keep*ing even with the game now, what was I going to do when the youngster would prove a decidedly more serious item of expense?

*I talked this over with Ruth and we* both decided that somehow, in some way, we must save some money every year. We started in by reducing our household expenses still further. But *it seemed as though fate were against* us for prices rose just enough to absorb all our little economies. Flour went up and sugar went up, and though we had done away with meat almost *wholly now,* vegetables went up. So, too, did coal. Not only that, but we had long since found it impossible to keep ourselves as we had that first year. Little by little we had been drawn into the social life of the neighborhood. Not a month went by but what there was a dinner or two or a whist party *or a dance. Personally, I didn't care* about such things, but as Ruth had become a matron and in consequence had been thrown more in contact with the women, she had lost her shyness and *grown more sociable. She often sug*gested declining an invitation, but we couldn't decline one without declining all. I saw clearly enough that I had no right to do this. She did more work *than I and did not have the daily* change. To have made a social exile of her would have been to make her little better than a slave. But it cost money. It cost a lot of money. We *had to do our part in return,* and though Ruth accomplished this by careful buying and all sorts of clever devices, the item became a big one in the year's expenses.

*I began to look forward with some* anxiety for the next raise. At the office I hunted for extra work with an eye upon the place above; but though I found the work nothing came of it but extra hours. In fact, I began to think myself lucky to hold the job I had, for a gradual change of methods *had been slowly going on in the office.* Mechanical adding machines had cost a dozen men their jobs; a card system of bookkeeping had made it possible to discharge another dozen, while an off *year in woolens sent two or three more* flying, among them the man who had found me the position in the first place. But he hadn't married and he went out west somewhere. Occasionally when *work picked up again a young man was* taken on to fill the place of one of the discharged men. The company always saved a few hundred dollars by such a shift for the lad never got the salary *of the old employee,* and so far as anyone could see the work went on just as well.

*While these moves were ominous,* as I can see now in looking back, they didn't disturb me very much at the time. I filled a little niche in the office that was all my own. At every op*portunity I had familiarized myself* with the work of the man above me and was on very good terms with him. I waited patiently and confidently for the day when Morse should call me in *and announce his own advance* and leave me to fill his place. I might have to begin on two thousand, but it was a sure twenty-five hundred eventually, to say nothing of what it led to. The president of the company had begun as I had and moved up the same steps that now lay ahead of me.

In the meanwhile the life at home ran smoothly in spite of everything. Neither the wife, the boy nor I was sick a day for we all had sound bodies to start with. Our country-bred ances*tors didn't need a will to leave us* those. If at times we felt a trifle pinched, especially in the matter of clothes, it was wonderful how rich Ruth contrived to make us feel. She knew *how to take care of things, and though* I didn't spend half what some of the men spent on their suits, I went in town every morning looking better than two-thirds of them. I was inspected from head to foot before I started and there wasn't a wrinkle or a spot so small that it could last twenty-four hours. I *shined my own shoes and pressed my* own trousers, and Ruth looked to it that this was done well. Moreover, she could turn a tie, clean and press it so that it looked brand new. I think some *of the neighbors even thought I was* extravagant in my dressing.

She did the same for herself and had caught the knack of seeming to dress stylishly without really doing so. She *had beautiful hair and this in itself* made her look well dressed. As for the boy he was a model for them all.

In the meanwhile the boy had grown into short trousers and before we knew it he was in school. It made it lonesome for her during the day when he began to trudge off every morning at *nine o'clock. She began to look for*ward to Saturdays as eagerly as the boy did. Then the next thing we knew he'd start off even earlier on that day to join his playmates. Sunday was the *only day either of us had him to our*selves.

(To be continued)

### THE MINCE PIE

I ran an' got th' little bench
An' stood right up on my tiptoe,—
'Twon't do to reach no further 'cause
Right "overboard" is where I'll go—
*I wish th' great big round Mince Pie*
He wouldn't go an' climb so high!

If Little Boys jus' ate one crumb
Tonight,—is w'at th' Grown-ups said,
He'll dream all kinds o' horrid things
Have crept in underneath his bed,—
Soon as he shuts his eyelids to
They'll grab him an' say "How-de-doo!"

'Cause Ole Mince Pie,—he's dreffle rich,
He has th' bestest things to eat,—
He doesn't care for veg'tables
But he will take a lot of meat,
An' folks mus' stand an' chop an' chop
Till they're "most tired enough to drop!"

Th' reddest apples on our tree
They hanged theirse'fs away up high,
An' won't come down for any stone,—
*Jus' only for ole Mr. Pie!—*
If he is awful rich—guess he
Must like an apple much as me.

Th' raisins on th' raisin-vine
*All dingle-dangle in a row,*
I 'spect th' Sun an' Moon told them
They'd bes' to hurry up an' grow,—
An' never mind about th' seeds,
'Cause they ain't w'at a mince-pie needs.

Th' naughty little currants they
Ran out and played right on th' rock,
An' got all pebbles in their shoes
That can give folk's teeth a shock,—
It takes a pair of real bright eyes
To make um nice enough for pies!

Some little Eastern darky boy
Climbed up a tree an' picked th' spice,
N'en he mus' pound an' pound an' *pound*
Till it will be all fine an' nice.
I 'spect if he was real close by
He'd find a way to reach dat pie!

*Right on th' toppest crust is where*
Th' jiggling-iron went dancin' 'round
To trace th' dainty rose-leaf spray,—
He steps light on that kind of ground,
'Cause it's jus' like th' snowflakes light
*That tumble softly down at night.*

Ain't nothin' left on earth that's good
That don't get in my Gran'ma's pie,—
Exceptin'—I heard Gram'ma tell
Th' Neighbor-lady standing by—
W'en folks don't think it is a sin
*They pour some "wicked stuff" right* in.

### THE FOOL THAT DROPS THE MATCH

(By Will Carleton)

*It has been said that anywhere*
The biggest fool afloat
Is he who makes a rocking-chair
Of some one else's boat;
But equal with him in the race,
*The eggs of woe to hatch,*
Is, in unknown or known disgrace,
The fool that drops the match.

What is't to him if, in his haste
A fragrant weed to try,
The folds of woman's pride and taste
Hang dangerously nigh?
*What if a precious life recede*
With flame-enhanced despatch?
He did not do the shameful deed:
He only dropped a match.

*What is't to him if stores of wealth*
In flame may disappear,
Or friends that walked in joy and health
May nevermore come near?
*What if explosions upward spring,*
A hundred lives to snatch?
He didn't do much of anything:
He only dropped a match.

Incendiary—guilty one
(As yet not doing time),
You'll learn the lesson, ere you're done,
*That carelessness is crime.*
But when your future home you view,
And lift its red-hot latch,
No matter then how often you
May drop the lighted match!

### THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

The Russian biologist Mereschkowski has recently advanced a new theory of the origin of life that differs from all previous hypotheses.

*It has hitherto been assumed,* he points out, that the basis of all organic life is the protoplasm, composed of albuminous molecules, which are very sensitive to certain poisons. Now, however, *science knows a whole world of* minute corpuscles which do not need oxygen for their existence and bear the temperature of boiling water. They do not make the amoeboid movements *characteristic of the potoplasm and* seem to be immune to the strongest poisons, such as morphine, prussic acid and strychnine.

In composition this living matter, *which Mereschkowski calls mycoplasm,* must therefore be very different from protoplasm. Thanks to its extraordinary resistance, it could originate on earth long before protoplasm, and had already formed itself when the earth's surface was covered with seething waters from which oxygen was absent and in which great volumes of poisonous salts were held in solution.

Only after eons, when the oceans and the surface of the earth had cooled *down sufficiently to allow most metallic* salts to crystallize, and when an oxygenous atmosphere had been created, could a higher form of life, the protoplasm, be called into existence. From *this sprang the monera, the living and* moving clots of jelly first mentioned by Professor Haeckel. These monera, though at first hostile to the older mycoplasm, were called upon to perform *with the latter the first division of* labor in the life-carrying process, and they became jointly the progenitors of higher forms of life. Protoplasm became the host of mycoplasm and formed *the first type of cell life, the latter* constituting the nucleus while the protoplasm became the environing membrane.

### COUNT VAY DE VAYA

Count Lord Abbot Vay De Vaya, of Hungary, who has given his life to the religious welfare of immigrants, is now on a visit to the United States. Count Vay *recently was made Lord Abbot of* St. Martin's, which is one of the important ecclesiastical estates in Hungary.

"When one considers the millions of *immigrants who cross the ocean,"* said Count Vay, "it is time that something be done for their morals and souls on board the vessels. They spend a great many days of their life at sea."

*Count Vay is about forty years old* and was educated in England. His father was Lord Chamberlain of Hungary. He entered the Church about fifteen years ago. He will visit Washing*ton and will return on board the next* Mediterranean steamship.

## Pulpwood Production of Canada

There were fifty-one pulp mills in Canada in 1910, and these used 598,487 cords of wood. In addition to this 943,141 *cords of pulpwood were export*ed in an unmanufactured state. For the first time, imports of pulpwood were reported; these were valued at $49,322.

Over 95 per cent. of the Canadian *mills cut the pulpwood used by them* from their own limits. The total value of the pulpwood used was $3,585,154, the average value being thus $6 per cord. From this pulpwood 474,604 *tons of pulp were produced.*

The total quantity of pulpwood used was 23,642 cords (3.8 per cent.) less in 1910 *than in 1909, but owing to a high*er average price, the value of the pulpwood was $121,074 greater than in 1909. There was in 1910 also a striking increase in the amount of pulp produced *per cord of wood, the average amount* being about 145 pounds greater per cord of wood than in 1909.

*Quebec easily leads the other provin*ces in the consumption of pulpwood. It has practically half the mills in Canada (25 out of 51), and these consumed 57 per cent. of the total amount of *pulpwood used in Canada. Ontario,* with 15 mills, consumed over one-third of the total amount. Nova Scotia ranks third for 1910 in the consumption of pulpwood with 29,606 tons to its credit, and New Brunswick used 15,134 cords of wood, little more than one-sixth as much as in 1909.

*In the Province of Quebec the aver*age price of pulpwood per cord fell to the extent of 35 cents per cord, but in all the other provinces, except British Columbia, the price increased, that increase amounting in the case of Ontario to $1.30 per cord; the 1910 pri for pulpwood in Ontario was $7.02 per cord. The cheapest pulpwood in the Dominion was purchased in Nova S otia at $3 per cord.

Spruce is still far in the lead as a pulping wood; it furnishes over three-quarters of the total pulpwood consumption, or 78.6 per cent. Balsam fir is steadily increasing in importance as a pulpwood. In 1910 twenty per cent. of the total consumption was of this species. The quantities of poplar and hemlock were each about six-tenths of one per cent. of the total. Hemlock *was reported as a pulping wood for the* first time in 1909, and in 1910 was used to a greater extent than poplar. Jack pine has not been reported as a pulpwood for the last two years.

The cost of pulpwood varies very greatly, some big millowners having all their own limits and the cost to them *being merely the carrying cost of their* limit with transportation charges added. Other manufacturers have to buy in the open market, and add transportation charges to this price. Spruce was *the most expensive species at $6.05* per cord, an increase of sixty-four cents over the 1909 price. Balsam fir fell fifty-five cents, the average price being $5.71 per cord. The price of hemlock was practically the same, and poplar increased eleven cents during the year.

The Quebec consumption was made *up as follows:—Spruce, 70 per cent.;* balsam fir, 28 per cent.; and the rest, hemlock and poplar. Nova Scotia also cut these four species, but Ontario used only spruce, poplar and balsam fir, and New Brunswick and British Columbia used spruce only.

Almost four-fifths of the pulpwood *manufactured in Canada in 1910* was manufactured by the mechanical process, one-fifth by the sulphite process, and only 2 per cent. by the soda process. Quebec leads in manufacturing *mechanical pulp, but Ontario produces* the greatest quantity of sulphite pulp. Quebec makes over three-quarters of the pulp made by the soda process.

Spruce is used in all three processes, *and leads in all. Balsam fir is used* only in the mechanical and sulphite processes in nearly equal quantities. Eighty-four per cent. of the hemlock was manufactured by the soda process and poplar by the sulphite and soda processes. Nova Scotia used only the mechanical process and a small quantity only of sulphite and soda pulp was produced in New Brunswick.

The average amount of pulp produced per cord of wood by the mechanical process during the year was 1,908 *pounds,* while the sulphite process gave 997 pounds of pulp per cord, and the soda process 987 pounds of pulp per cord. Seventy per cent. of the wood used in the sulphite mills was spruce *and 29 per cent. of balsam fir.* Spruce, poplar and hemlock were used in the soda process.

The Ontario pulp mills have the highest average consumption, viz.: nearly *14,037 cords per mill. The average* consumption per mill in Quebec was 13,710 cords, in Nova Scotia 4,934 cords and in New Brunswick 3,783 cords. For the whole Dominion the average consumption per mill was 11,735 cords.

The export of pulpwood from Canada is steadily growing greater—an unfortunate fact, as the wood would yield greatly increased returns if manufactured in Canada. While pulpwood production was less in Canada during 1910 than in 1909, exports of wood-pulp in*creased by 48,233 tons, an increase of* some 6 per cent. Eighty-eight per cent. of the export was mechanical pulp, while only 78 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada was mechani*cal. The export of chemical pulp also* shows an increase.

The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1910 was $14.67 for mechanical pulp, and $36.35 for the *chemical pulp. This is an increase of* seventy cents over the 1909 price for mechanical pulp, but the price of chemical pulp has decreased $2.64. The average price for all wood-pulp exported was $17.31, or fourteen cents less per ton than the 1909 price.

Of the wood-pulp exported during 1910, three-quarters went to the United States, this country taking 74.3 per cent. of the mechanical pulp and over 99 per cent. of the chemical pulp exported. Exports to other countries de*creased.*

All the pulpwood exported in an unmanufactured state went to the United States.

About 4,000 cords more wood were *cut for pulp in Canada in 1909* than in 1910. The total quantity of pulpwood cut in Canada was 1,541,628 cords, and of this over three-fifths was exported. The amount paid for this *wood exported was $6,210,042.* If this wood had been manufactured into pulp in Canada the amount received for it, at the average prices paid in 1910 by the United States importers of wood-*pulp, would have been $13,528,481*—over twice as much as was received for the pulpwood.

The pulpwood exported from Quebec, it is calculated, was sufficient to supply *material for a year to fifty-six pulp* mills of the average size of those operating in the province. Ontario's export *would have kept running five mills of* the average size of those operating in that province, while, had the 90,000 cords shipped from New Brunswick been manufactured in that province, *twenty-four mills of the average size* could have been kept running, and five times the number of mills operating there would have been busy.

### PETER LYALL AND SONS CONSTRUCTION CO. BOND ISSUE

Winnipeg interests are an important factor in a very popular incorporation at Montreal in which the interests of Peter Lyall and associates are involved. *Under the title of* Peter Lyall and Sons, Construction Co., large interests are being capitalized to the extent of nearly $5,000,000.

What is not generally known is the fact that Peter Lyall and associates do not receive a dollar piece for their interest in the new company, but are con*tent to take the entire preferred stock,* which, of course, ranks after the bond issues in exchange for their company. The bond issue will be $1,250,000 6 per cent. interest, due in 20 years. Prefer*red stock is $1,300,000, 7 per cent.,* and the common stock $1,750,000.

The public issue, which may be made in the course of the next three or four weeks, will be an issue of bonds with a *common stock bonus.* As the Lyall interests are satisfied with securities ranking after bonds, there is reason to believe that the bonds will be considered a high grade security.

The entire bond issue will be available for working capital, and will permit the company to double its present *capacity. Capital of the old firm* was $500,000. The company has current accounts receivable of about one million dollars. Behind the bonds is $650,000 in Winnipeg real estate, about $500,000 *of stock in the new Transportation* building in Montreal, and all the company's plant and equipment throughout the cities of Canada.

The board of directors follows: Messrs. Peter Lyall, William Lyall, Trail Lyall, J. N. Greenshields, and H. W. Beauclerk.

### CHAMPAGNE AND ELECTRICITY

The idea of using a wireless tele*graphic station for the purpose of "age*ing" cognac or clarifying champagne is, at first thought, fantastic, but is being tried with success.

Many years ago chemists conceived *the idea of utilizing the action of elec*tric currents of high frequency in the perfumery industry, producing a kind of electrolysis, which, in a way as yet unexplained, unites and compounds the diverse essences that enter into the composition of a scent.

This phenomenon inspired some interesting experiments recently undertaken in France. An electric generator of high frequency is installed in the storerooms, warehouses, and wine vaults to send Hertzian waves all around the bottles. By this two widely different results are expected to be obtained— the aging of cognac and the drawing out of the deposit which the fermentation process causes, which is expected to accu*mulate around the cork.*

The apparatus used for the application of the Hertzian waves is kept a profound secret by the manufacturers.

### MINING IN THE STONE AGE

It is known that many of the mines now worked were worked by the Romans, and that the Roman miners did nothing but continue work begun by the Gauls, who were habituated to the use of metals.

The first mining was done in the Stone Age. The *mines of cobaltiferous* copper in Spain date from a prehistoric time. These mines are distinguished by a singular arrangement of the ways of access. Instead of hori*zontal galleries along the sides of the* mine there are vertical chimneys, like wells, metres deep, ending in metal strata. The arrangement of the primitive shafts may have been planned to *make it easy for the overseers of the* mines to watch the slaves as they worked, and also to prevent the entrance of wild beasts. That the mines were worked in prehistoric times was *demonstrated by the discovery of fif*teen skeletons of men, who, presumably, were killed by a cave-in. Some of them lay under rocks. In their hands were very heavy tools, hatchets made of stone, and picks carved from the bones of animals. The skeletons were *of great height and of powerful struc*ture; the thumbs of the enormous hands were twice the length of the thumb of the modern workman. But though so tall, the men were of excessively nar*row build, as was shown by the width* of the places in which they worked. The veins of clay were removed by the hand, as is shown by innumerable finger-marks.

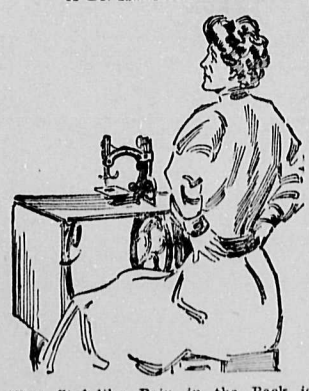
### A FINE ARRANGEMENT

"By Jove! Skeezicks," said Hobson, as the car ran smoothly along the highway, "it is really a pleasure to ride *this way. No overspeeding, no care*lessness—how on earth did you ever break a chauffeur in like this?"

"Why," said Skeezicks, "it was simple enough. I pay him five dol*lars extra with the understanding that* all fines are to come out of his wages."

## Back Full of Aches Headaches and Depression

**Much of Women's Suffering is Needless and Can be Prevented by the Use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills**



**That Stab-like Pain in the Back is Sure Indication of Kidney Trouble**

Mrs. Anna Rodriguez writes as follows from her home in Valencia: "For a long time I suffered with failing strength and nagging headaches. My condition grew steadily worse, my limbs became bloated and shaky, I was sallow and thin, felt rheumatic pains, dizziness and chills. I unfortunately didn't suspect my kidneys, and was nearly dead when I discovered the true cause of my sufferings. I read so much about the wonderful health and strength that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills that I felt sure they would help me. **Such blessings of health and comfort I got from Dr. Hamilton's Pills I can't describe. They speedily put me right, and their steady use keeps me active, energetic, strong and happy. I strongly urge others to regulate and tone their system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.**"

No greater medicine exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills for the cure of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, liver, bladder and kidney trouble. Refuse substitutes for Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00, at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.


### SIR WALTER'S PIPE

The Indian pipe that Sir Walter Raleigh smoked up to the time of his execution has just been sold in London for nearly $400. The purchaser was Alfred Dunhill, of London. Two years ago $1,000 was offered for the pipe and refused. Its value was reduced considerably by the loss of a parchment, giving its history. The pipe is in four parts, the stem, the bowl, bowl cover and a piece into which both stem and bowl fit. It is a foot in length, and weighs a pound. Faces of Indians, dogs, and what appear to be monkeys are carved on it. Attached to the stem as part of it is a whistle that gives a shrill call. The entire pipe is of wood.

Collapsible water towers adopted by the Berlin fire department are but five feet long when closed, yet can be extended to throw a level stream of water into a window on the eighth floor of a building.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## *The World's Greatest Banks*

By H. M. P. ECKARDT, in the Monetary Times

It is a matter of common knowledge throughout Canada that the leading banks of the Dominion have grown very rapidly in size and power during the past ten years. The rapidity of their development naturally suggests comparisons with the leading banks of other countries. There is always a number of people who wish to know what places are occupied by the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce (Canada's biggest banks) among the great banks of the world. Apparently the disposition of the Dominion is to rate the home banks higher than the facts warrant. Many suppose that the Bank of Montreal stands third or fourth and that the Bank of Commerce is eighth or ninth in the class of big banks.

As a matter of fact it is somewhat difficult to make a fair comparison of the various large banks operating in the important countries. At the outset the question arises, what constitutes bigness? It is ascertained through comparing the paid up capitals, or the stockholders' funds as represented by capital and reserve funds, or the total of assets or resources, or the volume of business transacted. Here are four different ways of classifying the banks. A different order would result from each method.

Another thing to be considered is that in the various countries the functions of the banks are different. In Canada they confine themselves exclusively to banking, but in some other countries they engage in other businesses. Also to be remembered is the fact that there is no country in which the details of the banking position are published so fully, so frequently, and so regularly as in Canada. All banks in the Dominion must publish a detailed statement of their position once a month. In Europe only a few of the banks publish statements oftener than once a year, and the statements published are usually sketchy affairs which do not go into particulars very deeply.

Remembering these considerations we may proceed to investigate the standing of the large banks in a few of the principal countries. Before doing so we may note that according to the last return—that for September 30th, 1911—the Bank of Montreal had a paid capital of $14,300,000, a capital and rest amounting to $26,400,000, deposits of $179,903,995, and total assets of $223,106,408. The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the same date had paid capital of $11,411,850, capital and rest, $20,541,330; deposits, $140,836,057; and total assets, $173,782,096.

On the continent of Europe there are perhaps ten or a dozen banks outranking the largest Canadian bank in point of total assets. Among them are the great state banks: Bank of France, Imperial Bank of Germany, Imperial Bank of Russia, Bank of Italy, Bank of Spain, National Bank of Belgium. In the case of most of these banks their predominance arises largely from their note issues. They provide a large part of the currency used, and the item of the note circulation swells the figures of the balance sheets to large proportions. Then some of them take into the balance sheet the total of securities held for safe-keeping, and other items which do not appear at all in a Canadian balance sheet.

To give an idea of the immense size of some of the banks in Europe the following extracts are reproduced.

The Imperial Bank of Germany had total assets, December 31st, 1910, of $1,620,635,100; and capital, $45,000,000. Among the assets, however, is an item—$853,652,225—representing its own notes held by itself. The Bank of France, at the same date, had assets $1,240,636,085. Of this $822,595,725 represented coin and bullion held principally against the note circulation of $1,036,711,775.

Then there are three German great banks, as they are called. The Deutsche Bank had capital of $50,000,000; and reserves, $26,045,515 as at December 31st, 1910. The net profits of this bank in 1910 amounted to $8,000,000. The Dresdner Bank, the institution which invested in the shares of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, also had capital of $50,000,000 on December 31st last. Its total assets were $344,839,415 and its net profits in 1910 exceeded $6,000,000. The Disconto Gesellschaft is another big German bank with capital of $42,500,000 and reserves of over $15,000,000. These German banks are active in organizing industrial companies and they operate a number of large manufacturing enterprises. Outside of them are some large mortgage banks with assets in excess of $200,000,000. In France the Credit Lyonnais has deposits of $375,000,000. The Comptoir D'Escompte at the end of 1907 had $236,000,000 of assets; the Credit Foncier de France had $879,900,830 of assets, of which $768,113,211 represented mortgages.

Coming to England there are nine banks holding more deposits than the Bank of Montreal and ten holding more than the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Computing the pound sterling at $5, the deposits and note circulation of the Bank of England amounted to $422,989,615. Three other banks—Lloyds Bank, London County and Westminster, and London City and Midland—have deposits not much less than the Bank of England's aggregate of note circulation and deposits. Lloyds Bank had on December 31st, 1910, $390,582,340 in deposits; London County and Westminster had $390,442,630; and London City and Midland had $367,072,550. The National Provincial Bank of England had deposits of $325,713,910; Barclay & Company, $244,409,225; Union of London and Smith's Bank, $201,079,860; Parr's Bank, $193,318,525; Capital and Counties, $188,373,000; London Joint Stock, $167,940,400.

Australia has a bank—The Bank of New South Wales—with assets of $229,544,195. It therefore surpasses both of Canada's big banks in this respect.

Finally there are four big national banks in the United Staes. One of them surpasses the Bank of Montreal in point of capital and assets; and three of them surpass the Canadian Bank of Commerce as regards total assets.

The National City Bank of New York has capital $25,000,000; capital and surplus, $45,000,000; assets, $311,931,594. The Continental and Commercial National of Chicago has capital $21,500,000; capital and surplus, $29,500,000; and assets, $212,709,748. This bank owes its prominent place to an amalgamation occurring a year ago. The National Bank of Commerce of New York has capital $25,000,000; capital and surplus, $35,000,000; and assets, $207,129,590. And the First National, New York, has capital, $10,000,000; capital and surplus, $25,000,000; and assets, $160,090,280.


**Small but Potent.**—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in their action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.


### THE OLYMPIC RULES

Some rules, those they have framed up for the Olympic games at Stockholm next summer. Read 'em over and see how they have the amateur and professional sized up in Sweden. The Stockholm rules say that an amateur is one who has not:

(a) Competed for a money prize or for monetary consideration, or in any way drawn pecuniar gain from the exercise of his sport;

(b) Competed against a professional;

(c) Taught in any branch of athletics for payment;

(d) Sold, pawned, hired out or exhibited for payment any prize won in a competition.

An amateur is one who has never

(a) Received payment as a trainer;

(b) Competed for a money prize;

(c) Competed or given a display for payment;

(d) Competed or given a display against a professional;

(e) Drawn any pecuniary gain from athletic exercises by selling, exchanging, pawning, or hiring out any prize won in a competition.

An amateur shall be allowed, when taking part in races or displays, to receive his travelling and hotel expenses from the club to which he belongs, or, with the consent of the said club, from the club arranging the competition or display, without forfeiting his amateur status. Payment for such a journey, however, may be made only by the club which he represents in the said competition. No competitor shall be allowed to make any pecuniary gain or profit from such payment.

The following definition of a "professional" is added: A professional is one who as a seaman, fisherman, or in any other capacity, has in any way, in the exercise of his calling, engaged in rowing within two years from the dates of competition.

A professional shall not be allowed to take part in any competition or displays for amateurs, neither may he officiate therein as judge or in any other capacity.

General Regulation—(4) A competitor who wilfully jostles, runs across or obstructs another competitor is disqualified from that competition, and forfeits the right to any prize that he would otherwise have been entitled to.

General Regulation—(6) No attendant shall accompany any competitor on the arena or during the race; nor shall any competitor be allowed, without the permission of the judges, to receive assistance or refreshment from any one during the progress of the race. This rule also applies to the Marathon race.

Walking Race—Every judge of the course has the power to decide whether a competitor is walking fairly or not, and he may, without a previous caution, disqualify such competitor.

Pretty good rules, if you ask me. That one on walking may make some trouble, because there isn't a man in a hundred—a thousand would be nearer—who knows when a fast walker is walking or running. Our own Goulding has been suspected of running, but when he goes to New York and beats up the bunch of 'em, the Gotham experts say there never was a fairer walker, we may be pretty well satisfied that Goulding is all right. But that just shows what might happen if some yap of a Yen Youson should decide that a fast walker was really single footing or loping instead of walking.

That rule about giving runners things along the way is all right. If a runner got only a bit of lemon to suck or a wet sponge to wet his mouth, it would be all right, but then having an automobile follow a man over a course to fill him with dope when he gets weak, is all to the bad for the game. Why, those chaps have got so that champagne and hypodermics are mild doses for them, and a good many races have been won by dope and not by the man.

The rules for amateurs are all right, especially that touch about pawning or selling prizes. There's a lot more of that done than many of us know about, and it is worse than getting money for playing a game. If a man hasn't pride enough in his trophies to keep them at any sacrifice short of starving, he is no amateur at heart whatever his rating may be.

### ELECTRICAL STEERING

Electrical steering offers considerable advantages for steamers as well as for vessels propelled by internal-combustion engines, for the improved economy corresponds to a saving of weight in oilers and fuel. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a reliable system of control, capable of dealing with the power necessary to put the trol being introduced either in the shortest possible time, and possessing sufficient sensitiveness to enable an accurate course to be kept by moving the rudder promptly in small angles. Sensitiveness is shown by absence of "time lag" between the movement of the hand-wheel and the corresponding movement of the rudder, and in this respect electrical gears promise an improvement on steam gears, whose economy is reduced when large control-valves are fitted. Sensitiveness also requires an absence of undue "idle travel" of the hand-wheel, but a certain small amount is nevertheless desirable. The steering motor may be started and stopped for every motion of the rudder, but it is preferably kept running continuously, mechanical control being introduced either in the form of hydraulic transmission or in the form of magnetic clutches. In the latter type of gear two magnetic clutches are employed, these being fitted at opposite ends of the motor; and, as no gearing is kept continuously in motion, the wear and tear, as well as the current required, are reduced to a minimum. The clutches prevent the shock of the sea being transmitted to the electrical system, and as they have considerable flywheel effect, the current taken bp the motor does not fluctuate widely under normal conditions, and the steering gear may therefore be supplied from the ship's lighting generator. To economize power it is advantageous to arrange the gear so that greater leverage is obtained when the rudder is hard over than when amidships, and by doubling the leverage in this manner a saving of 30 per cent. may be made in the motor power. Steering gear suitable for a 7-inch post, when tested against an artificial hydraulic load, developed a torque of 50 foot-tons at the rudder post, and showed an efficiency of over 50 per cent. at half load. It was found capable of moving the tiller through 70 degrees in 25 seconds, and responded to motions of the hand-wheel equivalent to 1 degree of helm.

### THE WILD DOGS OF AUSTRALIA

The dingo or wild dog of Australia. The dingo is to Australia what the wolf is to Eastern Europe and the coyote to America. Hunting in packs or alone, he is a constant menace to Australia's chief industry, the breeding of sheep

Many are the schemes evolved for the wild dog's destruction, but his capture or death is a comparatively rare occurrence when set against his constant depredations. There are dog trappers who spend their whole lives in trying to catch dingoes, men who have studied every aspect of their work and who spare no pains and avoid no hardships in a constant warfare with the wile and cunning of the sheep slayer.

Though the dingo is met with from time to time in almost every part of the Australian bush, his principal habitat is the rough range country in the centre and north of New South Wales and the deep, dark scrubs of Queensland.

The dog trapper's life is of the loneliest kind. For weeks, perhaps months, he camps in the desolate ranges, setting his traps and watching with ready rifle in the moonlit nights for a chance shot at his enemy. In the bush there is a price on the head of every dingo. In some parts a dingo is worth $50 or even $75 to the man who delivers his scalp to the Pastoral Board or to the squatter.

This is made up by sums contributed among the sheepbreeders and allowed by the district councils, so generally recognized an enemy is the wild dog. With such handsome emoluments to encourage him, the professional dog trapper is not easily daunted, and his patience and perseverance are remarkable. Sometimes he may get as many as three or four dogs in a week, but as a rule if he gets three in three months he is doing very well.

As a rule the dingo confines his murderous attacks to sheep and weakling calves, but in the far out Queensland districts, where large packs traved together, hunger has been known to make them bold, and one hears of them attacking men in lonely camps in the manner of wolves.

The dingo never barks, but his weird howl is a familiar sound in the bush nights and is blood curdling in the extreme and trying to the nerves of the new chum camped alone in the bush for the first time. Owing to his cunning and swiftness in changing quarters the dingo holds his own in central Australia and is likely to do so for many a day to come, even though the price upon his head—already a generous one—should be doubled or trebled.

### NO HANDCUFFS IN FRANCE

Scarcely a day passes without a picture appearing in the French press of a prisoner being led off to the station by a policeman and the description, "The Apache being taken away handcuffed by the agents." As a matter of fact, handcuffs are altogether out of date in France and are never used.

Instead of the bracelets every policeman carries a "cabriolet," which is a very rough and massive made article resembling a huge watch chain, some ten inches long with a stout wooden crossbar at either end. An expert can slip this over the wrist of an offender in a twinkling and with both the crossbars in his hand has only to give it a twist to inflict the most excruciating pain and compel instant and lamblike submission.

Another common method of preventing escape is to make the prisoner place both his hands in his side trouser pockets and then pass a string round his wrists and round his waist and bid him march. He can walk at a very smart pace, but any attempt to run out of a shambling trot immediately bring him down, nose to the pavement.

If no string is handy all the brace buttons of the trousers are cut off and the culprit is made again to put his hands in his pockets. As in the former case, he can only walk, since as soon as he frees his hands his nether garments fall about his legs and he is "entrave" in the latest fashion.

Few of these devices are apparent to the casual passerby, who often wonders at the passive docility with which some villainous-looking individual under arrest follows his captor to the station. Sometimes on a country road one may meet a couple of gendarmes on foot or on horseback, leading a prisoner between them.

This is in obedience to a quaint regulation whereby prisoners are never sent by train from place to place, as there are no funds set apart for railway fares. Consequently four or five times as much is spent in food, drink and lodging for the escort as would be for the ticket; but the regulations are observed. In such cases the police often use the "poucettes," though, strictly speaking, this instrument is not legal.

It is a sort of loose thumbscrew which is fixed so as to keep the two thumbs comfortable together so long as the man does not struggle, but a twist of the string held by one of the police is enough to destroy any wish to escape.


**A Real Asthma Relief.** Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so-called remedies have utterly failed.


### THE LIMA BEAN CROP

About half the lima bean crop in the world is produced by a coastwise strip of California, including Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties. Peculiar climatic conditions are required, and the only other section where the bean has been grown successfully is the island of Madagascar, off the east cost of Africa. England takes the entire island output.

### LORD ASHTON ANGRY

Lord Ashton, known as the benefactor of Lancaster, whose linoleum factory finds employment for thousands of hands, has issued an important notice to his work people. It says:

"We arranged some time ago that the wages in more than one department should be advanced, and an order was given to that effect. We have now to say that no advance will be made, the reason for which you are aware of.

"All workmen not satisfied, and who think they can do better, or even as well, elsewhere, must leave our employ at once. In the event of the works being closed through railway or coal strikes wages will not be paid.

"In future, when trade is bad, we shall only keep men whom we regard as friendly and loyal to their employer, who for nearly half a century has upheld the cause of the working classes, and we shall not, as in the past, keep those who are bereft of all sense of what is due, not only to their employer, but to themselves.

"It is with sorrow—sorrow much greater than we can express—that we are compelled to give this notice, but the present state of things is so intolerable that we are determined to put an end to it, no matter at what cost."

During the recent municipal elections in Lancaster, Lord Ashton was attacked by the supporters of a Labor candidate with regard to the woges he paid to his employees. This, it is understood, he regarded as a personal attack, and therefore resented.

Lord Ashton's benefactions to Lancaster include the Williamson Park (Williamson is his family name), new municipal buildings costing over $600,000, a Queen Victoria statue, and a remarkable, temple-like structure, built at a cost of $150,000, which commands splendid views of coast and hills.


## The Quickest Cough Cure—Cheap, But Unequaled

**Sixteen Ounces of It for 50c. Saves You $2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.**

For quick, positive results the 16 ounces of cough syrup that you make with a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, cannot be equaled. It takes hold instantly and will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Even croup and whooping cough yield to it quickly.

The user of Pinex mixes it with home-made sugar syrup. This gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you could buy ready mixed for $2.50. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good—children like it. Excellent for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, and has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.


### NO GROUND LEFT

Two ministers were once engaged in discussing the merits of the temperance question, when the advocate of total abstinence pressed the subject home so closely on his brother minister that he was obliged to say, "Really, you have so taken one after another of my arguments from me that if you go on much longer I shan't have an inch of ground left to stand on."

"Then you had better take to the water," was the quick reply.


A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

## WINCHESTER

**BLACK POWDER SHELLS**

THE RED W BRAND

"Nublack" and "New Rival" are grand good shells: good in construction, good because primed with quick and sure primers, and good because carefully and accurately loaded with the best brands of powder and shot. They are favorites among hunters and other users of black powder shells on account of their uniform shooting, evenness of pattern and strength to withstand reloading. A trial will prove their excellence.

ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

## NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

*will stop that splitting headache quick and sure. Will not harm heart or nervous system. 25 cents a box at all druggists*

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED 56

## WHEAT, BARLEY OATS, FLAX

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables, by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves, not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired, on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1c per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg Grain Trade, and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada, and any of its branches, also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreets and R. G. Dun & Co.

## THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703 Y Grain Exchange Winnipeg

Sold by Merchants of Chilliwack, Rosedale, and Atchelitz.



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C. A. BARBER, Publisher and Proprietor.


## EDITORIAL COMMENT

To escape criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing.

When the eastern papers speak of the back of the winter being broken they are referring, of course, to what we now speak of as last winter.

* *

The Dominion Railway Board has ruled that railways are not required to furnish sufficient train accommodations for all the people taking advantage of cheap rates during the holiday season. This has been a long-standing grievance with the passengers, and is likely to remain so indefinitely.

* *

A Cincinnati philosopher claims to have discovered Ponce de Leon's secret of eternal youth. It consists in concentrating our minds on the fact that we are continually youthful, and at the age of 100 we ought to look forward to a bright and useful future. We are advised to practice concentration, taking as our subject some good truth such as the statement, "The power to be in perfect health lies within me." This was to be kept in mind while the body was in a state of relaxation, and the person concentrating was to practice healthful breathing. That the flesh of the body renewed itself every 30 or 60 days, and that by constantly keeping in mind objects of youth and beauty, it was only in years and experience possible to remain young growing old.

* *

San Diego, California, has adopted a method of civic improvement that is unique. In that climate, the eucalyptus trees grow so rapidly, that they may be cut down, and immediately they grow from the roots, and in seven years, may again be cut down, furnishing large quantities of valuable wood. The timber is capable of a beautiful polish, and is suitable for furniture and office fittings. This is a source of revenue and and many invest in eucalyptus groves, simply for the timber. Last spring, San Diego planted 40,000 eucalyptus seedlings on a wasted tract of 7,000 acres. So rapidly have these grown under scientific management that the citizens have hopes that their city may pay all its expenses from the proceeds. If so, the result will be that San Diego will be a taxless city.

* *

There's a man in the world who is never turned down, wherever he chances to stray; he gets the glad hand in the populous town, or out where the farmers make hay; he's greeted with pleasure on deserts of sand, and deep in the aisles of the woods; wherever he goes there's the welcoming hand—he's The Man Who Delivers the Goods. The failures of life sit around and complain; the gods haven't treated them white; they've lost their umbrellas whenever there's rain; and they haven't their lanterns at night; men tire of the failures who fill with their sighs the air of their own neighborhoods; there's the man who is greeted with love-lighted eyes—he's The Man Who Delivers the Goods. One fellow is lazy, and watches the clock, and waits for the whistle to blow; one has a hammer, with which he will knock, and one tells the story of woe; and one, if requested to travel a mile, will measure the perches and rods; but one does his stunt with a whistle or smile—he's The Man Who Delivers the Goods. One man is afraid he'll labor too hard—the world isn't yearning for such; and one man is ever alert, on his guard, lest he put in a minute too much; and one has a grouch or a temper that's bad, and one is a creature of moods, so it's hey for the joyous and rollicking lad—for The One Who Delivers the Goods!—Walt Mason, in "Talking Machine World."

* *

Justice Harlan has this to say on worry:—Speaking of worry, that is one thing that a man must learn to avoid if he will be well and happy. There is no one thing in the world that has a tendency to upset and rust a man's body and faculties more rapidly than worry. The man who does not worry is usually a happier and better man, as far as ability and capacity for work are concerned, than the man who allows himself to be worried.

* *

Here is a good paragraph from Ruskin:—"To get peace, if you do want it, make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet knows, for none of us has been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasurehouses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us—houses built without hands for our souls to live within."

## THE BOY SCOUTS

Chilliwack troop No I expect to go to Camp for four days at Easter. The Camp will be pitched at Sumas Prairie, the boys taking their own tents, provisions etc. While in Camp the Scouts will try the second class tests.


**Shampoos The Hair Without Wetting The Hair.**

In every package of Machela, Nature's Scalp Tonic, which has a record for growing hair—95 cases out of 100—there is a packet of Machela Dry Shampoo Powder. Price for complete home treatment, $1.00 Sold and guaranteed by H. J. Barber.

**Chilliwack Orchestra**

Chilliwack Orchestra, Six or Eight pieces, open for engagements.

ALF. WHITE, Secretary.

**WANTED**

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Liberal inducements and permanent position for the right men.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO - ONT.

**ROLLER RINK**

Open every evening from 7.30 to 10, and Saturday from 2.30 to 5.

JAMES O'HEARN

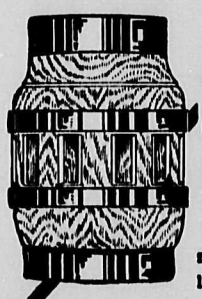
**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

1864 1911

Paid-up Capital and Reserve - $11,000,000

Money Loaned to Responsible People.
Accounts Opened on Favorable Terms.

CHILLIWACK BRANCH - N. S. MACKENZIE, Manager



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You'll find they are not split and checked like the ordinary wagon.

WHY?

Studebaker hubs are made of the best wood for the purpose. Best because of fine close grain. It's tough and strong—and when treated with the Studebaker secret Sealing Fluid it's absolutely weather resisting.

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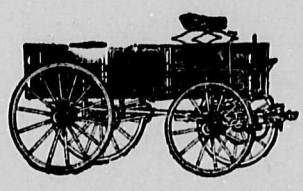

deserve a careful investigation on your part even if you are not quite ready to buy.

**For Sale by The Chilliwack Implement and Produce Co.**

Call and Hear the New

**VICTOR VICTROLAS**

**$20, $32.50, $52.00.**

They are the Sensation of the Talking Machine World.

**ALF. WHITE Music Dealer**

**DO YOU WANT A GOOD DOOR CHEAP?**

We have in stock a number of standard doors, assorted sizes, which we purchased at a snap price. We bought these doors right and will sell them right.

**The Prices Range From $1.75 to $2.15**

Compare these with regular prices and come and see the doors. Come early as they will not last long at these prices.

P. O. Box 243 Phone L2442

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BATHROOM FIXTURES A SPECIALTY

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Hot Air Furnaces,
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General repair work,
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For your morning cup of coffee.
Price $7 and $8

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The heating disc for general light cooking.
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Makes delicious toast on a moments notice. Price $4

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Too well known to need special mention
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See these appliances at our Chilliwack Office.

All are Operated from an Ordinary Lighting Socket

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Limited
LIGHT AND POWER DEPT. - - CHILLIWACK

# TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS

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Double Corner. High and dry, and situated close in. **Price $1100.00. Terms.**

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The Chilliwack Specialists

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Sold and delivered. Orders left at the Victoria House will receive prompt attention.

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**MISS HILL**

Teacher of Pianoforte, Member of M. L. of A., Graduate of Madam Johns' Private School, New York
Wishes pupils for Piano or Organ.
Apply Henderson block, over Maple Leaf Restraunt.

**C. T. Vradenburg**

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED

**Fletcher St. . Chilliwack**

**NOTICE**

We have a new and up-to-date plant with the latest methods for all kinds of Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing. Expert help for all branches. Special attention will be given to all Mail and Express orders from Chilliwack and the Valley. We solicit a trial.

**JARVIS DYE WORKS**
**428 5TH AVE. W., VANCOUVER**

**COLUMBIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**
**VANCOUVER**

Teachers of Voice, Piano and Violin in Chilliwack weekly.

Apply by postal card to the Conservatory: 804 Broadway West, Vancouver and our teacher will call on you.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC
Westminster Trust Building
CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
B. C. LAND SURVEYOR
Rooms 10 & 11, Westminster Trust Block
CHILLIWACK, B. C.

**THE EMPRESS HOTEL**
**CHILLIWACK, B. C.**
Opposite B. C. E. Station

Fitted with modern conveniences and comfortably furnished throughout.

**SAMUEL SUTOR, Proprietor**


## NOTICE

Take notice that application will be made to theBoard of License Commissioners sitting as a Licenseing Court for the City of Chilliwack at its next sittings for a license to sell Wines, spirits, Beer, or other fermented or intoxicating Liquor by Retail in that certain building known as the Commercial Hotel situate on the northerly side of Westminster street on lot 5, and the westerly 1-2 of lot 6, Block XV now known as lot 5 and westerly 1-3 of lot 6 in block XVII, Division "E" of the City of Chilliwack the same containing not less than 30 rooms actually furnished and used for Hotel purposes.

The following is a copy of the said application:

"To the Board of License Commissioners for
" the City of Chilliwack, B. C.
" I, John McDonald of the City of Chilliwack
" in the province of British Columbia, Hotelkeep-
" er, hereby apply for a license to sell Wines,
" spirits, Beer, and other fermented or intoxicat-
" ing liquor by retail in that certain building in
" the City of Chilliwack known as the Commer-
" cial Hotel situate on the northerly side of
" Westminster street on lot 5 and the Westerly
" 1-2 of lot 6, Block XV, now known as lot 5 and
" Westerly 1-2 of lot 6, in Block XVII Division
" "E" of the City of Chilliwack, the same con-
" taining not less than 30 rooms actually furnish-
" ed for Hotel purposes and of which the appli-
" cant is lessee."

" Dated this first day of February A.D. 1912.
John McDonald."

Dated at Chilliwack B.C. this 1st day of February 1912.

John McDonald, Lessee, Applicant.

**British Columbia Electric Ry.**

PASSENGER SERVICE

Westbound---

| Train. | Leave Chwk. | Arrive Westmin. | Arrive Van. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3..... | 8.30 a.m. | 11.20 | 12.15 |
| 5..... | 1.15 p.m. | 3.45 | 4.30 |
| 7..... | 6.00 p.m. | 8.40 | 9.30 |

| Train | Leave Htgdn. | Arrive Westmin. | Arrive Van. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..... | 6.30 a.m. | 3.55 | 9.45 |

Eastbound—

| Train | Leave Van. | Arrive Westmin. | Arrive Chwk. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2..... | 8.30 a.m. | 9.30 | 12.15 |
| 4..... | 12.15 noon | 1.20 | 3.50 |
| 8..... | 5.00 p.m. | 6.10 | 9.10 |

| Train | Leave Van. | Arrive Westmin. | Arrive Htgdn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6..... | 3.00 p.m. | 4.05 | 6.30 |

FREIGHT SERVICE

Lve. Chilliwack 5.00 a.m. } Daily Except
" Vancouver 7.00 " } Sunday

All passenger trains handle Express.


# PARSONS

## New Spring Goods

**Spring Suits**

**Hats**

**Furnishings, Boots & Shoes**

All of the latest style and finish. Terms Cash. Cash discount on all amounts over one dollar.

**HART BLOCK**

# Mountain View Snap

We have for sale an ideal building lot on Second Avenue, close in, which can be bought for

**$475 cash**

If you intend building it will pay you to call on us for particulars.

**Chas. Hutcheson & Co.**

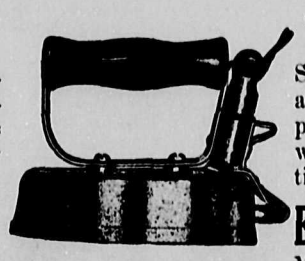
**REALTY AND INSURANCE AGENTS CHILLIWACK**

**USEEUL AND ACCEPTABLE**

# Household Articles

**El Boilo**
The little immersion heater. Boils water in a few seconds.

**El Stovo**
The stove which boils your kettle quickly



**Toaster**
Stove—For all cooking purposes as well as toasting.

**El Perco**
Makes delicious coffee in a few minues.

Hotpoint

**Phone 257** **S. PUGH** **Chilliwack**


### Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Tuesday afternoon in the rest rooms. After the regular business had been disposed of, communications were read from the Matsqui Women's Institute accepting the invitation of the Institute here to visit them on March 20, the visitors to supply the afternoon's program. It is expected that Mrs. Davies of Vancouver will address the Women's Institute on or about the fourth of March on "Poultry Raising and Market Gardening." Miss Grossman then read an extremely interesting and helpful paper on "The preparation of winter vegetables" giving some valuable recipes as well. Mrs. Boucher was listened to with attention on, "Economy in Household Expenses," a very practical subject. The roll call "My Pet Economy" was responded to with useful and transferrable hints for all housekeepers. An unusually large number of ladies were present on Tuesday afternoon, which speaks well for the interest taken in this work.

Messrs. J. H. Ashwell and C. W. Webb are on another trip to Westminster Land Titles Office this week, in connection with the City and Municipal Assessments.

### MEETING OF DAIRYMEN AT WESTMINSTER

A meeting of the Mainland Milk and Cream Shippers' Association was held in New Westminster on Friday afternoon, about a hundred representatives from the Fraser Valley being present.

The question before the meeting was the difficulty which has arisen with the wholesalers, in connection with the bringing in of milk from the American side. It appears that the Vancouver wholesalers at the present time practically control the situation. The sellers of the milk and cream are getting less for their produce, while the wholesalers are making more. Then again, in connection with the shipping in of the American product, the government insists on the British Columbia vendors of milk submitting their buildings and animals to sanitary and tuberculine tests from which the American dealers are exempt.

The question was debated at considerable length by a number of the gentlemen present and the sentiment of the hour crystalized in the following resolution. Eckert, Chilliwack; Buckingham, Eburne,—That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Medical Health Officer at Vancouver and discuss with him the question of tests and also look into the matter of prices and further to take up the question with the provincial government. This resolution was with drawn.

The appointment by the government of official milk testers was discussed at considerable length and great dissatisfaction was expressed in connection with the tests being made at the present time. Those who were familiar with the situation stated emphatically that the government could not at the present time see its way clear to make such appointments.

There seemed to be a general movement towards organization of all the milk and cream producers in the valley so as to break the throttle hold which the wholesalers were alleged to have. The farmers, they considered, should boycott those dealers who were handling the American milk.

It was moved by Messrs. Eckert and Buckingham—That a committee be appointed to interview the Medical Health Officers of the coast cities with regard to regulations and inspection of milk in this locality and act with the provincial committee appointed from the Dairymen's Association in the matter, and seek such legislation as will help the dairymen.

The motion carried and the following gentlemen were appointed to represent the convention: Messrs. Laity, Port Hammond; Barrow, Chilliwack, and Benson, Delta.

In connection with the matter of organization the following resolution was brought forward by Mr. Eckert of Chilliwack and seconded by Mr. McLellan, of Langley. That this convention organize itself along the lines of the Chilliwack Association and that one representative each be appointed from Matsqui, Sumas, Langley, Maple Ridge, Surrey, Delta and other municipalities interested, these gentlemen to bring down a plan of organization at the next meeting of the convention.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. B. A. Harrison and G. Hunter, Langley—That the President and Secretary-Treasurer get to work and reorganize the present association along the line of the old-time Milk and Cream Shippers, Association. The amendment carried.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble in March.


# WE HAVE IT!

## Everything You Require for Housecleaning

Alabastine in Many Shades — Gloss and Flat-tone
Furniture Renovators — Paints
Kalsomine Brushes — Paint Brushes
Step Ladders — Ceiling Brooms
Curtain Stretchers

**Denmark & Burton**
**PHONE 10**

*Your Suit or Overcoat Built*
*Expressly For You*

Perhaps you prefer your clothes made to your measure which is all the more reason why you should come to

*The Fit-Reform Store*

for your Suits and Overcoats. Our Special Order Department is at your service. The Famous Fit-Reform Designers are at your service and hundreds of patterns in new and elegant materials await your inspection. We will be pleased to submit to you patterns and prices

*For Your Spring Suit.*

*CHAS. PARKER*
Your Outfitter. Fit-Reform Clothier.

**A. G. Brown-Jamison Co. Ltd.**
SUCCESSORS TO A. G. BROWN & CO.

Rock Crushers — Road Machinery — Contractors' Equipment
Mining Machinery — Boilers — Engines
Interstate Automobiles — Gramm Motor Trucks
Farm Implements — Dairy Supplies — Hazelwood Milking Machines

**1048 Main Street** **Vancouver, B.C.**


# Liberal Convention

A Convention of British Columbia Liberals will be held at O'Brien's Hall, Hastings Street Vancouver, on

**THURSDAY FEBRUARY 29th**

1912. Upon purchasing a first class ticket to Vancouver, via C.P.R., and obtaining at the time of purchase from the ticket agent a standard certificate, and upon the signing of this certificate by the Secretaay of the Convention, the holder will be entitled to a return ticket at one-third the usual fare.


*Particular Printing*

For particular people is the kind supplied customers of the Free Press

### WHY SNIFFLE AND SNEEZE WITH CATARRHAL COLD?

**By Breathing the Healing Vapor of Catarrhozone You Get Relief in Ten Minutes**

*Every second person that you meet* seems to have a sneeze and stuffed feeling in the forehead and nostrils. To cure promptly, say, in half an hour, there is nothing worth using except Catarrhozone. You inhale its balsamic vapor, and feel as if you were among the Norway pines. This is because Catarrhozone contains a healing medicine, light as pine air, which is breathed straight into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Away goes the cold; sneezing and catarrhal cough cease, bronchial irritation stops; in short, you are cured of catarrh by a pleasant, simple remedy, free from sedatives and irritants.

That Catarrhozone is a swift, certain means of destroying colds and catarrh is proved by the following statement of Mr. Pulos, one of Brockville's best known merchants:

**"In the fall of 1903," writes Mr. Pulos, under date of *June 10th, 1910*, "I contracted a very severe cold which developed into Catarrh. At that time I was living in New York State and treated with four different physicians, who afforded me no relief. On coming to Brockville I was advised by a friend to try Catarrhozone. I bought the dollar outfit, and was gratified by the results. I was completely cured by Catarrhozone, and have used it since to check a cold, with unfailing results. It is the grandest medicine in existence, and I hope my testimony will be of** some use to other fellow-sufferers.

(Signed) **"George Pulos."**

An ideal protection for the chest, lungs, nose, and throat is the frequent use of Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment (the large size) costs $1.00, medium sizes 50c.; at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

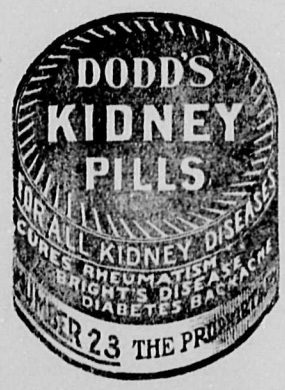

### RAT KINGS

Animals born with tails generally develop considerable use for them, but a misfortune may happen to them that will cause them to wish they had no tails. A curious instance of this is what has been called a "rat king," in which, by an accident just after birth, the members of a litter of rats become connected by their tails so that it is impossible for them to extricate themselves.

This singular condition is said to be brought about by the tails becoming so entwined that, should a little clay adhere to them, they cannot be separated.

When this condition is perceived by the older rats the young are not left to *perish, but are accorded the greatest* care.

A "rat king" discovered and killed in Germany contained seven members in perfect condition, physically, except for the entanglement of the tails. These had grown in such a way as completely to entwine one another; but the rats were in the very best health, conclusive proof that astonishingly good care had been bestowed upon them by their more fortunate rat brethren.


CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL

WINNIPEG Business College

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

Awarded first prize at World's Exposition on its work and methods.

Write for a free catalogue. We also give instruction by mail.

## The Army of Constipation

**Is Growing Smaller Every Day.**

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

**SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE**

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good


## That Reminds Me

Pedestrian: "Hey! You just missed me by an inch!"

Chauffeur: "Be patient, I'm coming back directly."

* * *

Muggins: "Who will be the next man to box Jack Johnson?"

Glummie: "The undertaker."

* * *

Inspector: "Why do you think this dog was stolen from a lady?"

Constable: "Because as I walked down the street with it it stopped in front of all the drapers' windows."

* * *

"I want to marry you," said the rising young author, bluntly.

"Why?" coyly asked the great heiress, preparing to listen to his impassioned confession.

"Well," he replied, "it would be a great advertisement for me."

* * *

Poor Jones was in a dilemma. It was Mrs. Jones's birthday, and her spouse was well aware that she would be extremely unpleasant if no present was forthcoming. It was not until the morning when he awoke that he remembered it, so he lay for some time thinking of the best way out of the difficulty.

Then he arose, crept downstairs, took the biggest plate he could find from the china-cupboard, and placed it on the hall table. This done, he opened the back door and let the dog in from the yard. Then, tripping lightly upstairs, he called to Mrs. J.:

"This being your birthday, I have prepared a little surprise for you; be quick and come and see how you like it."

Then he ran downstairs again and, kicking out the dog, cried in amaze*ment and wrath. "If that vile beast* hasn't eaten the whole of the beautiful cake I had bought for you!"

But he'd forgotten to unmuzzle the brute, and the fact took a lot of explaining away.

* * *

A *man came up to the window of a* small railroad station in Missouri and asked for a ticket to Kansas City, inquiring the price. "Two dollars and a quarter," said the agent.

The man dug down into a well-worn pocketbook and fished out a bill. It was a banknote for two dollars. It was all the money he had.

"How soon does this train go?" he inquired.

"In fifteen minutes," replied the agent.

The man hurried away and soon returned with three silver dollars.

"Pardon my curiosity," said the ticket-seller, "but how did you get that money? It isn't a loan, for I see you have disposed of the two-dollar bill."

"That's all right," said the man. "No, I didn't borrow. I went to a pawnshop and soaked the bill for a dollar and a half. Then, as I started back here, I met an old acquaintance to whom I sold the pawn ticket for a dollar and a half. I then had three dollars and he has the pawn ticket, for which the two dollar bill stands as security."

* * *

Mr. Dosk and family were to remove into other quarters. "Where did you order the furniture-van, hubby?" inquired Mrs. Dosk.

"Ah, the furniture-van! I quite forgot it, I declare," was the meek re*joinder. "But stay! I have an idea;* just you leave it to me." He snatched up his hat and went to see a well-known money-lender. "I want $1,500," said Dosk.

"I never lend money without ample security."

"I can let you have my furniture, and am prepared to pay you interest at the rate of one-third per cent. per diem."

"That makes 122 per cent. per annum," silently calculated the usurer, and consented.

"But the sheriff's officer may come any minute and seize the furniture; you will have to fetch it away at once."

"I see," grinned the usurer. "It shall be done." He counted out the money and sent for the furniture.

The next day Mr. Dosk called again and paid back the $1,500 and one-third per cent. interest ($5), and directed the furniture to be sent to his new residence.

The usurer had to grin and bear it, whilst Mr. Dosk congratulated himself on effecting a cheap and expeditious removal of his household goods.

* * *

The late Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, who lived in London, was only comfortably off, whereas he might have been rich.

A Chicago art dealer, just returned from Europe, said:

"I dined one evening with Abbey in his house in Chelsea, and after dinner we walked in the blue twilight on the Chelsea embankment.

"As we passed Old Swan House and Clock House, and the other superb residences that front the river, I reproached Abbey for his extravagance.

"'Why,' I said, pointing toward Clock House, 'if you had saved your money you might be living in a palace like that to-day.'

"But Abbey, with a laugh, rather got the better of me. He rattled off this epigram—and it's an epigram I'll always remember when I'm tempted to be parsimonious:

"'Some folks,' he said, 'are so busy putting something by for a rainy day that they get little or no good out of pleasant weather.'"

* * *

The friend who strolled into the studio of D'Orbay, the great artist, was deeply interested in the finishing touches which were being given the latest masterpiece from D'Orbay's brush.

But when the famous artist began to rub a piece of raw meat over the painted rabbit in the foreground, the friend was more than interested; he was astonished.

"What on earth is the idea in that?" he asked.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

D'Orbay smiled.

"Well, you see," he explained, "Mrs. Meelyans is coming to see this picture this afternoon. She likes things realistic, but she hasn't any idea of art. When she sees her pet dog smell that rabbit and get excited over it, she'll buy it on the spot! Grasp the idea?"

* * *

Robert Hilliard, the actor, who stars in the role of a hero, went to a physician not long ago and was told that he would have to undergo a slight operation.

"All right, doctor," said Hilliard. "There's only one thing I ask of you: Please don't hurt me."

Explaining that it would be foolish to administer an anaesthetic for such a slight operation, the doctor promised to be as gentle as possible. Hilliard squirmed and wriggled and protested in no uncertain tones while the remedial knife was doing its work.

After it was all over the doctor asked: "You're an actor, aren't you, Mr. Hilliard?"

"Yes," answered Hilliard.

"And you play heroic roles—you act the hero, do you not?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well," concluded the doctor, "all I've got to say is that you're a good actor."

* * *

A man had for years employed a steady German workman. One day Jake came to him and asked to be excused from work next day.

"Certainly, Jake," beamed the employer. "What are you going to do?"

"Vail," said Jake, slowly, "I think I must go by mein wife's funeral. She dies yesterday."

*After the lapse of a few weeks Jake* again approached the boss for a day off.

"All right, Jake, but what are you going to do this time?"

"Aber," said Jake, "I go to make me, mit mein fraulein, a wedding."

"What? So soon? Why it's only been three weeks *since you buried your* wife."

"Ach!" replied Jake, "I don't hold spite long."

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## With the Horses

The imaginative mind of the turf writer is well described in the report which appeared in one of the leading journals devoted to harness horse interests to the effect that Vernon McKinney (2.02), The Eel (2.02¼), Earl Jr. (2.02½), Darkey Hal (2.02¼), Hal B. Jr. (2.03), Major Brino (2.04¼), and Jennie W. (2.04½) would come together on the ice this winter.

Now, if a race with the horses named could be arranged it would be "some" race to be sure, but ye gods! how the originator of that story must have stretched his imagination. Vernon McKinney is in California with the others of R. J. Mackenzie's collection of steppers, Earl Jr. is now in owner P. M. Murphy's stable in British Columbia, Darkey Hal has long since been retired to the brood mare ranks, having been mated with Hal B. Jr.; Peter Kastner has no intention of racing Hal B. Jr. this winter, as the horse was thrown out of training upon his return home to Sebringville early in October, and William Hodson informed the writer some weeks since that he would not attempt to race Major Brino on ice this winter, as the old gelding (he is now in his fifteenth year) had gone through a strenuous campaign during the summer season and would not be asked to race again until next summer, when, if he proves to be O.K., another campaign will be mapped out for him.

This would leave The Eel and Jennie W. to race. Rather a small percentage of the original collection.

*John E. Swarts, owner of Darkey* Hal, was in Toronto recently, and when shown the report about his mare going to race on the ice, laughed heartily, for, as he said, Darkey Hal never could pace on ice, and even if she were in racing condition, which she is not, it would be folly to try to race her in the winter.

However, there will be plenty of high-class horses out this winter, and the public will be treated to some capital contests.

A number of trainers in the United States have made stake entries for the *Ottawa and Hull Driving Club's meet*ings, and experience has taught them that it takes a real good horse to win over here on the ice, so it is a sure thing they will bring along some good steeds.

* * *

The track at Dufferin Park during the past few days has been really the best in its long history, and while there has been no ice, the footing could not be improved upon for training purposes, and the local trainers have not been slow in taking advantage of the favorable conditions.

*In addition to the work of "Big* Pat," the pacer that did so well the other day, several other steeds did things.

Ald. Sam McBride worked his trotter Lesa Vale, 2.21¼, a mile in 2.25 handily. This mare is in rare good form right now, and will surely give a good account of herself on race day.

Nat Ray worked several of the horses owned by J. E. Gray, but none fast. The little stallion, Knight Onwardo, 2.11¼, was sent along a mile in 2.24, which is the best any of this stable have been asked to do. The Knight looks exceptionally well, having taken on considerable flesh since he returned from his successful campaign on the half mile tracks across the border. He has developed a great burst of speed since last seen here, and Nat has great confidence in his ability to carry it the full journey.

The four-year-old mare, Black Cat, was worked at 2.07, *apparently* well within her speed limit. This is a clever trotter, and one that should be a winner next year in her five-year-old form, if not this winter. She will be the stable's reliance in the trotting stakes on the ice. The other horses in Ray's *string were all given slow work*, Nat's own two, John McEwan, 2.08¼, and Dr. Wilkes, 2.19¼, and Mr. Grey's three-year-old Ralph McKerrow, all pleasing their trainer.

Dr. Black sprung another surprise on the regulars when he let the trotter, King Bryson, march a mile in 2.20½, the importance of which can best be estimated when it is known that he went the entire mile fully three widths out from the rail and that the track record for a trotter is 2.19¼, made by Margot Lonnard, 2.17¼, last summer.

King Bryson trotted like a champion without showing *the slightest trace of* the lameness which kept him out of racing for several seasons, and those present who saw him perform freely expressed the opinion that the game little trotter could have lowered the track record if not his own, had he been called upon to do so. The more one looks at the case of King Bryson, the more wonderful it appears, and unlimited credit is due Dr. Black for his successful handling of the horse's case.

Messrs. Proctor, Wilkins and Gray were on hand to see Russ McGirr work their new purchase, Adrian Pointer, but Ross did not attempt any fast work with the stallion, contenting himself with riding several miles, the fastest of which was around 2.40. Adrian Pointer is a classy-looking pacer, and he looks like one that will race well.

Jack Rombough, of Hamilton, dropped into the big city one day this week to report progress. He recently bought a green pacing mare that he is very enthusiastic about. She is a five-year-old bay mare by the unbeaten Direct Hal, 2.04¼, and out of the good mare, Nellie Rooker, 2.10¼ (dam of Helen B., 2.10¼), by the noted sire of pacers, Rooker.

This mare was never trained until coming into Rombough's hands, but from what she has already shown, Jack is firmly of the opinion that she will take the place of his old favorite, La Point, 2.09¼, that won so many races *for him a few years ago.* The new mare is one of the best-looking pacers to be found anywhere. She is of good height, and weighs 1,100 pounds. In conformation she is a typical Direct, and her way of going greatly resembles that of her illustrious sire. Jack's many friends would be pleased to see him own another good one.


### CORNS, CORNS, CORNS

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, every kind of corns that other remedies fail to cure—that's a good many—yield quickly to Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Used forty years in many lands. Largest sale in the world. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. The name, you see, tells its story. It removes corns and does it painlessly, but here is a pointer: Be sure you get Putnam's. Sold by druggists, price 25c.


### BODILY SIGNS OF KNIGHTLY DESCENT

Is it possible for the customs and habits of a social class, persisted in for generation after generation, to leave their own impress on far-distant descendants, long after those customs have ceased to be? At least one French authority believes that he can trace in modern families the marks of descent from armor-bearing ancestors. Dr. P. Baroux, who writes in the Revue Scientifique, says that when he has found these marks on families not now in good social position he has discovered on investigation that they were of gentle descent. Foremost among marks that Dr. Baroux considers to be "stigmata of chivalry" are the so-called "birthmarks," known by anatomists as naevi, when found on certain regions of the body.

The writer goes on to show that the casque or headpiece worn by warriors in the age of chivalry would be likely to irritate the cheek and neck in pre*cisely those regions where he has found* the "birthmarks" that he believes to be "hereditary marks of knighthood." The argument is too long to follow here, but it seems plausible. One can not, of course, take the final step in it without believing that acquired characteristics may be inherited—a much-controverted question in biology, answered by most Darwinists in the negative, but by many French scholars, who are rather of the school of Lamarck, in the affirmative. Baroux would thus have us believe, not perhaps that the wearing of an armored headpiece *by one individual would affect his de*scendants, but that such a headpiece, pressing against the necks of generation after generation in an armor-bearing family, finally ended by producing results hereditarily transmissible to generations that had ceased to wear it. Likewise transmitted were other peculiarities, he thinks, such as what he calls "the martial hand"—the modifications engendered by constantly wielding a sword. He writes:

"This hand, while normally formed on its back, is much swelled on its palmar side by exaggeration of its *flexing muscles. In its appearance it* resembles that of masons and laborers who also, in handling trowel or pick, or in driving the plow, have frequently to clench the fist and bend the fingers as in the exercises of arms. All, as might be foreseen, have powerful grips. There is one difference, however. When the arms were held at the sides, as in walking, the masons and farmers turn their hands backward, in 'pronation.' The sons of soldiers, on the other hand, hold them parallel to the axis of the body, by simple tension of the supinator muscles, so necessary in the movements of external rotation required by the handling of the sword.

"This fact did not escape so clear an observer as Balzac, who has formulated it in these terms: 'In families where the occupation of arms is traditional, it communicates to the men a sort of distinction of bearing and to the women an indefinable grace.' . . . . .

"In this connection a peculiar thing may be mentioned—the members of the Rohan family have from generation to generation borne a white patch in their hair, with sometimes a few exceptions. This is apparently the result, by a trophic phenomenon, of some wound received long ago on the field of battle.

"We must not exaggerate, and we may hardly formulate an axiom such as the following: 'Show me your skin and I will tell you whether you are descended from the Crusaders.' The individual may have an absolutely normal skin; but nevertheless in the species, as always, heredity does not abandon its prerogatives."

**Requisite on the Farm.**—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it *far surpasses anything that can be ad*ministered.

### ERUPTION OF TAAL VOLCANO

The eruption on Taal volcano, in the Philippine Islands, which took place January 30th, 1911, and caused a loss of 1,300 lives, has been the subject of a large number of important papers in *the scientific journals, besides the of*ficial reports of the Philippine Bureau of Science. One of the most graphic descriptions is that of Rev. M. Saderra Maso, which is published as a special bulletin of the Philippine Weather Bureau. This account is noteworthy for the attention devoted to the meteorological and seismological features of the eruption, and in this respect it is an important contribution to the science of vulcanology. This volcano has been the seat of repeated disastrous eruptions, the greatest of which was that of 1754. All the eruptions of which a record has been preserved have had the same character as the recent one consisting of violent explosions which hurled the volcanic products to great distances. The huge vapor column of the last explosion rose to a height of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet, and was seen 250 miles away, where it was mistaken for a distant thunderstorm. One remarkable feature of the volcano is that no lava has ever issued from it in a liquid state, the ejecta being blown to dust and ashes by the pressure of gases or steam. The late eruption appears to have been mark*ed by unusually magnificent displays of* volcanic lightning. For three days preceding the eruption a constant succession of seismic shocks were felt over a wide area, and they caused much alarm in Manila, until the Weather Bureau located the epicenter in the region of the Taal volcano. The partial vacuum produced at the moment of the explosion and the resulting diminution of atmospheric pressure set up strong winds blowing in toward the volcano. This wind was felt as far away as Manilla (39 miles). At points nearer the volcano it assumed almost hurricane violence, impeding the movements of people who were trying to flee against *it, producing tremendous waves on* Lake Bombon, causing sheets of iron roofing to fly about, etc. At a distance of 14 miles Father Maso saw the cogon grass lying like wheat which had been beated down by a storm. He is of the motion, in accordance with the general motion, in accordance with the general laws of storms, so as to produce a transient tornado or whirlwind. The atmospheric waves propagated outward from the volcano were recorded on biographs to a distance of 200 miles.


## PROOF FOR WOMEN WHO STILL SUFFER

**THAT THEY CAN FIND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**Mrs. Lois McKay Suffered From Pains in the Back, Side and in the Region of the Heart—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her**

Tiverton, Digby Co., N.S.—Every day seems to bring a message of cheer for the weak, run-down women of Canada. To-day's message comes from Mrs. Lois McKay, a well-known resident of this place. She, like others, has found new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Before I used Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. McKay states, "I suffered with a bad pain in my back and side, pains in my bowels, and sharp, cutting pains around the heart.

"I was always tired. Sometimes when I sat down I could hardly get up out of the chair. But thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, my pain is all gone and my back is well. I have proven for myself that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good." Female trouble is nearly always caused by diseased Kidneys. The position of the female organs and the Kid*neys shows how one is dependent on the* other. That's why weak women find new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure diseased Kidneys.

## NERVILINE

**Swift Cure for Croup**

"Last year two of my children were taken with croup. They coughed something dreadfully, and were too sick to eat anything. I applied Nerviline to the throat and chest and gave it internally, also. I also got the children to inhale 'Catarrhozone.' No remedy could have worked more satisfactorily. I can recommend mothers to use Nerviline; it's a fine liniment.

(Signed) "Mrs. F. E. Knechler,
"Harriston P.O."


### REDMOND'S OPINION

The following opinion recently expressed by John Redmond is an aid in understanding his character and the cause he advocates. Mr. Redmond said:

"I have been asked to state exactly what an Irish Parliament would do if created to-morrow. In such a parliament, many of the old fighting faces of men who took part in winning the restoration of the parliament will be present, but there will be many other men there—men of moderate views on both sides of existing *controversies*, who have been quite unable, owing to the circumstances, to take part in the work of the Imperial parliament.

"There will be many business men there who are precluded absolutely from serving their country in the parliament at Westminster. There will be many professional men there—men representing science, literature, and art. There will be representatives of the old landed gentry, and men of all creeds. And, if I understand the feeling of Irishmen aright, you will have non-Catholics in that house in a far *larger proportion than their members* would warrant, as compared with the Catholics of the country. The old parties will have disappeared; there will be no fierce controversies to arouse passion in our country. The last of those controversies centred round the land question, which has already been settled. Those in England who will be looking out for violent scenes, extravagant language, or revolutionary proposals will be woefully disappointed. Car proceedings will be prosaic. We will be engaged on the work of endeavoring to put our house in order, *and of settling questions which the Im*perial parliament was incapable of settling."

### A CANADIAN BLUE

Mr. Howard R. L. Henry, of Winnipeg, a Rhodes scholar, has just won a unique distinction at Oxford. He is the only Canadian at either Oxford or Cambridge this year to get his full blue, this being for Association football. An athlete receives his "blue" in England when he has been chosen and has competed as a member of a *representative university team or crew.* Mr. Henry, who has just completed his course at Oxford, has also been called to the English bar at the Inner Temple, London, being presented by Mr. Atherly Jones, M.P., and will practise law in Winnipeg on his return.

Mr. Henry is a nephew of Dr. George A. Bingham, the well-known Toronto surgeon, and of the latter's brother, Dr. H. S. Bingham, of Dovercourt road, Toronto.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to *those familiar with it*, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickle's Syrup.

You cannot afford brain-befogging headaches.

**NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers**

stop them in quick time and clear your head. They do not contain either phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 121

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

## McBEAN BROS. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**This season it is imperative for the farmer to get every cent possible out of his grain, and as we have been in the grain business since 1882, we should be able to offer the farmer the best advice possible on the subject of marketing his grain to advantage. The closing of navigation is no argument why grain should be lower in price. Write us for full particulars how to ship grain, and also why we contend that markets should not go lower.**

**Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will grade it and advise you its real value. You will then be convinced, when you make comparison with street prices, that this is the only proper way to market grain. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY, and that COUNTS.**

**Reference: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.**

**NOTE.—Farmers who are near enough the Great Northern Railway to load cars with barley should write us for particulars about shipping to Minneapolis. We are netting our farmer customers, who can ship barley on this road, *from 10c to 15c per bushel more than* by shipping to either Fort William or Port Arthur, besides paying the 30c per bushel duty.**

**McBEAN BROS.**

**Grain Exchange** **Winnipeg, Man.**

## WALL PLASTER

**Plaster Board takes the place of Lath, and is fireproof**

**The "Empire" brands of Woodfiber and Hardwall Plaster for good construction.**

**SHALL WE SEND YOU PLASTER LITERATURE?**

## The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

# The Ethics of Pig

(By O. Henry)

On an east-bound train I went into he smoker and found Jefferson Peters, ne only man with a brain west of the Vabash River who can use his cerebrum cerebellum, and medulla oblongata at the same time.

Jeff is in the line of unillegal graft. He is not to be dreaded by widows nd orphans; he is a reducer of surplusage. His favorite disguise is that f the target-bird at which the spendthrift or the reckless investor may ay a few inconsequential dollars. He s readily vocalized by tobacco; so, ith the aid of two thick and easyurning brevas, I got the story of his atest Autolycan adventure.

"In my line of business," said Jeff, the hardest thing is to find an upight, trustworthy, strictly honorable artner to work a graft with. Some f the best men I ever worked with in swindle would resort to trickery at mes. So last summer I thinks I will over into this section of country here I hear the serpent has not yet ntered, and see if I can find a partner naturally gifted with a talent for *rime, but not yet contaminated by* uccess.

"I found a village that seemed to how the right kind of a layout. The habitants hadn't found out that dam had been dispossessed, and were oing right along naming the animals nd killing snakes just as if they were the Garden of Eden. They call his town Mount Nebo, and it's up near he spot where Kentucky and West Vir*inia and North Carolina corner to* ether. Them States don't meet? Vell, it was in that neighborhood, anyay.

"After putting in a week proving wasn't a revenue officer, I went over o the store where the rude four-flushrs of the hamlet lied, to see if I could et a line on the kind of man I wantd.

"'Gentlemen,' says I, after we had ubbed noses and gathered 'round the ried-apple barrel, "I don't suppose here's another community in the whole orld into which sin and chicanery has ess extensively permeated than this. Life here, where all the women are rave and propitious and all the men onest and expedient, must indeed be n idol. It reminds me,' says I, 'of Goldstein's beautiful ballad entitled 'The Deserted Village," which says:

"'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey;
What art can drive its charms away;
The judge rode slowly down the lane, mother,
For I'm to be Queen of the May.'

"'Why, yes, Mr. Peters, says the storekeeper, 'I reckon we air about as moral and torpid a community as there be on the mounting, according to censuses of opinion; but I reckon you ain't ever met Rufe Tatum.'

"'Why, no,' says the town constable, 'be can't hardly have ever. *That air Rufe is shore the monstrousest* scalawag that has escaped hangin' on the galluses. And that puts me in mind that I ought to have turned Rufe out of the lockup day before yesterday. The thirty days he got for killin' Yance Goodloe was up then. A day or two more won't hurt Rufe, any, though.'

"'Shucks, now,' says I, in the mountain idiom, 'don't tell me there's a man in Mount Nebo as bad as that.'

"'Worse,' says the storekeeper. 'He steals hogs.'

"I think I will look up this Mr. Tatum; so a day or two after the constable turned him out I got acquainted with him and invited him out on the edge of town to sit on a log and talk business.

"What I wanted was a partner with a natural rural make-up to play a part in some little one-act outrages that I was going to book with the Pitfall and Gin circuit in some of the Western towns; *and this R. Tatum was born for* the role as sure as nature cast Fairbanks for the stuff that kept Eliza from sinking into the river.

"He was about the size of a first baseman; and he had ambiguous blue eyes like a china dog on the mantelpiece that Aunt Harriet used to play with when she was a child. His hair waved a little bit like the statue of the dinkus-thrower in the Vacation at *Rome, but the color of it reminded you* of the 'Sunset in the Grand Canon by an American artist,' that they hang over the stove-pipe holes in the salongs. He was the Reub, without needing a touch. You'd have known him for one even if you'd seen him on the vaudeville stage with one cotton suspender and a straw over his ear.

"I told him what I wanted, and found him ready to jump at the job.

"'*Overlooking such a trivial little* peccadillo as the habit of manslaughter,' says I, 'what have you accomplished in the way of indirect brigandage or non-actionable thriftiness that you could point to, with or without pride, as an evidence of your qualifications for the position?'

"'Why,' says he, in his kind of Southern system of procrastinated accents, 'hain't you heard tell? There ain't any man, black or white, in the blue Bridge that can tote off a shoat as easy as I can without bein' heard, seen, or cotched. I can lift a shoat,' he goes on, 'out of a pen, from under a porch, at the trough, in the woods, day or night, anywhere or anyhow, *and I guarantee nobody won't hear a* squeal. It's all in the way you grab hold of 'em and carry 'em afterwards. Some day,' goes on this gentle despoiler of pig-pens, 'I hope to become recognized as the champion shoat-stealer of the world.'

"'It's proper to be ambitious,' says I, 'and hog-stealing will do very well for Mount Nebo; but in the outside world, Mr. Tatum, it would be consid*ered as crude a piece of business as a* bear raid on Bay State Gas. However, it will do as a guarantee of good faith. We'll go into partnership. I've got a thousand dollars cash capital; and with that homewardpiods atmosphere of yours we ought to be able to win out a few shares of Soon Parted, preferred, in the money market.'

"So I attaches Rufe, and we go away from Mount Nebo down into the lowlands. And all the way I coach him for his part in the grafts I had in mind. I had idled away two months on the Florida coast, and was feeling all to the Ponce de Leon, besides having so many new schemes up my sleeve that I had to wear kimonos to hold 'em.

"I intended to assume a funnel *shape and maw* a path nine miles wide through the farming belt of the Middle West; so we headed in that direction. But when we got as far as Lexington we found Binkley *Brothers's circus* there, and the blue-grass peasantry romping into town and pounding the Belgian blocks with their hand-pegged sabots as artless and arbitrary as an extra session of a Datto Bryan duma. I never pass a circus without pulling the valve-cord and coming down for a little Key West money; so I engaged a couple of rooms and board for Rufe and me at a house near the circus *grounds ran by a widow lady named* Peevy. Then I took Rufe to a clothing store and gent's outfitted him. He He snowed up strong, as I knew he would, after he was rigged up in the ready-made rutabaga regalia. Me and old Misfitsky stuffed him into a bright blue suit with a Nile green visible plaid effect, and riveted on a fancy vest of a light Tuskegee Normal tan color, a red necktie, and the *yellowest pair of shoes* in town.

They were the first clothes Rufe had ever worn except the gingham layette and the butternut top-dressing of his native *kraal, and he looked as self*-conscious as an Igorrote with a new nose ring.

"That night I went down to the circus tents and opened a small shell game. Rufe was to be the capper. I gave him a roll of phony currency to bet with and kept a bunch of it in a special pocket to pay his winnings out of. No; I didn't mistrust him; but I simply can't manipulate the ball *to lose when I see real money bet.* My fingers go on a strike every time I try it.

"I set up my little table and began to show them how easy it was to guess which shell the little pea was under. The unlettered hinds gathered in a thick semi-circle and began to nudge elbows and banter one another to bet. Then was when Rufe ought to have single-footed up and called the turn on the little joker for a few tens and fives to get them started. But, on Rufe, I'd seen him two or three times walking about and looking at the side-show *pictures with his mouth full of peanut* candy; but he never came nigh.

"The crowd piked a little; but trying to work the shells without a capper is like fishing without bait. I closed the game with only forty-two dollars of the unearned increment, while I had been counting on yanking the yeomen for two hundred at least. I went home at eleven and went to bed. I supposed that the circus had proved too alluring to Rufe, and that he had succumbed to it, concert and all; but I meant to give him a lecture on general business principles in the morning.

"*Just after Morpheus had got both* my shoulders to the shuck mattress I hears a houseful of unbecoming and ribald noises like a youngster screeching with green-apple colic. I opens my door and calls out in the hall for the widow lady, and when she sticks her head out, I says: 'Mrs. Peevy, ma'am, would you mind choking off that kid of yours so that honest people can get their rest?'

"'*Sir,' says she, 'it's no child of* mine. It's the pig squealing that your friend Mr. Tatum brought home to his room a couple of hours ago. And if you are uncle or second cousin or brother to it, I'd appreciate your stopping its mouth, sir, yourself, if you please.'

"I put on some of the polite outside habiliments of external society and went into Rufe's room. He had gotten up and lit his lamp, and was pouring some milk into a tin pan on the floor for a dingy-white, half-grown, squealing pig.

"'How is this, Rufe?' says I. 'You *dimdlammed in your part of the work* tonight and put the game on crutches. And how do you explain the pig? It looks like back-sliding to me.'

"'Now, don't be too hard on me, Jeff,' says he. 'You know how long I've been used to stealing shoats. It's got to be a habit with me. And tonight, when I see such a fine chance, I couldn't help takin' it.'

"'Well,' says I, 'maybe you've *really got kleptopigia. And maybe* when we get out of the pig belt you'll turn your mind to higher and more remunerative misconduct. Why you *should want to stain your soul with* such a distasteful, feeble-minded, perverted, roaring beast as that I can't understand.'

"'Why, Jeff,' said he, 'you ain't in sympathy with shoats. You don't understand 'em like I do. This here seems to me to be an animal of more than common powers of ration and intelligence. He walked half across the room on his hind legs a while ago.'

"'*Well, I'm going back to bed,' says* I. 'See if you can impress it upon your friend's idea of intelligence that he's not to make so much noise.'

"'*He was hungry,' says Rufe. 'He'll* go to sleep and keep quiet now.'

"I always get up before breakfast and read the morning paper whenever I happn to be within the radius of a Hoe cylinder or a Washington hand-press. The next morning I got up early, and found a Lexington daily on the front porch where the carrier had thrown it. The first thing I saw in it was a double-column ad. on the *front page that read like this:*

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

The above amount will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return, alive and uninjured of Beppo, the famous European educated pig, that strayed or was stolen from the sideshow tents of Binkley Bros.' circus last night.

Geo. B. Tapley, Business Manager.
At the circus grounds.

"*I folded up the paper flat,* put it into my inside pocket, and went to Rufe's room. He was nearly dressed, and was feeding the pig the rest of the milk and some apple-peelings.

"'Well, well, well, good morning all,' I says, hearty and amiable. 'So we are up? And piggy is having his breakfast. What had you intended doing with that pig, Rufe?'

"'*I'm going to crate him up,*' says Rufe, 'and express him to ma in Mount Nebo. He'll be company for her while I am away.'

"'*He's a mighty fine pig,' says* I, scratching him on the back.

"'You called him a lot of names last night,' says Rufe.

"'Oh, well,' says I, 'he looks better to me this morning. I was raised on a farm, and I'm very fond of pigs. I used to go to bed at sundown, so I never saw one by lamplight before. Tell you what I'll do, Rufe,' I says. 'I'll give you ten dollars for that pig.'

"'*I reckon I wouldn't sell this* shoat,' says he. 'If it was any other one I might.'

"'Why not this one?' I asked, fearful that he might know something.

"'Why, because,' says he, 'it was the grandest achievement of my life. There ain't airy other man that could have done it. If I ever have a fireside and children, I'll sit beside it and tell 'em how their daddy toted off a shoat from a whole circus full of people. And maybe my grandchildren, too. They'll certainly be proud a whole passel. 'Why,' says he, 'there was two tents, *one openin' into the other.* This shoat was on a platform, tied with a little chain. I seen a giant and a lady with a fine chance of bushy white hair in the other tent. I got the shoat and crawled out from under the canvas again without his squeakin' as loud as a mouse. I put him under my coat, and I must have passed a hundred folks before I got out where the streets was dark. I reckon I wouldn't sell that *shoat, Jeff.* I'd want ma to keep it, so there'd be a witness to what I done.'

"'The pig won't live long enough,' I says, '*to use as an exhibit in your* senile fireside mendacity. Your grandchildren will have to take your word for it. I'll give you one hundred dollars for the animal.'

"Rufe looked at me astonished.

"'The shoat can't be worth anything like that to you,' he says. 'What do you want him for?'

"'Viewing me casuistically,' says I, with a rare smile, 'you wouldn't think that I've got an artistic side to my temper. But I have. I'm a collector of pigs. I've scoured the world for unusual pigs. Over in the Wabash Valley I've got a hog ranch with most every specimen on it, from a Merino to a Poland China. This looks like a blooded pig to me, Rufe,' says I. 'I believe it's a genuine Berkshire. That's why I'd like to have it.'

"'I'd shore like to accommodate you,' says he, 'but I've got the artistic tenement, too. I don't see why it ain't art when you can steal a shoat better than anybody else can. Shoats is a kind of inspiration and genius with me. Specially this one. I wouldn't take two hundred and fifty for that *animal.*'

"'Now, listen,' says I, wiping off my forehead. 'It's not so much a matter of business with me as it is art; and not so much art as it is philanthropy. Being a connoisseur and disseminator of pigs, I wouldn't feel like I'd done my duty to the world unless I added that Berkshire to my collection. Not intrinsically, but according to the ethics of pigs as friends and co*adjutors of mankind, I offer you five* hundred dollars for the animal.'

"'Jeff,' says this pork esthete, 'it ain't money; it's sentiment with me.'

"'Seven hundred,' says I.

"'Make it eight hundred,' says Rufe, 'and I'll crush the sentiment out of my heart.'

'I went under my clothes for my money-belt, and counted him out forty twenty-dollar gold certificates

"'*I'll just take him into my own* room,' says I, 'and lock him up till after breakfast.'

"I took the pig by the hind leg. He turned on a squeal like the steam colliope at the circus.

"'Let me tote him in for you,' says Rufe; and he picks up the beast under one arm, holding his snout with the other hand, and packs him into my room like a sleeping baby.

"After breakfast Rufe, who had a chronic case of haberdashery ever since I got his trousseau, says he believes he will amble down to Misfitsky's and look over some royal-purple socks. And then I got as busy as a one-armed man with the nettle-rash pasting on wall-paper. I found an old negro man with an express wagon to hire; and we tied the pig in a sack and drove down to the circus grounds.

"*I found George B. Tapley in a* little tent with a window flap open. He was a fattish man with an immediate eye, in a black skull-cap, with a four ounce diamond screwed into the bosom of his red sweater.

"'Are you George B. Tapley?'' I asks.

"'I swear it,' says he.

"'Well, I've got it,' says I.

"'Designate,' says he. 'Are you *the guinea pig for the Asiatic python* or the alfalfa for the sacred buffalo?'

"'Neither,' says I. 'I've got Beppo, the educated hog, in a sack in that wagon. I found him rooting up the flowers in my front yard this morning. I'll take the five thousand dollars in *large bills, if it's handy.*'

"'George B. hustles out of his tent, and asks me to follow. We went into one of the side-shows. In there was a jet black pig with a pink ribbon around hi neck lying on some hay and eating carrots that a man was feeding him

"'Hey, Mac,' calls G. B. 'Nothing wrong with the world-wide this morning, is there?'

"'Him? No,' says the man. 'He's got an appetite like a chorus girl at 1 a.m.'

"'How'd you get this pipe?' says *Tapley to me. 'Eating too many pork* chops last night?'

"I pulls out the paper and shows him the ad.

"'Fake,' says he. 'Don't know anything about it. You've beheld with your own eyes the marvellous world-wide porcine wonder of the four-footed kingdom eating with prenatural sagacity his matutinal meal, unstrayed and unstole. Good morning.'

"*I was beginning to see.* I got in the wagon and told Uncle Ned to drive to the most adjacent orifice of the nearest alley. There I took out my pig, got the range carefully for the other opening, set his sights, and gave him such a kick that he went out the other end of the alley twenty feet ahead of his squeal.

"Then I paid Uncle Ned his fifty cents, and walked down to the newspaper office. I wanted to hear it in cold syllables. I got the advertising man to his window.

"'To decide a bet,' says I, 'wasn't the man who had this ad. put in last night short and fat, with long, black whiskers and a club-foot?'

"'*He was not,*' says the man. 'He would measure about six feet by four and a half inches, with corn-silk hair, and dressed like the pansies of the conservatory.'

"At dinner time I went back to Mrs. Peevy's.

"'Shall I keep some soup hot for Mr. Tatum till he comes back?' she asks.

"'If you do, ma'am,' says I, 'you'll *more than exhaust for firewood* all the coal in the bosom of the earth and all the forests on the outside of it.'

"So there, you see," said Jefferson Peters, in conclusion, "how hard it is ever to find a fair-minded and honest business partner."

"But," I began, with the freedom of long acquaintance, "the rule should work both ways. If you had offered to divide the reward you would not have lost —"

Jeff's look of dignified reproach stopped me.

"That don't involve the same principles at all," *said he. "Mine was a* legitimate and moral attempt at speculation. Buy low and sell high—don't Wall Street indorse it? Bulls and bears and pigs—what's the difference? Why not bristles as well as horns and fur?"

### WHO IS SHUSTER?

How did an American named Shuster make so much trouble between *Persia and Russia?* Who is this Mr. Shuster, anyway?

William Morgan Shuster is a young American lawyer, thirty-four years old, who was appointed *Treasurer-General* of Persia a few months ago, on recommendation of President Taft. Persia's finances were in a bad way. So the Persian government, thinking that the United States had no axe to grind in Persian affairs, appealed to Taft to send over a smart man to put the Empire's finances on a business basis. Taft picked out Shuster. That young man had already straightened out a *customs and tariff mix-up in Cuba and* also in the Philippines, when Taft was Governor of those islands Shuster was handy, having gone back to Washington in 1909 to practise law; and when the President advised him to go to Persia, he went.

Shuster took four other young Americans with him, and proceeded with a high hand to straighten out the Persian national finances. Russia didn't like the process. Shuster's friends also say that both Russia and Great Britain sought to tie his hands. Be that as it may, open trouble started *early last October, when the Persian* government decided to seize the property of the ex-Shah's brother because of his support of an attempted revolution (backed, Shuster says, by Russia). Russian soldiers opposed the seizure, but it was finally made. This was followed by an ultimatum from Russia.

During this trouble the Persian government has shown signs of backing down. But Shuster hasn't; so, prac*tically, Russia has declared war on* him. Shuster claims he has been an fairly treated by both Russia and Great Britain, although he had been assured by both these powers that his appointment was agreeable to them. He has sent to the London Times long lists of acts committed by Russia, with the consent of Britain (he says), which in the case of a stronger country than Persia would have been acts of war. Shuster claims that Persia is independent, and is sticking to his guns.

Young Shuster is six feet tall, broad in proportion, and handsome—a regu*lar financial soldier of fortune of the* Richard Harding Davis type.

### MONTAGUE GLASS

Montague Glass, author of the Perlmutter and Potash stories, is described as a husky individual, a semi-brunette *six-footer, with a clean-shaven face,* metal-rimmed eye-glasses, a six-horse-power voice (muffled), a ready smile, and a boyish manner. They say, too, he always sits, by preference, in a Mawruss chair.

Mr. Glass is not an American by birth. He first saw the light in England, but landed in New York at the age of fourteen and has been there ever since. He has a wonderful fund of information about the Jewish types he portrays. He is a Jew himself, and knocks about New York, constantly making observations of people like *Mawruss and Abe. He doesn't think* there are any sudden successes. He says he walked many years before he made "a hit" with his stories, and he believes his early ones were as good as those he is writing now. Most people will probably agree with him in this, for, as a matter of fact, they are getting a trifle monotonous. Mr. Glass did a little reporting, but has had really no newspaper experience to speak of. He takes about *three weeks to write* a story, and can't compose at a typewriter. His wife types for him.

Mr. Glass thinks America is the most interesting part of the world, and says that the people of this continent are more intelligent than those of Europe. He observes that "there may be less of the highest culture here in general, but there is far less stupidity and far more information."

### THE CREWLESS SHIP

The German Naval League has just tested the work of an inventor of Nuremberg, a ship to run without a crew. A transmitter with a mast similar to that used in wireless telegraphy commands the ship, which works systematically during a period of hours. The ship turns to right and to left, backs and comes to a stop as if run by a man in the engine-room. Multi-colored lights show the manoeuvres to the men ashore.

This practical invention is now under study in the German navy. Primarily destined for use in connection with the discharge of torpedoes, it is now under *expert consideration as a medium for* the control of dirigible balloons. Kites provided with photographic apparatus and steered by Hertzian waves will be a new accessory of the German army.

# *The Magic of Machinery*

In the United States the motor car industry is growing by leaps and bounds, states Mr. Consul-General Bennett, in his annual report dealing with the States of New York, Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Whereas in 1908, 40,379 cars were turned out, the number of 1909 was 94,891, or an increase of 135 per cent. Mr. Bennett quotes from the Scientific American to show that this success is due to the *employment of specialized machinery,* and to efficient organization. Instead of turning out a hand-built car with infinite trouble and pains, American workshops now produce from 30 to 40 cars a day, turned out by automatic machines, as it were. The following are some of the expedients for minimizing hand labor:

In the modern motor car factory the cold chisel and hammer are replaced *by the power cutter and the planer,* the emery grinder doing the work of the file, and a multiple of gang drills performing operations that formerly required the use of a dozen drill presses. Gear-cutting machinery has well nigh become perfected, and in consequence most radical changes have been made in the designs of the machines used for boring and grinding the cylinders and for facing off the crank cases and lining up their bearing centres.

Cylinder boring is accomplished by the use of a battery of boring mills, several of which can be attended to by one man. Nearly all cylinders for motor cars are now ground before installation in the complete motor. This operation is believed to add much to the efficiency of the modern car. The crank cases of the majority of the motors of to-day are of aluminum. The *operation of smoothing off the upper* surface of the crank cases is effected by means of a vertical mill and a disc, to which are attached several cutting tools. The facing off of the entire surface by this tool, which is known as a "cathead," may be done with great despatch.

The treatment of bearings supplies an example of how by means of modern shop machinery a multiplicity of *operations is done away with. Many* motors are designed with two cam shafts, and these, with a three or five-bearing crank shaft, may make necessary as many as fifteen bearings in a single crank case. Many of these are of different sizes, and yet machines are in use which will cut or bore all of these at once. In addition to this, some of these machines are equipped with a vertical spindle and cathead *that will face off the upper side of the* crank case at the same time. As the various bearings of the crank case will be located on three parallel lines corresponding to the positions that the crank shaft and cam shafts will occupy when assembled, only three spindles are necessary for this bearing cutting machine. Each spindle is provided throughout its length with slots in which adjustable cutting tools may be placed, and by setting these at the required length, the proper cut for each bearing will be made when the spindles are removed and the bed to which the crank *case is secured is moved to form the* feed.

One of the most useful tools brought to the aid of motor car manufacturers, and one that enables them to turn out a great amount of high-class work in a short time, is a multiple or gang drill. The individual *spindles of such a machine* are connected to the power shaft by a pair of universal joints, and by means of these any drill may be moved to any place within a limited radius. When moved to the proper position, the drill may be set and locked, and by obtaining the right combination of positions of the different drills a set of several holes may be drilled in a surface at the same time. Absolute accuracy so far as the proper location of these holes is concerned is obtained by means of a jig. By the use of one such machine properly set, one automo*bile factory can drill all four holes in* the bearing caps of two connecting rods at the same time with scarcely any more trouble than would be required to drill a single hole. The same type of machine, when set for different work, can drill all the holes of different sizes necessary in the upper surface of the crank case; and here too, the use of a jig makes the nearly automatic results far more accurate than could ever be *obtained by trusting to a workman's* eye and hand.

The advantage of the gang drill is particularly noticeable when used in a motor cast en bloc, that is with all four cylinders cast in one piece. In one factory in which such motors are made, *a double multiple drill is used with* the spindles so set that every hole required in each cylinder may be drilled in two castings at once. This really means that eight cylinders can receive their full quota of drilled holes simultaneously. One American factory has installed a machine that will grind four valves of a motor at the same time and with no more attention from the operator than though he were con*fining himself to one valve.* This valve grinder is in reality a converted quadruple drill press, having the spindles driven by bevel gears connected to a common power shaft.

All the machines and tools described above are intended for the rapid manu*facture of parts in quantities, but in* order to obtain the greatest efficiency from a plant, these machines must be supplemented by a system that provides for the equally rapid disposal of the parts so completed, and the idea is to utilize the parts produced daily in the construction of complete motors without accumulating a stock of various parts for which there is no immediate need. It is said that their system has been carried to such a high state of efficiency in one of the large factories that 35 cars have been completely assembled in one day by 30 men. The keynote to the system is team work and so grouping the men that three men can work on two cars at once, each knowing exactly what he has to do and being able to keep out of the way of the others.

These improved American methods, it is added, are about to be adopted *in the United Kingdom,* with a view to increasing the output of British cars.

### "IN AVALON"

I, too, have been in Avalon,
And walked its shadowy groves among,
And talked with Beauty, dead and gone,
And Love that lives in ancient song.
Yea, I have been in Avalon—
Therefore it is my brow is wan.

. . . . . .

Pale violet were the belting seas,
*And violet, too, both peak and vale;*
And unremembering over these
The heaven like a violet pale;
And cliff and mountain o'er the deep
Let down their streams as if asleep.

. . . . . .

No sun I saw; I saw no moon;
But twilight seemed forever there,
With glimmering starlight all a-swoon,
Above the blue and quiet air,
While all around, from east to west,
The consecration lay of rest.

Here saw I queens of old romance,
And shadowy kings of legend pass;
And on their brows and in their glance
I read their dreams as in a glass,
And, of my soul remembered yet,
The dreams have taught me to forget.

Butin their hearts my heart could read
No memory of what had been,
No old regret for thought or deed,
Or that they once were king and queen;
They had forgotten all thereof—
The hate of earth as well as love.

Long time I spake them, dim, apart;
*Long time I talked with queen and* king,
While through the heaven of my heart
Oblivion trailed a twilight wing,
And on my spirit's lifted brow
Was poured the peace that haunts it now.

Yea, I have been in Avalon,
The faery isle mid faery seas;
Therefore it is my face is wan,
My heart at peace remembering these;
It may not be, and yet I seem
Forever waking from a dream.

### THE MOTHER

I am the pillars of the house;
The keystone of the arch am I.
Take me away, and roof and wall
Would fall to ruin utterly.

I am the fire upon the hearth,
I am the light of the good sun.
I am the heat that warms the earth,
Which else were colder than a stone.

At me the children warp their hands;
I am their light of love alive.
Without me cold the hearthstone stands
Nor could the precious children thrive.

I am the twist that holds together
The children in its sacred ring,
Their knot of love, from whose close tether
No lost child goes a-wandering.

I am the house from floor to roof,
*I deck the walls, the board I spread;*
I spin the curtains, warp and woof,
And shake the down to be their bed.

I am their wall against all danger,
Their door against the wind and snow,
Thou whom a woman laid in manger,
Take me not till the children grow!

### NIGHT SONGS IN THE CITY—THE MOON

Above the smothering town she sails remote,
So cool, so far, so careless, so apart—
She hears no cry from any choking throat,
She knows not mad appeal nor breaking heart.

Straining tired eyes from this dim, tortured place,
We strive—poor delvers in the city's mines—
To see reflected in her silvern face
Some dreaming garden-close whereon she shines.

### A DOUBTFUL JOB

Governor Harmon of Ohio, at the Governors' Convention at Spring Lake, dismissed a political rumor with an appropriate story.

"There is just as much truth in this rumor," he said, "as in the industry of Tired Tim.

"'Tim,' said a gentleman, suspiciously, 'I thought you had a job.'

"'So I have, sir,' Tim answered, looking up from a large glass of beer. '*I put on the dots in a domino factory.*'

"'Well, then, why aren't you working?' said the gentleman.

"'They're making double blanks today, sir,' said Tim."

"I always understood these summer girls were fickle—no constancy, you know—*no lasting faith.*'

"'Well?' said another clubman.

"'Well, by Jove!' said the first speaker, 'I proposed to a summer girl last August at Asbury Park, had no end of larks—bathing, moonlight strolls and so on—and now, you know——'

"He heaved a long, long sigh.

"'Now, you know, by Jove! it looks as if I was in for a breach of promise suit.'"

### TELESCOPE HUBBY

*Colonel Robert M. Thompson,* at a recent dinner in New York, said of the feminist movement:

"The women who go in for this movement have usually poor sticks for husbands. But perhaps I should say, instead of poor sticks for husbands, telescopes for husbands."

And then Colonel Thompson smiled.

"The telescope husband," he explained, "is the sort that can be drawn out, seen through, and then shut up."

# Young Street

## The Scene of all Future Business Expansion and Activity.

Present plans of various interests involved, make it absolutely inevitable that this street must become the seat of development and extensive building operations immediately.

We have listed with us every available piece of property on Young street. We recommend investments on Young street, heartily and will be pleased to submit quotations which will prove the excellent opportunities existing along this thoroughfare.

We carry the choicest list of Farm and City Property in the Fraser Valley. Most complete and reliable information cheerfully given to all enquiries.

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Dont send your Watches and Jewelry out of the city to be repaired when you can have them repaired here carefully and promptly. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Give us a trial and be convinced,

## *REG. E. BROADHEAD*

Agent for the Columbia Phonograph.

Second door from Empress hotel, Chilliwack.



## *Particular Printing*

For particular people is the kind supplied customers of the Free Press


## *Church News*

Rev. P. Clifton Parker, pastor of Fairview Baptist church, Vancouver, will conduct morning and evening service at the Baptist church Chilliwack on Sunday next. Rev. Mr. Parker will address the Christian Endeavor Rally at Sardis on Monday evening.

The February Quarterly Rally of the Young People's Societies of the Valley will be held in Carman Methodist church, Sardis, on Monday evening February 26, at eight o'clock. A good program is being provided. A speaker is coming from Vancouver to address the meeting. A banner will be awarded as usual.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by the members of the Ladies Aid Society, and other friends, at the home of Mrs. C. E. Eckert last Thursday. There were about thirty-five ladies present and the afternoon was spent in needlework, and social coversation. Mrs. C. A. Barber gave several selections on the piano. The social time was very heartily enjoyed by all, and many expressions of appreciation of the kind hospitality of the hostess were heard.

Last Friday evening a parlor entertainment under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was given at the home of Mr. Chapman, Henderson Block. The programme was as follows, Mrs. Ward White, as chairwoman; Miss Flossie Orr, solo; Master Escritt Chapman, reading; Mrs. Dr. Henderson, solo. Mrs. Cairns, of Sardis, gave a very able address and Mr. Chapman, a solo. Collection in aid of the work. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent and closed with singing and prayer.

Last Monday evening the male members of the Epworth League gave an entertainment and social in the school room of the church. There was a large attendance and a most interesting programme was rendered by the young men. The following items given were, piano solo, C. Chapman; reading, W. Beer; instrumental trio, Messrs. Abbott, Woodworth, and Chapman; mandolin solo, Mr. Abbott; recitation, Rev. A. E. Roberts. The Rev. W. S. A. Cruix, being present was called upon for a reading and gave several very enjoyable selections. During the evening the young men served refreshments of their own preparation, the waiters being dressed in conventional white aprons and jackets. A vote of thanks to the young men was moved by Mrs. Roberts, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried unanimously.

The services in the Methodist church last Sunday were of a specially interesting nature. The Quarterly Sacramental service was held in the morning, the preacher being the Rev. W. S. A. Cruix, of Manitou, who gave a very helplul sermon on the text. Luke 24:40, "He showed them his hands." The sermon was very appropriate to the occasion and prepared the congregation for the impressive Sacramental service. A very large number remained for the service, which was conducted by the pastor, assisted by Mr. Cruix. Fifteen new members were received into church fellowship, seven by letter, eight uniting with the church for the first time.

At the evening service the Rev. A. E. Roberts introduced the question of Church Union, giving a history of the movement which looks towards the organic union of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches of Canada. At the close of the address questions were invited and some important questions were asked and discussed. The congregation was greatly interested in the subject and followed the address and discussion closely.

## *Local Items*

L.F.Croft, at Mee Studio for photos

For photos at Chapman's—phone 39.

Stock Foods—Chilliwack Implement & Produce Co.

Coal and wood—City Transfer Co., phone 49.

House cleaning time—read Denmark & Burton's advt.

County Court will be held on Saturday Feb. 24.

All coal and wood orders receive prompt attention. Phone 49. City Transfer Co.

Light and heavy draying handled with care and promptness. City Transfer Co., phone 49.

The Hart Block is being re-painted and re-pointed this week.

Parsons is advertising new spring clothing for men in the Free Press to-day.

FRESH SUPPLY—Linseed Meal, Epson Salts, Sulphur; Department Store Prices; at Ashwell.

Ladies and gentlemen's clothes cleaned and pressed. Satisfaction guaranteed Your Valet, opposite Opera House.

WANTED—By sober hard working Frenchman, work at clearing or general farm work. Apply for references to E. W. Appleby care of Cawley & Carmichael.

Dressmaking and Ladies Tailoring in all branches, by Miss Northcote Nowel st., or immediate attention given to all orders left at W. L. Rolfe's Store.

James Robertson chairman of the rural school board who has been on a mission to the Government at Victoria re the New High School, received a promise of $4000.

LINENETTE WRITING TABLETS—15cts. Values, 10cts.; 25cts. Values, 20cts.; 6 Pkts. White Envelopes 25cts.; this week at Ashwells Stationery Dept. See the Window display.

The football game between the City and Siwashes from the Institute, on Saturday afternoon last resulted in a win for the latter, three goals to one, being the score. This Saturday a match will be played between the Siwashes and the Bankers.

Big purchase and marked at Departmental Store prices are BOYS and JUVENILE SUITS. These suits have opened up far beyond our expectations. You will be surprised when you see this assortment in Single and Double Breasted Styles in all the latest shades, as brown, grey, fawn and many other neat patterns. $4.00 to $10.00. See them at Ashwells.

Divisional Superintendent of Interurban B. C. E. railway lines, Mr. E. Sterling, was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Sterling has just recently been appointed to this position and will have jurisdiction over the Lulu Island lines as well.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

W. B. Pattinson was a visitor to New Westminster this week.

A. Atkins is in Vancouver on business to-day.

H. Stallard of Hammar's Meat Market, left on Wednesday for a two month's visit in the Old Country.

Mr. Brown, of Ottawa who is on a visit to the coast spent a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. J. Childerhose, Chilliwack.

## CHILLIWACK HOSPITAL

President, Rev. R. J. Douglas
Treasurer, E. Duthie
Secretary, Robert Marshall

## CAMP SLOUGH AND FAIRFIELD ISLAND

H. Parker and family have moved back to their farm on the Island.

W. M. Wells, Fairfield Island was in Westminster on business last week.

Wilfred Davis of Rosedale was visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Davis, last week.

The bachelors of Camp Slough will give a dance in the Camp Slough Hall on Thursday evening Feb. 29

Walter Davis has been confined in the house for a couple of weeks, with pleurisy. We hope to see him out again in a few days.

Inez Huff received a letter from the Treasurer of the Chilliwack Hospital, thanking the committe of the Leap Year Dance for the donation.

Invitations have been sent out for the evening of March 1 to the opening of the Vedder River hotel for the season.


## *Danger Signals of Disease*

Every home should have a

*Clinical Thermometer*

A shipment just arrived of the highest grade—ranging in prices from

*75c to $1.50*

## H. J. BARBER

Druggist and Stationer


## CORNET FOR SALE

A B Flat Cornet in good condition for sale, with instruction book. Apply at this office. 24-tf

## Cows For Sale

Two good cows for sale. one now milking, the other due to freshen about Mar. 15. These are extra good stock. For prices etc., apply to
24-tf J. R. Pointer, Young road.

## For Sale or Exchange

Holstein Bull Calf, registered. Sire, Prince Randolph. Dam, Emily D, bred by Wm. Armstrong, Hillhurst, Ontario. Record of Dam, 10,000 pounds of milk in twelve months. For particulars and terms apply to
JAMES DUNCAN,
24 d Harrison Mills

## Lady Wanted

To introduce HOUSE AND HOME, (the Woman's Magazine.) Make $10 to $20 weekly. No money required. Sample copy on request. Give references. Address Circulation Manager,
HOUSE AND HOME
347 Pender Street West,
24-b Vancouver, B. C.

## Lumber Wanted

Tenders will be received up to February 26th for the supplying of lumber to be required from time to time by the City of Chilliwack during the current year. Address
24-b D. E. CARLETON, City Clerk.

## NOTICE

Applications addressed to the City Clerk, for the position of Engineer for the City Steam Roller, will be received up to February 19, 1912. Applicant to state experience, and salary expected at rate by the day.
D. E. Carleton, Clerk, R. J. Waddington, Mayor.

## HAY

Clover and Timothy hay for sale.
British Columbia Hop Co.
Phone F 256.

## APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

Take notice that I, D. R. McLennan, of Chilliwack, B. C., hereby apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Chilliwack at the meeting to be held on March 13th 1912, for leave to transfer the hotel license for the sale of liquor at the Empress hotel, Chilliwack, B. C. from myself to Samuel Sutor.

Dated this 8th day of February 1912.
D. R. McLENNAN.


## SPRING SUITINGS

We are showing nearly 400 different lines of Spring Suitings, comprising all the new color effects and latest weaves in medium weight cloths.

## J. H. TURPIN

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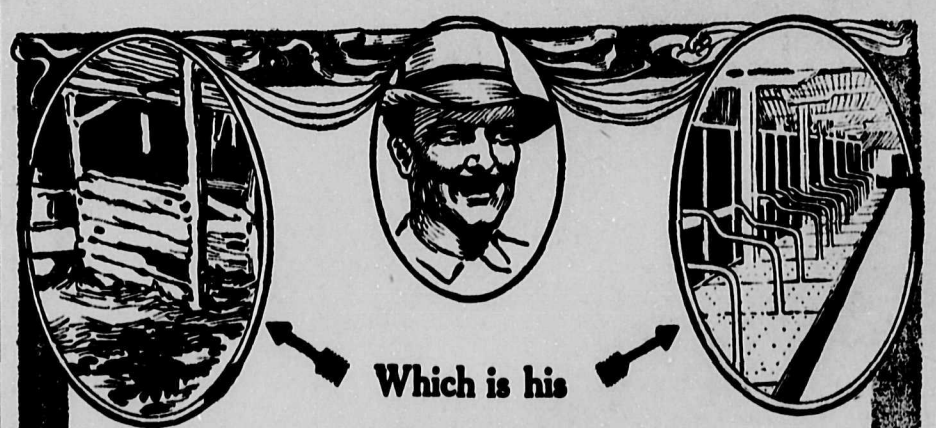

## Which is his

THERE'S no mistaking the expression of a man whose farm is well "improved." He *looks* as prosperous as he *feels*.

It isn't the size of a place that counts most, nor its actual dollars-and-cents value. It's rather that "well-kept," thrifty appearance; the appearance that makes you think of fat stock, and well-filled barns, and comfortable, contented living.

Neat, permanent improvements go further in giving a farm this appearance than any other feature.

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*for such improvements. It is neat, harmonizing with its surroundings in the country.* Everlasting, it cannot be injured by fire, frost, wind or lightning. Age—instead of causing it to decay—actually makes it stronger.

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Concrete walks, feeding floors, dairy-barns, ice-houses, root-cellars, well-curbing, fence posts, silos—which of these does your farm need most? Whatever you want to build, it's best to build it of concrete.

Do you want to know more about this subject of *permanent farm improvements*? Then write for your copy of

**"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete."**

It's a book of 160 pages, telling how other farmers have used the "handy material" to good advantage. Published to sell at 50c. a copy, it is now being offered free to all farmers who write for it. Address

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