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All the News of the Creston District

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Sent to any Address for $2.00 a Year

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Legislative Assembly JUN 21 1910 VICTORIA, B. C.

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Phone No. 52

Thief Sent to Gaol

In the police court last Tuesday afternoon Samuel Scott Oprey and Westley Hall, two lumberjacks at the Canyon City sawmill, were charged with the theft of a pair of boots before Stipendiary Magistrate Johnson.

In this connection a rather clever arrest was made by Provincial Constable Jensen, who while at Sirdar, on Tuesday morning on other business, received a wire from a citizen of Creston informing him that a warrant was out for these two men and giving a short description of the men. Constable Jensen shortly after receiving the message saw two men answering the description, coming along the track at Sirdar, and at once accosted them. The man Westley Hall, denied to Constable Jensen that he was from Canyon City and said that his name was not Hall, but Jones. The other man, however, gave his proper name to the officer and admitted that they had been at Canyon City. Constable Jensen then arrested the two men and brought them to Creston, where they were locked up.

At the trial, which was summary, before the magistrate, R. Jones, the owner of the stolen boots, gave evidence as well as Constable Jensen and another man named Richard Roberts. The evidence of the three witnesses was conclusive as to the guilt of the man Westley Hall, and in view of the fact that this man had behaved in such a crooked manner in giving his wrong name, together with the fact that he was guilty of petty theft, he was sentenced to six months ot hard labor in the Nelson gaol. As there was no evidence against the man Oprey, he was given his liberty.

Situated as Creston is so close to the American boundary line, unless this class of petty thieves are severely dealt with, the whole district would be overrun in a short time with this undesirable class of petty criminals. It is the intention of the Creston authorities to deal severely with this class of offenders whenever they crop up.

A SUGGESTION

The following article, written by Mr. O. J. Wigen, appeared in the "Fruit Magazine" for the month of June, and contains much valuable information for fruit growers:

Allow me to compliment yon on your paper, its purpose, get up and contents. A glance at the front page of its several issues strikes one with the concionsness of the neatness, caution and artistic tastes of the guiding hands behind it.

As fruit-growers we are beginning to look upon your creation (The fruit Magazine) to fill the same position and do for our fruit growers in B. C., the same as that occupied and accomplished by "Better Fruit" in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idado across the border.

We realize that the scope of your paper is not only local, but also provincial and national.

It therefore becomes essential that all fruit-growers in B. C. should join hands in promoting its usefulness, by making it their standard medium, by which all subjects relating to the fruit industry can be ventilated for our enlightment as well as that of our government, now contemplating new activity in its effort to promote this important industry of our province, by bringing it up to a business standard concurrent with modern times.

All industrial enterprises of any prominence nowadays are founded upon the latest scientific discoveries and advancement perfected to keep pace with one another.

In fruit and agriculture we are somewhat behind our brethren in other callings, especially as to the business conduct of our industry.

Our Government, in its zeal of endeavor to help and promote the productive capacity of our farms, has somewhat overlooked the necessity for a modern method of improving the distribution of our products.

We are now at a stage when the aid of our Government is needed for this purpose, or most of the fruits of its previous efforts will be wasted.

We appreciate and admit that by the education going forth from our agricultural schools and colleges we have learned to grow two blades where formerly we only grew one and we now come forward to ask its help and assistance as how to distribute the two blades amongst the puplic so as not to cause unhealthy conditions such as glut, famine or monopolistic contraction.

With this in view I shall try to put forth a few suggestions as a feasible solution to this perplexing condition in our fruit and agricultural industry and also call upon other of my brother fruit-growers to do the same.

Nowadays when a modern manufacturing concern or commercial establishment run against a perplexing condition marring the prosperity of their business, they call in and employ what is called a "captain of industry," to help them find "the why" and "the way" out of it.

What, brother fruit-grower, if we do the same?

In looking around for the best and most permanent solution to this question, my thoughts wandered into a railway dispatcher's office. (Personally I have not been there, but have a vision of its practical operation.) The main point sought is to concentrate the whole system under his charge into a clear vision before his eyes, so he practically can see the movements of every wheel on the road in motion, and with his thumb and forefinger touch and direct them so as to avoid collision and blockade, that all may run smoothly and with dispatch.

A system perfected somewhat on the same principle is what we fruit-growers and farmers want, especially for the marketing of our perishable products, such as berries, plums and peaches, to the production or which our dales and mountain slopes, with their ideal climate, are so admirably adapted. In a few years our fruit industry bids fair to surpass in monetary value that of any other industry within our border.

My suggestion would be that the government under the auspices of the farmer's institute, establish what could be known as the "Farmers Exchange of Information." The operating office should be located at a telegraphic center in B. C. The most important office equipment should be a map or chart made on the principle of that used by a chief dispatcher, indicating at least all the places to which perishable products are shipped from points in B. C.; with this, corresponding files and chart tabulated for entering of dispatches and reports coming in and going out of the Exchange and so arranged that the manager at any time can have a bird's eye view of the daily movements of all products reported.

During berry season all reports concerning perishable goods from and to the Exchange should be by wire. The Exchange, at the end of each day, should wire the compiled reports to the organization affiliated to it. The reporting staff should be appointed from each Farmer's Institute, fruit or agricultural organizations, also isolated individuals wishing to be in touch with the Exchange. Custom-house officers should be stationed at each international shipping point, who should report kind, quantity and destination, on arrival, on all entries of this kind.

In localities where neither of the above-named agencies would be available, the R. R. agents at such points would be the most practical men, if obtainable.

In cities of ten thousand inhabitants or more I would suggest a paid reporter for the most part of the year.

Railway and telegraph companies should be approached for a practical co-operative working agreement with the Exchange.

Stationery for reports by wire or mail should be furnished by the government to each reporting agency, so as to avoid mistakes.

Each Institute or organization should be taxed at least to the extent of the cost of a daily report to the Exchange (during berry season by wire and for the rest of the shipping season by mail).

Any citizen, on application to the Exchange for its daily or weekly reports, should be entitled to receive same by payment of an amount covering the postage. Newspapers willing to publish the report should receive same free of charge.

The function of the Exchange should to begin with only be that of receiving and reporting the movements of the products, the available resources of supply and demand with the ruling prices as reported. Guided by this each locality, fruit or agricultural organization should solve their own salvation in marketing their products to the best advantage, and when they have mastered the problem of local co-operation, this Exchange could go a step further.

I would further suggest that upon application from any local fruit or agricultural organization in a position to equip their home office on the same plan as that of the Exchange, the government should assist them in getting a map or chart of their district, indicating on same all the settlers, on a scale of not less than one square inch for each 5-acre plot and further assist and instruct them for the rest of the office equipment.

A locality or organization, with an office as thus, an attendant, telephone communication with most of its members, would in times be in a position to put its hands on all the products of the locality available, be it for immediate shipment or future delivery.

The advantage to fruit-growers, farmers, merchants and the public at large of a business method of handling our products as outlined, should be apparent to the most sceptical.

Cranbrook Firm Buys Creston Apples.

Mr. Fink, the Fink Mercantile Co., of Cranbrook, whose firm last year purchased a good portion of the apple crop of the Creston district, some way heard that there was a likelihood of this season's apple crop falling into other hands, so last Saturday Mr. Fink took the train for Creston and at once on his arrival interviewed the local fruit growers and closed contracts for 1,000 boxes of this season's apples, for which he will pay the top price.

What can be a better advertisement for Creston apples than this?

Creston Telephone Rates Cheapest

The following report from the telephone committee of the Board of Trade of Nelson, was presented by R. L. Brown at the session of the board recently. The telephone to Proctor has been arranged. The report is as follows:

"The committee appointed by you to investigate into, and see if it were possible to establish a telephone communication between this city and Proctor, have great pleasure in informing you that this has not only been found feasible, but has practically been arranged, so that in the very near future telephone communication will be established between these points. Your committee have taken up this matter in a most thorough and energetic manner. A conference was held with Mr. Ward (the local manager of the B. C. Telephone Co.). Mr. Ward informed this committee that he would communicate with his company and ascertain their views upon establishing such a line, the result being that we are now informed that the company will establish a telephone line between here and Proctor, upon thirty-five subscribers to the Telephone Co. being obtained, who will sign contracts at the rate of $4 per month for residence phones and $5 per month for phones for places of business, six months of which rent being payable in advance. Mr. Ward has further informed us, that should these contracts be signed by the 20th of this month, such a line will immediately be started, and will be in running order by the 1st October."

It will therefore be seen by the above that the proposed telephone rates that are expected to be used on the Nelson-Proctor extension of the B.C. Telephone Co. are much higher than is charged by the Creston Power, Light and Telephone Co., which company charges $2 cash per month for private residence and $3 per month for a business private wire. In the same service the Proctor line will charge $4 that the Creston Telephone Co. will charge $1.80 cash for.

These are facts worthy of consideration by those who at any time feel like grumbling when their telephone bills come in. To make it plainer, the citizens of Creston are getting a better and cheaper service than will be furnished on the Nelson-Proctor extension of the B. C. Telephone Co.

The telephone committee of the Nelson Board of Trade then goes on to make the following report with regard to long-distance telephone communication with Creston. The report is as follows:

"Your committee have also had a conference with the Creston Telephone Co., and with the numerous citizens of that enterprising town. While we regret to report that nothing definite came of such conference, we are convinced that a telebhone line from this city to Creston would be an excellent thing and while the Creston Telephone Co. did not see their way clear to establish such a line, at the same time, we feel that they would be willing to meet us half way in any reasonable proposition, in extending the line—if built to Proctor—from that point to Creston. The difficulty in establishing a line between Proctor and Creston would be, that there would be such a distance where the line would only be from point to point, and would have no local trade. We feel that every endeavour should be made to establish this line, as, by having such a line between here and Creston, it would mean a great increase in business coming to this town from that portion of the Kootenay. We further feel that efforts should be made to induce the governments (either Dominion or local) to take up that proposition and to subsidize or build such a line, and we would urge upon this Board to take every possible means to bring that matter to a successful climax. We would also urge the Board not to lose sight of the necessity for other telephone lines, which would bring us into communication with numerous outlying points, which are practically tributary to Nelson and which lines could only be built with the assistance of either Dominion or local government.

In briefly summing our efforts up, we can say that we feel we have been successful in obtaining a telephone line between this city and Proctor, and that if properly brought to the attention of the governments, the necessety of having other telephone communication (which companies will not undertake to build), will so impress the goverment, that they will construct such lines as government works.

An Enjoyable Party

A farewell party was given on Tuesday afternoon last by Mrs. J. M. Barton at her home, "Ingleside," Canyon street, in honor of Mrs. A. B. Attwood, on the eve of her departure from town to Moyie on a visit, and from there to the coast.

The drawing room was prettily decorated with roses and Oregon grape. An amusing feature of the afternoon was a contest in dressing peanuts, at which Mrs. P. C. Hayman won the first prize, being a handsome cup and saucer, while the booby prize was captured by Mrs. Henderson, being a Jack in the box. Vocal and instumental music was participated in by many of the guests. Dainty refreshments were served, ample justice being done to the ice cream and strawberries.

Mrs. Barton, assisted by Mrs. Darbyshire and Miss Howarth, proved herself a most admirable hostess, and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "God be with you till we meet again." Among those who were invited were the following: Mrs. A. B. Attwood, guest of honor, Mesdames Elliott, Cartwright, Hyde, Stocks, Arrowsmith, Young, M. Young, A. Miller, Rose, Watcher, Hayman, Dow, Henderson, Mallandaine, McCreath, Darbyshire, Brown, Bevan, Coulter, Reid, Hobden, Banford, Rutherford, Wilson, Huscroft, Cameron, Speers. W. S. Watson and the Misses Cartwright, Howarth, Johnson and Danard.

At the last meeting of the Wild Rose Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, I was requested by the said lodge to extend a card of thanks to Rev. Mr. Rutherford for the excellent sermon he preached for us last Sunday night.

R. M. Reid.

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Prompt Attention *Satisfaction Guaranteed*

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During the warm weather most people wish a change from Rolled Oats. We would suggest any of the following:

Canadian Wheat Flakes	50c.	per package
Grape Nuts	20c.	"
Kellogg Corn Flakes	15c.	"
Shredded Wheat Biscuits	15c.	"

Served with strawberries and cream, they make a Delicious Breakfast

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FOR WOMEN.

The needs of the American woman have been studied by the French designers in the simple lines of the clothes for day wear, for the Americans in Paris are customers worth pleasing. Up until the last couple of seasons it has been almost impossible to convince a French dressmaker of the need of short dresses for street wear for the American woman. The clean streets, always accessible cabs and motors, make possible the comfortable wearing of a long dress in Paris. The Parisians can ride to the door of their destination, for there is always a taxi within hailing distance at a trifling cost, and one does not have to enter unclean street cars or trail for squares in the dust. And then another point in favor of the long dress is that the French bootmakers do not produce such shapely smart footwear as the American workmen. The long square and pointed toes of the French shoes give an exaggerated appearance to the length of the vamp, making the prettiest foot ugly to look upon, through American eyes at least. Under these conditions every French woman knows full well that she appears to better advantage in a dress partially hiding the feet and even though a shorter dress might mean more freedom and comfort, who ever heard of a gay Parisienne who would sacrifice grace and beauty for mere convenience?

However, the influence of the American customers is telling in many ways, and the smartest frocks for the younger women and girls are made round length, easily escaping the floor, and, like many other American ideas, they are being taken up enthusiastically by the younger folks, the older women still seeming to prefer the dignity of a slight train, especially for afternoon gowns.

The Low Neck.

In a like manner has come about the adoption of the collarless frock or separate blouse, for which there is no real need in the delightfully even climate in Paris as in this country, where the soaring thermometer plays havoc with starched collars and boned neckwear. Low-cut necks on blouses and dresses have been worn since the early winter by the mondaine set in Paris, and the final seal of approval has been placed upon them in their adoption by all of the big designers, and it is only natural to suppose that they will be worn by the grande dames. They are shown in the low flat Dutch or "Peter Pan" shape such as we have worn here for several seasons, made of exquisite lace and embroidery on lovely afternoon gowns of silk and chiffon. Another favorite finish to the low neck is the frill of plaited net or chiffon with one or more tiny bows in front.

A charming tie arrangement which is much worn with low collars is the one shown on the figure to the right in the group. This gown of amethyst taffeta is designed in the simple lines of the new fashions, with the blouse trimmed with silk embroidery in beading effect set in the deep "V" shape with a low turn-down collar of sheer embroidered linen from underneath of which hangs a narrow tie of black velvet ribbon. A deep border of dull finished satin in a darker tone is set at the lower edge extending to the centre back panel, as shown in the back view. Over the back of the quaint folded girdle, with the lower edge directly at the waist line, hangs two straight sash ends made of the doubled satin. This type of a sash is a Cheruit novelty and adds a very chic and pretty touch in contrast with the draped and tied sashes we have been wearing.

One of the pretty dotted foulards or tiny checked silks in pink and white would be lovely made in this fashion, with a deep fold and sash of black satin. Or the design would be equally effective for your simple summer frocks of dotted batiste, French percale or Madras. A charming idea for arranging heavy tipped ostrich plumes short in length is shown in the wide-brimmed picture hat of fine black tagli braid. The soft puffy tam crown hat on the figure illustrating the back of this gown is of changeable taffeta in the new shade of geranium pink, almost scarlet in tone, blending to a pale silvery gray. A crushed band of the same silk encircles the crown held with a saucy butterfly bow at the side.

Sailor Collars Popular.

Before I stop talking about the American invasion of collars in Paris I must tell you about the unquestionable vague for the deep sailor collars of our regulation suits which the designers, with their usual ingeniousness, have adapted in innumerable ways on soft dressy afternoon gowns, formal evening wraps, as well as the practical little morning dresses in a way in which we never would have thought of wearing. It is often a very different collar from the one we are familiar with, but its identity is never completely lost, as the square outline of the back is always retained. It is especially effective on a dress for morning and country wear like the one on the left side of the illustration, which is made of a pretty small checked mauve linen so fashionable this season. The blouse is designed with the long shoulder line of the regulation garment, slipping over the edge of the shoulder to the upper arm and joining the slightly full sleeve with a narrow band cuff. The collar and revers are of black satin, while a fine Normandy valenciennes lace, with a straight edge, shields the low opening in a pretty manner, making it delightfully cool for warm days. A narrow stitched belt confines the slight fullness of the back and sides. Another new feature are the round ball buttons, sewn through the centre holes, which are being worn in place of the flatter ones. The hat is a soft, flexible Panama, with a shirred under facing of dotted Swiss, trimmed in a girlish manner with a soft rosette of the same material at the left side of the back.

I saw a charming Leghorn hat in a picturesque style with drooping brim covered all over the top of the crown and brim with fine net dotted in black. It was shirred at the centre top of the crown and again at the base of the crown, and then slipped over the edge of the brim a depth of two inches. It would be such a lovely and economical idea to use in fixing over an old Milan or Leghorn which has become yellow or split with age, as the net veiling would hide the defects and make it quite as attractive looking as a brand new hat. The trimming was very simple and pretty, merely a band of three-inch-wide ribbon velvet in bleu de roy, the new color, tied in a loose bow and drawn down on the right side tightly on the brim. At the left high on the side of the crown was fastened a tiny cluster of pink roses and foliage.

Hat Veilings.

Not only net, but the fancy Paisley chiffons, plain color and changeable chiffons are being used to veil hats just as we use them to veil materials in our dresses. It is a fascinating as well as sensible idea, for summer hats look so shabby after a few wearings, and this filmy material will make them quite as practical as our winter headwear. A large white picture Leghorn looked very smart under its veiling of dark blue and red changeable chiffon, covering the entire crown, upper and lower brim, wreathed with rark red velvet geraniums massed closely around the crown in a flat arrangement with a tall stalk of flowers and foliage at the left side of the front.

FASHIONS.

Women of 40 and 50 wear just the the same materials as girls of 20 and 25

Cotton crepes and voiles are popular fabrics for shirt waists.

Hand embroidery characterizes nearly all the fashionable neckwear and shirt waists.

Laces that are used most this summer are those of the Irish crochet or cluny order.

Artistic neckwear is a necessary part of the season's wardrobe.

The long sleeve, called "the peasant," is a wrinkled affair very becoming on slender arms.

Hand-run nets are appearing as trimmings in handsome coats and gowns This is simply the old-fasamoned "darned net."

A new jabot is a hand-embroidered side frill, very wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, edged with Valenciennes lace.

ENTER NOW YE APRON DE LUXE

On the Fashionable New Gowns This Garment Serves No Housewifely Purpose.

The apron is in again—not in its housewifely form, nor in its workshop shape, but as a fanciful touch to the newest gowns. Like the thin slip of outlined silk which the Nurnberg women of the middle ages wore, it is "an emblem and a beautified ghost of an apron."

One form of this new adornment is a narrow, straight, biblike piece, set on the front of the dress. Sometimes a like piece is set on the back of the gown, on the order of the sandwich man's uniform.

Like the Fishwife's Tunic.

Another variety of apron is like the fishwife's tunic, which was in vogue for a short time last fall. This is generally made of a shawl or a large, square piece of lace. It is draped about the figure in front, one point forming the bib on the bodice and the opposite corner falling over the front panel, while the two remaining corners are knotted in the back The knot falls about midway on the skirt, and is held in place by a cabochon of jewels. The skirt underneath, in order to look well proportioned, must be scant in front and shirred very full, or laid in generous pleats in the back, as the shawl supplies the fulness for the front, but not for the back.

Still Another Type.

A third type of apron has no bib on the bodice, but comes to a point at the lower edge in front. It is bordered with embroidery or broad lace insertion of some sort, and extends to the sides a little beyond the hips, where it is fastened to the skirt proper with frogs or buttons of some sort. An apron of this kind on a gown of blue or green changeable silk crepe was bordered with Persian silk. At the time of the knees the two sides were held by a broad sash of this silk, which tied in a large, graceful bow at the back. The skirt underneath was cut plain and full, with a generous train. The bodice was trimmed with a high girdle and the short sleeves with deep cuffs of the Persian silk.

DAINTY PRINCESS GOWN.

This charming frock may be made of cream-colored crepe de chine with bands of gold lace for trimming, or of Paris lawn with bands of Valenciennes insertion. It will be noticed that the girlish round neck is growing in favor, and that the three-quarter length sleeve is "the thing" this spring.

Scarfs of all kinds, but made to match the frocks when possible, will accompany many of the early spring gowns. These additions to one's toilet are almost indispensable nowadays.

NOVEL COCARDES.

One of Watercress Around Lily Buds, Another of Nuts.

The flat cocarde or rosette of flowers has made its reappearance on spring hats; but as a rule it lacks originality, and one soon wearies of tightly-packed button roses or rosebuds, with violets as a "surround," or a halo of them over green leaves.

"These cocardes are much smarter when something more original is used," says a writer in The Queen. "I have seen a pretty toque in dull green crin just the shade of watercress, with well-imitated cresses surrounding a cluster of golden water lilies and their hard round buds.

"Another and more becoming was in pale nut brown coarse straw, with a clump of unripe hazelnuts just turning and green and brown hazel twigs and buds, no leaves. Another, on a big hat this time, was formed of clover, white on the outside, palest mauve, then pink then cerise in the centre, and looked so nice on a large black shape, with no other trimming save a scarf of Chantilly."

THE NEW PARASOLS.

News From Nice That Solid Colors Are Fashionable.

The Riviera correspondent of The Dry Goods Economist writes that parasols in deep positive tones are much in vogue.

These solid one-color effects are in coaching style, usually with the elongated stick.

This, however, is not so extreme as to be classified as Directoire, but is rather a compromise between the short English stick and the extremely long Directoire.

Bright royal blue is the favorite; next in order are the bronze greens. These parasols are chosen in harmony with some other accessory, such as the hat, the veil or the hosiery.

In addition to the Chantecler handles for parasols there are also some exquisite new things in colored enamel on metal. This work is a copy of the enamel so fashionable in jewelry. Beautifully mounted sticks are on display in the shop windows. These are chosen in a color to match the silk with which the parasol is covered. The sticks are usually straight finishing with ornament ment or flat knob. Very few have the crooked handle.

Most elaborate parasols for afternoon costumes are developed in brocades, with deep fringes made from lacet and other novelty braids of similar character. Quite a new idea is the introduction of triangular panels of metal net or lace on the rib points.

This, in conjunction with the brocades and the deep fringed border, makes a very handsome effect. These fringes are not the old-fashioned silk thread fringes but are formed of novelty ribbon braid and give quite a new effect.

SATIN GOWN AND HAT.

Princess frocks of black satin with hats to match will be good this spring.

This frock has a deep yoke of black flowered lace over white satin, below a smaller one of white point d'esprit. Otherwise, it is severely plain.

The broad satin hat is faced with white brocade and massed with small white roses about the crown. The immense chou of handsome white ribbon is one of the dominant notes in millinery of the early spring.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

Dr. Haig Ferguson, in a lecture at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the other day had some severe things to say about the clothes of an adult woman. It was hampered by fashion and superstition and nothing could be a greater tribute to the strong nerves and powerful muscles of women than the fact that their health had survived for centuries their habits of clothing.

A woman's clothing was the despair of the hygienist. Children and girls were more sensibly clad, but when girls grew up they were often clothed in a way which made them unable to walk, run or breathe. Weighty skirts, low-necked gowns, "pneumonia blouses," the modern hat, the high-heeled shoe with its pointed toe, were all condemned. But then women will have it so and so it will remain.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Pastry Board.

The porcelain drip board attached to the kitchen sink makes a perfectly satisfactory pastry board, being easily cleaned and perfectly sanitary and leaves no accumulation of grease as is invariably found in the wooden pastry board. It can be warmed by standing a pan of hot water on it before kneeding bread dough and will prevent the dough from becoming chilled, which is the principle cause of failure in bread-making. The slight ridges in the board do not detract from successful pie-making.

Picture Mat.

To secure any desired color or shade for a picture mat with very little expense, get from any merchant who handles wall paper one of his discarded sample books of ingrain wall paper. To get the size of the mat you want, lay a piece of transparent paper over your picture and mark around with a lead pencil the exact size you want the opening in the mat, then remove and lay it on the ingrain paper and with a tracing wheel trace on the pencil mark, then remove the transparent paper and cut the ingrain paper on the tracing, thus getting the exact size. You can have your mat as wide or narrow as you wish.

To Select Oranges.

To select oranges one should judge by weight and appearance. A juicy orange is heavy in proportion to its size, while a "corky" one is light in weight. A smooth fine grained skin, which appears to be tightly stretched, is a good indication of the contents, while the heavy, coarse grained, dry skin signifies a coarse grained fruit with little juice.

China Cement.

A good china cement is made by mixing with a strong solution of gum arabic and water to enough plaster of paris to make a thick paste. This should be applied to the broken edge with camel's hair brush.

To Clean Comb.

To clean combs take an old can and fill with coal oil, dip the comb into the oil and rub with an old toothbrush. Dirt and dandruff will readily leave the comb. The oil acts as a disinfectant. Rinse under the faucet.

Not That Kind of Papa.

A certain ensign in the navy had an overwhelming desire to marry the daughter of a rear admiral, who was noted in the service as a frank, not to say harsh, man.

The ensign went, with much trepidation, into the office of the man he desired to make his father-in-law.

"So you want to marry my daughter?" inquired the rear admiral in deep chest tones.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what are you going to support a wife on, with nothing but the pay of an ensign?"

"Well, admiral, if I am not mistaken, you were married when you were an ensign."

"Yes, young man, I was, but I lived off my father-in-law, and I'll be d— if you are going to do that."

CONSIDERATE OF BABY.

(Buffal Express.)

"Better take a hardwood table, ma-am; they are the fashionable thing," the dealer said.

"No," said the young woman, "baby will soon be old enough to hammer, and he never could drive a nail into hard wood. I'll take a plain pine table."

"What have you against that man? He has done some very good things."

"Yes, but I was one of them."—Buffalo Express.

HOW THE MOUSE HELPED.

Got Wire Through the Pipe After Every Other Means Had Failed.

A little mouse was a useful agent for man yesterday and helped perform a mechanical feat which had baffled the skill of several electricians stringing wires in the new Vinery building.

M. S. Thompson, chief of the electricians working on the building, wished to force electric wires through a pipe 197 feet long. This pipe had a sharp turn in it, and the usual methods employed to get the wires through it failed. First an attempt was made to blow a tape line through the pipe. Then an effort was made to force the tape through with water. This also failed on account of the sharp bend in the pipe line.

Then some one sugested in a half jocular way the employment of a mouse to carry the string through the pipe. A mouse was captured for that purpose. A thread was tied to the rodent's leg. It was placed in the mouth of the pipe and given a good, hard push with a whiff of compressed air.

It wasn't long before the mouse appeared at the other end of the pipe with the thread. Then the work was easy. The thread drew the tape through the pipe, and the tape pulled the electric wires. And the mouse was given his liberty for the part it performed.—Oakland Tribune.

An Old Racing Town.

Lincoln, where the "saddling bell" which is not a saddling bell, "rings" today on "the Carholme," which is not Lincoln, for what is not "the opening of the racing season," has had a long connection with the turf.

King James I. held "a great horse race on Lincoln Heath" in 1617, and probably paid the jockeys with long speeches delivered half in Latin and half in Caledonian. Pessimists who assert that our present day "sprints" tend to equine decadence will be surprised to learn that the course on that occasion was only "a quarter of a mile long."—London Chronicle.

LAMENT OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

(New York Sun.)

Argus was lamenting his hundred eyes.

"The trouble is that a monocle gets so totally lost," he continued.

Thus he regretted he could not put on style.

FAMILIAR SCENES.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Yes; I'm just back from Europe."

"Did you see any town abroad that reminded you of home?"

"Oh, yes. In Venice everything was flooded, and in Pompeii the streets were all dug up."

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Your own druggist could not be more careful or more accurate in compounding one of your physician's prescriptions than are our chemists in compounding every NA-DRU-CO preparation. Add to this the facts that only the best and purest materials that money can buy are used in NA-DRU-CO articles, and that each NA-DRU-CO formula has been thoroughly tested in actual use, and you have the solid grounds for the implicit confidence we want you to feel in NA-DRU-CO preparations.

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If any NA-DRU-CO article you buy does not prove entirely satisfactory return it to your druggist. He has our authority to refund the full purchase price and charge it to us.

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Saved From the Sea

"There's a woman at the bottom of that, of course." said Morley, shrewdly.

"There's a woman at the bottom of most men's lives, isn't there?" retorted the younger man, with a passionate movement of the slender right hand to his brow that made the costly diamond ring upon it flash a dazzling ray across the money-lender's eyes. "There is misery and wrong enough without my piling up more."

Morley glanced sharply at him, and said, beginning to fill up the papers before him:

"Well, well, but still you're young, and you have some memories, not all dark to look back upon—some lines marked in white letters."

"Have I? What are they—for I don't know."

"You have saved life at the deadly risk of your own—in face of its almost certain loss.'

"That's nothing; I have done that a good many times in my career; there's no merit in risking a life one does not care to keep. And, by the way, I never told you even as much."

"I hear, or notice, little things, 'you see," returned the money-lender, smiling, "and others I put two and two together. For instance, that wreck off Brighton last September—over eight months ago. I knew that you were at Brighton that week, and came up to town the very morning after—for you came to me to meet a bill. I knew you well—that you would be out in the gale and head straight for any danger — also that you would not choose to be lionized, etc., for a daring sescue, such as the unknown there perpetrated—ergo, between ourselves I've been certain that you are the man who played that part last September. Am I not right now? Confess you saved that stewardess—I forget the name."

St. Maur laughed slightly.

"Yes, I did; and perhaps I did her no service after all; who knows?"

"You do, perhaps," said Morley, lifting his keen eyes suddenly and straight to the handsome face.

Falconer met the gaze as straightly.

"No, I don't," he said, coolly. "I read your thought, and if it had been correct, you would not have trapped me that way. I know nothing at all about her, except that she was young, a slight, girlish form in my arms—a lady by her hands; but if that same stewardess stood here now I should not know her. I never even saw her face, and as I went abroad directly, I heard little more of the wreck. You're too clever by half, Ken, I give you my word of honor."

"This time, perhaps," said Ken Morley, quietly. "Now your name, please, on this bill, and here is the cheque."

St. Maur came to the table, bent over, and, taking the pen, signed his name, pushed the bill to its owner, and took the cheque.

"Don't lose hundreds out of that to-night," said Morley, as Falconer put the costly paper into his pocketbook.

"No fear of that, mon ami!" was the answer, with a careless laugh and his foreign shrug. "And just at present I'm bound for the Vaudeville—new piece on there to-night. I wonder what my boy Snowball will think of it?"

"What, that Indian servant—factotum of yours?"

"Yes; I've sent him to the pit, and told him to get just behind my stall, which is in the last row—he's happiest in my visionage."

"I expect so," said Morley, "for even in the few times he has been here from you it is evident that he half—or quite—worships the sahib. You'll think me a very curious, inquisitive old fellow, but I've often wondered—and meant to ask you—why you keep that darkey instead of a European valet, and how you picked him up and got such devotion."

"Enfin," said Falconer, smiling amusingly, though a slight color crossed his bronzed cheek, "you think that thereby hangs a tale—perhaps one of your lines written in white letters. Well, it's simple enough, since you care to know, and your questions are soon answered. Why do I keep Rahmnee?—primarily, because we are attached to each other—he to an extent of devotion and dog-like faith, that I believe even a hint of parting would break his heart—in fact, he would probably kill himself—or me—I don't know which. To me he is invaluable, lad of fifteen or sixteen only though he is, clever, untiring, faithful—there is nothing he won't do for me, though he is of good caste, and well taught at one of the schools established for the natives, up till just before I chanced across him; that is three years ago, when I was in India and up at a settlement. One day in the cool I had ridden out and carelessly got rather nearer a jungle than I should—and so it proved had somebody else, for I suddenly heard, some hundred paces off, close to the jungle, the awful cries of mortal fear and agony of a native—a child, too. I turned, to see a very large tiger cub standing over something, and plainly an arm close to the shoulder in its jaws."

"Horrible!" said Morley, shuddering; "go on; I am deeply interested; you——"

"I was on the ground in a second, revolver in hand," continued St. Maur, "and crept forward swift and silent. I am, as you know, a dead shot; but here, as I saw at once, the difficulty was to drop the beast without killing its victim. I fired, but thus hampered, wounded the cub badly; it dropped the boy, and with a roar of maddened pain and rage went for me—such a bound!—caught my left arm, too—and gave me a mark of its favor I shall carry to my grave. I sprung aside, and in the very second it tore my arm shot it through the head dead as a door-nail!"

"Horrible beast! And the boy then——"

"Ah! poor little chap; he was fearfully lacerated, and as much hurt by terror as the wounds—a pretty, slim lad of thirteen. I bound up what I could, carried him to my horse, put him up before me, and got him to my own digging at the settlement, and obtained medical aid. I learned that his mother was a widow, who had evidently found my poor little charge in her way, since two days before she had callously abandoned him to starve, and gone off with a merchant to Calcutta. For Rahmnee it was touch and go for weeks, between his injuries and the fever that set in; but he pulled through, you see."

"Yes, I do see; you nursed him night and day yourself."

"Well, of course; my dear fellow, what else could I possibly have done? it was nothing but common humanity."

"H'm—yes—no doubt," said Morley, dryly. "But I'm thinking it's a 'common humanity' that a good good many men, far better, and more creditable members of society than you would just have relegated—if that—to the hired attendance of some careless native. I fully understand the boy's attachment and gratitude now. And he's been with you, then, ever since?"

"Yes; I wouldn't leave the brat to starve. I had got fond of him, too; and, faith, he wouldn't have left me, I believe, if I had wanted it. Yes, he has followed me, like a faithful dog, ever since; even sleeps on his mattress in my room, or dressing-room, as he pleases," added Falconer, laughing. "A complete case with him of Ruth over again: 'Where thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God.' There, Ken, you know the whole story now, and I really must be off. Good-night, and thank you."

He stretched out his hand, and the money-lender held it for a moment—held it even closely—and wrung it hard before he dropped it.

"Good-night," he said—"good-night, St. Maur—and thank you."

He went out with him to the door, watched the light, supple figure spring into the hansom waiting for him; watched it dash off down the quiet city street, and returned to his room, to sit down with a heavy sigh.

"Yes," he muttered; "I am as sure of it now as I am that there is such gold in him still; there's a woman at the very core of his life; and if any hand can ever save him from that accursed passion for play, it will be only that one woman's hand—no other. Heaven help them both!"

CHAPTER IV.

Ten minutes to eight, or thereabouts. Pit, gallery and circle at the Vaudeville were filled; but the stalls and boxes, except the "paper" people—who had come in before—were only just beginning to receive their occupants.

One of the stalls in the last row before the pit was still vacant, and for the holder of that stall one person, standing up now in the place exactly behind it, watched with an eager anxiety that could scarcely have been surpassed by a girl watching for her lover. It was not a girl, however, but a youth, though the height, slight build of form, and delicacy of feature were more feminine than masculine from a European standard—not from an Eastern standard, though; for one accustomed to judge of Indian natives would have pronounced the young Hindoo one of the best types of the higher castes of his race. Erect, well-built, with that bright look and freedom of movement and bearing so totally different from the cringing servility and furtiveness of the coolies and other low castes; very handsome, too, this son of India, albeit an even unusually swarthy specimen of a very dark race. His attire was a kind of compromise between East and West, for, though his trousers were, if rather loose, European, his headgear was a red fez, and for a coat he wore a dark-blue tunic long enough to cover the knees, ubttoned from throat to hem, and circled round the middle by a shawl-sash of very deep red like the cap.

More than one curious and admiring glance rested on the picturesque figure, as he stood up, with his gleaming, black eyes fixed on the stall entrance, till suddenly a quick breath, a flash of light over the smart face, told that he had caught sight of the tall, graceful form he sought, and a man next to him whispered to his wife on the other side of him:

"See, that's the one he's looking out for—that handsome, bronzed fellow coming this way. He's been in India, plainly, and this India ngentleman knows him evidently—yes, sure!"

Into the vacant stall came Falconer St. Maur, with a smile and a nod as his attendant bent forward with a hand to his forehead in salute, and low, glad:

"Ah, sahib, time not long now!"

"Did you think I was lost, Rahmnee? It is long to wait, but you chose this yourself, instead of the circle, to be near me. Seen anyone I know yete"

"No, sahib; not one."

Often the two spoke Hindoostanee; but Snowball could speak thoroughly good English and French, and was proud of the former especially, only, when much moved or excited, it was apt to become rather broken, and helped out with native words.

Now the band ceased, the curtain rose, and the audience hushed its hydra tongues, and settled down to attention.

CORNS CURED IN 24 HOURS

You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

The play was a new one, and opened fairly well; but St. Maur had little heart for it now. The interview with the money-lender had opened old, deep wounds, never more than skinned over, all the deeper because self-inflicted; roused up bitter memories, never more than half slumbering, and knawing remorse, never quite silenced under the most absorbing interest or most reckless excitement. His physical eyes were fixed on the actors therein. His bodily presence was here, leaning back in the lllff was here, leaning back in the stall with folded arms; but his soul—the man's own very self—was far away—back, back, through the vista of eight long years—back to a time when, far from stainless though he might be, he had still not sinned so deeply against himself and against the young life, scarce numbering sixteen summers, that he had bound up in his own.

And where was it now? What had he done with it?

The act drop fell, and the man came back to the present, to where he was, with an absolute mental wrench. It was an effort to lift his eyes and look over the house, the boxes; but a moment after his glance was arrested at one of them near the stage on the second tier.

"By Jove!" he muttered, "what two lovely girls! And fine-looking fellow with them, too—their father?"

He watched the party with a half-languid interest—partly because the girls were so fair and animated as they talked to their father, partly because he laughed, nodded, and turned to speak to some one on his right, half hid behind the lace curtain—a lady, Falconer could see, through that vexing veil, young and slight, and of graceful pose—quite enough in itself to rouse St. Maur's attention.

"You're attentive to her, my friend," he thought.

Just then the lady put the obnoxious lace quite aside, and bent forward, full in view, resting one rounded arm carelessly on the velvet ledge before her.

She was young, barely four-and-twenty, and, oh! how beautiful! what a superbly handsome woman! And as Falconer St. Maur gazed, every drop of blood suddenly left cheek and lips, and rushed back on his very heart like one fierce, burning stream of liquid fire.

"Found!" he muttered between the clinched teeth—"found—found at last! But how? Death! what is that man? I can not forget her, or be mistaken!"

There was no outward start or movement; but within, wild joy, mortal agony, the passion of jealousy—each and all swept this man's soul and throbbing, tortured heart in a very tempest.

He never took his eyes off that box, noting everything with a minuteness that was plain in itself—going back once more through years—seeing again the winsome, trusting child of sixteen he had first known and fettered; then the girl of eighteen he had last seen, and now this superb woman, of whose glorious beauty even the girl's loveliness had been scarcely more than a forecast.

How changed she was in these six years! How he could trace in the proud face the lines of suffering, the deep undercurrent of trouble never absent, and knew whose hand had written it all in letters of dark dye—indeed, he who had

'Asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart, and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love."

All that he had held—his very own—slighted it, wounded it, and cast it aside; not daring then to seek it again, for very shame's sake, when the mad, short-lived infatuation was over, and the dazzling fruit proved but the Dead Sea apple.

Yes, he noted these sorrowful traces—her manner to her companions, and theirs to her; her dress and ornaments, even.

How exquisitely picturesque that robe of pearl-gray satin, with the plain gold ornaments, and white lace at the open throat, the soft gray and white relieved-ed by just one touch of color—one rich, full-blown moss-rose in her bosom!

He noted that, as the evening wore on, the delicate petals curled, drooped in the incongenial atmosphere, and started when he saw the wearer glance down at its withered beauty with, ah! such a sad smile and a little shake of the head, that for him spoke a volume.

He had been in the east; he knew much of the poetic language of flowers; and it was one more stab of remorse to read this withered moss rose—love slighted, neglected. Had not hers been so, cruelly, and by him?

In the interval before the last act, he leaned back, and half turning his head, said very low, in Hindoostanee:

"Rahmnee, do you see that box to our left on the second tier, the second from the stage, with that very beautiful woman in it?"

"Yes, sahib; I saw before!"

"Listen, then: Leave before the crowd, get to the grand entrance, watch for those people, and follow them; find out where they live, who they are, everything you can; above all, who and what that lady with the rose is. I must know that," he said, between his teeth, "or I shall go mad!"

"Rahmnee is the sahib's slave, he will obey," was the Indian's answer; and the moment the last word of the play was spoken, he rose and glided out through the crowd like a serpent.

At the same time his master went out, threw himself into a hansom, and was driven off to his chambers in South Audley street.

He locked up the cheque in a drawer of his secretaire, took up some letters which lay on the table, flung them down unopened, and paced to and fro the spacious drawing-room—travelled to and fro. To be still a moment was impossible; his blood was at fever heat, his heart on fire.

Who was that man?

His manner had been attentive but familiar—as from an elderly friend to a young and beautiful woman not his daughter; or just such as an elderly husband, some time married, and naturally in public avoiding the suspicion of elderly lover, might show, or so it seemed to this miserable man's tortured brain and heart.

"How dare he treat her so?" he said, fiercely. "Look at him, laying his hand on her shoulder to call her attention—perhaps this very evening he will call her wife, take her in his arms, kiss her lips. Heaven above! the very thought maddens me. She cannot—cannot have quite forgotten me—believed me dead. She is mine only—more beautiful than ever dreams could be—yes, mine in spite of all, and I will get her back here to my arms on my own terms, as of old—my love—my love through all. Ah!"

He flung himself on the couch, exhausted with the very force of his passions, and only started up, with hot, flushed cheek and flashing eye, when noiselessly the Hindoo entered and glided to his side with a low salaam.

"Well?" demanded his master, with feverish excitement, "what news—quick, boy—who are they?"

"Sahib, the gentleman is a rich retired physician—one Doctor Clifford—and he lives in Hyde Park Gardens, No. —; the two younger ladies are his daughter and niece; and the beautiful lady, sahib, lives with them to take care of the young ladies—Mrs. Errington she is called. I picked all up in the stables close by."

"Are you sure—sure, Snowball? She is not his wife, then?"

"No, no, sahib! only lives there to—"

"For him to make love to at his pleasure. By Heaven!" Falconer blazed out, fiercely, starting up again, "when she is mine—all mine! It shall not be."

"If the sahib only chooses say go," said the Hindoo, quietly, but with a gleam in his black eyes, "Rahmnee kill man and bring beautiful lady to the sahib!"

Comedy and Tragedy are indeed twins, and the nature that is dramatic enough to be fully alive to the latter is also keenly, even painfully, alive to the former.

The flash of such comedy in this cool, perfectly meant offer of darkest tragedy struck the hearer through all the tempest of passions with irresistible force, and he broke into laughter.

"My dear, faithful boy," he said at last, "you are an invaluable jewel—but we are in England, and I could not spare you to the gallows. I will get back the lady myself before long, or—well, no matter how, yet. Go to bed, Snowball, and"—lifting himself—"remember this: I love her, and loved her years ago!"

Rahmnee knew that already; he salaamed almost to the ground, and went out of the room.

(To be continued.)

FINDS HIS WORK A PLEASURE NOW

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the Postmaster's Kidney Disease.

Alberta Man Tells How His Troubles Vanished When He Used the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy.

Scona, Alta., April 25.—(Special—"I can now do all my work without pain and with pleasure." Those are the words of Postmaster Andrew B. Nelson, of this place. As all the postmaster's friends know, he has been troubled with Kidney Disease for several years past, and has been doing everything in his power to find a cure for it. He has found the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Yes, I tried all kinds of medicines for my Kidney trouble," the postmaster joyfully states. "None of them seemed to do me any good till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me completely. I highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of the kidneys, from Backache to Bright's Disease. They also cure all diseases caused by disordered kidneys failing to strain the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Dropsy, Rheumatism and Heart Disease. If you haven't tried them yourself ask your neighbors about them.

SNAPPING TURTLES.

Taken In Nets and Shipped in Gunny Sacks.

There are a good many turtle catching outfits at present throughout the country. They use nets constructed on the fike principle and are set near shores having grassy margins and in water of moderate depth. The nets are baited with soft fish, such as suckers or the flesh of small turtles having no selling value.

The bait must be renewed every few hours or it loses its power to attract. The nets must be raised every twelve hours at least, especially when the water is warmest, or the catch will drown and be worthless.

They are shipped alive in gunnysacks to the large cities and often sell at six or seven cents a pound live weight. The snapping turtle is the marketable variety, and sometimes specimens are caught weighing upward of fifty pounds.

Frog catching is another summer industry, says Fur News, lasting in northern States four months or more. They are caught with hook and line baited with angle worm or a bit of red flannel, and are also speared and sometimes shot. By far the larger number are speared, for certain frogs refuse to take the hook. Some of the large bulls are very wise and wary and are difficult to approach with the spear unless hunted by torchlight at night, when they are very tame.

The large bulls are found mainly in ponds and the muddy inland lakes, among the lily pads and bogs, and if hunted by day no means of taking them is so sure as to use a shotgun made to use a .44 calibre shell and loaded with No. 8 pellets.

Frog saddles sell at from 15 cents a dozen for the grass frog up to 25 cents for large meadow frogs, 40 to 50 cents for small bull- and 75 cents to $1 a dozen pairs of legs of the large bull. That is about the price in Michigan. In the large eastern cities they bring more.

The fellow who doesn't allow an alarm clock to interfere with his morning nap illustrates the triumph of mind over matter.

Threatened With Diabetes!

HAPPY ESCAPE FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The life of a man on the road is not all sunshine. Late travelling, excessive use of rich and sweet foods at hotel tables, too much smoking and the strain of getting business makes it a strenuous life. This is the experience of Mr. H. F. Hardy, written from his home in London:

"Late last spring I noticed I was losing strength. I had a great thirst for water and my kidneys were unduly active Some months earlier I had suffered vague pains in the small of the back, was more or less sleepless, and my nerves were more or less on edge. I started to build up—took a box of Ferrozone, which quickly made me feel so much better. I cut out sweets, sugar and starchy foods, and took Ferrozone tablets with each meal. The results were surprising. A renewal of my health and vigor started up that was quite surprising. I lost that intense thirst that made me crave for water all the time. I wasn't laid up a single day, and attributed my success and robust health entirely to 'Ferrozone.''

When a man is run-down, nervous, feeling blue, and out of sorts, when he lacks power to stay at things, and the sight of a good meal fails to excite his appetite—these are the surest signs that his condition demands two Ferrozone Tablets at meals. No other tonic is so strength-giving and invigorating—try it, 50c a box, six for $2,50, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

SKYSCRAPERS.

UNDER SIDEWALKS OF PITTSBURG PERSONS ARE LIVING.

The Great Power Plants—Tremendous Aggregation of Mechanical Appliances Required for the Modern Skyscraper.

Few pedestrians who travel along Fifth avenue, Wood and other streets of Pittsburg, where the big skyscrapers are thickest, see more than the life that throngs the great buildings from the streets. Yet below the sidewalks is the ponderous mechanism in constant operation to furnish the light, heat, power and ventilation that enables the occupants of the floors above the street to exist in comfort. In the plans and specifications of one of the modern skyscrapers more attention is given by the designer to the portion underneath the sidewalk than is given to the building above the street level. The first concern is for the foundation, and after that the steel skeleton of the building. The steel skeleton must carry the entire load of the building and resist the force of the more violent winds.

With these matters disposed of and left for execution in responsible hands, attention is next given to the required mechanical equipment of the building, and here the aid and co-operation of engineering skill of the highest order are demanded. Specialists in the various lines of steam boilers, heating and ventilating apparatus elevators, electric lighting and plumbing are called in conference with the architect and with each other.

The growing tendency to extend office-buildings to greater and still greater height has naturally increased the dimensions of the mechanical equipments and taxed the skill and ingenuity of their designers. Especially has this increase in height affected the elevator equipments. When up to several years ago twenty storeys seemed to be the extreme limit in height which would be reached the then known types of elevator were entirely adequate and satisfactory for the demands of the service, but when quite recently office building towers of thirty-six and forty-five stories were projected it was found necessary to devise an entirely new system of elevator construction and to adopt a mechanical principle peculiarly adaptable to such high travel.

That the skilful engineers concerned have satisfactorily solved this problem is attested by the fact that the tenants and visiting public patronize these elevators, travelling to a height of over fivv hundred feet, with no more fear or thought of danger than when riding in the elevators of the older structures.

As in the cases of these lofty towers the area of the lot covered is proportionately very small and the unavoidable increase in capacity and dimensions of the mechanical equipment very considerable, difficulties and serious problems were encountered in disposing of the necessary machinery below. We therefore find the operating mechanism of the elevators placed at the top of the towers and the plumbing equipment subdivded into several independent systems at progressive heights.

What a great aggregation of mechanical appliences is required for the proper equipment of one of these modern office buildings may be realized when it is stated that in one recently completed building there are in constant operation elevators each requiring provision for about fifty horse-power, 18,000 electric lights, and a boiler equipment of a total rated capacity of 6,000 horse-power. The hydraulic pumping machinery installed exclusively for the operation of the elevator system is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons of water per day.

The electric lighting equipment would be adequate for the lighting of every house and street in a town of 5,000 inhabitants. The average day consumption of coal during the winter months is in the buildings under consideration thirty tons, and as the exhaust or waste steam from all the engines and pumps is utilized for heating the building, the consumption is only a little more per day in winter than in summer. The combined distance travelled by all the elevators in a ten-hour day is 120 miles, reckoning both up and down trips.

In order to convey some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking of wiring such a great building for its light and power supply, the following statistics may be of interest: Almost 2,000 miles of electric wire are installed, all of the wires being enclosed in iron pipes, in order to ensure perfect insulation; about 300 miles of one-half inch electric conduit pipes are required to contain these wires; 18,000 electric light fixtures are fastened in place and connected with the electric wires, and 10,000 switches are installed for the control of the lights.

But the mechanical equipment embraces more than provision for elevator power and lighting. There are two thirty horse-power electrically driven pumps for operating the vacuum cleaning plant installed in the building, four eight-five horse-power electrically driven fans for the operation of the ventilating system, which takes fresh air from the roof and forces it into the engine rooms; automatically controlled pumps, also electrically driven, for pumping waste water and sewage from the lowest level up into the street sewer, and other automatically controlled pumps for the operation of seven hydraulic plunger elevators which supplement the electric elevator equipment.

To all the vast array of machinery must be added the refrigerating plant for supplying the tenants with ice water, the air compressors which operate the mechanism controlling the doors leading to the elevators, and a storage battery equipment of 142 cells for emergency service.

BEARS AS HONEY HUNTERS.

In Their Search They Destroy Apiaries of Texas Farmers.

The beekeepers of the Wharton section frequently suffer losses from the depredations of bears. Various kinds of devices are used to protect the apiaries from the invasion of these animals. The trap gun is one of the most effective guardians of the beehives. The fact, however, that more or less danger is incurred to innocent human beings who might accidentally throw the spring of a trap gun causes many of the apiarists to prefer to keep an armed guard over their beehives.

The Caney bottoms, situated a short distance from Wharton, are the natural habitat of many black bears. The animals seem to have a keen scent for honey, and they make nightly incursions into the adjacent territory in search of a feast of their favorite sweets. One bear can play havoc with an apiary in short order. He knocks the stands over one by one with his ponderous paws and quickly obtains an opening into the honey compartments. The average bear has a large capacity for honey and one of the animals has bene known to clean up a score of bee stands in a single night.

Henry Carter, who has a large apiary in the Boling neighborhood, had an exciting experience with two honey-loving bears recently. He has a pack of bear dogs, which have been used principally to guard his bees against the attacks of bruin. The kennel of these dogs is close to the hives, and no bear cared to venture close to the spot. A neighbor borrowed the pack to trail down some bears that had been giving him trouble, and failed to return the dogs at night. Mr. Carter was awakened about midnight by a noise which came from his orchard, where his bee colonies were located. He quickly divined that a bear raid was on. He grabbed a rifle and hurried out of the house toward the apiary.

He took a sudden backward jump when a big black bear rose upon its hind feet from behind a beehive and started toward him. Mr. Carter fired at the animal at close range. The bullet wounded bruin and stopped his progress temporarily. At this moment Mr. Carter noticed another bear running off from another part of the apiary. He took a shot at it, but must have missed, as no sign of blood was found afterward. The first bear which he had wounded soon regained its feet and got so close to Mr. Carter as to strike at him violently with one of its paws. Mr. Carter bounded behind an adjacent tree, where he got in two more shots from his rifle before the bear could reach him. The bears had completely destroyed his apiary before he arrived on the scene.—Wharton correspondence Memphis Commercial Appeal.

USING PURGATIVES INJURES HEALTH

What You Need in Spring is a Blood Building Tonic.

A spring medicine is an actual necessity to most people. Nature demands it as an aid in carrying off the impurities that have accumulated in the blood during the indoor life of winter. But unfortunately thousands of people who do recognize the necessity of a spring medicine do not know what is best to take, and dose themselves with harsh, griping purgatives.

This is a serious mistake. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicine weakens the system but does not cure disease. In the spring the system needs building up—purgatives cannot do this—they weaken you still more. The blood should be made rich, red and pure, and only a tonic medicine can do this. The best blood building, nerve restoring tonic medical science has yet discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine actually makes new, rich blood. This new blood strengthens every organ, every nerve and every part of the body. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure headaches and backaches, rheumatism and neuralgia, banish pimples and eruptions, and give a glow of health to the most sallow skin. Men, women and growing boys and girls who take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills eat well, sleep well, and feel bright, active and strong. If you need a medicine this spring—and most likely you do—try this great reviving tonic, and see the new life, new health and new strength it will put into you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SAFE.

Parks—Come on, old man, I am going on a week's pleasure excursion. Don't care what I do.

Lane—But aren't you afraid that your wife will get after you?

"She can't. The servants have all left, and there is no one in the house to button her up.

Some men make friends and others expect their friends to make them.

MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Best Yeast in the World

Sold and Used Everywhere

E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

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COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL Accounts may be opened by mail and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility. 122

PERCY B. FOWLER, MANAGER CRESTON BRANCH

The Creston Review

Published every Friday at Creston, British Columbia, by the Creston Publishing Co., at their office, Fleet Street, Creston.

J. K. JOHNSON - Manager. RALPH G. SCRUTON - Editor.

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The Review is the acknowledged advertising medium of the Creston valley, circulating in over one thousand homes throughout the Creston district. Our columns are open to correspondents on live questions of local interest. Contributions must be brief, written on one side of the paper only and signed, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. We invite support in our endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Review by bringing in your advertisements, subscriptions and news. Complaints from subscribers as to non-receipt of paper will be promptly attended to. Address all communications to the editor.

It is indeed gratifying for the Creston fruit growers to have the same firm they sold a good portion of last season's apples to return this year for more apples. As will be seen elsewhere in this issue the firm is no other than the Fink Mercantile Co., of Cranbrook. The secret of success in any business is to give satisfaction to your customers, then every customer becomes a booster. In this matter the Creston fruit growers deserve credit. They have sold good fruit to this big Mercantile Company last season and have established a reputation for themselves as honest salesmen. Let the good work continue.

It is stated that Moyie will celebrate Dominion Day this year in royal style, and quite an elaborate program of sports is promised. Now at the Creston celebration last Labor day we had many visitors from Moyie who helped by their presence to make the day such a grand success. Therefore, would it not be very becoming for Creston this year to turn out in full force and all go to Moyie on July 1st (Dominion Day) and help to make this celebration at this prosperous mining town one of the big events in the Kootenays.

One of Premier McBride's mottos is "If you can't boost, don't knock." This might readily be applied to the Creston district. If you can't sell a piece of land you have on the market, don't run down your neighbor's land, thinking that you can thereby more readily sell your own. It is a failing that some real estate men and some others have to depreciate other people's property. It is a mistake; knocking is a chestnut and not intended for the 20th century. The man who knocks his neighbor's property loses the confidence of his intended purchaser at once. Creston has no use for knockers. What we need here are optimisis, men who can surmont difficulties and who have as their goal, a "Greater Creston."

Complaints have reached the REVIEW office that some person or persons, at present unknown, have very recently being enjoying their past time by killing fish in the Goat river by means of blasting. One citizen, who was out on Goat river a few days ago, saw where the fish had been blasted completely out of the water, having been thrown up in the brush. Now the people who are guilty of this outrage must belong to the very ignorant class, for otherwise they would know that there is a law that deals with this kind of offence and carries very severe punishment with it. Whoever is guilty of this crime had better be careful that they are not located.

A NATION'S LAST TRIBUTE
(By R. G. SCRUTON)

London, May 21, 1910

The final scene in the great tragedy is over, and Britain's king is sleeping his last long sleep in the royal vaults at Windsor.

Last Tuesday, amid vast, silent masses of his sorrowing people, through streets draped in black-edged purple, with all the pomp and solemnity worthy of an empire's grief, the first stage of the journey was made and the coffin containing the remains of King Edward, draped in black, surmounted by the symbols of his high estate, was carried on a gun carriage from Buckingham Palace to the historic throne room of Westminster. There it lay for three days, while before it passed in ceaseless stream hundreds of thousands of his mourning countrymen. The procession past the coffin was a wonderful sight. For seven miles the people stretched eight deep, in a long, never-ending line, waiting their turn to enter Westminster Hall.

From 6 a.m. to 10 p.m and on the last night until 12 midnight, and at the rate of 12,000 per hour, the sorrowing file wound past without a halt. Rich and poor, young and old, waited hours for a chance to pay this last respect, and over 500,000 people is the official estimate of those who marched in that vast line.

On Friday the 20th May, was the last scene of the great historic drama. The day broke clear and bright, the sunshine seemed out of place and cast the waving shadows of black banners as if ashamed, across the broad paved streets. Out of the underground railways came never-ending streams of living black; at 6 a.m. many roads were impassable and the crowds along the route had reached gigantic proportions. The 20,000 police on route duty were reinforced by 30,000 troops who marched past at a quick step and fell in along the way at their appointed places; and ever the crowd grew thicker. Persons with expensive seat

WILD ROSE LODGE No. 39
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Creston, B. C.
Meets every other Monday from June 20 to October 4 at 8 p.m. in Speers' Hall.
Geo. Broderick, C. C.
E. Jensen, K. of R. & S.
R. S. Bevan, M. of F.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Starkey & Co.
Wholesale
Provisions, Produce, Fruit
General Commission Merchants
NELSON - B. C.

Once again, Mr. Rancher
How about buying a CULTIVATOR?
Throw away your old worn out ground scratcher and buy a CULTIVATOR that cultivates
Mowers, Rakes. etc., at
CARVER'S HARNESS AND IMPLEMENT STORE

WE CAN HONESTLY RECOMMEND
NYAL'S FAMILY MEDICINES
They are put up by druggists in New York and we know the contents of every remedy.

Nyal's Sarsaparilla	-	Dollar bottles
Nyal's Worm Powders	-	Quarter boxes
Nyal's Fig Syrup	-	50c. bottles
Nyal's Corn Cure	-	25c. "
Nyal's Catarrh Cure	-	50c. tubes
Nyal's Face Cream	-	25c. jars

All absolutely safe and carefully made.

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12:30 a.m. to 1:0 p.m. and
8:30 p.m. to 9 p.m,
For the sale of MEDICINES ONLY
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Creston Hotel
The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt
Our Guests Call Again
YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.
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Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.
Moran & Mead - - Props.

The Attraction
about our pipes and smokers' articles is namely, one of good quality, They have many other good points too.
We have a complete and pleasing assortment of
PIPES
which are just the right things for a lover of the weed cannot fail to appreciate their style, quality and finish.

Creston Wine & Spirit Co.
S. POOLE Prop.

We are Agents for McLaughlin
Democrats, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
You Save Money by consulting us before Buying Elsewhere. Easy Terms
H. S. McCREATH
CRESTON

Notice of Application for Liquor License

Take Notice that I, W. W. Hall, of Erickson B.C., intend applying to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, for for a retail liquor license for the premises known as the Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, B.C.
Dated at Erickson, B.C., June 10th, 1910.
WALTER W. HALL

Notice of Application for Transfer of Liquor License

Take notice that I, Arthur Okell, holding power of attorney for the executors of the late Joseph Walker, intend applying to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof for a transfer of the retail liquor license held by Joseph Walker for the premises known as the Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, B. C. to Walter William Hall, of Erickson, B.C.
Dated at Erickson, B.C., June 10th, 1910
ARTHUR OKELL

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Miss Whiskers, of Vancouver is on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Whiskers, Nanaimo River.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

There will be a meeting of the Farmer's Institute in the Old Schoolhouse on Tuesday evening next the 21st inst. at 8 p.m. Business: Ordering a supply of sugar for the fruit season and other general business. A full attendance is requested.

W. R. Beatty
CRANBROOK - B.C.
The Funeral Director

All the Latest in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons and Veilings, Ladies' and Children's Sailors
A fine assortment of Ladies' Waists, from $1. Infants' Silk Bonnets, etc., etc.
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THE CRESTON SHOEMAKER
Best Workmanship
Boots and Shoes made to Order
A Specialty

Say, Johnnie, can you tell me where I can hire a Good Saddle Pony?
Sure! Try the
CRESTON LIVERY
It's the BEST IN TOWN.
There's a Good Dray and Transfer in connection. Also Green and Dry Wood.
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Spiced Rolls!
Spiced Rolls!!
We have a fresh supply of
SPICED ROLLS
These are Boneless and take the place of Ham or Bacon at a Low Price that will surprise you.
Fresh Beef, Pork Veal and Mutton
Fresh and Smoked Fish Of All Kinds
P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.

SAM - - HATFIELD
The Creston Barber
Fine Cigars and Cigarettes
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Pool Room, Billiards - and - Barber Shop
BATHS
Both Hot and Cold
At the . . Tonsorial Parlor, Fourth St.

The Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks B.C.
Is the NEAREST NURSERY to the CRESTON DISTRICT.
Stock arrives in FRESH, HEALTHY CONDITION
For Prices, etc., write to—
WALTER V. JACKSON, Agent, Creston, B. C.

Clothes! Clothes!!
On Monday next I will open a Clothes Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Establishment in the premises formerly occupied by the Creston Bakery on
SIRDAR AVENUE
Clothes Pressed while you Wait.
Bring in your Clothes
EUGENE COSERTA

E. Ryckman
Tinsmith and Plumber
Tinware
Stoves
Piping
Hot Air and Hot Water Heating a Specialty.

Watch This Space Next Issue.

Do you realize that CRESTON is on the map?

We have Snaps in the far-famed valley of Creston, both in improved and wild land, in small and large acreage.

Town Lots and Town Property.

We have some extra choice Business and Residential Lots on the Barton Addition, which is now on the market for a short time only.

Take advantage of this pointer and buy while you have the opportunity.

We are the men who sell the Land that Grows the Big Red Apple

THE CRESTON VALLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY

Box 36 Phone 82

tickets were unable to get to their places, and at 6.30 a.m. mounted men were requisitioned to keep way through the people. Many who had been up all night got lost in the final crush and never saw the procession at all. As the sun came out the long strain began to tell and many women and men fainted in the crowd. The time seemed interminable; and as the hour of 9.50 a.m. drew near, when the procession was timed to leave Westminster, a deep quiet settled over all. Officers rode carefully along the route seeing all was clear; the crowd was still now, all roads having been blocked an hour before, and then a murmur ran along as the boom of first minute gun was heard; the procession had left Westminster.

Softly the slow music of the "Dead March" came to our ears, and the head of the long procession comes into sight. The ranks of soldiers got orders to rest arms reversed and slowly the Household Cavalry band marches past, column by column. Then come officers of the many foreign regiments of which His Majesty was Hon. Commander, with Roberts, Kitchener and Wood bringing up the rear. A short interval; the gun carriage with its burden and following, the royal charger with a Highland servant in royal livery and leading the King's pet dog—a human touch amid all this glittering pomp and ceremony. Behind come the royal mourners, King George in the center; slightly to the rear on his right, the Kaiser, Duke of Connaught on his left.

It is impossible to describe such a scene; nine kings of the royal blood of Europe were in procession there. Germany, Spain, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Denmark, Bulgaria, Belgium, had sent their reigning monarchs to pay a last sorrowing tribute to Britain's dead. Never in the long history of Europe have so many royal monarchs met together at one place and time; and while the New World had sent Roosevelt and Lord Strathcona to stand for the people of the Republic and our great dominion there were representatives of every foreign state; princes of ancient lineage from Japan to Turkey and from Persia back to China, with hosts of men whose names for good or ill stand high in the councils of the empire of the world; and above all floated the grim black banners, the emblems of that Prince of Death, at whose bidding all the pomp and power of princes and peoples must sink into a heap of dust.

In carriages followed the Queen and ladies of the household with the princes of royal blood, while lines of men, true representatives of the empire's might, marched with reversed arms in the rear, and the procession was gone.

The great crowds dispersed; the shadow of death seemed to have left an imprint of seriousness on each face. Like a quiet, silent river the vast human flood flowed through the streets under the waving black banners, back to their homes.

Three million people were in the streets along the route; 50,000 troops and police were on duty; 1,500 ambulance men were stationed to take charge of illness cases, and they attended to 6,000 people, mostly fainting. One man had his ribs crushed; that was the only serious accident in all this stress and strain.

The procession was a wonderful sight: as a world tribute it could not be surpassed. The arrangements were a triumph of police and military organization.

McPEAK'S Store of Plenty

Special Sale Prices
OF
Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing
ALSO
Children's Shoes and Clothing

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The Best way to acquire a HOME OF YOUR OWN. The Best Investments for small monthly savings. Liberal terms to Agents. Write for full particulars.

Address: **Head Office, 705 Robson St.**
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Who Wants Goats?

W. R. Haldaine, the genial district freight agent at Nelson is desirous of introducing goats into the Creston district. A representative of the REVIEW while in Nelson last Monday interviewed Mr. Haldaine on the subject, when that gentlemen stated that the intention is to introduce a thoroughbred English goat, known as the "Anglo Nubian," the goats to be pedigreed and to be thoroughly inspected before leaving the old country. They will also be quarantined on this side. They will cost approximately $80 delivered in Nelson.

The advantages, according to Mr. Haldaine, that the goat possesses for the small farmer are many, and the fact that the goats are thoroughbred will make the kids much more valuable than if the goats were scrubs. These goats are bred for milk purposes. The milk has no goaty odor. You can make cheese out of the milk with ordinary kitchen utensils, plus rennet. South of here our American cousins use goats to clear the land, as they will eat all manner of shrub, especially willow trees, which they fairly love.

Mr. Haldaine says that a small rancher with, say ten acres of land does not have to use condensed milk, as one of these goats will give as much as a gallon of milk per day. Mr. Hincks, of Howser, B.C., tethers the goats and they eat all manner of small shrubs and are great scavengers in clearing land. Another important fact about goats is that they are so very easily kept as compared with milk cows.

Mr. Haldaine points out that in many respects the Kootenay district is very like Switzerland, in which country, however, the people live on goats and tourists. In this respect it is not exactly like the Kootenay, but is very similar, as being specially adapted to the raising of goats.

Mr. Haldaine suggests that at Creston, where many of the settlers will be located on ten-acre plots, making the keeping of a cow quite a problem, the maintenance of a couple of goats would be no trouble.

Mr. Haldaine now holds a deposit of $150 on the purchase price of several goats, the proposition being to pay $10 down as a deposit and the balance of $20 on each goat when they are delivered in Nelson. The actual cost of each goat is the initial cost in England, plus the assembling of the goats prior to shipment, plus feed, plus insurance and transportation, plus 10 per cent. commission that goes to Mr. Hincks, who by the way is a member of the Royal Goat Society.

Any parties in the Creston district or elsewhere who want to secure one or more of these goats should correspond at once with Mr. Haldaine, as it is intended to make the first shipment of goats in a short time. This goat question is no josh, as was first thought, but the introduction of a live industry that now has every appearance of success if started off right.

Fruit Growers Hold Meeting

An enthusiastic meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held on Monday afternoon last, when after reading and adaption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the matter of the local association affiliating with the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association was taken up. At this meeting a contract to make apple boxes was awarded to Messrs. Cartwright and Hyde, while it was decidde to order the raspberry crates from New Westminster. This meeting throughout was most interesting and much other business of minor importance was transacted.

Eugene Coserta and William Dunnet are the names of two young men who have been billed to hold a sparring match, on the evening of the 25th inst. in the Mercantile hall. The contest will be for 6 or 8 rounds. It is stated that Coserta is very handy with the gloves, being well known in Spokane, while his opponent is regarded as a hard man to beat. Much interest in this contest among the sporting element of this district is now manifest.

See Here—At Cost, At Cost, At Cost

Being over stocked in the following goods, will sell at Cost for next few days, and save you considerable money to buy now:

Cupboards, Kitchen Cabinets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dressers and Commodes, Also Stoves and Enamel Ware, Iron Beds, Springs, Child's Cribs and Go-Carts, Couches, Blankets, Pillars, Carpet, Matting, etc.

The Creston Hardware and Furniture Co.

DYSPEPSIA AS IT BEGINS

This Stage Easily Cured.

The first symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion give little indication of their subsequent seriousness.

One of the most common symptoms of stomach disorder is a sense of fullness or lightiness after eating. This indicates that the stomach needs help. Belching of gas frequently follows, the tongue is coated, the bowels become irregular, until finally, in addition to the stomach distress, constipation adds its deadly influence in destroying health.

The treatment is simple and if employed promptly and reasonably persevered with, cure is speedy and permanent. Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills in full doses every second or third night, then three times a week, one pill at bedtime.

The first effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is to excite activity of the liver and kidneys. This cleanses the system and prepares the stomach for vigorous work. Gastric juice is abundantly secreted, digestion of food and not its fermentation, marks stomach activity with total absence of gas and removal of other symptoms of perverted action.

For good health, vigorous appetite and the best digestion, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No other medicine will do so much good. Price 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Canada.

One of the Rare Metals.

Scandium is one of the metals of the "rare earths" which occur in certain minerals. It appears to be pretty widely distributed, for Sir William Crookes, in his spectroscopic examination of 53 minerals, found scandium in 10 minerals; anerlite, cerite, keilhanite, mosandrite, orangite, or thite, pyrochlore, thorianite, thorite and wiikite. The last named mineral is the only one which contains more than 1,100 per cent. of scandium. The proportion of scandium contained in wiikite is 1.17 per cent. Wiikite is an amorphous black substance, about 5 times as heavy as water. It is not completely dissolved by strong mineral acids, but is readily decomposed by fusion with potassium bisulphate. Heated to redness in a quart tube, it evolves water vapor, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, helium and a trace of neon.

A HINT TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

Don't walk up and down the floor with a cross, restless child. Nothing can be more demoralizing to the little one, and it is a serious tax upon the mother's strength and nerves. When a child is peevish and cross there is probably some little derangement of the stomach or bowels, and a dose of Baby's Own Tablets will remove the cause of the trouble and enable the little one to sleep soundly. Mrs. W. Bouffard, Pispolis, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets superior to all other remedies for curing constipation and making teething easy. They also promote healthful sleep, and I recommend them to other mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHITE ROSES.

They were gathered for a bridal:
I knew it by their hue—
Fair as the summer moonlight
Upon the sleeping dew.
From their fair and fairy sisters
They were borne without a sigh,
For one remembered evening
To blossom and to die.

They were gathered for a bridal,
And fastened in a wreath;
But purer were the roses
Than the heart that lay beneath;
Yet the beaming eye was lovely,
And the coral lip was fair,
And the gazer looked and asked not
For the secret hidden there.

They were gathered for a bridal,
Where a thousand torches glistened,
When the holy words were spoken,
And the false and faithless listened
And answered to the vow
Which another heart had taken;
Yet he was present then—
The once loved, the forsaken!

They were gathered for a bridal,
And now, they are dying,
And young Love at the altar
Of broken faith is sighing.
Their summer life was stainless,
And not like hers who wore them;
They are faded, and the farewell
Of beauty lingers o'er them!

—Sarah Louisa P. Smith.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

NOT HER FIRST CHOICE.

He was excessively fond of dancing, says a writer in the Utica Tribune. Also he was very clumsy, and, like a good many other people, he was fondest of doing the thing he did worst.

She, too, was excessively fond of dancing, with the difference that she was the personification of grace. But now she was suffering. Already he had torn her train with his ungovernable feet, and her dainty sleepers bore the marks of his shoes. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Let us sit out the rest of this dance," she suggested. "I am tired."

He was reluctant. "I thought you said you could die waltzing," he said.

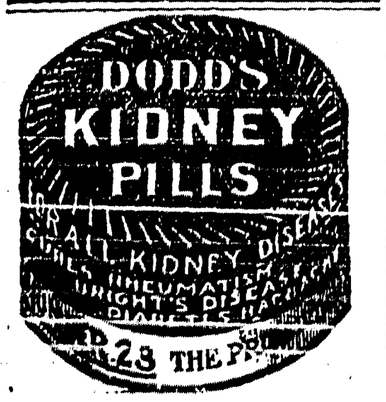
"So I could," she replied, "but there are pleasanter ways of dying than being trampled to death."

TIMES HAD CHANGED.

(Buffalo Express.)

"When you married me you said you were well off," she retorted after he had refused to buy her a new hat.

"I was then," he answered coldly.



The Ice Problem.

The ice bill is no small part of the housekeeping expenses, this weather.

All housekeepers who can afford it at all feel that they cannot do without ice, but, while worrying over the bill, they often allow waste, by not giving proper care or thought to the matter.

It seems absurd to tell people to keep the door of the ice chest shut, but it is a fact that time after time, even in careful families, the door of one or more of the compartments is left on a crack.

This, of course, lowers the temperature of the chamber and wastes ice rapidly.

It is no economy, for the same reason, to use to little ice for the size of the refrigerator.

The temperature rises, through lack of sufficient ice to keep it down, and hte next piece that is put in goes much faster than it should.

It is better to get a large block of ice several times a week, as large a one as your refrigerator will hold, then a small one every day.

As to ice water, it is not necessary, no matter what people say, and nearly all doctors agree that we would be much better without it.

It would certainly take a great deal less ice, to abstain from its use.

A water tank placed side of the ice will furnish water cool enough for health.

Where people boil their water, they often place it in bottle in the ice chest, cooling it this way.

THIS HINT MIGHT SAVE YOU MONEY

Very often the cheapest and poorest production yields most profit. Some dealers with their own profit in view try to "push" inferior preparations when Zam-Buk is asked for. They talk about "just as good," or "practically the same," etc.

Not one dealer knows what is in Zam-Buk! If any dealers tell you that something else is "just as good," ask him how he knows!

Besides, the imitation is never as good as the genuine article. When buying Zam-Buk, therefore, be sure and see the name on the packet. The name is protected by law, and therein lies your safety.

The Flow of Solids.

The idea of flow is generally associated with the movement of liquids and gases, and indeed the term fluid is usually restricted to these two states of matter.

Nevertheless it is beginning to be understood that nearly every substance is capable of a movement corresponding to the idea of flow, and that such a thing as absolute rigidity does not exist.

The flow of solids occurs in such mechanical operations as the drawing of wire, the manufacture of drawn tubing, the production of various shapes in the forming press and in the spinning lathe, and all these are well known to the engineer. To the general observer it is apparent that we have in the mountain glacier an example of continuous flow of an apparently solid mass, and that too without rupture or disintegration.—Cassier's Magazine.

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS.

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for toilet, bath and nursery purposes not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the complexion and skin. All who delight in a clear skin, soft white hands, a clean wholesome scalp and live glossy hair, will find Cuticura Soap and Ointment most successful in realizing every expectation.

A TEST OF STRENGTH.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Doctor, have you and the consulting physician decided what is the matter with me?"

"Not yet."

"But I heard you balloting this morning."

"Oh, that was only a straw vote."

A PROFESSIONAL SECRET.

(Exchange.)

"How do you get that emotional actress to shed tears at each performance?"

"I don't mind telling you," answered the manager, "although I shouldn't like to have it generally known. Before her big scene I go around to her dressing room and tell her how little real money there is in the house."

KEPT HER WORD.

"Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking him how he stood on the great question of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand."

"I'm opposed to it, Bella," bluntly answered the young man.

"Well—er—that's all I promised mamma; I didn't bind myself to refuse any good man just because he—now, Harold, you stop that!"

SAVED IN TIME.

(Boston Transcript.)

Clerk—I'd like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to beat some carpets while the daylight remains.

Employer—Can't possibly let you off.

Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very kind.

BIG MILLING RE-ORGANIZATION.

Negotiations for what is undoubtedly the largest milling consolidation that has ever effected in Ontario have just been completed in Toronto, and following them the official announcement is made of the organization of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000.

The new company has taken over the properties of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, and in addition secured from the new interest that became identified with the Company $1,000,000 additional cash capital, which besides permitting of the erection of a modern 6,000 barrel mill and a million bushel elevator and storage warehouse at Port Colborne will supply the new Company with additional working capital. It is understood that Mr. Cawthra Mulock, Toronto is associated with Mr. Hedley Shaw of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and Mr. D. C. Cameron, President of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, in the organization of the new concern.

The share capital of the new Company will be $5,000,000, divided into $2,500,000 of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, and $2,500,000 of Common Stock. The Company has no bonds, either issued or authorized.

The preferred stock will, therefore, be in a particularly strong position as it is preferred both as to assets and dividends.

The ability of the Company to easily earn the 7% Cumulative Preferred dividend on $2,500,000, of preferred stock is indicated by the net earnings of the old Companies, as per certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, which shows that from September 25th, 1908, from which date the plants of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, were in operation, to August 20, 1909, these net earnings amounted to $218,848.00, and from August the 21st, 1909, to February 28th, 1910 the net earnings of the Companies amounted to $166,793.00. This would be equal to over 13% on the preferred stock, and the payment of the 7% dividend on that stock would leave slightly over 6% for distribution on the common stock. The New Company's earning power will be greatly increased once the new mill now under erection at Port Colborne is completed.

The entire plant of the new Company will have at Port Colborne will be the most modern of its kind in Canada, the equipment of the new Mill being fully equal to that of any other mill in the world. Such a site, it is believed by experts will make the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, an important factor right from the moment the mill is in operation at that point, inasmuch as by its geographical position, it will enable the new Company to lay down its flour almost at any point in Canada, at all Atlantic Sea Ports, and on the British and Foreign markets, considerably cheaper than can be done by any other Milling concern.

During the past few years the farmers of Ontario have been getting further away from the cultivation of wheat and going more extensively into stock raising, and this should give the Port Colborne Mill a very ready market for its by-products.

All of the old officials who made the Companies so succesful in the past, will, in addition to retaining their financial positions in the new Company, retain their active interest in its management.

Mr. Hedley Shaw, who was the founder of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, and the General Manager of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, will be Managing Director of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd.

The firm of Cawthra Mulock & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, have made arrangements for a public offering of $2,000,000 of the 7% Cumulative Preferred stock at $100.00 per share, the same to carry with it a bonus equal to 25% of common stock, that is for every four shares of the preferred stock subscribed for the applicant will receive as a bonus one share of common stock.

To a very large extent, the shareholders of the old companies have become shareholders of the new, indicating their continued confidence in the bright future the Company should have now that it will be able to do business on a larger scale, owing to the large amount of additional capital that has been placed in the treasury.

It is expected that full details in connection with the public offering will be made public within a few days.

WOULDN'T MIND THEM.

(Kingston Whig.)

"Mark my words," declared Mrs. Prancer, laying down the law to her long-suffering husband, "by the end of the century woman will have the rights she is fighting for."

"I shan't care if she has," replied Prancer.

"Do you mean it?" cried his wife. "Have I at last brought you round to my way of thinking? Won't you really care?"

"Not a bit, my dear," returned her husband resignedly. "I'll be dead then."

CURED HIS LAME BACK

West Fort William, Nov. 7, 1909.—"I have been troubled with a Lame Back for the past twenty years and have used plasters and ointments without effect. At last I tried Gin Pills, which proved just the thing, and I would highly recommend them to anyone who has a Strained or Lame Back. H. Harkness."

Gin Pills act directly on the Kidneys, relieve the pain, neutralize Uric Acid, which is generally formed when there is Kidney Trouble.

Try Gin Pills yourself before buying the regular 50c boxes. Write National Drug and Chemical Co. (Dept. H.L.), Toronto, for free sample.

A POOR BARGAIN.

(Pittsburg Times.)

After being taken in to see his new baby sister, Henry, aged 4, was verp non-commital. A little later his mother sent for him and said, "Henry, what do you think of our new baby?" "Why, mother," he replied very seriously, "she's all brown and wrinkled. I'll bet you got stuck with an old one."

ACCORDING TO HELEN.

(The Delineator.)

The Sunday school teacher had tried to define and illustrate a miracle to her class. When review Sunday came she said: "Now, children, what would you call the feeding of the 5,000 with three loaves and two small fishes?" Little Helen replied, "A feast."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

RAVAGING THE INDIANS.

(Wm. Bertel Heeney.)

The Gospel is a success; the attempt to civilize is not, apparently. The race is passing through the ravages of tuberculosis. When the Indian lived in tepee or tent, the fresh air stayed the ravages of this disease, which flourishes where filth abounds; but since the young people are sent to boarding schools and the families live in log houses, which are sealed against all fresh air in winter, consumption is exterminating the race.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Cynicus—When a man get all the money he needs, there's only one thing he wants. Sillicus—And that is? Cynicus—More money.

WHITE PLAGUE.

Canada Making Fight Against It—Meeting in Montreal.

The year 1909 will be marked in the calendar as a red letter year in the history of the crusade against consumption, writes Secretary Moore, of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The movement received a great impulse from the congress of distinguished physicians which was held in Washington, U. S., in the autumn of 1908 to consider the further measures to be taken to stamp out this dreadful enemy to the life and happiness of mankind.

Canada, in common with the rest of North America, perhaps we should say the whole civilized world, has participated in the renewed and increased activity which resulted from the deliberations of the Congress.

Never since the organization of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has there been such activity displayed in Canada in this fight for life. Older branch associations have been reinvigorated, new associations have been formed which are showing in many cases a vigorous activity. Several new institutions for the relief and treatment of consumptives have been opened and the demand for literature has been larger than ever. Take it all in all, 1909 was a year of great progress in the work of the Association.

The tenth annual meeting will be held in Montreal on the 7th of June next and preparations are being made to make this one of the best, if not the best meeting in the history of the Association.

CEDAR GROWING SCARCER.

Little of it Left to Grow in the Adirondacks.

Cedar of large size is very scarce in the Adirondacks, and is getting scarcer, partly because the young vedars are ruthlessly wasted. The small cedars, from two or three inches in diameter upward, have as many local uses and the native Adirondacker has so long had the habit of taking any tree that he wants, whether from private land or public, that few cedars are left to grow to full maturity. Now and then you see a cedar in a protected place that has grown to a diameter of eighteen inches or even two and a half feet, but a cedar above a foot in diameter is sufficiently rare in many parts of the Adirondacks to be an object almost of curiosity. The destruction of small cedars on public land goes on year after year almost unchecked.

Cedar is a favorite timber, with the native not only because it lasts so amazingly for such things as fence posts and tent poles but also because it "works" so beautifully and is so decorative. A man skilled with the axe can split good seasoned cedar into long strips of almost any thickness that look as if they had been sawn and planed. With a good knife the process may be continued until a stick ten feet long and a foot in diameter is reduced almost to ribbons. Before any other tool has touched the wood it has an almost satiny surface. Boiled for a few hours, it becomes as near plastic as wool can well be. In that condition it can be woven into baskets or bent into the most beautiful and effective knees for light canoes. It is better for this last purpose than cypress, though the latter is also used.

Time was when the beauty and pliancy of the cedar and the ease with which it can be worked made it a favorite for the building of the beautiful Adirondack boats, the planks of which are in places only an eighth of an inch thick. In recent years, however, pine has been used instead of cedar for this purpose, partly because pine is cheaper and partly because cedar when the protecting surface of paint or shellac is removed by accident, absorbs water, refuses to dry out effectually except after long seasoning in the sun or over a fire, and eventually becomes water-logged. Pine lacks much of the beauty of the cedar, and some of its more utilitarian virtues, but the boat builders seldom make boats except at the order of some old fashioned customer.

All sorts of small ornamental articles are made of cedar by the professional and amateur cabinet makers and carpenters of the Adirondacks. No wood is better for the rustic furniture that guides and local carpenters make for use in permanent camps. Bedsteads, tables, chairs, desks and the like of cedar with the bark on will last with proper care for half a lifetime. Cedar also lasts wonderfully well for ornamental porch railings, and the Adirondack carpenters handle it with the utmost skill and nicety.

The bark of the cedar is ruthlessly and wastefully used for decoration. A standing tree a foot or more in diameter will be barked for ten feet in order that wood boxes, desks, tables and the like may have a "rustic" covering. The result is unmistakably beautiful, and the seams of the bark are so nicely fitted that they are almost invisible, but the destruction of timber is shocking to think of.

There is a Canadian cedar that furnishes the most beautiful and delightful carpet for a rough camp. Good sized trees are barked as they stand, and the bark is laid flat while it is fresh and pliant. Pieces as much as ten feet long and six or seven feet wide may thus be used. The result is a carpet of mats, large and small, beautiful and apropriate in color and texture, and not unpleasant to the feet. On parts of the floor that are not much used the moss that often grows on the bark will remain unspoiled. As a rough camp if apt to be used only a few weeks in the season the carpet of cedar bark remains fresh and beautiful for the whole time. It has in addition to its beauty the virtue of a delicious odor.

In 1909, it is estimated, furs worth $12,000,000 were shipped from the western provinces of Canada to the United States and England. This was the wholesale value in the raw state. Manufactured the value is enormously greater. Raw furs enter the United States free of duty.

Remember the Name!

It's easy to get what you don't want in this world—coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, for instance. It's easier still to get the remedy you *don't* want unless you remember to say "Shiloh's Cure"—then you're safe, then you have the genuine. For 40 years Shiloh's Cure has been the most successful throat, bronchial and lung remedy in the market. Scores of imitations have arisen, are arising, will arise—trading on our reputation. Shiloh's Cure outvalues its imitators—as the genuine always does the sham—but the delay, the risk, the harm of a substitute may be obviated now and always, if you'll just remember the name, and see that you get—

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHILOH'S CURE

Shiloh's Cure —25c.

A FAMILY FRIEND FOR FORTY YEARS

LOOK AT HOME.

(Montreal Star.)

"No English need apply," has been made the text of many a written and spoken sermon. Here is a case where the same text can be used, but with rather a different conclusion. An English farmer who had come to Canada and made a success of his western agricultural venture, was among those sent to Britain by the Canadian Government to preach the gospel of Canda. On his return he complains of the insolence to immigrants of "underling clerks of a great Canadian railway." The railway made enquiry, and when they could find no pronounced incivility in the Canadian offices, they appealed to the man who had made the criticisms for more details. He replied that he referred to the clerks in the English offices on the railway who treated their own countrymen wishing to come to Canada in such a manner as to call for a public protest. Canadian clerks may, after all, have to be sent to England to show Englishmen how to treat Englishmen.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

New British Island.

Of the northwest coast of Australia there is an island which till recently belonged to no one. It is not a very large island. In face, it measures only 365 yards by 30 yards. It has, however, a good anchorage, and for that reason its possession may at some time be valuable. The British Government has therefore annexed the island, and an official notification of the fact recently reached the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs. The new British possession is known as Cartier Island, and is almost surrounded by coral reefs.—Westminster Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1, 1905.

Pants for Information.

Little Robert and "Jim," the grocer's delivery man, were great friends; and on the momentous day of Robert's promotion from dresses to knickerbockers he waited eagerly in front of the house for "Jim's" coming. But the delivery man, when he came, busied himself about his wagon, without seeming to see anything unusual in his small chum's appearance. Robert stood around hopefully in various conscious positions until he could stand it no longer. "'Jim,'" he burst out at last, "is your horses 'fraid of pants"—Everybody's Magazine.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes. Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50c. Try Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

BREAKFAST A LA MODE.

(Houston Post.)

"John, I believe the new girl has stolen the whisk broom; I left it on the dining room table last night."

"I guess the joke's on me, Mary; it was not quite light when I got up this morning and I thought you had left a shredded wheat biscuit out for my breakfast."

ISSUE NO. 17, 1910

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

G. D. SHELDON Investment Broker

A specialty made of investments in Standard Railroad and Industrial Stocks.

Call or write for full particulars regarding plan of investment.

Room 101, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

The Course of Projectiles.

Professor Neesen has made at Krupp's factory an experimental investigation of the course of projectiles. In order to make it possible to follow the movement of the projectile during flight he employed smoking projectiles by day and luminous projectiles at night and in the twilight. The light was produced by a magnesium flame issuing laterally from the projectile. Owing to the rotation of the projectile, says the Scientific American, the flame appeared intermittently. By comparison of the duration of appearances and eclipses it was possible to estimate the extent of vibration, and to obtain other interesting data. In some of the experiments projectiles fired from a mountain howitzer of three inches calibre, with an initial velocity of 1,000 feet per second and making 100 revolutions per second, were employed.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

A Few Horse Don'ts.

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on; I'm afraid to.

Don't let some blockhead drive me that has less sense than I have.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't whip me when I get frightened or I will expect it next time and may make you trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have you, the buggy and myself to carry. Try running up hill with a load yourself.

Don't drive me with an "over check" on; the sun hurts my eyes and I can't see where to step. It's inhuman and cruel.

Teach me to stop when you say "whoa," and this you can do without jerking my head off or tearing my mouth. It may check me if the lines should drop or break and save a runaway and smashup.—California Voice.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BACK TO NATURE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Yes; I am a milliner."

"Trim hats, eh. Maybe you can pick up some ideas out here in the country."

"I have already learned much. I had always supposed that the blossoms were wired to the bushes."

WELL BEGUN—ALL DONE.

His mother had been telling Dickie to hurry or they would be late for church. "Hurry, Dickie," called mother from down stairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?" "Yes, mamma," answered the little, "all but one."

Willing to Oblige.

Lady (sitting for portrait)—Please make my mouth small. I know it is large, but I wish it to appear quite tiny.

Artist (politely)—Certainly, madam. If you prefer, I will leave it out altogether.—Boston Transcript.

Everybody Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

EDDY'S BREAD WRAPPERS

We are the original manufacturers of bread wrappers now used by leading bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited, Hull, Canada

Farm News

A fowl should always be fattened as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough, but it should be confined either in a coop or a number in a small yard. They must have a continual supply of fresh water, and should be fed four times a day, the first meal being given early and the last one late. A recommended mixture is three parts cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part bran, one part crude tallow, the entire lot scalded and fed for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night. Weigh the articles given.

Sparks' Earliona tomato seems to hold its own as the best early tomato. While it was first raised and developed in South Jersey, it has proved its adaptation to the varied conditions of many sections. In Western New York gardens it is considered a leader.

By manuring pastures in winter the grass is protected from the bad effects of freezing and thawing, and the fertility which would be lost by allowing the manure to lie in stables or lots is absorbed by the soil, ready to feed the grass roots with the coming of growing weather. Grass seed in the manure will help to re-seed the pasture.

Apple growers in Berkley county, West Virginia, have shipped a great deal of fruit abroad this year at prices ranging at from $2.50 to $10 a barrel, in the orchard. In many instances the net profits from the orchards have exceeded the original purchase price of the land, some orchards having produced over $1,000 per acre.

The Carnegie Institute has employed some western investigators to study the potato bug, with a view to its extermination. The experiment will cost $10,000.

There appeared in some parts of Indiana last season a small bug with variegated wings which destroyed thousands of potato bugs. A half-dozen bugs will quickly kill 100 or more of the potato bugs on a single plant. Specimens have been sent to the Government for examination.

It is recorded that the dairy cows of Holland average little more than 9,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. This gives the Hollander as much butter fat from one cow as the average western farmer secures from four.

About five years ago chestnut trees in the vicinity of New York were observed to be dying, and since that time it is estimated that the loss has reached $5,000,000. The cause is a fungus disease of the bark which experts have been unable to cope with. Thousands of fine chestnut trees have recently been cut down.

The Minnesota Experiment Station is growing with considerable success a new variety of rye, known as Minnesota No. 2. It is stated that this rye will produce from eight to ten bushels more per acre than the common varieties.

The Farmers' National Congress at its last session at Raleigh, North Carolina, passed strong resolutions for the enactment of the postal bank law, modernizing the parcels post system, and for Government aid in the building of public roads.

It is estimated that the total apple crop of the United States for 1909 will be about 3,500,000 barrels less than last year.

It has been found by experiments at one of the New York stations that the soil mixture best adapted for forcing head lettuce is of a rather compact texture and contains a good portune of fine sand, clay, and salt, moderately lightened with fairly well-rotted horse manure. It was also found that after a heavy application of stable manure any further addition of chemical fertilizers is only thrown away. Chemical fertilizers gave best results on sandy soils, fairly well-rotted stable manure on clay soils.

According to estimates made by the Virginia Experiment Station over 6 per cent. of the lambs born in that State last year died because their mothers did not have sufficient milk to support them. Investigation shows that the cause of this lack of milk was due to unwise feeding before and after lambing.

Fertilizer tests with corn show clearly that plowing under green leguminous crops is a highly beneficial practice, and that where this is followed only moderate amounts of fertility will be necessary to give increased yields. When vegetable matter is lacking, however, heavy applications of fertilizers seem advisable.

It is claimed that fresh sawdust contains an acid which, when used heavily, may injure soils which are deficient in lime. The liquids of manure are alkaline and will neutralize the sawdust if well soaked into it. The chemical action in the manure pile is also alkaline, so that sawdust used for bedding and well mixed with the manure is safe to use on the soil.

Even white Wyandotte pullets and one hen owned by C. F. Gelvach, Duncannon, Pa., laid 615 eggs between October 1 and January 31. The best month was in December, when they laid 190 eggs.

A new disease among pears has been noted in Belgium. The diseased fruit shows round, brown spots, which increase in size until the greater part of the fruit is affected, after which it falls. In one instance the loss due to its fungus was great, fully one-half of the fruit being destroyed. Where the pears have been bagged they did not suffer from the fungus. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, it is believed, will prevent the disease.

The quality of Maine seed potatoes is discussed by Director C. D. Wood, of the Maine Experiment Station. He shows as a result of tests made at the station that the appearance of blight does not depend upon the seed usd, but rather upon the weather at the time when blight is liable to occur. Seed from a field where blight prevailed the year before does not necessarily produc blight; and, where there was no blight does not guarantee any freedom from blight in the succeeding crop.

For the first time in five years European eggs are being imported into this country. Their arrival in the wholesale grocery district of the West Side, New Yory, worries speculators, who have beer holding domestic eggs in storage in the hope that prices would go up in the first part of Lent. The foreign eggs are shipped by brokers from Hull, England, but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany. The total receipts amounted to 900 cases, each case holding from 60 to 120 dozens.

TORTURED FOR SEVEN YEARS

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" HER SALVATION

MADAM JOSEPH LIRETTE

No. 111 George St., Sorel, Que.

"For seven years I suffered from womb disease and dreadful torturing pains, and I had constant Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation—the latter so bad that sometimes I went ten days without action of the bowels. Six different doctors treated me and for a year I was in bed, constantly facing death. Then my husband coaxed me to try "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine, and nothing else, cured me and saved my life."

(Signed) Mme. JOSEPH LIRETTE.

50c. box—6 for $2.50—or trial box 25c.—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WIVES ON STRIKE IN CHINA.

Their Curious Union is Against Slavery to Husbands.

There is a "society of Sisters" in China which has resolved to rebel against the draconic laws of China in making of a woman a slave to her father before marriage, and a slave to her son if a widow.

The members of that society are all women of the best and richest families, and have sworn to help each other.

Their plan is very simple. No Chinese girl dares openly to rebel against her parents, as this is punishable by death. So she gets engaged and marries without any protest.

As soon as she has entered the husband's house, she refuses food and drink, and behaves in such a way that the horrified husband is at his wits' end. This pleasant state of affairs lasts three days; then, according to Chinese custom, the bride visits her parents' house.

Once there she refuses to return to her husband, and as the law of asylum is inviolable, the husband is powerless to claim his wife.

These little Chinese strikers then set to and earn their own livelihood by needlework or any kind of work women can do, and remain free women to the end of their days.—Lady's Pictorial.

The Rev. Fourthly—We are here today and gone to-morrow. Knicker—Our cook doesn't stay that long.—New York Sun.

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering."—Mrs. GEORGE JORDY, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

THE TELEPOS

New Automatic Telegraph System For Canada.

Transmits 5,000 Words a Minute Over Telephone or Telegraph Wire.

New York, N. Y.,—Reports were renewed in this city this week that the Delany automatic telegraph system is shortly to be introduced into Canada. This system is effecting a revolution in the telegraph industry in New England and in the middle west by its ability to do over one wire the same volume of business done over 65 wires operated by the Morse hand method of transmission.

Like government postage rates, the Delany system maintains tolls that are uniform, being the same to all points regardless of distance, from the longest to the shortest. For instance, the rate for a 50-word telepost would be 25 cents from Montreal to Vancouver, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, or Nova Scotia.

Patrick B. Delany, the inventor of the system which is now in commercial use by the Telepost Company between Boston and Portland, Maine, and between Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and other cities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, is an old friend and associate of Thomas A. Edison. One of the many wonderful features of his system is its ability to transmit a message with equal facility over either a telephone or telegraph wire, at a speed as high as 5,000 words a minute. As well as being the cheapest, it is the most rapid telegraph service in the world. The discovery of the new scientific principle which made this invention possible is the realization of an ambition Delany had as far back as 1871, when he and the wizard, Edison, experimented on improvements to the Morse methods of hand transmission over a special wire constructed for their purpose between Washington and New York with the idea of evolving a system of rapid telegraphy to displace the mails for long-distance communication.

The inventors automatic system in daily commercial use by the Telepost is demonstrating its ability to do all that is claimed for it, and represents the crowning achievement to date in the scientific evolution of telegraphy. The Jury of Awards of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition before dissolving recently conferred a special award upon the system, which was exhibited at Seattle last year by the United States Patent Office as representing the conquest of a new basic principle in telegraphy.

In addition to being a boon of inestimable value to the public, the Delany automatic system will save the newspapers of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in telegraph tolls, through its cheap rates, great speed and accurate service.

Of the $1,500,000 expended every year for telegraph service by the Associated Press, it is figured out that approximately $700,000 will be saved by the use of the automatic service, when it completes its continent-wide expansion.

In the states in which it is now operating the Telepost maintains an all-day and all-night press service, regardless of distance, of four words for one cent, which is the cheapest in the world. It has a special arrangement whereby any number of newspapers, from a dozen to five hundred, can be supplied simultaneously with drop copies of any press despatch sent over the line for distribution in as many different towns and cities.

The enormous saving made possible through the universal use of this system will enable the big press associations to provide the newspapers of the Dominion with their service for half what it now costs them. The cheapening of the service of these indispensable auxiliaries of the newspaper in the dissemination of intelligence will open the door for many country newspapers, now prevented from subscribing for the service of one of the big news agencies because of the prohibitive cost of telegraph tolls, so that they can give their readers the very latest news developments in the world at a nominal cost.

The Telepost was the first to inaugurate what is now known as a "letter telegram" of 50 words, which it sends over its wires for 25 cents regardless of time or distances, and delivers by mail instead of by messenger at the point of destination.

It also has developed a large volume of business with another form of message called a "telecard," by which 25 words are wired for ten cents to any city or town, transcribed on a post-card at the receiving end and delivered by mail instead of by messenger. The great popularity of the telepost letter telegram and the alienation from the old companies of many of their best customers in the operating cities of the automatic company because of the latter system's cheap service was the moving cause, it is claimed, of the recent inauguration by the Western Union and the Postal of their "night letter" service. In the States in which the old Morse and the Delany systems are competing there is much disappointment because the reduced rates of this service of the Western Union and the Postal are not extended to all hours of the day and night, as is done by the Telepost. The latter system has the same rate day and night to all points, being from 20 to 300 per cent. less than that of the Morse system companies.

While the rates of one cent a word and half a cent a word, according to the character of the message charged by the Telepost for its service strikes one as revolutionary, the margin of profit accruing to the company, it is claimed, warrants it; fifty-six cents out of every dollar taken in over the counter representing its earned increment over and above the cost of handling its business.

President Taft last week (April 1st) sent over the Telepost lines a message to the governors of the various States, emphasizing the importance he attached to the enactment of legislation giving the federal Government authority to provide uniform laws for the country upon all questions of general national concern. This sentiment was sent over the system as part of its plan to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the formal inauguration of commercial telegraphy in the United States by Professor Morse. On its own part the company flashed over the country the famous message taken from scripture, first transmitted by Morse over his initial telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore: "What hath God wrought."

BACKACHE!

Suffered Over Nine Months, Nothing Relieved Me Until I Took PE-RU-NA.

MRS. JOSEPH LACELLE.

Mrs. Joseph Lacelle, 124 Bronson St., Ottawa, East, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I suffered with ***backache and headache*** for over nine months and nothing relieved me until I took Peruna. This medicine is by far better than any other medicine for these troubles. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable, half-dead, half-alive condition."

The World to Come.

Who shall draw me a chart or the world to come of which we speak? I don't mean a globe. I mean a chart on Mercator's projection, where I may travel and determine my latitude and longitude. Where I may let down the sounding line, where I can ascertain my altitude, where I can with telescopic power watch the coming to the horizon the cluster of newborn worlds. What is this coming world? Is it round, with frozen poles, and maelstroms, and rumbling of internal fires? Can we rise from the known to the unknown? If alive must we not have air? Or is it all ether, where we can dart our message without wire and travel in less than a moment from London to Calcutta?

Give us a world without a retarding medium, without decay, without internal fire, which may burst forth and consume the whole. Who shall gather up the cinders and mould them into shape again?

Or shall we enter one vast sphere of compression, where spirits by the thousand can dance on the point of a needle, where the whole blessed business is boiled down to essences, sublimities, eternities? Shall we float like eagles surveying the cinder heaps of burnt-up worlds? Oh! to run without weariness, to eat the bread of heaven, to wear insubmergable tunics. A world where all are surveyors and discoverers, without money-bags, without ambition, with appointments, but no disappointments or rivals.

They say there is always room at the top. If my world goes round, at 6 a. m. I look up, at noon I look out, at evening I look down. Shall the world to come of which we speak be the stand stationary world, with millions of worlds and suns and systems, moving in sublime and humble obeisance. Tell me where is fancy bread, for my imagination is getting hungry. Are not our heroes made by overcoming hindrances, and if there are no obstructions in the world to come, how can we find heroes? The great Creator has been making a difference all the time, will He cease to make differences any more? Will the next world have coin and no counterfeits, Jesus and no Judas, saints and no sap-suckers? Must I wait for the world to come to become wine, or wait till I come to the world to come?

I repeat: Who shall draw the chart and pilot the way?

"I doubt not but that in the world above
There must be other officers of love;
That other tasks and ministers there are,
Since it is written that His servants there
Shall serve Him still."

H. T. Miller.

THE SELECTION OF A NAME.

"Why do you call that horse Summer Boarder?"

"Because," answered Farmer Corntossel, "he don't do nothin' but eat and kick."

A New Horse Spavin Cure?

Warren, Ont. Feb. 11th.

"I had a horse that had a Spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is no untried experiment, but is the world's standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunches and Lameness in horse and man.

Used the world over for 40 years.

Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write to DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. 56

Enosburg Falls, - Vermont.

WED TOO YOUNG

Too Early Marriage Causes Much Misery in England.

Live a Few Months in Squalor and Wind Up in Jail or Worse.

Certain conditions which have helped to create the call for a "poor" divorce court in England, are graphically portrayed by a writer in a London daily.

A few days since, as I entered the London Police Court—surely the saddest place on earth—a young girl was being charged with disorderly conduct in the streets in the early hours of the morning. She seemed to be a mere slip of a child, and, indeed, she gave her age as sixteen. But—and this is the serious fact which should make the most easy-going of people pause and reflect—she described herself, and described herself truly, as a widow.

Upon another occasion, when present at the same Police Court, I had heard a husband defend himself upon a summons for maintenance. The complainant was his wife, who carried a baby in her arms. But—and here again is the cardinal feature of the situation—the husband was only eighteen, and the wife and mother seventeen years of age.

The story in this case was just the same old story which was always cropping up in these dismal courts. They had married upon a combined capital of seven shillings and sixpence; the bits of furniture they called furniture had been secured on the hire system by the payment of a shilling on account; the girlwife knew nothing of the duty of the housekeeper—she could neither cook, nor sew, nor wash, but she could, and did, lie in bed until the afternoon; and the lad, who had apparently married to secure someone who would care for and conduct this most primitive and hopeless of homes, and had quickly discovered his dismal failure, cleared out of the place, and, as a matter of fact, deserted her within three months of the marriage.

Such a ghastly tale as this is no exception. There are hundreds—nay, there are thousands—of such marriages made every year. There are, to-day, in this great London of ours—this centre, as we say, of the world's civilization—some 14,000 married persons who are under twenty years of age. Nor is it London alone which is to blame. In the great provincial cities and in the huge industrial districts of the Midlands and the North the same evil is spreading. There are in England and Wales alone 83,000 married persons who are under age.

In London, here, we may tolerate or blush for the wives and widows of fifteen and sixteen years, and the 10,000 wives and widows who are under twenty. So, too, with the husbands who embrace matrimony at sixteen and number thousands before they are twenty-one; but what of their influence on the England of to-morrow and of next year and the years to follow?

For, unfortunately, it is just those who are least able to earn a living who marry at the earliest ages. It is among the unskilled laborers that we find the premature husbands; among the thriftless girls the immature wives. The poverty areas exhibit this to demonstration. In Lambeth, for example, there are 200 married couples aged nineteen, 550 aged twenty, and 6,500 aged twenty-one; in Islington, 250 aged nineteen, 670 aged twenty, and 8,000 aged twenty-one; while in Stepney there are 400 aged nineteen, 1,000 aged twenty, and 10,000 aged twenty-one.

What is the result of this linking of the young together in improvident and premature marriage? What other results can we expect to find that that which we do find? In London's workhouses and in London's jails you meet with these child-wives and boy-husbands. In the prisons, indeed, out of a total of 850 persons who are under age, more than 200 are married.

Not only in the prisons and workhouses do they expiate their unhappy folly—though at the latest inquiry it was found that all the husbands of sixteen were either in a hospital or jail! But they separate as readily as they came together, and with less ceremony. Of the London husbands who are under age, more than 2,000 are not living with their wives. Work at a distance may be responsible for a percentage of these; but crime and poverty can claim the great majority. And both husbands and wives separate to form other alliances.

Nor, as I have already said, in London alone does this social error prevail. In Lancashire and Cheshire there are 10,000 married persons under age, in Yorkshire 8,000, in the Midlands 7,500. In fact, the provinces prove on analysis to be more reckless even than London.

What can be done to stem this social disease—contracted in improvidence and ignorance, developed in prisons, workhouses and hospitals, and penetrating with a cancerous growth throughout the poorer classes of the country? Social reformers bewail it; doctors point with warning fingers to the new generation such marriages will produce; and patriots fling up their hands in despair at the prospect.

Until this problem is seriously assailed, we must admit that we are in this, as in some other respects, a nation diseased.

Is it not possible to take a leaf out of the book of our continental neighbors, and impose some legislative restriction on those marriages, which, if they do not spell race suicide, at least ensure race decay?

THE TEST.

(Baltimore American.)

"Does Mrs. Jobbins love her husband?"

"She treats him like a dog."

"Mean woman!"

"Not at all. She pets him."

Ravages of Consumption

ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G. S. Gesner, of Belle Isle, N.S., was in a sad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggested to try Psychine. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years after in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Gesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better tonic than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."

For sale by all Druggists 50c. & $1 per bottle.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

SECRET CHRISTIANS.

Religious Services in Hidden Churches and by Night.

When Islam swept Asia Minor whole Christian neighborhoods were forced to accept the religion of Mohammed that they might escape the sword. Most of these converts accepted only the outward shell of Islam, so that there are to-day whole tribes outwardly Mohammedan, but in reality more Christian or heathen. A number of tribes among the Kurds, for instance, are the descendants of Armenians thus nominally converted to Islam centuries ago.

Since the new constitution of Turkey professes to grant religious liberty many of these people are attempting to shake off the hated yoke of Islam and the Young Turk Government finds itself face to face with the question what atitude it should show toward these attempts. At present the Stavriots, as they are called, are making great efforts to obtain their rights.

The Stavriots who live in the neighborhood of the cloisters of Wasilu and Peristera and within the diocese of Trapezunt, Erzerum, Neocaesarea (Niksar) and Chaldia number about 50,000. The Turkish Government considered them Mohammedan, but they adhered secretly to the ceremonies of their former religion. They elected their own Mohamedman teachers, but they had also their own priests, who performed marriage, baptism and other religious ceremonies in a hidden church secretly and by night. Each one of these Stavriots had two names, a Christian and a Mohammedan. In the mosques they prayed with the Turks, but used Christian prayers.

After the revolution of last year they telegraphed the Young Turks and demanded public recognition as Christians. This recognition has not yet been granted in spite of the fact that the new Turkish Government has promised complete religious liberty.—Missionary Review of the World.

Precious to God.

There is a great deal of suggestiveness in the truth that God's people are precious to Him. I am wondering as to whether the most of Christians have particularly thought of this great truth. All have believed that they were and are the objects of God's love. They know that He must have loved them, else He would not have done so much to redeem them from their fallen condition as He has done. All trusting ones know that God cares for them with watchful solicitude. But have many of them considered that they are especially precious to God? Perhaps they have; but I confess that this truth came to me lately with marked force. In reading the book of Isaiah recently, I was touched deeply by these words of God to the Israelites: "Thou hast been precious in my sight" (Isa. 43.4). Here is the whole verse: "Since thou hast been precious in my sight, and honorable, and I have loved thee, therefore will I give men for thee, and peoples for thy life." Now think of the fact that those to whom God spoke thus were in many respects very imperfect; oftentimes they were disobedient to God; frequently they were inclined to idolatrous practices; much of the time they were disposed to withhold from God the revenues which they owed to Him; how could such ones be precious to God? Would we esteem them as being precious to us? Do we so regard those who treat us somewhat as those people treated God? We do not, except in some instances. We are not usually disposed to feel that the one who does not seem to appreciate our kindness to him, and who often acts differently about our welfare, is precious in our sight. We are apt to feel quite the reverse toward him. But God told those unworthy people that they were precious to Him. Why was it so? Because, notwithstanding their imperfections and sins, they were the only people on earth who had faith in God and love for Him. They were the agents of His truth and the ministers of His government on earth. If we be precious to God, then He ought to be unspeakably precious to us.—C. H. Wetherbe.

Bob Burdette's Pulpit Points.

Robert J. Burdette is even more popular and successful as a clergyman than he used to be as a humorist. A young divine of Los Angeles, praising Mr. Burdette, said the other day:

"Humor is spontaneous with him. I remember how one day I asked him for advice on preaching and he rattled gayly off:

"'Never be goody-goody. Never say, for instance, "I was reading last evening in dear Hebrew."

"'Keep your pictures accurate. I once heard an old minister picture Noah as sitting in front of the ark reading his Bible.

"'Be simple in the pulpit, as well as friendly out of it, or the old ladies will describe you as invisible on week days and incomprehensible on Sundays.'"—Washington Star.

PROFESSIONAL

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE, Etc.
TRAIL - - - B.C.

CHAS. MOORE, C.E.
B.C. LAND SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT
Plans and Specifications
CRESTON - - - B.C.

J. D. ANDERSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
TRAIL - - - B.C.

OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance.
HOUSES TO RENT
CRESTON - - B.C.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

What Can Beat This?

To all new subscribers who pay in advance, we will give for the small sum of $2, the Creston Review for one year and the Family Herald and Weekly Star till Dec. 31, 1910. Also to old subscribers who are in arrears who settle up to date, we will make the same offer on their new subscriptions.

After reading this notice don't delay but send the subscription price above mentioned to the Review office and secure this grand offer. Do it now.

With a Local Flavor

J. J. Grady and J. K. Johnson made a flying visit to Nelson the fore part of this week.

Chief of Provincial Police Black, of Nelson, made an official visit to Creston on Tuesday, returning the same day.

Mrs. Rose Riel left here a few days ago for Moyie, where she will visit friends for a while.

A. B. Attwood and Mrs. Attwood left on Tuesday for the coast. The REVIEW wishes them prosperity in their new home, wherever it may be.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rodgers went to Spokane this week and will return in a day or so, accompanied by their son, Floyd, who will spend his summer vacation with his parents at Creston.

In the last issue of the Review we referred to "ring-neck" pheasants as "ring-tail" pheasants, which was an error; it should have read "ring-neck" pheasants

Provincial Constable Adney, of Wardner, was a passenger on Sunday's west-bound train on his way to New Westminster with three prisoners.

A. Okell has a hen which industriously sat on one egg that brought forth one chicken. Any one can adopt it on application to Mr. Okell.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calgary will hold Confirmation Service in the New Schoolhouse on Wednesday next, June 22nd, at 8 p.m.

Philip C. Hayman, Vicar.

For Dominion Day, July 1st, The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate of a fare and a one-third for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 1st inclusive final return July 4, 1910.

O. J. Fleming, American customs Inspector at Port Hill, Idaho, has left for Banff, B.C., where he will remain for the next four months inspecting the baggage of tourists. He will also bond baggage from Banff to any American points.

See the half page ad. of the Creston Valley Investment Company. This enterprising firm has come to stay and will do a general brokerage and real estate. Drop into their office in the Burton block and talk matters over.

Mr. A. Okell says that the bob white quail are now here, having come up the valley, being now within three miles of Port Hill. Mr. Stoner, of the Stoney Top Mining Co., saw a covey of thirteen bob white quail recently.

You miss it if you don't go to Coulter's for anything they handle.

Mr. O. J. Wigen, the local strawberry specialist, recommends that in putting strawberry cups into the crate, always put the cup in so that the seams cross the slits in the bottom of the crate. If not, in handling, the bottom will fall down and the berries get squashed and the grower will get cursed by the retailers when taking the boxes out of the crates.

The Rev. Mr. White, who has officiated in the Presbyterian Church so ably for the past two Sabbaths, left on Monday last for Ainsworth, B.C. and the Rev. Mr. Greenless, of Ainsworth, will arrive in Creston this week and will arrive in Creston this week and will have charge of Presbyterian Church affairs here. It is expected that Mr. Greenlees will remain permanently in Creston.

Children Have Good Time

The Union Sunday School picnic held last Saturday afternoon in the beautiful grove on Geo. Huscroft's ranch, by the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools, proved a great success. Although the day was a little showery, it did not interfere with the games, the children enjoying themselves to their hearts' content, playing games, swinging and running races. The committee having this affair in hand deserve all kinds of credit for the successful way in which the program was carried out.

A New Office

The C. P. R have appoiffted John F. Sweeting Industrial Agent at Winnipeg, Man., who will repott to F. W. Peters, assistant to the 2nd Vice-President of the C. P. R. The idea of this new office is to place investor throughout the West in touch with opportunities.

Mr. W. R. Haldaine, district freight agent at Nelson, is helping this work along, and only this week recommended Creston as an opening for a business not already established here. The amount of good that can be accomplished by the creation of this new office can be readily seen. Parties who want to embark in business in Western Canada can secure reliable information from the Industrial Agent in Winnipeg, who is in touch by wire with all the C. P. R. officials in the places where information is desired from.

The Editor of the REVIEW has been presented with a box of "Governor Woods" cherries by F. G. Little. They are ripe and most delicious. These cherries are the first ripe cherries produced in this district.

Eugene Coserta is the name of a young man who will open a clothes cleaning establishment on Sirdar avenue on Monday next. He will occupy the premises where J. A. Mitchell had the Creston Bakery. See this young man's ad. elsewhere in this issue.

Richards and Payne, the local contractors have nearly finished the erection of a large barn for J. M. Barton. They are also making extensive improvements at the residence of R. O'B. FitzGerald in the way of putting in an extensive bay window and veranda.

JOB PRINTING

We have a First-Class Job Printing Department and your orders will be in the hands of experienced printers

Letter Heads, Bill Heads
Envelopes, Cards
Circulars

In fact, anything and everything in the way of High-Grade Commercial Printing at the

Review Office

Apartments

Fourteen Rooms now ready for "Roomers" in the Baast Block. All are furnished. Hot and Cold Baths

FRANK BAST

WANTED
Strawberry Pickers . .

Highest Wages Paid
Quarters for families provided.

R. S. BEVAN, GRIFFIN RANCH.

Stumping and Land Clearing
From $50 to $125
Per Acre

Plowing and Harrowing Done by the Acre

All work guaranteed done promptly and thoroughly.

T. W. QUAIFE
CRESTON

FOR SALE.—Ten acres of Fruit Land at Canyon City, on Block 812, being Lot 76. Over one acre cleared and partly cultivated with vegetables.—Apply R. Langlands, Canyon City, or to Rev. R. W. Lee, Box 13, Hosmer.

Will either Rent or Sell cheap, 3½ acres of developed orchard, with five-roomed modern bungalow and 8½ acres of good fruit land.—For further particulars apply to J. Darbyshire, Creston, B.C.

FOR SALE—The furniture and contents of the boarding-house at Sirdar, consisting of 28 rooms, bedroom sets also kitchen and sitting room furniture. For further particulars apply to the "Review."

FOR SALE—At a snap, a business property in Creston; ideally situated in the heart of the business section. It consists of a large store building, two storeys, and three town lots; can be had now for $1,850. In two years will be worth double that amount. For further particulars apply at the Review office.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

I have propagated for sale, under favorable conditions, for the first time, R. M. Kellogg Co.'s 1000 strain of thorough bred pedigree strawberry plants. Senator Dunlops, $10.00 per thousand, f.o.b., Wynndel, B.C.

Can also supply from 25 to 100 plants to each customer at 2c. per plant, post or express prepaid, of the following varieties:

Clyde, Warefield, Parson Beauty, Beidler, Bederwood, Clark Seedling, Pride of Michigan, Thompson No. 2, Lady Thompson, Steven's Late Champion, Cardinal, Virginia, and Longfellow.

I advise experimenting with a few of these plants in your garden.

O. J. WIGEN, Creston, B.C.

Services Next Sunday.

Presbyterian Church

Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

T. G. McLEOD, Pastor.

Methodist Church

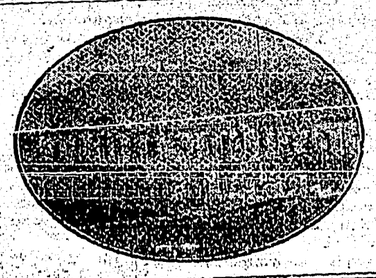
Services on Sunday next: Morning at 11 a.m.; Sunday School, at 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.
Adult Bible Class, 3.30 to 4.30 p.m.

F J RUTHERFORD, pastor

Church of England

Divine Service in the NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE:—Services, Sunday June 19th (4th Sunday after Trinity): Matins Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; Alice Siding schoolhouse, 3 p.m.; Confirmation Class, 5.15 p.m.

PHILIP C. HAYMAN, Vicar.



THE BURTON HOTEL
WM. TAYLOR, Manager
CRESTON -:- B.C.

WANTED—Tenders for the right to cut the hay crop of 1910 on the lands of A. & B. C. E. Co., between the boundary line and the reclamation farm. Offers to be logded with the company at Kaslo not later than 25th June

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Thomas Birt, butcher, of Creston, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 40 chains east of the southeast corner of Lot 7717, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 80 acres, more or less.

May 9th, 1910. THOMAS BIRT

NELSON LAND DISTRICT—District of Kootenay.

Take notice that we, Charles Moore, of Creston, B.C., occupation surveyor, George Alexander Macdonald Young, of Creston, B.C., occupation, agent, and James Thomas Burgess, of Kitchener, B.C., occupation, agent, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southerly boundary of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co.'s right of way opposite the 53-mile post, thence south 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 60 chains, more or less, to the easterly boundary of the townsite of Kitchener, B.C., thence north to the right of way of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co., thence easterly along said right of way to the place of beginning, and containing 300 acres, more or less.

Dated April 19th, 1910.

CHAS. MOORE.
G. A. M. YOUNG
J. T. BURGESS
G. A. M. YOUNG, Agent

NOTICE

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Title to an undivided ½ of Block 2 (except 10 acres) and of Blocks 1, 3, 5 and 6 of Lot 892, Group 1, Map 699a Kootenay District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned land in the name of Guy Lowenberg, which Certificate is dated the 18th of March, 1905, and numbered 4302a.

SAMUEL ROE
District Registrar

Land Registry Office,
Nelson, B.C., June 2nd, 1910

GUY LOWENBERG
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
MINING

OFFICE—TELEPHONE CENTRAL BLOCK. PHONE 1.

LUMBER

SAWMILL AT CRESTON, B.C.

Laths, Shingles, Brick, Lime
Doors, Windows, Moudings.
Rough and Dressed Lumber.

CHAS. O. RODGERS