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EDITORIAL.

THE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

About three years ago, on the eve of a provincial election, the government of the day conferred a favor on the electors by placing on the market by public auction a large area of land they controlled west of the Capilano River, in small plots. These lands were all platted out most beautifully, and roads were shown on every hand, with the result that prices were offered for them at the rates of $40 to $100 per acre, and one-fourth of the price was paid down. After the sale the true nature of the purchases appeared to dawn on the buyers, and only a few of them paid any more than the deposit money. These parties never paid any taxes. About the same time the municipality loaded itself with a heavy debt to build the Keith road, which passes through these lands, the only approach there was to them, and the council naturally relied on drawing tax revenue from the lands thus sold, which were yearly taxed, but the taxes were never paid. The government actually received in cash what was a full price for the lands at the time, but they refused every approach to compromise for the balance due, and they have also refused to give any concession to the municipality for the loss of taxes which amounts to over $10,000. But now they reckon they can repeat the former government's experience, and they confer a similar pre-election boon on the inexperienced public. We are glad to see them sell the lands, but it would surely not have been too much to expect them to hold them at a moderate price for actual settlers, for which some parts are suitable, but hard to clear. They might also, under the circumstances, have made some grant to the council to enable them to open the roads of these lands to admit of settlers getting there. But then they think and act otherwise.

A few days ago the Vancouver Board of Trade took up the question of the scarcity of labor in Vancouver and the province in general, and there is no doubt that this question is at the present time forcing itself upon all employers of unskilled labor. Clive Phillips-Wooley writes a very good article in the Victoria *Colonist* advocating that instead of Chinese, Japanese or East Indian labor being sought after, that we look to England or the British Isles for men of our own race—men who will help to build up the country. We heartily endorse this view, and would suggest that besides looking to the old country for unskilled labor we might, to our advantage, make it known in Eastern Canada that employment is awaiting all who are willing to work. And it might be well, also, for those who may take the matter in hand, whether it be to draw upon the unemployed of the old country or of Eastern Canada, that a sharp distinction should be made between the unemployed and the unemployable.

Chief Joe Capilano leaves Friday to attend a meeting of the Cowichan Indians at Duncan station on Saturday, Oct. 20. There will be a grand reception tendered him in honor of his recent visit to see the king, including a large procession and jolification. Chief Joe will tell the Indians all about King Edward, his reception and what the king will do for his braves.

Quite a few pheasants have been reported bagged here and in the district.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

When the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was called to order on Tuesday night among those present were: B. W. Campbell, C. McKenzie, T. S. Nye, F. Wheeler, J. S. McBain, A. B. Diplock, D. G. Dick, Dr. McKay Jordan, Councillor May, Alex. Smith, Councillor Cornish, W. J. Dick, W. B. Bunbury, M. S. McDowell, R. Blackburn, Rev. Mr. Gillam, Reeve Kealy, S. D. Schultz, W. L. Boult, J. R. J. Murray, J. Murray, H. A. Shaw, I. Walden, D. H. Dick, G. J. Phillippo, J. B. Williams, Geo. Bartley, Secretary W. J. Irwin, and President A. St. G. Hamersley (presiding).

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

A neat booklet descriptive of San Diego, California, was received and was passed around among the members. It bore the inscription: "A land that needs no thermometer, a harbor that needs no apology."

A lengthy letter was sent in by the North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company regarding the time table and service of the ferry. A long discussion ensued, the communicarion being taken up clause by clause.

Reeve Kealy said the only conversation he had had with a director when a three-quarter hour service was ever mentioned, was with Mr. J. P. Roberts. When he said to that gentleman, "if it was not possible to have the half-hourly service, could a three-quarter hour one be put on?" "Everyone wants the half-hourly service," added the reeve. (Applause.)

When the clause referring to the instalation of a telephone at the wharf was reached, a member said that "it should be boycotted." Another added: "As far as the service goes it's a farce."

President Hamersley said as president of the board of trade that he regretted very much that action should have been taken in his absence against the ferry company in such a precipitious and reckless manner. Before he went North he never heard of complaints, and did not think such virulent attacks necessary. Public companies should be criticised, but the criticisms should not be trivial. The reeve did not complain. Complaints should have been referred to a committee. The council had never tried to interview the company.

Reeve Kealy—I have been in the ferry office with complaints, and have taken the manager down into the boat, and showed him what they were. I am wrongly reported as saying that the boat was always late. I did say, however, that the 7:15 p. m. boat started out late. I realize that the captain and crew must get their dinners.

President Hamersley—The half-hourly service was most desirable, but at present the steamer North Vancouver was not fit to run, and it would take considerable time to fix her up. If she can be made fit then, if possible, the company will maintain the half-hourly service. "We will have it on again as soon as we can," added the president.

Councillor Cornish—Is that understood that the half-hourly service will be put on?

President Hamersley—If it is at all possible, we will. The steamer North Vancouver has cost the company $3,500 in repairs. In fact, she is worn out, and must be replaced by a new one. The system of turnstiles used on the Vancouver side was on the plan of those used by the ferries running between Birkenhead and Liverpool, where 7,000 passengers travel daily.

Mr. Diplock thought there was not attendance enough at the turnstiles on the Vancouver side.

Regarding the manning of the life boats of the steamer St. George, Mr. Hamersley said it was the intention to replace them with life rafts which could be shoved off easily into the water when needed. They were better than the boats.

Vice-president Phillippo said he was voicing the sentiments of the whole community when he said that the half-hourly service was necessary. Then could not the steamer Surrey be put on the run?

President Hamersley said she was too slow, and did not think it advisable to put her on. Referring to accommodation of the passengers on the St. George, he said that the company were going to keep the Indians and Chinese in one spot.

The president said that the reason the boats were not tied up at the Lonsdale wharf over night is that it would be unsafe.

Reeve Kealy—Is that not a very serious thing for North Vancouver?

President Hamersley—If proper wharves were built we could tie up the Empress.

Mr. McBain—If the report of a competent authority said that the present wharf was safe would the ferries be tied up there at night?

President Hamersley—Yes.

Reeve Kealy spoke of the need of a waiting room at the wharf.

President Hamersley said that one would be built if the wharf were widened. The reason that a telephone was not installed at the wharf was on account of the long distance toll. He would install one in his own house if there was no long distance toll. (Applause.)

On motion of Reeve Kealy, seconded by D. G. Dick, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered President Hamersley for the interview.

Mr. Diplock moved and J. R. J. Murray seconded,—That the committee on public improvements interview the telephone company regarding a flat rate, and to report at the next meeting. Carried unanimously.

T. S. Nye suggested that a barge be put into service to transport railway cars from Vancouver to North Vancouver. There was no need to wait for a bridge, he said, before cars can come here.

Mr. Diplock said that the committee on commerce and industries would report on the matter.

Moved by G. Bartley, seconded by Dr. Jordon,—That the executive committee report on the advisability of disposing of the steamer North Vancouver with a view of getting a new boat to be put on the half-hourly service.

In the discussion that followed on the resolution it was pointed out that the agreement with the ferry company was so complicated that it was not advisable to make instructions to proceed in the matter of getting a new boat.

President Hamersly said that the North Vancouver at the end of 30 years, even if kept in repair, would not be worth $5.

The matter was dropped for the present.

Reeve Kealy said that when the Vancouver Tourist Association was approached on the matter of repairing the trail to Grouse mountain, that their attention should be drawn to the fact that superb scenic attractions existed at the great canyons on Lynn and Seymour creeks, where trails could be opened up at comparative small cost. During the past season many people went far up in the mountains where the sources of these creeks rose.

Chairman Dick of the Tourist and Settlers Committee thanked Mr. Kealy for the suggestions and said that his committee would consider them.

Adjourned.

Jack Waldman and Rex Dawson put in a few successful days shooting pheasants at the Delta this week.

The Western Corporation intend making big additions to its already thriving business. As soon as the weather permits work will be started on a new office on the premises, near the Lonsdale wharf. Mr. Lailey, the well-known architect, will have charge of the building department, and S. Tytler will take control of the real estate.

Chas. Mee, of the Moodyville hotel, will put on a ferry boat shortly to ply between Vancouver City and Moodyville. The boat will carry about 30 passengers and make ten trips daily.

Capt. Bachelor, after a year's absence from North Vancouver, has retdrned. He was formerly master of the ship Cedarbank.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the club was held on Monday night, President McKenzie presided over about 30 members, and the proceedings were enthusiastic and humorous.

After the reading of the minutes the president reported on the matter of blinds for the windows of the hall, when it was decided that the club would furnish the blinds.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was taken up and passed clause by clause, the preamble to which is as follows:

"The young men of North Vancouver have organized this association to promote athletic sports, games and amusements that will exercise and develop the muscles of the body as well as to train the mind.

"The basis for mutual interest and attention given to club matters, therefore, must be strictly straightforward and manly.

"To train athletes to contend in manly exercises requiring physical strength.

"All games and sports are encouraged that will tend to make the members muscular, robust, vigorous and strong.

"The diversions of field sports and games such as lacrosse, baseball, football, etc., are urged and commended.

"A gymnasium is enstalled.

"House games for pastime that will divert, amuse and make merry are countenanced.

"A library, a piano and other musical instruments, are maintained. Intellectual contests therefore may be indulged in for the advancement of the athletes of debate and the masters of music."

On motion of Messrs. Eisenman and Steacy, a vote of thanks was extended to the committee for the work of compiling the report.

It wss resolved to leave the charter open for intending members till the next regular meeting.

The date of the regular monthly meeting was fixed for the second Monday in each month.

The smoking concert will be held on Thursday, 25th instant, for which a splendid programme has been provided.

The proceedings then terminated.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Reeve Kealy. Councillors May, Cornish and Allen were present.

Communications were received as follows:

From M. Archibald, asking for sidewalk. Board of works.

From Watson Taylor, owner of lots in block 168, on the Esplanade, wanted to know if Council intended widening road and taking about 30 feet of his land. Filed.

From secretary municipalleague which will meet at Kamloops on October 24th, inviting council to send delegate. Reeve Kealy was appointed.

From Hon. Mr. Green, acknowledging receipt of petition re bridge across Second narrows.

From R. G. Macpherson, M. P., asking for further information re bridge across Second narrows. Clerk to reply, and also to write Hon. Mr. Cotton for same.

From F. Johnson, Vancouver, proposing to make fire department up-to-date. Fire and water committee.

Mr. Clark submitted plans for sub-division of his property. Accepted.

The reports of the committees, which were of a routine nature, were read and accepted.

Tenders were opened for work on the Keith road, west of the Capilano river, as far as Navvy Jack's ranch, a distance of two and a half miles: John Kay, for all the work, $2,900.

Tenders for clearing and grubbing pipe track on Sutherland avenue, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth streets: A. B. Whitcombe, $150; S. Kennedy, $105. Awarded to Mr. Kennedy.

It was decided to submit a loan by-law to raise $8,000 for the proposed boulevard work on Queensbury driveway.

Treasurer J. J. Woods was appointed assessor. The assessment will be made next month.

The tender for work on road between Capilano bridge and Sister creek: Awarded to W. Jackson, $750. W. Snider, $1,100.

The tender for the work on the Keith road, from Sister creek to "Navvy Jack's," was awarded to W. Snider for $2,000.

It was decided to install five more arc lights. This will make a total number of 30.

The council then adjourned.

LOCALS.

The tracklayers on the tramway took advantage of Thanksgiving day and put down the rails on Second street across the Lonsdale avenue crossing.

About 250 tons of coal arrived at the ferry bunkers on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. J. D. Slater, Tacoma, spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. Alvanston, Keith road.

There should be plenty of work for a team at the wharf hitching on heavy loads to be taken up the hill.

A North Vancouver man and wife are so little alike that one loves pickles, but hates preserves; while the other one loves preserves, but hates pickles.

Since the Orientals and Indians will have a place set apart for themselves on the steamer St. George, a wag suggests that it be called a "crow" ferry. They have "crow" cars in the South, you know, cig?

Real estate is very brisk at present.

A crank is one who bores people with his own hobbies. Maybe you do, and without knowing it. Look yourself over.

We imagine a man in a dry goods store feels like a woman would feel should she go into a saloon.

Go to Bates' for stoves, chairs and crockery.

There is a great profit in whiskey for the man who sells it, but none for the man who drinks it.

We like to know that that old time-worn motto is being carried out: "God Bless Our 'Appy 'Ome." Consequently we don't always print "news."

The sidewalk that is to be on the east side of Lonsdale avenue is tardily being built. They say that it is for lack of plank that it is so.

On account of the heavy rains the shingle bolt work at the Capilano has been temporarily suspended.

A. Wild has purchased a team of horses from H. Fogg and gone into the teaming business. Mr. Wild until recently was employed by the Western Corporation.

The Keith road, west of Bewick avenue, is very heavy, it being almost impossible for teams to get through it.

The office of McRae's new sawmill is now being erected on the Esplanade, east of Lonsdale avenue. The mill is expected to be ready to operate in a month's time. Capt. C. Cates has the contract of putting in the piles.

Mrs. Radermacher, of Twenty-first street, purchased a yard of thoroughbred chickens at Vancouver on Monday, and will make exhibits at the poultry shows next winter.

The demand for lumber having increased so rapidly at the mills of the Western Corporation the company has decided to put in more power and has ordered a huge electric motor.

Turkeys sold at 25 cents a pound on Wednesday. There was a good demand for them.

The taxes are coming in at the municipal hall in good shape. The large owners are not as prompt as the small holders.

LYNN VALLEY NOTES.

The building of the plank road out to Lynn Valley, with the prospects of several short branch roads, to enable the settlers to reach town without ploughing knee deep through a sea of mud, is giving new life and impetus to this, the choicest part of the municipality

There has been no less than three top buggies made their appearance in the valley this fall.

Mr. Fromme has about completed the improvements to his residence, it having been completely renovated; the interior having been decorated. Mr. Fromme seems determined to keep in the front rank of progress.

Mr. P. Westover, a short time ago, finished his new barn.

Mr. W. S. Alexander gave a card party at his residence Thanksgiving night, when a very enjoyable time was spent.

Mrs. W. Sugden entertained a few friends to dinner on Thanksgiving night, and, after enjoying the delicacies that that lady knows how to provide, spent a very pleasant evening.

Mr. W. Sugden's new barn is advancing towards completion. The rafters were put on this week.

NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY & POWER CO.

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1906.

LEAVE NORTH VANCOUVER	LEAVE VANCOUVER
6:20	6:00
7:05	6:45
7:50	7:30
8:35	8:15
9:20	9:00
10:20	10:00
11:05	10:45
11:50	11:30
12:35	12:15
1:20	1:00
2:05	1:45
2:50	2:30
3:35	3:15
4:20	4:00
5:05	4:45
5:50	5:30
6:35	6:15
7:20	7:00
8:35	8:15
9:40	9:15
10:45	10:15
11:45	11:15

B&K

Rolled Oats
Flour
Hay and Feed
Seeds

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.
Limited.

Harry Mitchell, local manager, Lonsdale Avenue.

Fine, healthy Tomato and Cauliflower Plants, grown from Sutton's Seeds, always on hand.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY in North Vancouver to sell Brandon's tea on commission. Address BRANDON TEA COMPANY, 566 Prior street, Vancouver, B. C.

THE EXPRESS

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lery, stuck up near the ceiling and reached by a steep, narrow stairway.

All the dignity, however, of the Federal Parliament is conscientiously preserved, and the customs and observances which have for generations been connected with the British House of Commons are rigidly followed. Mr. Speaker wears an ancient cocked hat and gown, while the sergeant-at-arms is garbed in most dignified costume with his plumed hat, military trappings and trailing sword. As he pompously marches in with the gorgeous new mace, not even Black Rod, in all his glory, could be more solemnly impressive.

The desks of the twenty-five members are ranged around a long table which is occupied by the clerk dressed in the traditional garb. The table has an interesting history, for it is the identical table around which the Fathers of Confederation sat when they drafted the constitution of the Dominion. Its ink-stained top alone indicates its age. The table after Confederation was stored away in one of the back rooms of the Ottawa Parliament buildings for a number of years. Some enterprising and economical official finally unearthed it. It was decided it should be put to use, so was shipped west, before the days even of the iron horse, to Regina for the Indian Department. When the first legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories was called into existence it became the clerk's table, and has been so used ever since.

The Value of a Name.

Rat Portage, having succeeded in changing its name to Kenora, other towns are now endeavoring to follow its example. And certainly in Canada there is need. While United Statesers call a mountain desert the Garden of the Gods, we call some beautiful spot Hog's Hollow or Bogg's Corners. The Smith's Falls News is again agitating this subject. A correspondent, it says, in this issue of The News deals with the subject of changing the name of Smith's Falls to "Rideau." Certainly the name Smith's Falls is ugly, and common, and a change has many times been agitated, but no definite action taken since the time mentioned by our correspondent, over twenty years ago. "Rideau" is a name that would be most appropriate and is besides a pretty name, easily pronounced, and easily written. Everything about us is "Rideau" and the town could be easily identified with the beautiful Rideau Lake of which we are so proud.

One on the Bank Manager.

The general manager of one of Toronto's banks paid a visit to Kincardine the other day, and during his stay there needed to have his boots cleaned. He has a friend in the town who is something of a practical joker, and so when the banker's desire was known he was piloted to one of the leading stores and told that he could get his "shine" there. He did, and secured a polish which would have done credit to any of Baxter's boys. It was only when he attempted to give a tip of the magnitude customary with a general manager that he discovered that the bootblack was one of the proprietors of the store. Then explanations were in order.

Arctic Mosquitoes.

The mosquito is most common within and about the arctic circle. On coasting trips to the North cape vessels are sometimes invaded by maddening swarms at every stopping place. In Alaska they are said to form clouds so dense that it is impossible for sportsmen to aim at objects beyond, while native dogs are sometimes killed by them.

One Consolation.

Undertaker—I suppose you hated to lose that rich patient?

Doctor—Well, no. I knew his heirs would pay my bill a great deal more cheerfully than he would if I had saved him.—New York Press.

A Gay Summer Widower.

De Style—I suppose keeping your wife in the country is expensive?

Gunbusts—Oh, yes; I go to a dinner, smoker or theater almost every night. —New York Life.

Quite Unnatural.

He—I thought the author of this play was famous for his keen understanding of the female character? She—Well, do you doubt it? He—Of course. He has just made his heroine say that she "will suffer in silence."

France's Fine Roads.

France is one of the best paved countries in the world. The first Napoleon instituted and carried out a road system which gave France the roads which are lasting monuments to the Napoleonic foresight and shrewdness. These roads, always passable and reaching all the centers of population, are competitors of the railways.

A Wise Son.

"A dislike," said the gentle philosopher, "should not lead us to any active demonstration. We should merely seek to avoid its object."

"Maybe my boy Josh has more sense than I gave him credit for," rejoined Farmer Corntossel. "That's exactly the way he feels about work of all kinds."

An Expert Statement.

"Is there any sure way of knowing when a man is meaning to propose?" asked the bud.

"You needn't worry about that," said the belle. "The knowledge comes by nature. The most important thing is to know when he isn't going to."

WASTING BRAIN AND NERVE FORCE

And Undermining Health by Useless Worry--New Vitality Obtained by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Brain and nerve force is squandered in a way which would be utterly condemned in the use of money. And of what value is money as compared with health?

By useless fretting and worry, by overwork, and by neglecting to take proper nourishment, flesh and strength and vitality are thrown away and no reserve force is left to withstand the attack of disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food [illegible] cause it actually increases the amount of nerve force in the body. [illegible] nervous symptoms such as nerves, and gives that [illegible] confidence in myself [illegible] necessary to success in business. Nervous headache [illegible] concentrate the [illegible] irritability, nervous dyspepsia are among the [illegible] resisted nerve [illegible] earnings while [illegible] such help.

Mrs. J. B. Tardiff, Mariapolis, Man., writes.—"When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my health was in a terribly bad condition. My doctor told me that I was going into consumption and for nearly three years my bowels were so loose and watery that I was continually weak and run down. In spite of the many remedies used I gradually grew worse and worse. I could scarcely get around the house and suffered a great deal from backache, stomach and kidney troubles.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proved to be exactly what I needed and by keeping up this treatment for a time I got so strong and well that I did my own housework and sometimes worked in the fields without feeling any the worse for it. It is a pleasure as well as a duty for me to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you would be healthy, happy and successful, test this great food cure. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE MACKENZIE VALLEY

ICELANDIC TRAVELER DESCRIBES OUR GREAT NORTHLAND.

Its Fertile and Opulent Basin—A Great Agricultural Country—Strawberries Ripe June 10—The Immense Rivers Which Drain It—Coal, Copper and Precious Metal — Timber, Grazing and Farming Lands.

The classic "American Desert" has faded from the color scheme of our maps, but the Arctic desert of Canada in the minds of all but the geographical Four Hundred) still stretches white and frost-bitten well south towards the forty-ninth parallel. In 1890 it was believed even by some of the inhabitants of Dakota that the "frost years" would return and wheat raising there would always be precarious. Since then Red River wheat has become as recognized as Iowa corn; later, Manitoba began to take a few medals away from North Dakota at the expositions, and a few plums in the world market; now it seems Manitoba will have to fight stiffly for her laurels with Southern Alberta, and some say the Peace River Valley will make it a three-cornered fight.

It seems the star of agricultural empire has deviated from its course and is headed northwest, and even perhaps a little towards north-northwest. Wheat raising in the Peace country is already demonstrated as not only possible but safer than Dakota was in the eighties. With the development of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which cuts the valley on its way from Edmonton to the Yellowhead Pass and the Pacific, this will become the logical source of wheat supply for Japan and the eastern countries of the Asiatic continent.

The Opulent Mackenzie Basin.

The very fact that the enormous Mackenzie basin produced far well in proportion to its extent has led to the assumption that it could produce nothing else. The fur bundles have brought with them far stories and the smell of fur, for the banks of the Athabasca are rank and oozing with the stuff for miles; native coal has always been used at the company's posts for blacksmithing purposes, and the Yellow Knife Indians of Slave Lake were so named because they used copper knives—for all these reasons it has long been known there was mineral wealth in the north. But it is only recently people came to realize that the coldest winter days on Lake Athabasca could be duplicated easily in Manitoba and North Dakota, and it was the Catholic Mission that first showed that garden produce could be successfully grown in the north country. In the old days potatoes were not grown even at Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands; the missions have pushed their cultivation to Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie, 14 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

A Great Agricultural Country.

But Good Hope is called 1,670 miles from Edmonton, mostly north, though a little west. Crossing the zone of possible cultivation one has to travel almost as many miles as he covers in going from New York to Chicago and back again—and in none of this strip would the conditions of life be harder than they are in certain long-settled parts of Norway and Russia. There is an abundance of game in the forests and on the prairies, though the game would, of course, not long survive settlement. Along the entire course of the Athabasca and Slave rivers the soil ranges from good to fair; in the Peace Valley and to the west the conditions are said to be better; towards the Rockies from Slave Lake the conditions are not so well known.

Strawberries Ripe June 10.

But granting that the northern half of this belt of land is doubtful and that the country east of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers is of uncertain value, there is still left between these rivers and the mountains to the west a tract that would contain Texas several times over, whose qualities of climate and soil make it a country of definite promises. At every post and settlement at which we have touched on the way down the gardens have been in a flourishing condition, and only some three weeks behind gardens of a similar sort in New England. Spring is later here, and fall earlier, than one is accustomed to in the North Atlantic States, but the long days with sunshine for twenty out of the twenty-four hours, forces vegetable growth with a tropical rapidity, so that by the middle of August the stage of growth is as far advanced here as in Massachusetts. Strawberries ripen as early as June 10 at Fort McMurray.

North from Peace River and about parallel with the north flowing rivers, is a strip of prairie land averaging some forty miles in width, and extending all the way to Great Slave Lake. On either side of this are timber lands with logs of commercial value, were there an attainable market. There is some pine and tamarack, while the supply of good-sized spruce is practically limitless. The grazing lands of the prairie are said by the stockmen, who are beginning to occupy it, to be as good as any they have ever seen.

The Immense Rivers.

The extent and importance of the rivers of this country are realized by few. The Peace is fairly comparable to the Missouri and the Mackenzie to the Mississippi, while the Liard is larger than any other branch of the Father of Waters. The only "bad" river among these is the Athabasca, which has numerous rapids, and still there are two steamers on it already, and a third building. The Peace is navigable into the very Rockies, for the fine new steamer Peace River, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co., runs this summer as far up as Hudson's Hope, Lat. 56 degrees N., Lon. 122 degrees W. (approximately). On the lower Peace there is one three-mile series of rapids around which the company has a tramway connecting with their steamer Grahame, which plies thence down the Peace and Slave to Smith's Landing, and then up the Slave-Athabasca to Fort McMurray, ca. 56 degrees 30 minutes N., 11 degrees 30 minutes W. Below Fort Smith (16 miles north from Smith's Landing) the steamer Wrigley plies all the way to the delta of the Mackenzie, a distance of 1,300 miles, not counting several hundred miles of side trips on Great Slave Lake. Traveling from Edmonton to the Arctic by river is now as safe, simple and (almost) as comfortable as a river trip from St. Louis to New Orleans—if one travels under the auspices of the great company which even now "owns" the North almost as completely as they did while they governed it under the charter of 1670.

The Wider Northland.

Even a short and ordinary trip usually impresses the traveler with the general incorrectness of his previous ideas of the place or country he visits; there would be something uncanny about the range of knowledge of a man to whom a trip down the Mackenzie system would not be a revelation of his former colossal ignorance and absurd misconceptions. And if he be a Canadian it is not easy to see how he could forbear such dreams as the early American travelers may have fallen into while crossing the broad stretches of the Louisiana Purchase. There is unlimited fuel in the forests and much besides in the jets of natural gas that burn summer and winter along the Athabasca and the coal mines that have smouldered and smoked since the days of Mackenzie along the river he first explored. The farmers who have been living since 1877 on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg have contended there with a poorer forest yet fully as difficult to clear, and with less soil beneath, with swamps as full of bull frogs, black flies and mosquitos as any here; and with as cold a winter. The prairie country of the north will be settled in a few years, and the entire course of the rivers to Slave Lake before many decades.—From a letter to The Boston Transcript by Villyalmur Stefanson, of Harvard, dated Fort Smith, Slave River, July 6.

SASKATCHEWAN'S LEGISLATORS.

Where They Meet—Legislative Buildings on the Prairie Described.

Out on the prairie to the northwest of Regina are the old, historic, legislative buildings, where the first sittings of the territorial assembly were held, and whence the first Parliament of the new Province of Saskatchewan this year met in session. It is a long tramp out to the buildings fully a mile and a half from the centre of the town. At the close of the day, when the great red sun is sinking below the prairie's horizon, touching up with the brightest hues the few stray clouds, it is a most enjoyable walk.

The building is a long, low structure, but one storey in height and built of white brick, now grimy and gray from the beating of many a summer rainstorm, and the assaults of many a winter blizzard. The wing in which Saskatchewan's legislators gather is a small room about the size of an ordinary country school. One lady visitor described it in the feminine way as "real cute."

During the session the work of the House is very interesting. It has almost seemed like playing at law making. The legislators' desks occupy a little over half the room, and the rest is reserved for the press and the visitors. At the south end is a small gal-

A CHEAP FERTILIZER.

Farmes and fruit growers have long suspected that the wear and tear from the stones and gravel in their soil have added to its fertility, but they have lacked positive evidence. The slopes of the volcano Vesuvius are remarkably fertile and are productive of the finest fruit, grains and vegetables. Naturally these steep mountain slopes would be impoverished therefore arises the question, whence comes the fertility? The answer is that the fertility comes from the ashes and dust of the volcano which is made up largely of fine fragments of rock pulverized by the terrible explosion in the volcanoes. Recently the United States Bureau of plant industry has investigated the subject of ground rock as a fertilizer and has conducted careful experiments which settled the fact that pulverized rock is a fertilizer. Rock can be ground at an expense of $3.00 per ton. It is claimed that the fertilizer secured in a ton of granite at a cost of $3.00 could not be purchased abroad and imported at less than $100. Great results are expected from this discovery.

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

Travelers tales which often add charm to the conversation of an agreeable person, frequently render a bore more tiresome than ever, a fact that was amusingly illustrated by an occurrence in a Baltimore club house not long ago.

"There I stood, gentlemen," the long winded narrator was saying, after droning on for an hour with reference to his trip to Switzerland—"there I stood, with the abyss yawning in front of me."

"Pardon me," hastily interjected one of the unfortunate men who had been obliged to listen to the story, "but was that abyss yawning before you got there?"—Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

LET'S ALL GO THERE.

There is only one lunatic asylum in the Gold Coast Colony, and there are no poor houses or reformatories. The colony's blue book, just issued, states that poverty in the strict sense of the term is hardly known.—London Express.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Chamois Skins.

The annual crop of chamois skins in Switzerland does not exceed 6,000, not more than enough to supply the United States for one day. What is usually sold as chamois is really an oil tanned sheep or lamb skin lining.

Walking Beam Engines.

There are no walking beam engines on European river or lake steamers. Most of them use a horizontal engine made in Zurich, and all of them are long, low, rakish craft, much faster than American boats, in addition to being safer if less comfortable

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Ancient Catacombs.

Interesting catacombs with well preserved natural paintings have been discovered at Kertch, in the Crimea, the ancient Panticapaeum. Although the vaulting shows that they must have been built after the Christian era, the subjects of the paintings are pagan, representing Pluto, Demeter and Hernes.

The Cucumber Plant.

A scientist by the name of De Candolle has proved that the cucumber plant has been under cultivation between three and four thousand years.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

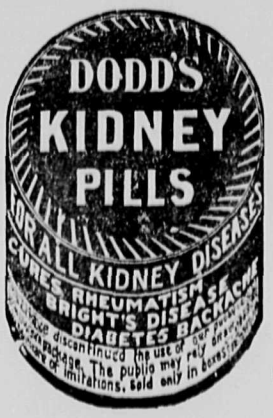
Gents,—A customer of our's cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly
VILANDIE FRERES.

Farmer Foddershucks—What ye goin' ter give our city cousin fer a wed-din' present?

Ma Foddershucks—Well, I was thinkin' of a gold pie knife.

Farmer Foddershucks—Don't ye do it. Why them city folks never eats pie with a knife nowadays.—Cleveland Leader.



SUBSOIL AND SOIL.

Transformation By Means of Turning Up Earth to Air.

In an address before a Maryland farmers' club Chief Milton Whitney of the U. S. bureau of soils said: We have a marked difference usually between the soil and the subsoil in the matter of color. The soil spreads out over the surface of the earth as a superficial covering that is somewhat darker by reason of the humus it contains than the subsoil. We are not cultivating the soil that our forefathers cultivated, but the soil can be maintained in spite of erosion. If the soil were all removed we could make artificially a new soil. You know perfectly well that if your soil were removed overnight and you had a subsoil to convert into a fertile soil you would begin if it were a garden patch by spading up the ground.

Spading is better than plowing, because it is more thorough and more efficient. So, I say, if it were a garden patch you would begin by spading, and you would throw your soil up to the air, and you would find by watching it that it would soon begin to darken—the raw, red clay would begin to darken. The lumps would first become partly dark red and partly light red, as they were originally. You could doubtless pick up some subsoil here that is on the verge of being changed to soil through the change of its organic matter into humus. Through aeration this organic matter is changed to humus and the subsoil becomes a true soil. On the piece of subsoil we are speaking of it would require about three years—unaided by manure or fertilizers, through natural means of oxidation—to convert into humus the organic matter that was there and leave the soil in good condition for crops.

Not in all cases, but in many cases you can take a raw subsoil and by spading it up—preferably, of course, with a little manure—make it productive.

You can in about three years produce a soil again where there was a subsoil before. Of course, I would not recommend this as a practical method. I should use green manure to hasten the change.

THE CRUEL CHECK REIN.

Care of Honey.

The average housekeeper puts honey in the cellar for safe keeping, about the worst place possible. Honey readily attracts moisture. In the cellar extracted honey will become thin and in time may sour. With comb honey the case is still worse, for the appearance as well as the quality is changed. Instead of keeping honey in a place moist and cool keep it dry and warm, even hot. It will not hurt to be in a temperature of even 100 degrees. Where salt will keep dry is a good place for honey. Few places are better than the kitchen cupboard. Up in a hot garret next to the roof is a good place, and if it has had enough hot days there through the summer it will stand the freezing winter, for under ordinary circumstances freezing cracks the combs and hastens granulation or candying.—Bulletin, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Hidebound Horses.

The condition called hidebound is simply a general run down condition of the animal, bad digestion and malnutrition. Give the animal a drench composed of bitter aloes, eight drams; ground ginger, one tablespoonful; common soda, one tablespoonful. Mix in a pint of lukewarm water and give as a drench. Keep the horse in the stable two or three days and feed on bran, with a half pint of flaxseed to the feed and cut grass or clover, then the following in the feed twice a day: Sulphur, one-quarter pound; saltpeter, one-quarter pound. Mix well and give a large teaspoonful in his feed twice a day. After this mix well ground gentian root, one-quarter pound, powdered sulphate of iron, one-quarter pound. Then give a large teaspoonful twice a day in his feed; or if not working, simply let him run in a good pasture.—Farm Progress.

Flies Never Grow.

That little fly on the bread will never grow to be as big as those large, stupid, loudly buzzing fellows blundering about the window pane, nor will the little one ever grow to be as big as the medium-sized chap that just fell in the cream.

For flies never grow.

The fly, as large as he will ever be, crawls out of the smooth brown chrysalis, uncrumples his draggled wings and from that moment until his death changes in nowise. It is only in the original state, the ugly maggot state, that the fly grows.

Eastern Cattle Fattening.

The old method of confining fattening steers in stanchions or fastening by the horns, once universally practiced, is practically a thing of the past. Instead cattle are now dehorned, turned loose and have free range of feeding pens containing a convenient number, a long manger at one side serves for feeding ensilage, hay, etc., says an American Cultivator writer. The absence of horns creates a dsposition as quiet and docile as that of the same number of sheep.

The Best Calf Food.

Separated milk as a food for calves when fed direct from the machine makes a model milk food. Careful experiments show that practically as good calves can be raised on separated milk direct from the machine as can be raised on whole milk, provided the butter fat lost in the removal of the cream is replaced by linseed meal, cornmeal or flour or molasses.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Follow directions.

SUNLIGHT
WAY OF WASHING

FIRST.—Dip the article to be washed in a tub of lukewarm water, draw it out on a washboard and rub the soap lightly over it. Be particular not to miss soaping all over. THEN roll it in a tight roll, lay it in the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on, and are rolled up.

Then go away for thirty minutes to one hour and let the "Sunlight" Soap do its work.

NEXT.—After soaking the full time rub the clothes lightly out on a wash board, and the dirt will drop out; turn the garment inside-out to get at the seams, but don't use any more soap; don't scald or boil a single piece, and don't wash through two suds. If the water gets too dirty, pour a little out and add fresh. If a streak is hard to wash, rub some more soap on it, and throw the piece back into the suds for a few minutes.

LASTLY COMES THE RINSING, which is to be done in lukewarm water, taking special care to get all the dirty suds away; then wring out and hang up to dry.

For Woolens and Flannels proceed as follows:—Shake the articles free from dust. Cut a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP into shavings, pour into a gallon of boiling water and whisk into a lather. When just lukewarm, work articles in the lather without rubbing. Squeeze out dirty water without twisting and rinse thoroughly in two relays of lukewarm water. Squeeze out water without twisting and hang in the open air.

The most delicate colors may be safely washed in the "Sunlight" way.

SAVE THIS WRAPPER FOR PREMIUMS

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Your Money Refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

Defined.

"Now, children," said an enthusiastic teacher, "Johnnie has spelled 'mite' correctly and told us that it is a very small object. Can any little boy remember where mite is mentioned in the Bible?"

One small hand was raised and a small voice said, "The pen is mite-ier than the sword."—Judge.

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

Coral Seed.

The seed of the Abyssinian coral tree was once used for weighing gold and precious stones because it was small and always of the same weight and size.

Orphans In Australia.

There are no orphanages in Australia. Every child not supported by parents becomes a ward of the state, is placed in a private family and provided with board and clothes until the fourteenth birthday.

Making and Mending at Diamond Hall

Promptly and well—and at reasonable prices—we attend to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. A special mailing box in which to forward your watch to us will be sent you free on request.

We have unequalled facilities, too, for the designing and manufacturing of special articles in Jewelry, Silverware, Lodge Regalia, Insignia, Etc.

We buy old Gold Jewelry at highest prices.

We send upon request free of charge our large illustrated catalogue.

Ryrie Bros Limited
Toronto, Ont.

For Family Colds

A reliable cough and cold cure should be always in the house ready for use the moment the first symptoms appear.

It is always easier, cheaper and better to check a cold in the very beginning.

It is safer, too.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been tested for thirty-three years, and tens of thousands of homes in Canada and the United States to-day are never without it.

A dealer writes: "Shiloh's Consumption Cure is without doubt the best remedy for Coughs and Colds on the market. Once used, my customers will buy no other.—L. Elsley, Nassagaweya, Ont."

If it were anything but the best would this be so? Try it in your own family. If it does not cure, you get back all it cost you. We take all the chances. Neither you nor your dealer can lose. Isn't that fair? 25c. is the price. All dealers in medicine sell 593

SHILOH

Thrift.

"Mrs. Migglethwait is such a thrifty soul."

"Yes. They say the only reason she *married him was because he was just* about the size of her first husband and could wear the clothes he left."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Both Different.

"This bread," remarked young Wedderly at breakfast table, "is nothing like the bread my mother made."

"And you," calmly rejoined Mrs. Wedderly, "are nothing like the man my father was"—Columbus Dispatch.

Cheapest of All Medicines.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil it is the cheapest medicine now offered to the public. *The dose required in any ailment* is small and a bottle contains many doses. If it were valued at the benefit it confers it could not be purchased for many times the price asked for it, but increased consumption has simplified and cheapened its manufacture.

The Sexes.

Every continent, except the American, has more females than males. Europe has two-thirds of a million more women than men.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

IN THE SWISS MOUNTAINS.

Ethel—That awfully handsome guide kissed me a moment ago. Do you think I ought to deduct something from his pay, or add to it?—Translated for Tales from Fliegende Blatter.

Canada has the largest gold field in the world, in the Yukon.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Distribution of Population.

Of every 1,000 inhabitants of the globe 558 live in Asia, 212 in Europe, 121 in Africa, 32 in America, 5 in Oceania and the polar regions and only 2 in Australia. Asia contains more than one-half of the total population of the earth and Europe nearly one-fourth.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' *Worm Exterminator effectually* removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

REASON WHY.

"Say," growled Mr. Subbubs, "Delia knows we always want dinner promptly at 7 o'clock, doesn't she?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Subbubs.

"Well, then you ought to ask her why she doesn't have it ready at that hour."

"I did and she said she didn't have to."—Philadelphia Press.

Cucumbers and melons are forbidden fruit to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

"You say you get 250 marks a *month? I can't believe it; tell me* how."

"I get 110 marks salary. Then I don't pay my rent, 40 marks, that's 150 marks; I owe the milkman 30 marks that's 180 marks; my butcher 40 marks, 220 marks; and every month I raise 30 marks out of my friends, makes an income of 250 marks a month!"—Fliegende Blatter

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing also. Sold for over sixty years.

"My hair came out so badly I nearly lost it all. I had heard so much about Ayer's Hair Vigor I thought I would give it a trial. I did so and it completely stopped the falling, and made my hair grow very rapidly."—MARY H. FIELD, Northfield, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

FIGHTING INSECTS.

Soil Preparation Is a Very Important Means Open to All.

Soil preparation is one of the legitimate ways of fighting insects. There is not a reputable stockman in the country who does not understand the worthlessness of a stunted pig, calf, colt or lamb, and who is not aware of the *necessity of keeping a young animal in* a vigorous, growing condition from its birth. If this is essential with animals it is equally so with cultivated plants. It is the stunted or starved plant that is more often the prey of insects, though it cannot be said that this holds good in all cases. However, a field of *young grain in a healthy growing con*dition will sustain without material injury an attack that a less vigorous one would not. So far as plants are concerned, it matters little whether a soil is lacking in fertility or whether this fertility is present and beyond reach. There is sufficient nutriment in a *healthy seed to enable it to throw a* shoot upward to light and air and rootlets downward to draw from the soil. But suppose these rootlets go about among solid clods begging, as it were, for food. Stunted plants are no more profitable than stunted animals.

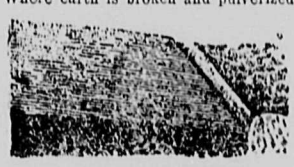
A Comparison.

Take two fields of equal fertility of soil. One is plowed a considerable time before seeding and is harrowed and worked over until a thoroughly pulverized, compact seed bed is formed. Seed placed in this ground will begin to draw from it as soon as the rootlets enter it, and the plant above ground will be full of vigor. If the first shoot is destroyed by the Hessian *fly the result is only to stimulate the* throwing up of tillers, and the soil will sustain them. Grain sown late in such a field will soon get sufficient root growth to enable the tillers to withstand the winter.

Now, take a second field indifferently plowed and the surface smoothed *over by a single harrowing that has* only rattled a little loose soil down into the spaces between the clods. A rootlet starts out to feed the plant, but goes begging. The single shoot thrown up is destroyed by the Hessian fly, and the root is unable to find food enough among the clods to sustain tillers, so *no tillers are thrown up, and the crop* is seriously injured by what in the other case resulted rather beneficially than otherwise.—D. A. Brodie.

Maintaining Good Roads

The proper repair of earth roads becomes an important matter at this season. An authority on roadmaking lays great stress upon the use of the rollers. The earth is composed of small fragments which touch each other at certain points, leaving voids between. Where earth is broken and pulverized



ROLLED ROAD OF SMOOTH, FIRM SURFACE.

these points are equal in volume to the solid particles, and as a result the earth will absorb almost an equal portion of water.

In building or maintaining roads it is therefore desirable that these small particles be pressed and packed into as small a space as possible in order *that surplus water may not pass in and* destroy the stability of the road. To this end rolling is very beneficial. The work of maintaining earth roads will be greatly lessened by the proper use of the roller.

After additional matter has been placed on the surface of the road it *should be carefully rolled and not al*lowed to wash off into the ditch. If the earth is left loose wheels will cut in and result in ridges and furrows, which will hold water and result in a sticky, muddy surface in winter weather and a dusty one in dry weather. If

UNROLLED ROAD; LOOSE, SOFT SURFACE.

the surface is gone over with a heavy roller it can usually be made sufficiently firm to sustain teams without deep rutting and to resist in a large measure the penetrating power of the water. *Such work should be done when the* soil is in a plastic state, so that it will pack readily. The moist particles are pressed together, and the road is put in good condition for immediate travel.

A Good Side of Bacon.

Now that the production of bacon is taking a more prominent place it is well to remember that many things are demanded in a good side of bacon. The thickness of fat on the back must not be too deep and must be uniform *in all parts; the fat must not be oily* or yellow in color, but must be a clear, bright white; the flesh must be firm, and the pigs should be uniform in size to insure uniformity of curing. These results are only obtained when uniformity, care and good judgment are used in compounding rations and feeding them.

Mange In Dogs.

Following is a good remedy for mange of dogs: Wash the animal thor*oughly with soap and water to remove* all scabs and scurf. When dry rub well in on all affected parts an ointment made by mixing equal quantities of flowers of sulphur and lard. Apply once a day, but the washing need not be repeated, unless more than four applications shall be required to effect a cure. *Or if preferred apply once* a day a mixture of one ounce of oil of tar and twenty ounces of whale oil.

Put Brains Into Farming.

Make farming a business. Put brains and money into its management, with the expectation that it will return a profit. To run a farm in a half hearted way, being afraid to make improvements or apply fertilizing material in sufficient quantities for fear it will not pay, is a sure way of having one's *fears realized, while if the effort is* made to build up the farm by making it better year by year it is pretty sure to be a success.

A TORONTO MAN TRIES

Something New and is Delighted. Feels Like a Boy.

Mr. M. N. Dafoe

Mr. M. N. Dafoe, 29 Colborne St., Toronto, says:

"I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for years. I have been treated by doctors and have taken many medicines with only temporary relief. Since using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill *I can eat any*thing the same as when a boy. I find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to this wonderful remedy—Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill."

All dealers or The Wilson-Fyle Co. Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 601

A RUN OF BAD LUCK.

The Parson—That's an exceedingly thin horse of yours, coachman. You *surely cannot feed him enough.*

Cobby—Ho, yus, sir, I do. 'E 'as 'is good times. Yer see, I tores 'im every morning whether 'e 'as a few oats or I 'ave 'alf a pint, and 'e lost the last four *mornings.*—Ally Sloper.

BLOOD TROUBLES.

Cured Through the Rich, Red Blood *Dr. William's Pink Pills Actually* Make.

Thousands of women suffer from headaches, dizziness, langour and nervousness. Few realize that their misery all comes from the bad state of their blood. They take one thing for their head, and another for their stomach, a third for their nerves. And yet all the while it is simply their blood that is the cause of all their trouble. *Dr. William's Pink Pills cure all these* and other blood troubles because they actually make new, rich, red blood. Mrs. J. H. McArthur, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me a world of good. For about *eighteen months I was a constant suf*ferer. I was terribly run down and the least exertion left me fagged out. I *slept badly at night and this further* weakened me, and finally I had to give up housekeeping and go boarding as I was quite unable to do any housework. I took doctor's medicine but it was of little or no benefit. One day a neighbor told me how much benefit she had derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and advised me to try them. I sent and got three boxes, and by the time I had used them I could feel a change for the better. Then I got four boxes more and before they were all gone my health was fully restored. To see me now one would not think I had ever been sick for a day, and I can honestly say I owe my renewed health to Dr. Williams Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure there is for the weakness and backaches and sideaches of anaemia, all the distress of indigestion, all the pains and aches of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, and the weakness and ill health that follows any disturbance of regularity in the blood supply. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Emeralda—Have you heard what the *doctors are saying about motoring?* It gives you what they call the automobile mouth—spoils the mouth for kissing.

Gladys—*That isn't true, and I know* it. Harold has been running an automobile for years!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

DOGGED HIM.

The sagacity of a dog has brought to justice a man now awaiting execution for murder in Valencia jail. The owner of a dog was killed in a sudden quarrel dog witnessed the crime and the burial the murderer and his confederates. The dog witnessed the crime and the burial, and succeeded in escaping from the criminals.

The animal returned to his master's house, and by barking and running to the door induced the dead man's eldest sons to follow. The dog made its way straight to the grave, and began scratching up the earth. The police were called and the body unearthed.

The dog was still unsatisfied, and led the way following a scent apparently to a cafe in the town, where it sprang at the throat of a man seated at a table. The man was arrested and confessed to the murder of the dog's owner.—London Mail.

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. *In this* condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the *flagging energies.*

"You have one habit that you want to get rid of," declared the social mentor.

"What is that?" demanded Senator Snitch.

"When a colleague calls do not tell the servant to show him up. Direct that he be admitted."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Better Underwear

Keeps your body warm, yet lets your skin breathe—knit, not woven,—it fits, does PEN-ANGLE Underwear.

Guaranteed Against Shrinkage

Trade-marked in red. In a variety of styles, fabrics and prices, for women, men and children, and guaranteed. 203

THE CAMPHOR LAUREL.

How the Drug Is Extracted From the Wood of the Tree.

The camphor laurel, from which the greater part of the camphor of commerce is produced, is a native of China, Japan, Formosa and Cochin-China. It is a hardy, long lived tree and sometimes grows to a great size. It has evergreen leaves, yellowish white flowers in panicles and is a very ornamental tree, the trunk run*ning up to a height of twenty or* thirty feet before branching. The fruit is very much like a black currant.

In the extraction of camphor the wood is first cut into small chips, and the chips are put into water in a still *and steamed. The head of the still is* filled with straw, and as the steam carries off the camphor in vapor it is deposited in little grains around the straw.

The crude camphor is then heated in a vessel, from which the steam is allowed to escape through a small aperture. The camphor sublimes in a semitransparent cake. In the manufacture of camphor the tree is necessarily destroyed, but by a rigid law of the lands in which the tree grows another is planted in the place of every one that is cut down. The wood is highly valued for carpenter's work.

Camphor was unknown to the Greeks and Romans and was first brought to Europe by the Arabs.

BROEK, IN HOLLAND.

It Is Said to Be the Cleanest Town In the World.

The cleanest town in the world is said to be Broek, in Holland. It is only *a few miles from the capital,* and has been famous for its cleanliness from time immemorial. It is also notable on account of the fanciful style of its houses and yards and gardens and streets.

The people, though only peasants, are all well to do, and all feel a pride in their town. It seems to be the first business of their lives to keep their houses freshly painted, their gardens in perfect order and their yards and *streets as clean as a new pin. No carts* are allowed in the streets, and no cattle.

Though the raising of stock and the making of butter and cheese are their occupations, a stranger would never imagine that there were any cattle in the region, unless he went to the beautiful green meadows at the back of the houses or the stables out there, where cows are kept in stalls scrubbed and washed like a kitchen.

The streets are too fine and neat for *the feet of the animals to step on.* All are paved with polished stone, intermingled with bricks of different colors, and kept so scrupulously clean that a lady could walk anywhere in white satin slippers.

Deadly Snakes.

The deadliest of snakes is said to be the mamba, an African cobra. It flies at everybody and everything; it goes out of its way to quarrel; it will even *come down from a tree to solicit an* interview. Over in India there is the great king cobra, or hamadryad, a size larger, quite as fierce—it has been known to chase a man on horseback; he had to ride for his life—but his poison is a degree less virulent. The difference, however, may be considered negligible and ceases to interest the patient after a few minutes. Among the Australian cobras, the pit vipers of America and the great west African *vipers there are species with evil repu*tations, and the most alarming feature is that the aggressive snakes are all desperately poisonous.

The Size of Bolivia.

The area of Bolivia is not accurate*ly known, yet it is probable that its* present area is not far from 600,000 square miles, which is the equivalent of the area of Germany, France and Spain combined. From the lowlands on the east and southeast the land rises, sometimes by easy slope and sometimes by abrupt uplift to the snowcapped peak of Sorata, with its altitude of near 25,000 feet and to the pyramid of Illimani, which is given as 21,300 feet in height. La Paz lies at *an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea* level and Potosi at nearly 14,000 feet. A few miles west of La Paz lies the inland sea of Titicaca, at an elevation of 13,000 feet.

His Position In the Matter.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the fond wife, coming in her husband's den and finding him smoking his pipe and reading. "This room is thick with smoke. I don't see how you can stand to sit in here."

"You can't?" responded the brutal husband. "Well, I don't stand to sit in here; I sit to sit in here. Did you think you had married a freak?"

It is said that this was the first time in their married life that she slammed *a door on leaving him.*

Wit.

Wit, like every other power, has its boundaries. Its success depends on the aptitude of others to receive impressions, and that as some bodies, indis*soluble by heat, can set the furnace* and crucible at defiance, there are minds upon which the rays of fancy may be pointed without effect and which no fire of sentiment can agitate or exalt.—Johnson.

Too Well Recommended.

Furniture Dealer—This table is easily worth the extra $20. A hundred years from now it will be as good as it is today. Customer (choosing the cheaper)—In that case I'll leave it for my great-grandchildren.

No man is so tall that he need never stretch and none so small that he need never stoop.—From the Danish.

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PRESCRIPTIONS.

A Medical Explanation of Why They Are Written In Latin.

The use of Latin by physicians in prescription writing is commonly regarded as a harmless survival of *mediævalism. Occasionally a lay writer* suggests its abandonment. In commenting on a recent note to this effect in a daily paper, which advocates the compulsory use of English in prescriptions, the Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette takes occasion to make a strong defense of the time honored practice. Says this paper:

"Suppose the sapient writer quoted, whose utterances may sound all right to those who know no more of his sub*jects than he does, should fall sick and* his physician should decide that the one thing needful to save his life was Geranium robertianum. If there were a law preventing the doctor from prescribing in Latin he would have to choose one of the upward of a dozen English names for this drug. Suppose he chose 'redshanks' and so wrote the word in his prescription. When the druggist went to prepare the medicine he would find that 'redshanks' was the English name of at least four entirely different plants—namely, the one already mentioned, Polygonium amphibium, Polygonium persicaria and Rumex acetosa.

"As with redshanks so with hundreds of other drugs. Aaron's beard may be *Cotinus continus, Cymbalaria cym*balaria or Saxifraga sarmentosa. Of snakeroots there are numberless kinds. Suppose the English writing doctor wanted to be sure of getting the right kind, so specified black snakeroot. Then is the druggist to dispense Cimicifuga racemosa, Asarum canadense or Sanicula marilandica?"

On the Mountain Side.

She—Oh, where am I?

He—The strain was too great and you fainted.

She—It—it must have been the high altitude. Did—did you kiss me while I was unconscious?

He—Well, I'll admit that I did take one.

She—One! Why, I counted seven before I came to.—Woman's Home Companion.

LEGAL ADVICE.

A Case Where Proceedings In Court Were Unnecessary.

Two or three Chicago lawyers were discussing the tricks of their trade.

"A *big, burly fellow from the Michi*gan pine forests came into my office," said one of them, "and told a very mean story about a rich man here in town who was trying to cheat him out of $2,000 or $3,000 and who had managed to get a pretty tight clutch on the money. The backwoodsman looked and talked like an honest man, and the old miser's reputation was mean enough to match the story, so I felt inclined to believe it. When he had fin*ished I looked him up and down from* head to foot. He asked me what I was looking him over for. 'Well,' said I, 'I was thinking that if I were over six feet tall and as powerful a man as you I wouldn't hire a lawyer to help me get that money.' The man's excited face *smoothed out into blank astonishment.* 'What do you mean?' he said. I answered: 'I mean just what I say. You are sure, are you, that he has that money in his office?' 'He had it there last night.' 'Well, you don't need a lawyer.'

"The man turned on his heel and left without another word. In a day or two he sent me a check for $50 and his thanks for my advice."

"Haunted" By Bats.

The mystery of an oak tree in one of the public walks at King's Lynn, which had gained the reputation of being haunted on account of the strange sounds which issued from it, has been solved by a policeman, who discovered that a colony of more than 100 bats had taken up their residence in the hollow trunk.

Books.

I would prefer to have one comfortable room well stocked with books to all you can give me in the way of *decoration which the highest art can* supply. There is no greater blessing that can be given to a family than a love of books.—John Bright.

Brain Workers.

Brain workers are proved to be long *lived. Five hundred and thirty emi*nent men and women were taken as a basis, and their duration of life gives an average of about sixty-eight and a half years.

If the Earth and Moon Should Meet.

The scientists have discussed the question, What would be the result if the earth and the moon should come in collision? The general opinion seems to be that it would result in the temperature of the earth rising several thousands of degrees and its whole surface being converted into a boiling ocean by the waters being thrown out of place.

The Teeth of Tibet.

The most perfect teeth in the world are said to be those of the Tibetans, although there is not a toothbrush in the whole country and no form of cleansing the teeth is ever practiced.

How to Prevent Tartar On Teeth.

Tartar is *more easily prevented* than removed, says the Boston Traveler. Prevention may be compassed by any ordinary tooth powder and a brush. Removal necessitates either the dentist's scaling instruments or the use of acids. The danger with acids is their power of destroying the enamel of the *teeth and so opening the way for decay.* Still, the following plan, if carefully carried out, will not involve much risk Add fifteen drops of dilute hydrochloride acid to two teaspoonsfuls of water. Make a small roll of a fragment of unbleached calico. Dip in the liquid and rub briskly over the teeth. *Then apply a soft brush* dipped in water and covered with camphorated chalk. Finally, rinse the mouth with water.

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to feet and fingers. There's a silky softness to

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"I suppose," said the reporter, "that it is true that you intend to build to Vancouver also?"

"You may depend upon it," said Mr. Hays, "we will have to come to Vancouver sometime."

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The **Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway** now have **survey** parties out making **permanent locations** for their road to the north.

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TIME TABLE—NORTH VANCOUVER

ALEXANDRA PARK—6:05 a. m., 6:25, 6:45, 7:05, 7:25, 7:45, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:10, 11:30, 11:50, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50.

FERRY—6:15 a. m., 6:35, 6:55, 7:15, 7:35, 8:00, 8:20, 8:40, 9:00, 9:20, 9:40, 10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, 11:20, 11:40, 12:00, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00 p. m.

ALEXANDRA PARK—1:10 p. m., 1:30, 1:50, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6:10, 6:30, 6:50, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00.

FERRY—1:20 p. m., 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:20, 3:40, 4:00, 4:20, 4:40, 5:00, 5:20, 5:40, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:15, 8:35, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45, 12:15.

SUNDAYS—Cars start from Alexandra park at 8:10, and connect with the 8:30 ferry.

This time table is subject to alteration. W. B. BEXBURY.

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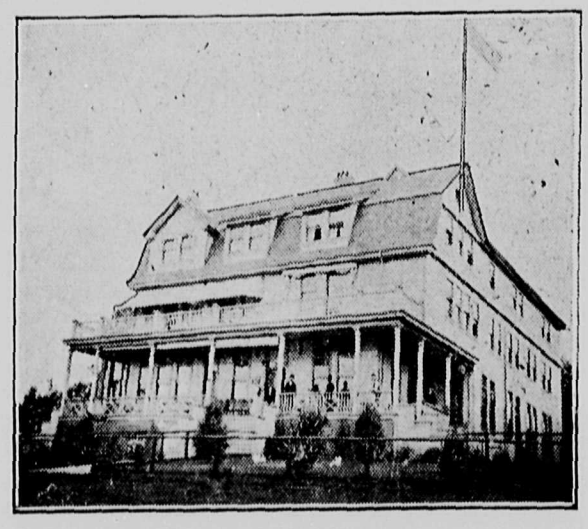

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