All Roads in East and West Kootenay Lead to Creston

ALL THE NEWS of the CRESTON DISTRICT

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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A FAIR YOU KNOW, AND SO YOU GO

The 9th. Annual

Nelson Fruit Fair

NELSON, B. C. SEPTEMBER 26th. 27th. and 28th

$3000 IN FREE ATTRACTIONS $3000

Don't Miss These.

Burnstad's Wild West Show.
J. E. Hardy, The High Wire King.
Dorethy DeVonda, Queen of the Air.
Happy, and his trick mule, Dynamite
And Matie McDonald, the Scottish Dancer.

Inter-City Band Tournament. Rock drilling contest
Log Sawing and chopping, and Tie-Making Contests

The biggest Fair yet, and then some. Dont miss It

J. E. Annable, Pres. *G. Horstead, Sec-Mgr.*

MALLANDAINE APPOINTED

(Special to The Daily News.)

IVILMER, B.C, Sept. 18—At a complimentary dinner tendered on Saturday at Ivermere by officials of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, to Manager Harry Ross, who is leaving, announcement was made that Mallandaine of Cranbrook had been appointed in his place. Mr. Ross resigns on account of ill health and leaves for his late home in Cleaveland, Ohio.

Mallandaine for many years lived at Creston and Cranbrook where he has occupied important positions largely with the C. P. R. land department.

Gentle reader—If you happen to talk through your nose that is no reason that you should pay thru the nose. Get your job printing done at the Review office.

John Sherbinin, ass't mgr., of the Doukabhor Colony in Brilliant and K. Popoff of Nelson arrived in town Sunday 17th, they are looking over the country with a view to securing fruits vegetables and tomatoes for the cannery at Nelson, they took a trip across the river in company with R. Lamont, and viewed the Simmons ranch and other properties. These gentlemen are suggesting a motor boat service to convey produce via the Kootenay to Nelson, and they commented on the large quantity of fruit at present wasted across the Cootenay for lack of such a service, on the Simmons and other Ranches.

They left on the Monday train.

We regret to report that Miss Mary Ryckman has his week been confined to her home thru illness.

Fred and W. Ryckman took in the Cranbrook Fair this week.

The City BAKERY

Just Arrived

A fresh stock of all kinds of CANDY and PEANUTS.

FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS 20 cts a LB.

Soft Drinks Always on Hand

Opposite the C. P. R. Station

HOW THE NEWS CAME

It is 6.30 p. m., the Creston polls are announced, not as good as we hoped, but still a 2 to 1 majority for Goodeve.

Knots of men gather aronnd the bulletin boards; at the depo, the operator rolls back his sleeves, and the instrument begins to tick:—Novo Scotia, Bordon reported out, and Liberals going in; Then the news changes, the crowd grows bigger and bigger, the whisper goes round 'New Brunswick against Reciprocity' and theer after cheer rings ont as the results show the Eastern Province going against the Government and now the excitement rises higher; Quebec shows Laurier fighting for a bare majority in his home province, Prince Edward Island reports going Conservative and a Conservative victory is possible.

Way back in Old Ontario all day long the slow, quiet Canadian Farmer, the real son of the soil, has been hitching up the old mare, and with his mind fixed, has walked into the polling booth and dropped his ballot in the box; that is why we are waiting, how did Old Ontario go? How did Ontario vote and act in past crisis times of Canadian history? Quietly, sincerely, and always Right. But the men who saved Canada then, are gone, will their grandsons prove as staunch and true today? The answer came, direct and clear; the big crowd around the board was hushed, and then came a hurricane of cheers. Ontario almost solid against Pact, A landslide for the Conservatives, Laurier Government defeated, Reciprocity dead. As the Stalwarts of Canada went back home, before the teams were unharnassed at the shingled barns, that answer was echoing round the empire and the world. With the single eye of sincerity, the men of Ontario had seen thru the transparent devices and the treacherous aims of the backers of the Pact, and struck hard and true, for Canada and Right. The flight was over right then and there, in face of such a Verdict from the Backbone of Canada, Reciprocity collapsed, the infamous pact was buried under that avalanche of Canadian Votes.

The rest was easy; Manitoba stood pat for Canada, Saskatchewan and Alberta voted against their birthright, but British Columbia made a magnificent effort, and put in a solid seven for Canada and the Empire.

The completed returns gave Goodeve over a thousand majority.

As Aldans seemed to be quite an intelligent fellow, those who knew him are now wondering at his simplicity in remaining in the district some two weeks after he had passed the worthless checks.

Born—At the Yale Columbia camp on Monday the 11th inst to Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGillivray a daughter.

Charles Rykerts the genial Customs Officer at Rykerts B. C. was a Creston visitor last Saturday. Mr. Rykerts boasts of a 28 years residence in this district and has seen some marvellous changes take place during this long period in this section.

Fred Conway Steward on the Kuskanook came down on Monday last to make a flying trip to his 30 acre orchard near town.

VICTORY
For Canada & Empire

Smashing defeat of Laurier Government 8 Cabinet Ministers including 'Reciprocity Fielding' go back to the woods. GOODEVE In.

The following summary of the Election resuits tells its own story.

Conservatives.....126. Liberals.....79 Independents .....2 Conservative majority.....47 To hear from.....9 Deferred elections.....4. By Provinces. Ontario Lib. 14, Con. 69. Ind. o. Quebec, Lib. 37, Con. 21, Ind. 2. Nova Scotia, Lib. 9 Con 8 Ind o. New Brunswick Lib. 4 Con 5 Ind. o. P. E. I. 2 2 o. B. C. o 7 o Manitoba 1 9 o. Alberta 5 2 o. Saskatchewan 7 3 o. Totals Lib. 79, Con. 126, Ind. 2

These results came as a surprise to both the Liberals and Conservatives, the opponents of Reciprocity expected to break down Sir Wilfreds Majority, but this magnificent victory exceeds their most sanguine expectations.

The greatest credit for this victory for Canada and Empire, must be given to the Stalwarts of Old Ontario. The Grandsons of the men of 66 and 1812 have again demonstrated their manhood and for the third time in Canadian History given proof of their true Canadianism and sound judgement by casting party aside, and speaking with no uncertain voice in favor of Canadian National Life and Interests.

The advocates of reciprocity failed to convince the level headed farmers of Ontario as to the vaunted benefits of the Pact, The insults thrown at our National Ideals by Taft Hearst and other Yankee meddlers, have been deeply resented and nothing could be more telling than the Dignified manner in which the Backbone of Canada, by this great vote against Reciprocity, have reproved and answered same. In the face of such a verdict from Ontario Reciprocity was obviously impossible, but New Brunswick, Manitoba and B. C. have also gone against the Gov.

The old established Farmers who have seen the ups and downs of Canada for twenty years could not be fooled by such a transparent device as "Reciprocity" and voted accordingly, whilst B. C. whose interests were so shamefully and wilfully ignored ignored in the framing of the proposed pact, could not have been otherwise, tnan solid against the Laurier Gov. Thanks also are due to those Gallant French Canadians of Quebec, who broke clean away from the personal, and split Laurier in two in his own province.

The downfall of the Laurier Gov., will be greeted with delight throughout Britain and the Empire. It is an immediate benefit to B. C., at least two of our men are well qualified and should receive, a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Goodeve of Kootenay, cannot be overlooked, his services to the party have been great and as a Cabinet Minister he would be a strength and an ornament to the New Government. We have wandered in the wilderness of opposition long enough, but we have won out at last, the great Ports and Industries of this Province are now likely to obtain adequate recognition at Ottawa.

While Creston was celebrating Labor Day the 4th inst, a check artist named John Aldans, was getting in his fine work on the local business men. Aldans who is supposed to be an American is about 28 years of age. It is alleged that he drew one check for $10 on the Bank of Commerce at Vancouver which he made payable to Mr. Angus Currie. This check was cashed at the Burton Hotel. He it is claimed also gave J. B. Moran two checks of $5 each payable on the same bank as well as two other checks for $10 each and one for $10.25. These three latter checks were drawn on a Bonners Ferry Bank. All of the checks issued by the accused according to Constable Gunn have been dishonored by the banks. About 2:30 last Saturday afternoon Constable Gunn was notified of the case and at once communicated with Chief Constable Black at Nelson with the result that on Monday last, Constable Gunn received a wire from Nelson where the case was to come before Magistrate Bullock Webster on Tuesday.

Later.

The result of the preliminary Hearing before Magistrate Bullock Webster is that on Wednesday last Aldons was committed to stand his trial at the next court of Competent Jurisdiction.

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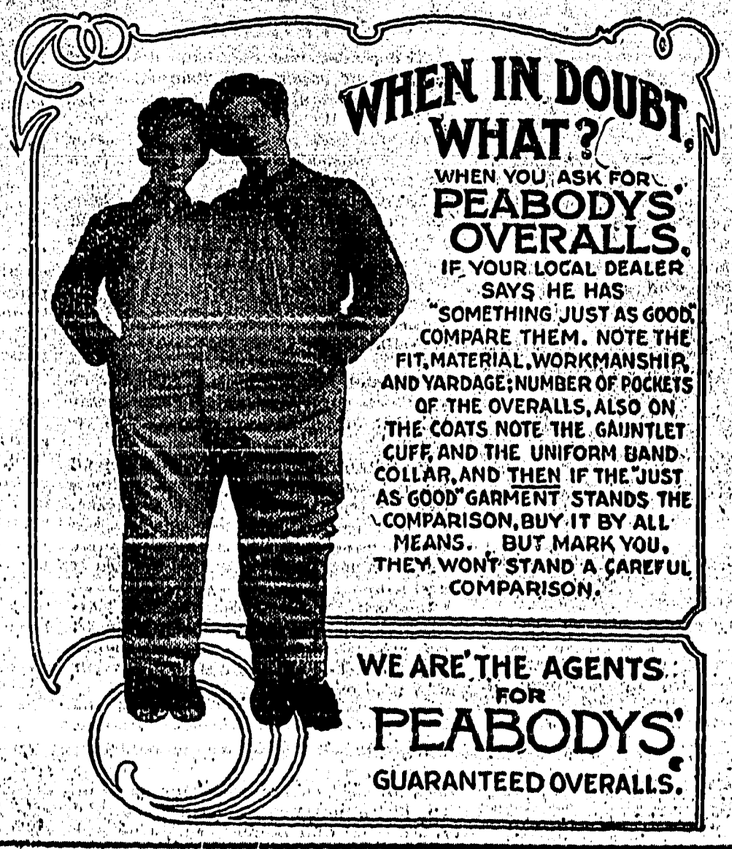

Creston Mercantile Co., Ld.

THE PERFUME OF THE LADY IN BLACK

By GASTON LEROUX.

Author of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room."

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(Continued.)

Rouletabille, during the scene which had passed had thought only of guarding the door opening into the corridor, and he had not noticed that every movement of the false Darzac as soon as he realized that he was being convicted of his imposture had been in the direction of Mme. Darzac's room. The reporter had attached no importance to these movements, knowing, as he did, that this room did not offer any way by which Larsan might escape. But, however, when the scoundrel was behind the door which afforded his last refuge our confusion increased beyond all proportions. One might have thought that we had become suddenly bereft of our senses. We knocked on the door. We cried out. We thought of all his strokes of genius, of his marvelous escapes in the past.

"He will escape us! He will get away from us again!"

Arthur Rance was the most enraged of us all. Mme. Edith, who was clinging to my arm, drove her finger nails into my hand in a paroxysm of nervous fear. None of us paid any heed to the Lady in Black and Robert Darzac, who in the midst of this tempest seemed to have forgotten everything—even the clamor and confusion around them. Neither one had spoken a word, but they were looking into each other's eyes as though they had discovered another world—the world which is love. But they had not discovered it; they had merely found it again, thanks to Rouletabille.

The latter had opened the door of the corridor and summoned the three domestics to our assistance. They entered with their rifles. But it was axes that were needed. The door was solid and barricaded with heavy bolts. Pere Jacques went out and fetched a beam, which served us as a battering ram. Each of us exerted all his strength, and finally we saw the door beginning to give way. Our anxiety was at its height.

When the door had commenced to yield, Rouletabille directed the servants to take up their guns, with the order, however, that the weapons were to be used only in case it should be impossible to capture Larsan living. Then Rouletabille set his shoulder to the door with one last powerful effort, and as the boards, wrenched from their hinges, fell to the ground, he was the first to enter the room.

We followed him. And behind him, upon the threshold, we all halted, stupefied by the sight which met our eyes. Larsan was there, plainly to be seen by every one. And this time there was no difficulty in recognizing him. He had removed his false beard; he had put aside his "Darzac mask;" he had resumed once more the pale, clean shaven face of that Frederic Larsan whom we had known at the Chateau of Glandier. And his presence seemed to fill the entire room. He was lying back comfortably in an easy chair in the center of the room and was looking at us with his great, calm eyes. His arm was stretched along the arm of the chair. His head was resting on the cushion at the back. One would have said that he was giving us an audience and was waiting for us to make known our business. It seemed to me that I could even discern an ironical smile on his lips.

Rouletabille advanced toward him.

"Larsan," he said in a voice which was not quite steady—"Larsan, do you give yourself up?"

But Larsan did not reply.

Then Rouletabille touched the man's face and his hand, and we saw that Larsan was dead.

Rouletabille pointed to a ring on the middle finger. The collet was open and showed a hollow cup which was empty. It must have contained a deadly poison.

Arthur Rance put his head against the man's chest and assured us that all was over. And Rouletabille entreated us to leave him alone in the square tower and to try to forget the terrible events which had passed there.

"I will charge myself with everything," he asserted gravely. "Here is the 'body too many.' No one will inquire into the disposition which may be made of it."

And he gave an order to Walter which Arthur Rance translated into English:

"Walter, bring me the sack which you found at the Castillon yesterday."

Then he made a gesture to which we were all obedient—a gesture of dismissal. And we left the son face to face with the corpse of the father.

The next moment we saw that M. Darzac was swooning, and we were obliged to carry him into Old Bob's sitting room. But it was only a passing faintness, and soon he opened his eyes again and smiled at Mathilde when he saw her beautiful face bending over him with the look of dread in which we read the fear of losing her beloved husband at the very moment in which she had, through a chain of circumstances which still remained wrapped in mystery, found him again. He succeeded in convincing her that his life was not in any danger, and he added his entreaties to those of Mme. Edith that she would go away for a little while and try to get some rest. When the two women had left us, Arthur Rance and myself turned over our attention to our friend. For how could a man whom all of us had believed to be dead and who had been, with the death rattle in his throat, tied up in a sack and carried away have been able to rise again and step down living from the fateful panel? But when we had opened his shirt and discovered the bandage which hid the wound that he bore in his breast we recognized that this injury was not a very serious one. The ball which had struck Darzac in the midst of the savage fight which he had been obliged to make against Larsan had planted itself in the sternum, causing a bad external hemorrhage and weakening the entire organism, but fortunately suspending none of the vital functions.

As we finished the task of dressing the wound I heard steps in the corridor and a strange noise—the sound that one hears when a body is carried away on a stretcher. And I thought of Larsan and of the sack which was holding now for the second time "the body too many."

Leaving Arthur Rance to watch over M. Darzac, I hurried to the window. I had not been mistaken. I beheld the sinister funeral cortege in the court outside.

It was nearly nightfall. A gathering gloom surrounded everything.

Moving onward in the direction of the oubliette, I saw Rouletabille and Pere Jacques—two dark shadows bending over another shadow—a shadow which I recognized and which on that other night of horror I had believed to contain another dead body. The sack seemed heavy. The two men were scarcely able to lift it to the edge of the shaft. And I could see that the little passageway was open—yes, the heavy wooden lid which ordinarily closed it had been removed and was lying on the ground. Rouletabille leaped lightly over the edge of the oubliette and then made a step downward. He showed no hesitation. The way seemed to be familiar to him. In a few moments his figure vanished from sight. Then Pere Jacques pushed the sack into the passageway and leaned over the edge, apparently still holding on to his burden, which I could no longer see.

* * * * * * *

I left the square tower. I went to my own room in the new castle. I stationed myself at the window, and my eyes lost themselves in the depths of the shadows which covered the sea.

All at once far, very far off I fancied that I could see in the narrow red band which was all that remained of the setting sun something that seemed more unreal than a vision.

Into that narrow red band an object entered. It was the shadow of a fishing smack, which glided over the waters as automatically as though it were propelled by machinery, and as its movements became slower and I saw it emerging from the gloom I recognized the form of Rouletabille. The oars ceased to move, and I saw my friend rise to his feet. I could recognize him and see everything which he did as clearly as if he had not been ten yards away from me. His gestures were outlined against the red background of the sunset with a fantastic precision.

What he had to do did not take long. He leaned over and got up again, lifting in his arms something which seemed to mix with his form and become a part of himself in the darkness. And then the burden glided down into the water, and the man's figure reappeared alone, still bending, still leaning over the edge of the boat, remaining thus for an instant motionless, and then once more picking up the oars of the bark, which resumed its automatic motion until it had disappeared completely from the dying glare of the ever narrowing band of red. And then the band of red, too, vanished.

Rouletabille had consigned the body of Larsan to the waves of Hercules.

EPILOGUE.

The reader will recall the finding of a scrap of paper with "bonnet" on it, which was handed to Rouletabille. He unraveled its mysterious significance. Sainclair had picked it up just after he had missed Brignolles and Larsan on the mountain.

Larsan had schemed to shut up Darzac in a lunatic asylum and so get rid of an obstacle in his way. To do this the signature of a relative is required and of a doctor. Larsan induced Brignolles to give his name and himself forged that of a famous alienist. Rouletabille discovered that Darzac had actually been confined in the Mount Barbonnet asylum. He forced Brignolles to confess his crime and through this bit of paper secured Darzac's release.

Rouletabille explained to his friend his purpose when he dropped Rance's cane in front of the supposed Darzac. It was to see whether this Darzac would handle it in Larsan's peculiar way. When in the court he handed it and asked Darzac to loosen the carved stone with heavy blows the real Larsan lost his disguise as he straightened the stooping shoulders of the scholar and flourished the cane with the vigor of a true bandit.

Only one other person noticed the startling transformation and allowed Larsan to see that he was recognized.

That person was Bernier, and his lack of self control cost him his life. In his amazement he stumbled and fell on the flint dagger, which he was carrying, and as he turned over and shrieked in his death struggles he drew forth the ancient weapon from the wound with a violent effort that sent it flying yards distant.

THE END.

Good breeding is a letter of credit all over the world.

BRAVERY OF UMPIRES.

O'Day's Famous Decision a Sample of Nerve on the Diamond.

Writing in the American Magazine about baseball umpires, Hugh Fullerton says they are both brave and square and cites as an example of nerve a famous decision by Hank O'Day. He says:

"O'Day has shown his bravery on many occasions, but never more conspicuously than he did on the day when he called Merkle out on the Polo grounds when he made his famous failure to touch second base. O'Day had been in the same play at Pittsburg two weeks before and had overlooked it. When Bridwell made the hit that should have won the pennant for New York and thousands of frantic fans leaped upon the field to congratulate the Giants O'Day saw his duty. He saw Merkle run to the clubhouse, and, throwing down his protector, he ran down into the diamond. saw Evers hold the ball on second base, and above the tumult he called Merkle out.

"Five thousand men were swarming madly around O'Day and the Chicago players, partly understanding the situation. Men struck at him, struck Chance and struck Pfiester, yet O'Day, shouldering his way along, shoved two men aside to get his protector and walked through the crowd to his dressing room. It was declared O'Day never would dare umpire on the Polo grounds again, and police were sent to protect him. The management did not understand American love of fair play. The crowd cheered O'Day.

"O'Day's bravery on that occasion was more noticeable because he could have shirked his duty without blame. It was Emslie's decision, yet O'Day, seeing Emslie lost in the crowd, shouldered the responsibility and made the decision in the face of threats from thousands of angry men."

CHINA'S OPIUM EVIL.

It Will Take Seven More Years to Wipe It Out Completely.

The opium agreement recently signed at Peking by Sir John Jordan for England and the Wai-pu-pu for China promises the certain extinction of the traffic within seven years. It starts out by recognizing the good faith with which China has endeavored since 1907 to reduce the production of the drug within the empire, and the first covenant is that for the next seven years it shall continue the decrease in the same ratio that the annual import from India is diminished.

Great Britain agrees that no opium shall be conveyed from India to any province of China which has effectively suppressed the cultivation of the poppy. The entire export of opium from India shall cease in less than seven years if proof be given that the home production has entirely ceased in China.

The other provisions of the agreement provide for administrative details, including official inspection in each country. Great Britain consents also to an increase of duty to 350 taels a chest on imports, provided that an equivalent excise tax be placed on domestic opium in China. The annual reduction of the Indian exports is now about 5,100 chests, but it is to be even greater in 1912, 1913 and 1914.

A loss of revenue of at least £3,000,000, or $15,000,000, is on the surface involved to India from the loss of the imports on the trade. This may have to be met in part by a contribution from the British imperial treasury. But in parliament recently Undersecretary Montagu of the Indian office intimated that some other way might be found of meeting the deficiency.—New York Sun.

Electrocuted Eggs.

It is possible that the peculiar taste of a cold storage egg, which is something not easy to mistake, may be removed if experiments now being made by an electrical company are successful. Says the Inventive Age: "It is claimed that when fresh eggs are placed in cold storage the eggs are alive, that they are slowly frozen to death and that in spite of the preservation qualities of the ice the eggs do not taste good when cooked. It is now believed that by electrocuting the eggs the natural fresh taste may be retained and not removed when the eggs are placed in cold storage. The eggs are 'killed' by placing a metal cap on each end of the egg and then throwing on a pressure of 500 volts."

English Jail Methods.

A woman member of the board of guardians of the town of Salford, England, anxious to learn the exact nature of the toil imposed upon paupers, went into a stone yard and worked for half an hour with the stone breaking gang. Her conclusion was that stone breaking should be abolished "as cruel, worse than useless, degrading and unprofitable." The board had gone to the extreme of buying stone, for which there was no use, and having it crushed to give the paupers something to do.—Springfield Republican.

Sunday Rest For Soldiers.

General Hellebaut, the Belgian minister for war, has made an innovation in matters military by establishing a day of rest for all branches of the army. Sunday has been appointed as the rest day. Henceforth all soldiers will have permission to return to their families and spend Sunday at home. They will have a formal permit granted, which on their return to the barracks they will have to produce to the commandant, signed by the "chef de famille" to the effect that they have been at home.—London Globe.

Cookery Points

Buttered Eggs and Tomato.

Wash two ounces of rice thoroughly and cook it until it is quite tender in some nicely flavored white stock which is entirely free from fat, then pass it through a fine wire sieve and reheat it in a saucepan containing an ounce of warm butter and a saltspoonful of curry powder and two tablespoonfuls of thick stewed tomato; stir it well, add a little salt and black pepper and as soon as it is hot pour in the beaten yolk of an egg. Remove the rice from the stove directly the egg is thoroughly blended with it. Butter some medium sized molds (preferably the low shape), put a moderately thick layer of sieved tongue at the top of each, then fill them with the rice, packing it in tightly, and put into a moderate oven for about ten minutes, or rather less if the heat is fierce. On taking the molds from the oven turn the rice out on to a hot dish and cover the top entirely with creamy buttered eggs, sprinkle a little finely minced parsley over the top and serve very hot.

Fruit Meringue.

Take two pounds of any kind of fruit—gooseberries are very good—lump sugar to taste and about half a gill of water to each pound, according to the juiciness of the fruit.

Put the water and sugar into a saucepan. Let them boil for five minutes, then add the fruit and cook very gently till tender. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and add three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put the fruit into a fireproof dish; spread the meringue over it. Bake in a slow oven till the meringue feels crisp and is of a delicate fawn color. Serve very cold.

Cantaloupe Salad.

Select four cantaloupes of uniform size; chill, then cut off a small section that may serve as a lid. Fill each cantaloupe with whipped cream which has been sweetened and mixed with finely chopped ginger and marshmallows. Put the cantaloupe in a freezer or bucket, pack in equal quantities of ice and rock salt and let stand for one hour. Serve upon a platter filled with crushed ice and garnish with nasturtiums and their leaves. Or the cantaloupes could be filled with whipped cream stiffened with lemon or any sweet jelly.

Raspberry and Currant Salad.

Half a pound each of raspberries, red or white currants and stoned cherries, two bananas, two oranges, half a can of pears or pineapples. Remove the stalks from the raspberries, currants and cherries. Peel and cut the bananas and oranges into very small pieces, taking out the orange pips.

Cut also the pears or pineapples into small dice. Put the fruit in a salad bowl and pour over some of the pineapple or pear juice. Let it stand in the icebox for one hour before serving.

Eggs a la Russe.

Eggs a la Russe is an artistic dish and most appetizing. It is composed of whole hard boiled eggs from which the shells are carefully removed, then the eggs laid about a round dish like a soup plate, their surfaces decorated with little pieces of truffles, a border of finely minced vegetables flecked with little mounds of caviar, and the whole fringed with white lettuce leaves and diamond shaped pieces of smoked salmon. The color scheme of this dish is most novel and attractive.

A Delicious Fruit Salad.

Six large, firm apples, one banana, one orange, a small bunch of white grapes, half a cupful of broken walnut meats, half a cupful of sliced candied fruits and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Chop the apples, orange and banana very fine, add the nuts, candied fruit and vanilla and mix well. Garnish the top with the grapes, halved and seeded. If the apples are very sour add a little sugar. Serve on small dainty plates.

To Fry Mush Quickly.

Make the mush in the usual way, except that it is not necessary to cook it so long. Have a tablespoonful each of lard and butter smoking hot in a skillet. Lift the hot mush to the skillet by spoonfuls and flatten it out. It fries quickly and is sweeter and crisper than when allowed to get cold and then fried. It is delicious when served with fried chicken.

Boiled Dressing.

For boiled dressing beat up two eggs, add half a pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of red pepper, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of butter. Mix well and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until the dressing has thickened. Then cool and serve. This dressing may be thinned with either cream or olive oil.

Cream Salad Dressing.

To prepare cream salad dressing rub the yolks of three hard boiled eggs to a smooth paste, gradually add one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one teaspoonful of mustard. Whip up one pint of double cream till smooth and stir this a spoonful at a time into the egg mixture.

WAR OF THE WALKS.

Humors of the Right of Way on the Streets of Havana.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon Havana begins to revive from the lull which falls at about 11, for, although this city no longer frankly retires to sleep the siesta as she ought, she does doze dully in the motionless thick heat of midday.

After 3 one sees ladies venturing forth in twos and threes to the streets where the best shops are. This is the hour in which to witness, if one has eyes and humor for it, a whole series of comic occurrences.

Havana's sidewalks are narrow, and their lack of width gives rise to some local customs and a deal of heartburning. One does not keep hard to the right, regardless, in approaching another person traveling along the narrow flagging in the opposite direction. One must take under advisement sex, age, color and present condition of servitude as blazoned forth for all to read in the details of personal attire.

Men usually give women the inside of the walk, stepping down when necessary to let them pass. Serving people, regardless of age and sex, and all others who so humble themselves as to carry packages are expected to yield the walks to their superiors, who then are about everybody they meet.

Frequently, of course, it is difficult to make in the flash of turning a corner all the nice calculations requisite to deciding who shall have the walk and who shall surrender it.

I know of nothing funnier than to watch two fairly well dressed and corpulent Cuban ladies determining, as they stand tottering, face to face on a foot wide flagging, the whole delicate problem of their relative rank. The one arrayed in the giddiest garment seems usually to win.

If there is small choice in color and cost between the pink costume of one and the blue costume of the other the one with the straightest hair stands fast and the other walks round, sometimes with grunts and comments sotto voce.

Or, all details seeming equal, they face each other and glare until the one with least nerve wilts, swerves into an adjacent doorway, and the victorious one sweeps by with uptilted chin and exultant petticoats.—Irene A. Wright's "Cuba."

Warning Before Command.

In bringing up my children I found that at night when they were tired they were spared many tears by being warned before I gave them a strict command. Instead of saying "Now it is time to go to bed. Put away your blocks at once," I would say, "It is nearly time to go to bed. Finish your house first and then put away your blocks." In this way the children were fully prepared to go, and there was consequently no begging and no temptation for me to show my lack of firmness by being persuaded to allow them to build "just one more house."

Imagine a mother in the midst of an absorbing chapter being told by one in higher authority to put down her book at once and go to bed. Would it not save a frown of impatience to be told to finish the chapter first?—Harper's Bazar.

A Curiosity of Sound.

If when riding in a balloon at a height, say, of 2,000 feet a charge of guncotton be fired electrically 100 feet below the car, the report, though really as loud as a cannon, sounds no more than a pistol shot, possibly partly owing to the greater rarity of the air, but chiefly because the sound, having no background to reflect it, simply spends itself in the air. Then, always and under all conditions of atmosphere there ensues absolute silence until the time for the echo back from earth has fully elapsed, when a deafening outburst of thunder rises from below, rolling on often for more than half a minute.

Impartial.

Professor C. Alphonso Smith once wrote an English grammar. The book was published while Dr. Smith was teaching at the University of North Carolina. One day he received from a farmer a letter containing the following:

"I am glad somebody has written an impartial grammar at last."

Dr. Smith immediately wrote to the farmer asking what he meant by an "impartial grammar." The answer was:

"You give the children this sentence to parse: 'One Confederate killed ten Yankees.' "—New York Post.

Where Honesty Failed.

"You are still having trouble in your search for an honest man?"

"Yes," replied Diogenes. "There are plenty who are scrupulous about business and politics. But I have never yet found a man so honest that he wouldn't try to ring in a portrait taken when he was ten years younger when you ask him for a picture for publication."—Washington Star.

Indispensable.

"That banquet tonight can't get *along without me.*"

"You have a pretty good opinion of yourself. Billed for a speech?"

"Oh, no. I was invited to listen."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Proof.

Kicker—Have you a cook engaged at present? Snicker—I think so; there's a man out in the kitchen every night.—Harper's Bazar.

Politeness is good nature regulated by good sense.—Sydney Smith.

QUEER SCOTTISH LAW

DIFFERS IN MANY RESPECTS FROM ENGLISH CODE.

Law of Marriage Seems Very Loose, But It Is Made Almost Impossible For a Man to Deceive a Woman—Juries Have Fifteen Members and Judges Are Properly Senators of the College of Justice.

Very few people who have not either been brought up in Scotland or spent a considerable time in that country are aware how widely and fundamentally it differs in its system of jurisprudence from the remainder of the British Empire. The following facts—which by no means exhaust the subject—will prove of general interest, says Ideas:

It will be curious to learn that no marriage can legally take place in Scotland, whether by the sheriff, the minister of the Established Church, or the humblest dissenting "Ranter," without the previous intervention of the registrar of marriages. Banns are not necessary, but only the Church of Scotland can validly publish them. When this method is followed, however, a certificate from the clerk of the kirk session must be taken to the registrar certifying that the banns were duly published and no objections offered. Upon this the registrar issues the license—that is the legal authorization to the person—minister of any denomination—who is to perform the ceremony, and with it a document to be filled up and returned to the registry. To conclude this section, if any number—say a dozen—of people form themselves into a congregation of—say—New Episcopalians, appointing a bishop and presbyter and so on, and order that any of these "ministers" is regarded by them as authorized to marry their members, every marriage thereafter "celebrated" or "solemnized" or performed by any such person is regarded by Scottish law as a legal and valid marriage, resolvable only by divorce on statutory grounds. It is frequently asserted that marriage law is very loose in Scotland, but this is the opposite of the truth. Scottish law makes it as nearly impossible for a man to "fool" a woman as it is possible to do.

In England and Ireland solicitors all rank alike. In Scotland "writer" is the equivalent of solicitor; then there is a grade above that, the "writer to the signet"; and, still higher, the "writer" who is a "S.C.C."—solicitor to the Supreme Court. There are no barristers in Scotland, the equivalent being advocate, the equivalent of a crown prosecutor is the advocate depute'—that is, the deputy of the Lord Advocate, who is, again, in Scotland, the equivalent of the Attorney-General, but his powers are much greater than the latter. Then again, there is no such thing as a K.C. in Scotland. Many Scottish lawyers are entitled to put "K.C." after their names, but these are also members of the English or Irish Bars. Further, "B.L." does not indicate barrister-at-law in Scotland; it stands, instead, for the university degree of bachelor-of-law. There is no Law School nor Inns of Court in Scotland other than those of the universities; and the educational standard required for the Scottish Bar is incomparably higher—as it is for the churches—than elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Very many writers—equal to solicitors—have the B.L. degree, and the vast majority of them are university men. There is no coroner in Scotland, while the sheriff is a judge. I remember Lord Guthrie, who was such a leading feature in the recent Divorce Commission, a sheriff. English and Irish judges are only "my lord" on the bench, unless they be ennobled as peers, as the Lord Chief Justices of England and Ireland are at present. On the other hand, the term "judge" is unknown in Scottish law. The equivalent are "Senators of the College of Justice," every member of which, on appointment becomes, ipso facto, a lord, on or off the bench and can either retain his personal name as that most delightful of men, Lord Stormonth Darling, or the present Lord Chancellor of England, who is a Scotsman and was a Senator of the College of Justice, who took the poetic title of Lord Loreburn.

Scottish law, despite Scottish Protestantism, is mainly based on canon law, English and Irish law or Roman law. The robes of Scottish "judges" are survived ecclesiastical vestments. A criminal jury in Scotland consists of fifteen members. A majority of these "find" the verdict. There are three verdicts open to the jury—"Not Guilty," "Not Proven," and "Guilty." Thus if four jurors say "not guilty," five "not proven," and six "guilty," that is a verdict of "guilty," and the accused is convicted, but, of course, the sentence would reflect the fact that an actual majority of the jury had refused to say "guilty" by two to one. It is obvious that such a result as a disagreement of the jury cannot occur. The effect of a verdict of "not proven" has the same effect upon the liberty of the accused, but not upon his character, as not guilty. He cannot, as is often erroneously believed, be re-arrested on that charge no matter what new evidence might crop up. It is also obvious that the verdict of "not guilty" is much more absolving since it was open to the jury to say "not proven" if they had doubts.

Once a prisoner has "tholed an Assize" that is, has been put on trial—he can't be put back, and, in the event of a crown witness, say, dying, no postponement can take place. If the crown find, after the prisoner is arraigned, that they can't go on the court has no power to postpone, and the prisoner walks out of the dock. He has "tholed an Assize."

There is no county to county Assize, but the College of Justice, as a criminal court only, goes on "circuit" no less than eight times a year, while, as in the famous Ardlamont case, any criminal cause, no matter where the crime was committed, may be taken to Edinburgh and tried at any date within the rights of the accused.

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CLOTHES' INSURANCE—A paid-up "policy" against the ordinary troubles of Wash-day—is yours if you use one of

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS
THE BOARDS WITH THE LABOR-SAVING CRIMP

Substitution doesn't pay—it means to you loss of confidence and to the Grocer loss of a customer. There are no Washboards "just as good" as Eddy's.

Cause Enough

"You think she will marry again?"

"I consider it probable. Her late husband left some tobacco coupons, but not enough to get anything with."—Washington Herald.

Always spread cornmeal out on paper to dry thoroughly before putting it away.

Never wrap steel or silver in a woollen cloth. Use the softest tissue paper.

To remove fly specks from varnished surfaces, use equal parts of water and skim milk, warmed.

Mr. John Tyrrell

Scratched Until I Tore The Flesh

"It was in the latter end of the year 1908 that a nasty itch came through my skin, and I scratched it until I tore the flesh. I tried several ointments to no effect. I went to a skin hospital. They advised me to go to the ——— Hospital, but I refused. I could not sleep with the constant itch. I was that way until on about the month of January. One day I chanced to see in the papers a case like mine, but I gave it no credence. At last I said, 'I will try the Cuticura Remedies.' With the first wash and Cuticura Ointment I used, I found their effects. I got one box of the Ointment more, and in less than one week the skin was all right, and left no traces after it. I have not had a return of the same since, and I shall always praise the Cuticura Remedies as being the means of my cure."

(Signed) JOHN TYRRELL, 94, Scotland Road, Liverpool.

In a further letter Mr. Tyrrell adds: "The first appearance of my skin eczema was a burning itch which I tore and left my body, legs and arms one mass of sores. It caused sleepless nights, but now I can sleep as well as ever."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Are sold by druggists everywhere. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed free, Cuticura Book on skin diseases.

BRITISH CONNECTIONS

Would Free Trade With United States Hurt Preference?

A great many people believe that if any measure of Free Trade be adopted with the United States, the only natural result of that policy would be British Preference, which has existed between Canada and Great Britain for the past thirteen years.

In 1898 a preference of a reduction of duties to the extent of 25 per cent. was extended by Canada to the United Kingdom, and in the year 1900 this preference was increased from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. The existing Canadian Tariff (that of 1907), while it does not everywhere grant a preferential duty of exactly 33⅓ per cent., has a schedule of duties which vary from article to article, but in which the general principle of the reduction of duty by one-third, in favor of Great Britain has been observed.

This system since its establishment has met with universal approval. It was supposed to carry with it the assertion that henceforth the Dominion of Canada proposed to unite itself in special trade relations with the British Isles, and to cut itself free from any entangling alliances, in the commercial sense, with countries outside of the British Empire. Preference in fact, was looked upon as the negation of Reciprocity.

The system met with general approval for the reason that its economic basis was perfectly sound. It was felt on all sides that the time was still far distant when the Dominion and Great Britain could be on terms of absolute free trade with one another. Canada could not afford to dispense with its manufacturing and industrial system, which had been built up with so much pains and effort, and in the general prosperity of our country. In as much as the costs of manufacture, owing to low wages, are very much less in Great Britain than they are in Canada, it was felt to be unfair to ask the Canadian manufacturer to stand in competition, on even terms, with the British producer whose business could be carried on at a very much lower cost. The safeguarding of home industries therefore, and the creation of what could properly be called a national system was recognized as the cardinal principle of Canadian trade policy.

If this policy is not sound, then the sooner it is done away with the better. The reciprocity compact would certainly have this effect, and if the preferential system under which we have now been trading for thirteen years has been a national error, Reciprocity may be welcomed as a first step in another direction. But if on the other hand, the Preferential System rests upon a sound, national, and imperial basis, then, the Reciprocity Compact can only be regarded as a dangerous interference with one of the main supports of our present imperial system.

There can be but little doubt as to the facts of the question. In the first place, the Reciprocity compact admits practically the whole range of natural products free of duty, both from the United States and Great Britain, into the Canadian market. Until now a duty had to be paid on imports of this class from Great Britain, but a still higher duty was paid on imports coming from the United States. Hence although the British exporter can now send his goods of this class free of duty, he no longer finds himself in a favored position as compared with his American rival. It is an open business question to pay a duty and have one's rival pay a still higher one, then to find oneself placed on a footing of absolute equality. It is true that the bulk of natural products imported into Canada come from the United States but it is an error to suppose that there is no such import to our market from Great Britain. The statistics given by the Canadian government show an import of natural products from the United States but it is an error to suppose that there is no such import to our market from Great Britain. The statistics given by the Canadian government show an import of natural products from the United States included under the first schedule of the reciprocity compact for the year 1910 of the value of $32,913,823. But the imports of this class from the United Kingdom for the same year amounted to $6,394,638.

Moreover there is another part of the Reciprocity Compact which lowers duties in favor of the United States and the twelve favored nations without entirely removing them.

In this case the British duty stays exactly where it is, or if the proposed reciprocal rate is lower, it is brought down to that level. In these cases therefore the preferential advantage is either considerably lessened or even disappears altogether.

An Order

"Won't you please give me an order?" pleaded the persistent commercial traveller.

"Certainly," replied the crusty proprietor. "Get out!"—Tit-Bits.

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

Maud—Charley is so poetical. When I accepted him he felt like an immigrant entering a new world."

Ethel—"Well, wasn't he just landed?"—Boston Transcript.

Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by practically all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores throughout Canada. They kill many times more flies than any other article.

Agitated Old Gent—Quick! My daughter is overboard! Save her and she shall be your wife!

Base Person—Wait till a wave rolls over and I can see her face!—Puck.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"What is the period at which a woman thinks more of dress than anything else?" "The time between infancy and old age."—Toledo Blade.

"Did you manage to raise anything worth eating." "I think so," replied the amateur gardner. "The cutworms and caterpillars all thought well of it."—Washington Star.

Lady of the House—"I know that your character has been blackened." Applicant—"Yes, ma'am; that's where my last missus spilt the ink on it."—Baltimore American.

Short Story

"How long does your husband expect to be in New York?"

"Oh, not long. He only took $500 with him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Arabian desert dwellers shake hands eight times when they meet.

The Kidneys Wear Out

But Many People of Advanced Years Have Learned How to Keep These Organs Healthy by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The kidneys are often the first organs of the body to cause trouble. Their work of filtering the blood is greatly increased by excessive eating or by the use of highly seasoned foods and alcoholic drinks.

As advanced age comes on most people suffer more or less from derangements of the kidneys. With some there are years of pains and aches, with others Bright's disease is soon developed and the end comes quickly.

Fortunately a great many have learned about Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and are enabled by their use to keep the kidneys healthy and active.

This medicine is entirely different from ordinary kidney treatments, and invigorates the action of the liver and bowels. To this combined action is attributed its remarkable success.

Mr. Richard Preston, of Osborne, Lambton county, Ont., writes:—"I want to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Seventeen years ago I began the use of this medicine, when my back was so bad to stoop or rise was torture to me. The kidneys were in bad condition, but these pills entirely freed me of back pains. I have used them ever since, whenever the kidneys would get out of order, and now, at eighty years, am well and hearty, thanks to this medicine."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

C. P. R. WILL EXPORT COAL

To the United States—Extensions Being Built on Lines

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to market immense shipments of coal in the United States in the near future. The C. P. R. is expending huge sums of money in rushing to completion extensions from the Pacific Coast and the Northern boundary of the United States to its productive coal deposits in the Rocky mountains. The C. P. R. lines already come within striking distance of the international boundary at several points and with the other extensions that are now being built the Rocky Mountain coal mines will be in active competition with United States mines for the trade of the Pacific northwest. An idea of the enormous expenditure involved in the building of those new western lines by the C. P. R. can be had from the statement that altogether construction work is being gone on with on over one thousand miles of new line. Most of these extensions are being built as feeders from the country north of or parallel to the line, but are also a goodly number of miles of track which is stretching down toward the boundary line, and they afford excellent opportunities for the building up by the C. P. R. of a flourishing trade in Canadian Rocky Mountain coal with the United States.

SUMMER MONTHS FATAL TO SMALL CHILDREN

The summer months are the hardest of the year on small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are all common at this time and many a precious life is snuffed out after only a few hours illness. As a safeguard mothers should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes on suddenly will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Larry DeGrace, Mizonette, N. B., writes: "Last summer my baby suffered greatly from her stomach and bowels and nothing helped her till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They regulated her bowels, sweetened her stomach, and now she is a big, healthy, happy child. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hard Times Ahead

Mrs. Knicker—"They say Paris is crazy over fringe."

Knicker—"Well, I'll wear it on my trousers if you get any more dresses."—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

Phrenologist—"Dear me, your bump of destructiveness is very large. Are you a soldier?"

Customer—"No; I'm a chauffeur!"—Sydney Bulletin.

Mrs. Idler—"Let's see! Wasn't there some scandal concerning that Broadhead girl?"

Mrs. Chatter—"Oh, yes! don't you recollect? She married for love!"—Puck.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. Willis—"But why don't you take your bank-book in to have it balanced?"

Mrs. Willis—"I don't want that snoppy-looking cashier to know how much money I've got in there!"—Puck.

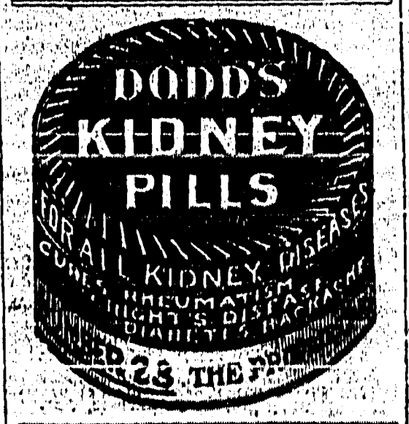
The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

The Test

"Des yo' believ' dat Jim Johnson am really converted?"

"'Deed I does. I'se bin visitin' his house fo' de last free months, an' dey hasn't had a mouthful of chicken."—Christian Advocate.

Poll tax existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1380 and occasioned the Wat Tyler rebellion.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Queer Cognomens Bestowed on Equine Aristocracy.

A man can change his name when he grows up, if an unkind parent has weighted him with something like "Gatacre Majuba Buller," as at least one child was christened during the Boer War. But a horse! Well, a horse can only kick, but his name sticks.

The appearance of a blue-blooded baby foal on this earthly sphere immediately sets sportsmen thinking out a suitable name. The ideal name is, of course, a clever combination of those of the sire and dam, a name that will automatically indicate the youngster's pedigree.

Many horses get their names in quite a haphazard way. For instance, One Away was so called because the son of the owner had a habit of calling this expression out loudly every time he gave a miss at billiards!

Many owners, too, have a craze for alliterative names, and these generally find favor with the public. Among them may be recalled Tommy Tittlemouse, the last mount of the most famous of all jockeys, Fred Archer. Then there were those well-known horses, Pretty Polly and Blink Bonny.

Some years ago everyone was talking about Lord Abingdon's Pot-8-O's, a horse which won a number of races, and was sire of two Derby winners.

Lord Abingdon offered one day, when on a visit to his trainer, one of the stable-boys five shillings if he could spell the name Potatoes—which he had previously fixed upon—correctly. The boy was puzzled for a minute, but, taking a piece of chalk, he scrawled on the corn-bin "Pot-8-O's," which so amused his lordship that he altered his own spelling to suit the stable-boy's, as well as giving him the five shillings for his ingenuity.

Quarrelsome lovers may take a tip from the naming of Reconciliation, whose sire and dam were Love Wisely and Sulks! Another cleverly-named horse was Chestnut Sunday, by Bushey Park and May Race. It will be recalled that May is the time for the Londoner's visit to see the gorgeous chestnuts in flower in Bushey Park. Mr. John Corlett, the well-known newspaper owner, christened one of his horses Let Go the Painter. The sire was Velasquez, named after the great Spanish painter, and the dam was Torpedo; so an apter name could hardly have been chosen.

His late Majesty King Edward VII. was very particular about the christening of his horses. That famous horse, Diamond Jubilee, was so named at the express wish of Queen Alexandra, in commemoration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. King Edward's first Derby winner, Persimmon, received its name by a simple combination of those of his sire and dam, St. Simon and Perdita II.

The late Duke of Devonshire was responsible for a clever name when he chose Burgundy, out of Isinglass-Burgonet. Caruso—the horse, not the singer—was a colt, whose parents were St. Frusquin and Melba.

But nowadays horses get names that they need not, as a rule, be ashamed of. In the past, however, the most ridiculous names were foisted upon the long-suffering animals. Here I Go with My Eye Out was an extraordinary one familiar to race-goers of a past generation. Doncaster, which won the Derby, was the sire of Bend Or. Before he carried off the classic race, he had the extraordinary and ridiculous name of All Heart and No Peel.

Aged Bride and Groom.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at Chatham a few days ago, when a sprightly couple whose total years were 174 went to the altar. The bridegroom was William Hennen (94), and the bride, Fanny Wadhams (80). Immense crowds assembled to see the pair, and the vehicular traffic was brought to a standstill. The wedding was the culmination of a workhouse romance, for the couple left the Medway Union to get married on the strength of their old age pensions. Hennen is the last of the old post-boys, and the townspeople of Chatham presented the old gentleman with a brand new frock suit and overcoat, and the ladies of the town rigged the bride out in a beautiful wedding gown. A local jeweler provided the wedding ring. After the ceremony an up-to-date motor car was requisitioned and Mr. and Mrs. Hennen were conveyed in style to the cosy apartments which their kind fellow-townsfolk had provided in readiness for them.

A Compliment For Him.

She was eighteen and very shy, and she never had been in the city before. There was no one at the station to meet her, and she looked about timidly for a cab. Her mother had told her to take a hansom. She did not see any hansom nor did she know that the cabbies wore a livery all their own. She did not see a policeman, either, so she approached a youth who was standing on the corner of the street with her bashful question.

"Please," she began, "are you a hansom man?"

The youth raised his hand and twirled his moustache ingratiatingly, smiling with deprecating assumption of modesty.

"I am so considered," he replied.

In 1810.

The Pessimist—Confound it, Malachi, the well's frozen up, we can't find the tallow candles, provisions are most gone, and it will be a week before we can get a path shoveled through to town!

The Optimist—Cheer up, Nehemiah! Just think that a hundred years from now, when our great-great-grandchildren have grown up to be novelists, dramatists and artists, they will picture these days as the "good old times."

A Sure Cure.

"I just hate a man who keeps nosing around the kitchen, don't you?"

"Well, I soon put a stop to that sort of things in my family."

"Heavens! How did you manage it?"

"Every time my husband shows his face in the kitchen I hand him either the coal pail or the ash pan or both."

ZAM-BUK CURES SUNBURN

Neglect of a sunburn on face, arm or neck often leads to the after growth of skin which is freckled or coarse; and this is particularly distressing to ladies. Timely application of Zam-Buk and regular use of Zam-Buk Soap will prevent this. Zam-Buk is a herbal balm, which soothes and cools the burned skin, and assists nature to replace the damaged tissue with soft, velvety skin. Zam-Buk Soap is specially made for tender skins.

Zam-Buk is also good for stings, scratches, heat sores, blisters on hands or feet, and all skin injuries. Applied to these it quickly stops the smarting, and ensures quick healing. As it is free from animal fat, and mineral coloring matter, it is particularly suited to the delicate skin of babies suffering from heat rashes, chafed places, etc. Sold everywhere by Druggists and store-keepers. Zam-Buk 50c. box. Zam-Buk Soap 25c. tablet, or box of 3 for 70c.

Write to us today for our choice list of Agents' Supplies. No outlay necessary. They are money makers. Apply B. C. I. Co., Ltd., 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The "Wellington" Hat
for men. Canadian-made. Guaranteed best hat value in Canada. All sizes and shapes in soft and stiff felts. Ask your Dealer, or write at once to
CHAS. C. RUNCHARD & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 B free.

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ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 117 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg & Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

She Was Wise

"Why do you insist on asking that young man to sing?"

"Because," replied Miss Cayenne, "when he's singing he isn't trying to converse."—Washington Star.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

He (hotly)—"Are you trying to make a fool of me?"

She (coldly)—"I really do not see the necessity of such effort on my part."—Baltimore American.

Place a box of lime in the closet in which jams, preserves, etc., are stored away. It will prevent mold gathering on the fruit.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed those confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

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CAPITAL - $10,000,000 REST, - $8,000,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. A231

PERCY B. FOWLER, Manager, Creston Branch

The Creston Review

Published every Friday at Creston, British Columbia, by the Creston Publishing Co., at their office, Wilson Avenue, Creston.

J. K. JOHNSON - Manager. RALPH G. SCHUTON - 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

Elsewhere in this issue will be read an account of the killing of a fine deer to end its sufferings. The poor animal having been worried by dogs for hours. It is a regretable fact that the owners of dogs around Creston permit such a state of affairs to exist. Every year this is repeated, and these worthless curs chase and worry deer till the meat is worthless and the deer is torn in a shameful manner, before being finally put to death by some charitable person to end its suffering. From Canyon City today comes word that it is a nightly occurance for the rancher dogs to chase deer for hours at a time. Something should be done if this valuable game is to be retained in the district.

The Provincial Government has done a good work in putting the Ferry at the Kootenay River in good running order. For months past this crossing of this River has been attended with considerable manual labor and some times risk of life. A reliable Ferryman in the person of Geo. Seamore has now been placed in charge and travellers can cross this treacherous river without fear of meeting a watery grave. While this Ferry system as at present operated is a decided improvement on past conditions, yet the ranchers across the Kootenay River are looking forward to having the promised big steel bridge built, which will be a permanent link connecting the Kootenay River fruit lands with the immediate Creston District as well as connecting up the great Motor Highway, which when completed will do credit to the Government and especially Hon. Thomas Taylor the progressive Minister of Public Works.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Rev Sarkissian will leave on Monday next for Grenfell Sask., where he will spend his three weeks vacation. During his absence, services will be held, Commencing with the first Sunday in October, union services with the Methodist Church will be held on that Sunday Morning in the Presbyterian, and evening in the Methodist Church, and the following Sunday, vice versa.

There wili be no meetings of the Boy Scouts, until the return to town of Scoutmaster S. H. Sarkissian.

Services as usual, in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

Born—At Creston on the 20th inst., to Mr and Mrs Charles Moore, a daughter.

Charles Moore P. L. S., C. E., who has returned this week from a survey trip to Summit Creek, reports that game and fish are quite plentiful in that region. Deer and grouse are an easy mark, whilst Char weighing from 1 to 10 lbs can be caught in the Creek.

Mrs J. Miller, of Claresholm Alta., is the guest of Mrs T. H. Hickey, this week.

Mr Pete DeMars, has just completed his new house near the mill at Canyon City, where he expects to reside for the Winter.

Miss Wardle, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Creston and vicinity the past few weeks, expects to leave shortly for her home in Salt Lake City.

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.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that Walter Demer, of Ymir, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land :—

Commencing at a post planted about four miles in a southwesterly direction from the southwest corner of lot 9323 and adjacent to the southeast corner of Tom Charles's location, thence north 80 chains east 80 chains, south 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Walter Demer, Applicant.
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 11th, 1911.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Tom Charles, of Patterson, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about four (4) miles in a southwesterly direction from the southwest corner of lot 9323, east of Mosquito Creek, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Tom Charles, Applicant.
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 11th, 1911.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Mamie Long, of Spokane, Wash., occupation Married Woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about three (3) miles in a Northerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 4275 and adjacent to the Northeast corner of Harry Brauer's location, thence South 80 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 20 chains, to point of commencement and containing 160 acres more or less.

Mamie Long, Applicant.
Dated June 10th, 1911.
James Fisher, Agent.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Harry Brauer, of Rossland, B. C., occupation Diamond Driller, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about three (3) miles in a Northerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 4275, West of Mosquito Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Harry Brauer, Applicant,
James Fisher, Agent.
Date, June 10th 1911.

Scobell's Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Cure Permanently disposes the need for Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs. It counteracts the effects almost instantly—removes all cravings. After taking the treatment there will never be any need to drink intoxicants or use drugs again. Can be given secretly. We have yet to hear of one failure. Mailed under separate cover to any address. Price $5.00 box, or 3 boxes for $10.00. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Stella Warson, of Rossland, B.C., occupation Spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following desribed lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about four (4) miles in a Northerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 4275 South of and adjoining James Morrison's location, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Stella Warson, Applicant.
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 10th, 1911.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Mary Bilfor, of Spokane, Wash., occupation Housekeeper, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about four (4) miles in a Northerly direction from the Northwest corner of Lot 4275 on West side of Mosquito Creek South of and adjoining James Morrison's location, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Mary Bilfor, Applicant.
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 10th, 1911.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice, that I, James Morrison, of Ymir, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post planted about five (5) miles in a Northerly direction from the N.W. corner of Lot 4275 and adjacent to the Northeast corner of M. Flanigan's location, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Jas. Morrison, Applicant.
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 10th, 1911.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Mike Flannigan, of Ymir, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends, to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands :—

Commencing at a post plantabout five (5) miles in a Northerly direction from the N. W. corner of Lot 4275 on East side of Mosquito Creek beingthe Northeast corner thence South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains, abd East 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Mike Flannigan Applicant
James Fisher, Agent.
Dated June 10th, 1911.

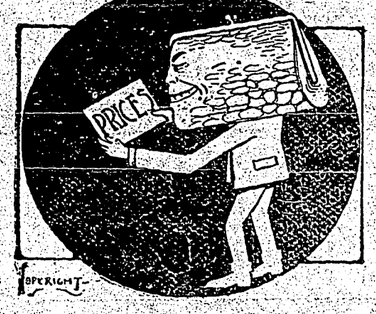
Fourteen loaves of good bread for a dollar, at the City Bakery. Also cakes of all varieties, try them.

Post Cards

We have just received a stock of Photographic POST CARDS of CRESTON, and they are the best ever taken of Creston and the Valley.

10 cts. each or 3 for 25 cts.

Creston Drug & Book Co.



YOUR POCKET BOOK is safe; the prices for pipes are very reasonable here. Some of the different kinds are sure to please you. People wonder that we are selling so many pipes, but they would not wonder if they realised how cheaply we buy, and what perfect satisfaction everything gives that we sell.

Creston Wine & Spirit Co. S. POOLE Prop.

The Creston Barber Shop

Billiards and Pool Room

Cigars and Cigarettes

Hot or Cold Baths At Any Hour

Razors Ground and Set

SAM HATFIELD, Prop.

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

(Best equipped Livery in Town)

All class of TURNOUTS supplied at short notice. The latest styles of CUTTERS and BUGGIES for sale and hire. Saddle and pack horses a Speciality.

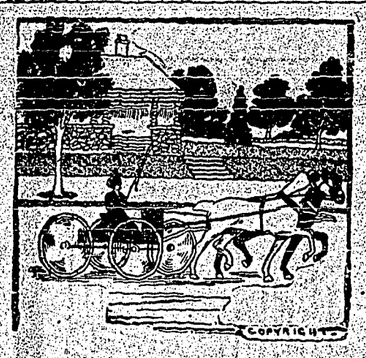
Feed for sale. Agent for the McLaughlin Manfg. Co. Horses for sale

I am prepared to fill all orders, both by wire and mail, and meet all trains at any hour of the day or night. Commercial men and landseekers, will receive prompt attention

H. S. McCreath, Prop

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

SPOKANE INTER-STATE FAIR



If You Like to Drive

you can indulge yourself by engaging a team from this livery stable for as long and as short a time as you desire.

This Livery Stable

is also prepared to send a carriage to meet trains, to take you shopping or calling, or to convey you to any June weddings you wish to attend.

Cameron Bros.
CRESTON LIVERY

A. MIRABELLI
THE CRESTON SHOEMAKER
Best Workmanship
Boots and Shoes made to Order
A Speciality

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

Fust class job printing at the Review Office.

For Sale.—320 acres of crown-granted excellent Fruit Land on Kootenay Lake Lot 913. Apply, C. P. Hill, Hillcrest Mines, Alberta 15-th

Fruit Ranch for Sale—Fifteen acres in good state of cultivation, planted with 1300 trees consisting of apple, plum, peach and cherry trees. Good five room house and stable one and a half miles from Creston. Apply to Walter V Jackson Phone 91 Creston B. C.

Subscribe to the REVIEW today.

Always on Hand

A complete stock of

Fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork.

Sausage, any kind

Hams and Bacon, Butter and Eggs, Lard, Beef Dripping, Etc.

Fresh Fish every Friday.
Smoked Fish all the time.
Our Smoked Salmon and Halibut is choice.

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.

Music.—Miss Johnson is prepared to take a limited number of pupils for tuition in music. For terms apply to J. K. Johnson, residence on Victoria Avenue

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PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
Province of British Columbia

Notice is hereby given that all Public Highways in unorganized Districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized Districts are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

Thomas Taylor,
Minister of Public Works
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., July 7, 1911.
jy 13

"PUBLIC INQUIRIES ACT."

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Albert Edward McPhillips, K. C., President of the Executive Council; the Honourable Price Ellison, Minister of Finance; Charles Henry Lugrin, of the City of Victoria, Esquire; and William Harold Malkin, of the City of Vancouver, Esquire, to be Commissioners under the "Public Inquiries Act" for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the operation of the "Assessment Act, 1903" with respect to its practical bearings on the financial requirements of the Province.

The said Commissioners will hold their meetings on the dates and at the places mentioned hereunder, namely:—

Victoria at the Executive Council Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th September at 10 a. m. At the Court house or the Government Office at the following places:—

Nanaimo, Wednesday and Thursday, 27 th and 28th September.
Vancouver, Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th September.
New Westminister, Monday, 2nd October.
Revelstoke, Wednesday, 4th October.
Golden, Thursday, 5th October.
Cranbrook, Saturday, 7th October.
Fernie, Monday, 9th October.
Nelson, Wednesday, 11th October.
Rossland, Thursday, 12th October.
Grand Forks, Friday, 13th October.
Princeton, Saturday, 14th October.
Merritt, Monday, 16th October.
Kamloops, Tuesday, 17th October.
Summerland, Thursday, 19 October.
Penticton, Friday, 20th October.
Kelowna, Saturday, 21st October.
Vernon, Monday, 23rd October.

It is requested that all persons who are interested in the matter aforesaid, and who desire to be heard, will not fail to be present at the meetings of the Commissioners.

PRICE ELLISON,
Chairman

Treasury Department,
13th September, 1911. se14

WATER NOTICE.

Take notice that on the 1st day of August, 1911, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, an application will be to the Water Commissioner under Part V of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the Ymir division of West Kootenay district, by Gust Andeen of Kitchener, B. C., Hotelkeeper, for one cubic foot of water per second from Russell Creek, a tributary of Goat River, to be diverted 400 feet, south of the C. P. R. right of way, by means of a pipe line for domestic use, on lots 9 and 10, block 7, Kitchener townsite. The Crown lands intended to be occupied are Water Street in the said townsite of Kitchener, under which the pipe line will be laid. The names and addresses of any riparian proprietors whose lands are likely are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Dated this 22nd. day of June, 1911.

GUST ANDEEN,
By his Solicitor,
G. H. Thompson.

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Ben hurr, Summit, Last Chance, Old Dominion, Climax and Spud Fraction, Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located:—On East Bank of Priest River, about three miles North of the International boundary line.

TAKE NOTICE that I Charles Moore acting as agent for A. I. Marentette F. M. C. No 33118B, E. W. Stoner Free Miner's Certificate No 33227 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1911.

Chas. Moore, Agent.

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

All changes of ads. must be handed in at the Review Office not later than Wednesday noon in each week.

NOTICE

Nelson Land District. District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Edith Montgomery of Nelson, B. C., occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains south of the North-west corner of Lot 8946, thence 50 chains North, thence 20 chains West or to the North-east corner of Lot 7684, thence South 50 chains thence West 20 chains or to point of commencement containing one hundred acres, more or less.

EDITH MONTGOMERY,
Applicant.
July, 19 th 1911. Edward Ferguson,
Agent.

BLOOD DISEASES CURED

Drs. K. & K. Established 20 Years

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

BEFORE TREATMENT

AFTER TREATMENT

He was surprised at how the sores healed—"I took your NEW METHOD TREATMENT for a serious blood disease with which I had been inflicted for twelve years. I had consulted a score of physicians taken all kinds of blood medicine, visited Hot Springs and other mineral water resorts, but only got temporary relief. They would help me for a time, but after discontinuing the medicines the symptoms would break out again—running sores, blotches, rheumatic pains, looseness of the hair, swellings of the glands, palms of the hands scaling, itchiness of the skin, dyspeptic stomach, etc. I had given up in despair when a friend advised me to consult you, as you had cured him of a similar disease 8 years ago. I had no hope, but took his advice. In three weeks' time the sores commenced to heal up and I became encouraged. I continued the NEW METHOD TREATMENT for four months and at the end of that time every symptom had disappeared. I was cured 7 years ago and no signs of any disease since. My boy, three years old, is sound and healthy. I certainly can recommend your treatment with all my heart. You can refer any person to me privately, but you can use this testimonial as you wish. W. H. S.

We treat NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, VITAL WEAKNESS, BLOOD, SKIN and SECRET Diseases, URINARY, BLADDER and KIDNEY complaints of Men and Women.

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—(Illustrated) on diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Home Treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

Stop off and take a Look at Sunny **CRESTON** If You Want to see the Choicest

Fruit Lands *In British Columbia's* Best Climate

Creston, B. C.

Has never had a crop failure.

Has no damaging frosts.

Minimum temperature 1911, 8 degrees above zero.

Grows apples that are first prize winners every year in competition with the world.

Has an ideal and mild climate.

Has the most favored location, close to markets, ample transportation facilities, two railroads and a navigable river.

District comprises the largest area of genuine, proven fruit lands in the province. 60,000 acres in one block.

Has the quality and quantity of land to compete favorably against the commercial orchards of the world.

Investments

A 1280 Acre Block

Best Soil, Level, Abundance of Water, Good Roads, Suitable for

Colonizing or Subdividing

20 acres one half mile from town, semi-improved; dwelling. 160 acres one mile from town, finest soil and situation in the Glorious Kootenays

Also other tracts improved and unimproved high grade fruit lands at lowest prices, all genuine propositions

Creston, B. C.

Is situated in the Kootenay Valley between Kootenay Lake and the United States Boundary Line, 70 miles Southeast of Nelson, 70 miles Southwest of Cranbrook, and 100 miles Northeast of Spokane.

What Lord Justice Grantham said: For a safe investment I prefer Creston to any other place in British Columbia.

What Hon. Thos. Taylor said: Creston District is the garden of British Columbia.

What Andrew Carnagie said: The wise man invests his money in good real estate.

What Jacob Astor did, made $50,000,000 in real estate in 30 years.

Gain health and wealth, and prove your wisdom by buying fruit lands in a proven fruit climate, and where no irrigation is required.

Apply to the Owner

R. LAMONT

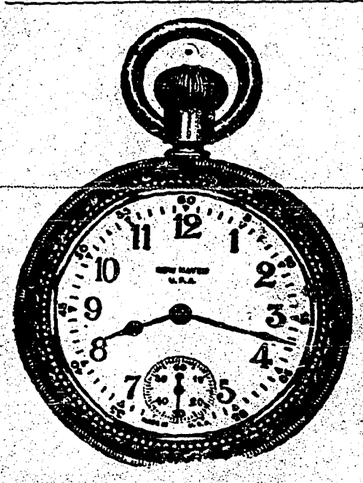
Creston British Columbia

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Creston, B.C., and Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B.C.

Children Often Need a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for life-long troubles. The new evacuant in

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

does the work most effectively without irritating the bowels or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 20
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. Montreal.



Boys and Girls

We are offering FREE this fully guaranteed Watch, a beautiful French Doll, twenty inches tall, a ladies' leather Hand Bag, or a beautiful gold-plated Bracelet, for selling only $4.00 worth of our beautiful Picture Post Cards at 8 for 10c.

All you have to do is to write for cards, and we will send them to you, and when you have sold them we will send you post paid any premium you want, or if you write us we will send you our illustrated premium circular showing you what we give FREE.

Our aim is to please every boy and girl, because we want you to advertise us by telling your little playmates what nice premiums we give, and tell them what you earned so easily.

ART PREMIUM COMPANY
79 ADELAIDE ST., EAST.,
Dept. 111, Toronto, Ont.
Canada's Reliable Premium House.

Self-Educated

"But don't you think you could learn to love me?" he inquired of the beautiful heiress.

"Pa always said I was hard to learn," she replied tantalizingly.

"But I am not a book," he protested.

"Oh, I can read you all right," she answered.

Australia has prohibited the exportation of the plumage, skins or eggs of native birds.

Powdered pumice applied with wash leather will remove fingermarks from books.

In our large cities life values sink as rent values rise.

Figures may not lie, but sometimes a shoe dealer uses them to deceive.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Discolored china baking dishes can be made as clean as new by rubbing them with whiting.

Massachusetts colonists began to drink tea in 1719.

Ruffles became fashionable in 1520 and went out of style in 1790.

Turks cross their hands upon their breasts and bow to the persons saluted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The greatest shipping port for wheat in South America is a town in Argentina, Bahia Blanca.

Some of the hotels in Japan furnish a fresh toothbrush every morning free to each of their guests.

The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

Administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced into England by the Saxons in 600.

The oldest building in America is a Presbyterian church at Southampton, L. I. It was begun in 1707 and dedicated as a church in 1708.

FORGOT HIS ORGAN.

So Filkins Had a Little Talk With the Customs Inspector.

Filkins had just returned from a six months' tour of the continent, and his trunks and boxes were numerous. With considerable anxious care he had prepared his declaration, but when he saw the eagle eyed inspector plunge into his work a wave of fear spread over him. Could he by any possibility have forgotten anything? And if so and it was brought to light would he have to suffer the pain and humiliation of arrest? Rapidly he ran over in his mind the dutiable objects that he remembered having heard that others had brought in—clothing, objects of art, books, bric-a-brac, jewels, musical instruments—ah, his heart stood still—musical instruments—pianos, violins, flutes, organs—

With beating heart he approached the inspector.

"Is there any duty on organs?" he asked in a trembling voice.

"There is," said the inspector, fixing a cold, steely eye upon him.

"Then," said Filkins, "I desire to withdraw my declaration for a moment."

"What for?" demanded the inspector.

"I wish to amend it," said Filkins. "I've had my nose repaired and made over on the other side, and I'd hate to have that organ seized because I'd overlooked it."—Harper's Weekly.

A STARTLING BILL.

Five Thousand Reis For Two Meals In a Brazilian Hotel.

Hotels are few and ill conducted in the Brazilian coast towns, although an occasional good one is met with. Americans who patronize a Brazilian hotel or restaurant for the first time are generally treated to a surprise when the bill is presented. Two young sailors had dinner one day in Pernambuco, and, to their horror, the bill was 5,000 reis.

They nearly fainted and would have fled without attempting to settle; but, there being no chance of escape, they clubbed together all the money they had, about $12, and humbly offered it to the proprietor. Instead of having them thrown into jail, he laughed and explained that their bill in American coin was $2.50.

He furthermore explained that the basis of Brazilian currency is an imaginary coin called a reis, 1,000 of which make a milreis. Everything is counted in reis, and the figures have a very imposing sound—200 reis for a ride on a street car, 100 reis for having your boots blacked, a million reis for a house, and so on. It is a silly system, but the Brazilians seem to think it perfection.—Exchange.

Stopped the Stealing.

The Rev. Joseph Erskine of Edinburgh at one time in his life lost handkerchief after handkerchief. He found on investigation that it was on Sunday these losses occurred, and accordingly Mrs. Erskine sewed his handkerchief in the tail pocket of his coat.

"Noo," said she—"noo lat us see what wull happen."

Mr. Erskine, with the sewed in handkerchief, passed down the aisle of the church that morning, as usual, to ascend to the pulpit, but as he sailed by the amen corner he felt a gentle tug behind, a delicate nibble among his coattails. Thereupon he turned on the disappointed old woman in the corner and said, with a triumphant smile:

"No' the day, honest wuman; no' the day."

Window Leaves.

Six species of plants that possess window leaves have been discovered in South Africa. They are all stemless succulents, and the egg shaped leaves are imbedded in the ground, only the apices remaining visible. The visible part of the leaves is flat or convex on the surface and colorless, so that the light can penetrate it and reach the interior of the leaf below, which is green on the inside. With the exception of the blunt apex no part of the leaf is permeable to the light, being surrounded by the soil in which it is buried.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (*Collinsonia Canadensis*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), Golden Seal root (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), Queen's root (*Stillingia Sylvatica*), Black Cherrybark (*Prunus Virginiana*), Mandrake root (*Podophyllum Peltatum*), with triple refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no druggist could imitate.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anæmic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

PUTTING AWAY CLOTHING.

How to Care For Winter Garments to Avoid Moths.

Every spot that is not clean is inviting to the flying moth, where its eggs may be safely deposited and hatched in due time. So the first necessity is to have such spots thoroughly cleaned—this even if the whole garment need not be washed.

For heavy cloth coats and wraps a good beating, airing and sunning, with careful attention to soiled spots, will usually be quite sufficient. Then, if each is placed inside a bag made of stout muslin and with a drawstring in the top, there is little risk.

Among furs sealskin is exempt from the ravages of moths. Good brushing and a care in cleaning out the dust and ridding the fur of any lumpy places, with a day of sunning and airing, suffice. The furs are then ready to be placed in bags and hung where they will not be crushed.

Underwear that has any wool in it must be taken care of also. A clean trunk, with tar paper lining the bottom and sides and a piece to lay over after packing, is perhaps the best for such things, as it is easy to look them over two or three times during the summer, airing and sunning. Indeed, this precaution should be taken with all wools, furs and clothing. Select a bright day, take everything out and hang on lines, beating and brushing and looking over carefully.

Blankets should be washed, and for that purpose it is better to take a warm and cloudless day that they may have all the sweetness of the sun stored in their folds. If put away quite dry and clean moths will not trouble blankets at all.

Dress skirts should be carefully cleaned, brushed until every particle of dust is out and also hung in long, slender bags. If this is not possible try to fold only once and place tissue paper in the folds. Coats and wraps should not be folded. Two may be inclosed in the same bag and hung from the same hook, but hung they should be.

Ostrich feathers, fur trimmings, caps and gloves, small shawls and all the troublesome little things must be clean. Then orris and sandalwood powdered in sachets will keep out moths just as well as camphor and moth balls.

Etiquette For Husbands.

The model husband should learn Esperanto. It contains no swear words.

The husband of a woman with a mission should not drink more than just enough to produce semi-oblivion.

The husband of a lady doctor should not boast of what "we" know. He doesn't know anything; his wife knows it all.

The husband of a suffragette orator should, if possible, be born deaf and dumb. If he hasn't this virtue he should assume it.

The husband of a schoolteacher should never stay out late at night without bringing home a written excuse in the morning.

The husband of the landlady of a select boarding house should efface himself as much as possible. The guests will be more reconciled to their own condition of they believe he is worse off than they are. He should never "answer back" to his wife, as such conduct has a tendency to tempt the boarders to do likewise. Above all else, he should avoid being fat, for that might lead them to suspect that he was getting "bites" between meals. His role should be that of the clinging vine, pure and simple—especially simple.

The Head on the Desk.

Two famous tragedies—the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph and the assassination of his mother, Empress Elizabeth—are recorded in the annals of the Austrian house of Hapsburg. Now a third tragedy, not so sensational perhaps, but none the less remarkable, occupies the aged emperor's thoughts.

Count Seefried, who married Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, a granddaughter of Francis Joseph, and who has a fine castle near Salzburg, was overawed one day recently to see a girl's head roll off his desk as he sat down to work. The police were called in immediately.

The same day the headless body of a young woman was found on the railway which runs past the castle.

All sorts of horrible rumors filled the neighborhood, but the theory accepted is that the count's dog carried the head to the place where it was found.

Anarchist orators declare that the reigning house is under a spell.

"Bird of the Devil."

The Arabs of Algeria had no need of a word for the aeroplane in their vocabulary until the Algerian aviator Servies alighted one afternoon last September near an Arab encampment when he ran out of gasoline. Within a few minutes 200 men, women and children were gathered around his apparatus at a respectful distance. They inspected it at long range, and then one of them gave the name by which it was to known among them: It's a bird of the devil!" When a "no horse wagon" had reached the aviator and supplied his aeroplane with "essence," as the French say, the "bird of the devil" flew off to Perregaux.

The Rub.

"Those fairy tales are quite poetic."

"They are so, Mabel. How would you like to be found asleep by a handsome prince, as was the sleeping beauty?"

"It would be very romantic if I could be sure of not being asleep with my mouth open."

A Discouraged Fighter.

"He isn't so much of a fighter as he used to be."

"No. You see, he was always looking for some one who could whip him—at least that's what he said."

"Well?"

"Well, he found him."

Some Have Done That.

"What's the best way to succeed?"

"Begin early and get yourself used to the idea that you are a big thing."

MOONEY'S BISCUITS ARE THINNER

That makes them neater, crisper, daintier, more appetizing;
The one biscuit good enough to take the place of your own baking;
Fresh as the biscuits from your own oven.
Think what that means! Freedom from a broiling kitchen—leisure on the porch or in the parlor. Time to do the little knick-knacks that have been neglected.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

Are the creamiest, crispest crackers made.
They are baked in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg—right at your very door.
Use **MOONEY'S** and be sure of a biscuit that is absolutely fresh; a biscuit that will satisfy the family,
In tempting packages or sealed tins as you prefer.
"LET MOONEY DO IT"

He Was Too Particular

Lord Talbot De Malahide was talking in New York about the thoroughness of the customs investigations.

"The smuggler," he said, "is bound to be detected if he tries his little game in your metropolis. The smuggler's precautions against detection at this port are as vain and ludicrous as the precautions of the dreaming Irishman.

"An Irishman, you know, once dreamed that he was visiting the late Queen Victoria.

"'Will you have a drink?' the queen said to him.

"'I will,' said the Irishman, 'drop of Irish, of course, hot by preference, your majesty.'

"So the queen put on the kettle, but when the water boiled the noise awoke the dreamer.

"'St. Patrick,' said he. 'I'll take it cold next time.'"—New York Sun.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

The Solicitous Employer

The porter of a famous Syracuse hotel being attacked by illness while on duty, his kind employer sent him upstairs to bed and called a physician. When the doctor came down, after having attended his patient, the proprietor accosted him.

"Well, doctor, how did you find him?" he asked.

"He's coming down with the grippe," was the doctor's reply.

"If he does, I'll send him back to bed. I warned him not to lug any more baggage today!" — Women's Home Companion.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.
I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.
CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
S. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Admiral Hichborn once had a Chinese servant named Chow, whom he brought with him from the East. One day Chow asked permission to go to a funeral.

"All right," said the Admiral. Then he added: "I suppose you will put a lot of food and sweetmeats on his grave, as they do in China?"

"Allee same China," Chow replied.

"Now, Chow," continued the Admiral, "when do you think the dead Chinaman will come up to eat the food you leave on his grave?"

"Allee same time Melican man comes up to smellee flowers you leave on his grave," answered Chow, urbanely.—Pittsburg Leader.

Pa's View of It

The fashion papers say there is to be more fullness in skirts. This may be very interesting to mother, but what father wants to see is more of a fullness in his trousers pockets.

CHEW DIXIE TOBACCO

W. N. U., No. 859.

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The best equipped factory for producing Counter Check Books in Canada.

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We want publishers to act as our agents in all Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia towns. Write us for conditions and prices

C.P.R. WESTERN SHOPS

KEEN RIVALRY AMONG WESTERN CITIES—BIDDING BRISK

For C. P. R. Shops—No Decision Given Out Yet. Port Arthur and Fort William Made a Joint Offer, but Sir William Whyte says it is Impossible to Locate There—Close race between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg.—The contest among western cities as to which will secure the proposed new shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway still goes merrily on. The C. P. R. is being besieged with letters and telegrams from parties interested and there is much rivalry among various centres as to which will land the coveted shops. No sooner does one municipality come up with a big offer than its nearest competitor goes it one better and so the bidding is quite brisk. Recently local officials were approached to see if they could give any information that would allay the suspense but they had nothing to make public other than that the matter was under consideration and that a decision would soon be rendered.

From the distance it looks as though the matter rested between Calgary and Medicine Hat. The cities of Port Arthur and Fort William made a joint bid for the shops, but Sir William Whyte, the Vice-President of the C. P. R. states that it would be impossible to make advantageous use of a location east of Alberta, as by the time the shops are built the company will have ready for them about 800 locomotives in its territory between the mountains and the western Manitoba boundary. Sir William, did not turn the Lake Superior cities down without a ray of hope however, as he stated that he considered the company's terminal point at the head of the lakes, an ideal spot for car building shops and intimated that the company might soon be open to discuss the idea of locating car works there.

With Port Arthur and Fort William out of the running either Calgary or Medicine Hat will probably get the shops, Bassano had hopes that their bait of cheap water-power might prove effective, but the C. P. R. will probably want to locate in one of the larger centres.

Many a college boy, through with commencement, is still hunting a job and wishing he'd never commenced.

It's not so hard to be reasonably sick if you don't have to be nursed by any of your relatives.

First Weight

The Marketer—"Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?"

The Butcher—"No, ma'am; I weighed it first."—Toledo Blade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

England has the honor of first making cruelty to animals a distinct subject of public attention by legislation enacted in 1849.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is compounded specially to combat dysentery, cholera morbus and all inflammatory disorders that change of food or water may set up in the stomach and intestines. These complaints are more common in summer than in winter, but they are not confined to the warm months, as undue laxness of the bowels may seize a man at any time. Such a sufferer will find speedy relief in this Cordial.

Democritus was the first who taught, in 428 B. C., that the milky way consisted of a confused multitude of stars.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says in reference to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever. Wilson's Fly Pads are the only thing that will rid your house of these pests.

To prevent lawsuits three peacemakers were appointed for each Pennsylvania county in 1683.

In 1515 500 persons were burned at Geneva, Switzerland, as witches.

You never hear a man boast that his wife shines his shoes.

The collector of the "wages of sin" is never turned away empty handed.

AFTER doing up the "chores" use "SNAP" to remove the dirt and the smells from your hands.

It makes them clean & sweet, without hard scrubbing.

SNAP ANTISEPTIC HAND CLEANER SNAP COMPANY MONTREAL W81

TOAST and the EVOLUTION of TOASTER

"Syrian muleteers toasted bread over the fire of coals."

"How many of the scholars at class-day anniversaries know why they are 'toasts'?"

"The toasting fork was an essential in our foremother's kitchen."

IF THE testimony of the average housewife is to be received as law and gospel, toastmaking and tea-brewing are two of the easiest tasks that fall to her lot.

"Easy as breathing," she would say. Wiser thinkers—who lead the times, not content just to keep up with them—are calling our attention to the humiliating fact that not one person in twenty knows how to breathe properly.

"But that is another story."

We have been making toast long enough to have mastered the art. It came like a dash from the far-away past—when I saw the Syrian muleteers tear off portions of the leathery, unleavened bread brought from home in their knapsacks and toast them over the fire of coal kindled upon the desert sands in the lee of their tent—how probable it is that this is what was meant by the "cake baken on the coals" Elijah found at his head with a cruse of water, at awakening from the sleep of exhaustion under the juniper tree. Customs do not change in that oldest of lands, as every traveler will bear me witness.

Toast and toasters were old stories in Shakespeare's times. We have frequent references to both in his plays. The cooks of the day must have made a better variety of toast than the aforesaid average American cook turns out, for the custom of putting a bit in the bottom of the tankard before pouring in the liquor was established.

"Go, fetch me a quart of sack! Put a toast in it," orders Falstaff, and a few lines further on repels the suggestion that eggs may be added to the potation. He will have it "simple of itself." That is, with the toast alone. From a number of the fashionable Tatler, bearing date "June 4, 1709," we learn the origin of the term "toast," as applied to a reigning belle or, more widely, to a sentiment uttered by the one offering the "toast" to be drunk. We use the phrases so naturally now that we never bethink us of their origin. Two hundred years ago the Tatler thought it necessary to explain to readers that the "allusion was to the usage of the times of drinking with a toast in the bottom of the glass."

How many, even of the scholars who offer them at class-day anniversaries, know why they are "toasts"? What reader of English poetry does not recall the swing and the ring of The Three Troopers as I put that question?

In each of the cups they dropped a crust,
And stared at the guests with a frown;
Then drew their swords and roared for a toast
"God send this Crum-well down!"

"Crust" and "crumb" stand for the toast without which posset, ale and sack would not be quite to the Briton's taste.

The bit of toasted bread in the bottom of tankard or wineglass must have been thin and delicately crisp, or it would have converted sack and wine into pap. The A. A. C. aforementioned slashes off a slice of bread three-quarters of an inch thick, leaves the crust on, and holds it before or over the fire until it smokes angrily on one side; then turns it and cremates the surface of the other. The edges of the crust are charred; the interior of the slice is soggy and unwholesome.

Will the reader bear with me for a moment while I try to explain in unscientific language why I insist that toast shall be thin and cooked through without scorching? The inside of the loaf (the crumb) is largely starch. Before starch can be digested by the human stomach it must be converted into dextrine by the action of certain acids. If the crumby part of the loaf were chewed long and faithfully, saliva would do most of this work. Without knowing why, we get the impression that toast is more easily digested than plain bread. The reason for this is that heat helps on the chemical change requisite for assimilation. Heat must penetrate to the heart of the slice submitted to it, or the gentle warmth makes the inner portions clammy. Then, the eater "bolts" his toast, and commits a crude poultice to the action of stomach and intestines, instead of digestible dextrine.

The notion that toast and tea are the best food for invalids is so firmly fixed in the mind of mothers, nurses and physicians at large that it would be vain to combat it. It is founded upon the fallacious belief that tea is made with boiling water, drawn off from the tannic acid latent in the leaves and drunk before heat and tonic properties have left it; that toast is cut thin from stale, sweet bread, the crust pared away, the slice exposed evenly to clear heat and cooked through without charring; then, that it is eaten at once, with the merest suspicion of butter—if any is put upon it. The stomach that cannot assimilate this delicate offering, washed down with tea brewed as above, is in a bad way. Always supposing that the teeth have acted well their part in converting the toast into pulpy dextrine by the help of the saliva.

When we, as a race or nation, learn how to breathe and to chew as nature intended us to perform these functions, dyspepsia will be a forgotten word, and centenarians multiply in the land until their pictures will cease to figure in the columns of the daily papers.

Contrast the ideal bit of toast described just now with that piled upon a plate, each slice keeping its fellow warm (and clammy), the evil task furthered by a thick coating of butter. This has soaked into the viscid heart of the slice by the time it is transferred to your plate. It is more than likely that the slice is black-edged, in harmony with the rest of the composition. "Buttered toast" is invariably preferred at hotel and family tables. The call for "dry toast, if you please," is assumed to be the choice of an invalid.

My Syrian guide—and undoubtedly his remote ancestor, contemporary with Elijah—stuck his "cake" upon a pointed stick and held it over the fire of coals. When one side was done he pulled off the bit of bread, reversed it and stuck it on again. One may see the same operation in the Adirondack woods today when a tourist or hunter is so eccentric as to refuse flapjacks. The toasting fork was an essential in our foremother's kitchen. It hung above the sink in a line with ladles and potshooks. She troubled her busy brain as little with thoughts of the antiquity of the implement as her granddaughter vexes her yet busier wits with the history of toast. Yet name and uses had passed into a proverb by the time Shakespeare wrote "King John." In the altercation over the dead body of Prince Arthur, Faulconbridge admonishes Salisbury:

Put up thy sword betime!
Or I'll so maul you and your toasting-iron, etc.

In "Tom Brown at Oxford" we have a like opprobrious epithet applied to a bully's sword. "Pistol" and "toasting fork" are coupled.

The conventional toasting fork of early days had three prongs and a long handle which allowed the cook to conduct the work at a safe distance from the open fire. When fireplace and andirons were superseded by the closed cook stove, a lid was removed that the bread might be held through the hole it had covered, down to a bed of clear coals—an awkward business that brought about the patented wire frame laid across the uncovered hole in the plate of the range. I recall the glow of pride that went through me when, forty years and more agone, I thought out, of and for myself, a plan for preventing smoked toast—an oft-recurring annoyance unless the cook were abnormally vigilant. Some loose crumb would fall into the fire through the wires set above it, blaze up and catch the toast or smoke it into bitterness. The one and only way to secure unburnt toast was to watch it from the moment it went over the coals until it came off, turning it several times to make sure all was going well. My device was to set the toaster beneath the glowing grate, where, unless a stray coal chanced to alight upon some part of the bread, there could be no scorch, and the acrid, smoky taste—which would seem to be inseparable from toast in some houses—was an impossibility.

Then dawned the blessed era of cooking by gas, and the slender-barred gridiron that is set within the oven when toast is to be made. Or, the patented pyramidal affair of wire netting to be fitted over the gas flame, toasting four slices at once and evenly—if one do not take one's eyes away from the toaster too long. Then—black, cindery ruin!

One blessed day, last winter, I was invited to lunch with a friend whose house is dominated by what she calls "Electricity in Harness." Our luncheon was cooked by electricity; all the sweeping, dusting and scrubbing; the dish washing and wiping; the lighting and warming of the dwelling, were accomplished by the same mysterious, potent agency.

The next day I bought an electric toaster. Since then we have had the miracle toast invariably at every morning's breakfast. A light wire is connected with the chandelier above the table. A small apparatus, taking little more room than the silver toast rack set beside it, is at the right hand of the person sitting nearest the foot of the table. It is flanked, when we take our seats, by a plate of sliced bread. The slices are crustless and of uniform size and thickness. Without a break in the cheerful table chat, the one who presides over the toaster slips in four slices, closes the doors of the toaster and turns on the "power." This, when we have eaten our fruit. By the time the cereal is sent away, and the more substantial rasher and eggs appear, we have toast for the first help to all. It is hot, it is crisp, it is real (and ideal!) toast. Those who like it buttered qualify it to their taste. Some prefer it just as it leaves the wires, shielding it from the roseate heart of the magical "power." All is noiseless, rapid and conducted without expenditure of labor or thought. In two minutes one side is done all through.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BECAUSE of the enormous number of letters sent to the Exchange, I must ask contributors to limit their communications to 100 words, except in cases of formulas or recipes which require greater space. I want all my correspondents to have a showing in the Corner, and if my request in this respect is complied with it will be possible to print many more letters.

Attention is called to the fact that Marion Harland cannot receive money for patterns, as she has no connection with any department that sells them.

A Home for Some One

HAVING read of the grievances of "The Business Girl" and "Justicia," I wish to state that I have been looking for over a year for a woman to do light housework in exchange for board and lodgings, and all the privileges of a private home, and as in vain.

It is plain that the business girl doesn't want to do housework. I don't expect "an awful lot" of service. I have three children and a house to take care of, and it would be a blessing to have somebody to help clear up after the evening meal.

My husband's business keeps him out late on some evenings and I dread to be left alone.

Won't you think that I should not have trouble in getting a helper and a companion, when you read what the girls write about the hard time they have to make both ends meet?

I am not using the Exchange as an advertising medium, but if any one should ask for my address through interest in the subject, please let her have it.

Mrs. W. S. W. (Chicago, Ill.).

By the same mail which brought your letter, I had one of a dozen pages from a working girl. It goes so far toward answering your suggested queries that I should print it here but for the length.

The writer is still young and unmarried, but she has swung pretty well around the circle of employments for women in a day when these outnumber fifty to one, the avenues open to the sex fifty years ago.

She served her novitiate in a store where she worked sixty hours a week, and longer in the busy season, and was pushed and hustled about like a dumb animal.

Last summer I worked in a drug store where there was a soda fountain. I worked seventy-two hours every week. That, of course, included evenings and every other Sunday for part of the day. I was on my feet and hurrying most of the time. The floor was of tiling, which is very tiresome to walk on all day long. I received $8 a week, and was sold in the fall that that was too much to pay, that some one could be found who would work cheaper. So I was turned off, and, in consequence, out of work for two or three months. I stayed with my parents. When I am working, I pay board to them at the rate of $5 per week.

Some time ago you published an article signed "A Study Man." The writer thought girls ought to do housework for living. One woman, who hires girls, thought the same. If either of them had to do housework as a trade, they would change their minds. I could write a good-sized article on that subject. I tried it two or three times! I think there is enough said! That work is out of the question!

Then, again, a woman signing herself "Mother" says she does not pity girls who are not obliged to earn money, but prefer to do it. It may be that the parents of those girls can feed and lodge them, but cannot buy them clothes. I would say to this lady that I almost envy her daughter. For myself, I fairly loathe going out into the world to strive as I have to do, but what is one to do?

Now, she goes on to say, she is in a factory.

I work only fifty-five hours a week (for we have Saturday afternoon off), and I make $9 or $10 a week. After I get more practice, I can make more. Some of the girls make $13 per week. The work is light. It is a stocking factory. We make and pack stockings. We make twice as much money as we got in the stores, never work in the evenings, and sit down most of the time at our work. I know that factories are not as pleasant to work in as this. Of course, there are some where one cannot earn much. I would not work in one of those.

I tried once to teach school, but I could not stand life in the country. I tried to "rough it," but my strength broke down! I tried working in a hotel during the summer, but after three years of struggle I gave it up and worked at anything I could get to do. Just at present I am trying hard to get back some of my lost strength to fight the battle of life.

Please excuse this painful scrawl! I am so tired and nervous tonight! In fact, I am nervous all the time. I think the majority of working girls feel the same way that I do.

MARGARET M. N. (Chicago).

Apparently the nervous wreck has never found the right socket. It is as palpable that, of all the vocations to which she has addressed thought and energy, housework finds least favor in her eyes. She dismisses the topic with disdain and finally, "That is out of the question."

During the reading of the plaint, I recollected a message I had forgotten to give to the cook, laid by the paper and stepped across the intervening room and hall into the kitchen. The place was as neat as hands could make it, and bright with bracket and drop light. Under the latter, at a white-covered stand, sat two maids, one reading the evening paper aloud, the other busy with a square of embroidery. Both were neatly and becomingly dressed; their dinner had been as good as mine, and they had eaten it as leisurely as they liked to do. Each has her own room, well furnished, airy in summer and warm in winter. They draw good wages, and, their expenses being the merest trifle beyond their clothing, each sends money home and has besides her account in the savings bank. They live for years in my family without ever receiving a sharp word or the symptom of a rebuke. When they are ailing they are cared for as sedulously as if they were indeed members of the family. They have consideration in their worries and in their enjoyments.

The picture might be duplicated in thousands of American homes. The domestics in our homes are the most carefree of the working classes. "Their bread and water are sure," the term covering food of excellent quality and all they want of it; comfortable lodgings, now and then the "treat" of an evening at the theater (tickets supplied) or a jaunt into the country on the same terms; books and papers at will if they care for reading; church-going regularly, and evenings out in turn carefully provided for, sometimes at the cost of the employer's convenience. Set down these unvarnished truths against the unrest of the woman to whose tale we have just listened, and say which of the two has chosen more wisely her lot in a working-day world.

In the well-managed household duties are as distinctly defined and performed at appointed seasons as methodically as in factory or store.

Even the bugbear of "company," against which a certain class of so-called philanthropists raise the cry, echoed by the maids whose champions they assume to be, is reduced to a bagatelle when examined near at hand and in a strong light. At its worst, it is not to be compared to the pressure of the "busy season" in factory and salesroom.

I have been drawn into this defense of housework and housemother by the unrest in the very air we breathe, which fairly throbs with the murmurs and moans raised against domestic tyranny, and the panting and pushing of the strugglers after "a wider and higher life" (heaven save the mark!) for the working woman.

Home Recipes

The accompanying recipes are an answer in part to correspondents who have asked for them through the Exchange. I get so much of interest and benefit through that medium that I am delighted to return the favor.

Canned String Beans

Cook the beans in salted water until they are tender. Then pack closely in glass cans. Boil the salted water in which they were cooked and fill the jars to the top, covering the beans well. Pour in at the last a tablespoonful of boiling vinegar on the top of each jarful; seal at once and keep in a cool, dark place.

Baking Powder

One pound of the best quality of cream of tartar; ½ pound of baking soda; ¼ pound of cornstarch.

Mix all together; sift the mixture four times to be sure of incorporating all the ingredients evenly; put at once into glass jars or cans with light tops.

Canned Corn

Eleven cups of sliced green corn; 1 cup of sugar; ¼ cup of salt. Mix thoroughly; put into a porcelain-lined or enamel pot and cook half an hour, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Seal boiling hot in glass cans.

When you wish to use it, cover with cold water; scald well; drain and cook with whatever seasoning you like.

Boston Brown Bread

One cup of sweet milk; 1 cup of sour milk; 1 cup of cornmeal; 2 cups of graham flour; ½ cup of molasses; 1 teaspoonful of baking soda; ½ teaspoonful of salt.

Mix quickly and steam for 3½ hours. Then set in the oven each loaf a few minutes.

Mrs. G. E. W. (Union City, Ind.).

I insert your recipes willingly, and question the propriety of nothing pertaining to them as you have written them.

But in the interest of our housemothers at large, may I drop an observation with regard to the canned corn? After you have sweetened and salted it to make sure it will keep, and then soaked much of the sweetness of the milky vegetable out of it to get rid of the saltiness, is it one-half as good as the best brand of canned corn now put upon the market under the eye of the pure food laws? As I have explained elsewhere, the method adopted by scientific canners to preserve this most delicate of esculents (or green cereals) is heat raised to a degree not attainable by the kitchen range, and holding the corn at that for a longer time than you or I would keep it. By these means the flavor and sweetness are retained.

And don't think me ungracious, but if there be a better way of doing anything than I know of I must get hold of it! I have always maintained that to mix sweet and sour milk, together in cookery was akin to putting a piece of new cloth into an old garment. Why the combination in your brown bread?

Please let us hear from you upon both of these points. Much of the good done by our Exchange is due to the interchange of sentiments and the friendly comparison of ways and means. I am myself a learner still in housewifery lore. Not a day passes in which I do not pick up a crumb or a morsel of useful information. Your frank reply to my request herein made may put a crumb—maybe a loaf—into my hand.

One hint to the canner may not go amiss with your gift of recipes. Wrap jars or cans in paper, secured closely by paste or string, before setting them away. Wait until the glass and contents are cold before doing this. The paper will exclude the light and help preserve the color of fruit and vegetables.

Home-Made Ice Cream

Will you kindly print a recipe for home-made ice cream? You make frequent mention of it in your menus for family meals for a week. Is it easily made? And is it more expensive than cream bought from a confectioner?

Mrs. W. H. D. (Paterson, N. J.).

If you wish a plain cream, make a custard of a quart of sweet milk, seven eggs and four quarts of granulated sugar. Scald the milk and add the eggs beaten up with the sugar, and stir over the fire until the custard is rich and smooth, but not until it begins to break. To prevent this, put a pinch of soda into the milk while cooking. Always make custard in a double boiler. Let the custard get perfectly cold before stirring into it a quart of rich cream. It is now ready for flavoring. If you use a simple extract of vanilla or bitter almond, or lemon, all you have to do is stir it in.

Have at hand a quantity of finely pounded ice and a bag of rock salt. Turn the custard into the freezer and surround the latter with alternate layers of pounded ice and rock salt. Fill to the very top of the slightly closed freezer and pour in two quarts of the strongest brine. The freezer must be buried out of sight in cracked ice. Put over all a thick cloth—a doubled sack or a piece of carpet—and set aside. In an hour's time open, beat and churn the contents, having scraped the frozen walls of custard from the sides into the middle of the freezer.

Now is the time for adding fruits of any kind—berries, peaches, pineapple, a mixture of chopped crystallized fruits and nuts; in fact, whatever you may wish to vary the dessert with. Beat these in hard with a wooden paddle, and as fast as you can, for the outer air soon melts the frozen contents of the inner vessel. But beating and churning must be thorough if you would have smooth ice cream. Fasten down the lid; drain off about half the liquid which has accumulated in the outer pail; not more, for the salt is needed to carry on the process. Pack fresh supplies of rock salt and pounded ice about the freezer; put a weight on top to keep the freezer from floating; cover so closely that the air cannot get at the salted ice, and leave all for two hours—or six.

This is self-freezing cream. It is about as easily made as any other sweet dish, and the best one can have in warm weather. It is all the better for lingering in the ice for some hours after it is frozen. For many years it has been a favorite Sunday dessert in my family. The custard is made on Saturday and set in the refrigerator. The ice is cracked (or shaved with an instrument made for the purpose), and the freezer is packed down before breakfast. The opening and beating and churning and the repacking do not take fifteen minutes. Nobody's churchgoing is hindered by the operation.

When you are ready to serve the cream, lift out the freezer, wrap all about it a towel wrung out in boiling water and invert it upon a chilled dish. You will have a column of lusciousness, smooth and firm.

As to the expense. After estimating the ingredients at market prices, we have decided that a quart of home-made ice cream costs about two-thirds as much as an indifferent article under the same name would bring at the confectioner's.

A Bit of Dressing Bureau Furniture

Cut two pieces of cardboard a little longer than your longest hairpin and of a like width. Cover both sides of each piece with sheet wadding. Cut two pieces of velvet or plush about an inch larger than the cardboard. Stretch these over one side of each card, turning in the edge upon what is to be the wrong side, and draw tightly and smoothly by catching the lapped-over edge with a needle and strong thread, bringing the thread from end to end and from side to side, until the stuff is perfectly smooth and taut upon the right side. Now lay the wrong sides of the cards together and sew with a neat overhand stitch all around the edges. Fasten a cord at each upper corner to hang the wadded silk square up by. Stick hairpins all around the edges. I have put upon mine three rows of old-fashioned brass curtain pins, fastening them to the plush. They are convenient to hang keys, buttonhooks, safety pins and the like upon.

LOUISE A. (Fort Dodge, Iowa).

Pickled Beets

If "S. D." (Chicago), will slice the cooked beets, while they are hot, into vinegar which has been salted (and if she likes, sugared) to taste, then let them get ice-cold, she will, I think, find them to be pretty nearly, if not quite, what she longs for.

Sometimes we add sliced onion and whole hard-boiled eggs, slicing these last in serving. They contribute materially to looks and taste.

E. B. D. (Mount Vernon, N. Y.).

A seasonable contribution to our list of summer salads. The donor is invited to favor us further along this or any other line of housewifely enterprise.

Fried Chicken

Kindly publish a recipe for chicken a la Maryland and oblige a constant student of the lively and helpful Exchange.

H. P. C. (Chicago).

Fried Chicken a la Maryland

Joint a tender chicken as for fricassee. Wash and wipe perfectly dry. Dip each piece in beaten egg, then roll in salted and peppered cracker dust, until it is thoroughly coated. Set upon ice for an hour. Have plenty of clean dripping on other fat in a deep frying pan and bring slowly to the bubbling point. Lay in the chicken carefully and fry on both sides to a fine brown. Do not put too many pieces in at a time, or all sides of each will not be done evenly. Fry long enough to make sure the thickest pieces are done all through.

Virginia Fried Chicken

If cooked as above directed, except that it is usually fried in bacon fat, a pound or so of fat bacon is sliced and cooked crisp, but not to burning. The fat is then strained from the bacon and this set over hot water to keep warm, while the strained fat is returned to the fire, brought to the boil and used for frying the chicken. The latter is, of course, prepared with egg and cracker dust. When it is dished the sliced bacon is laid about it. Those who have eaten fried chicken prepared in both ways give the preference to the Virginia method, considering that the bacon, if sweet, imparts richness to the savory.

Cream Gravy for Fried Chicken

This celebrated dish is often served without any sauce in Maryland, and sometimes in Virginia. It is highly esteemed as a dinner dish when accompanied by cream gravy.

After taking the last piece of chicken out of the hissing fat, strain the grease yet again, after in it enough of flour that has been very lightly browned, then cooked in a separate pan with a generous lump of butter and thinned with a few spoonfuls of cream heated in a cup, with the addition of a pinch of soda to guard against curdling. Stir this roux gradually into the hot fat, and continue the stirring until it is of the right consistency and very hot. Lastly, add a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley and pour over the chicken.

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Communications

The editor does not accept any responsibility for the opinions of his correspondents.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

On Monday evening last a public meeting was called to consider certain things about Boy Scouts. The old school house where we used to have our meetings last winter is being used for school purposes, and we have to find another place for this winter. Speaking frankly, I was rather disappointed not to find any of the parents present at that meeting, strange part is that of the six people present not one had children belonging to the Scouts. It looked to me as though the parents do not appreciate the work undertaken for their boys. They might at least show the courtesy of coming and saying so. It has been the common fault of our age to neglect the boys, let them go to the bad and then look for the remedy. Whether the parents and the citizens appreciate the work or not, as the boys are interested in the movement I assure the boys that a few who are interested in the movement will try to get them a place of meeting. If no other place I will have them at my own home as soon as I come back from my holiday trip, but I hope the parents will show little more interest and help those who are willing to give their time and financial support. Thanking you for your space.

Yours truly,
S. H. Sarkissian.

Canyon City, Sept. 21, 1911.

Editor Review,

Sir:—

Through the columns of your valuable paper I desire space to thank Mr. C. O. Rodgers for the Cash prize of $5.00 he has just awarded to me for growing the first peaches at Canyon City. Thanking you for the space I am Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
C. S. Hall.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Moore of Fernside, Victoria and Mr. E. T. Opie, eldest son of Dr. E. A. Opie, Fort Steele. The marriage will take place early in October.—Victoria Colonist.

Miss McBeam left the middle of the week for her home in Montreal.

The REVIEW has the best Staff, best Plant and best Stock
In this Corner of the World to execute Orders for
JOB PRINTING

Nelson Fair Attractions Will Be Best Yet

W.E. SCOTT, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WILL MAKE OPENING ADDRESS BIG LIST OF SHOWS

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, will perform the opening ceremony at the big fruit fair, which opens at Nelson on September 26 and continues the following two days.

With a determination to make this year's fair a more decided success than ever the directors have secured several more high class free attractions in addition to those already booked and the program that will be given during the three days of the fair will include twice the number of acts given in previous years and will excel in quality of amusements any fair hitherto given in British Columbia. In all eight different free acts have been engaged, one of which cost as high as $1000. In addition to these free acts the great Parker shows have been engaged to provide the Midway. These shows alone require a special train of 15 cars to transport them and will include a mammoth Ferris wheel, the Human Roulette Wheel, Pearl and Jennie, the biggest girl and the smallest lady. Pearl is a young girl of the tender age of 15 but who nevertheless weighs 610 pounds while Miss Jennie is a young lady of 25, who weighs 34 pounds and is only 36 inches tall. Another show is the Model City, a marvelous mechanical invention which required five years to build; Joe and Sallie, a pair of chimpanzees who when seen, can enable one to understand Darwin's theory of the missing link; the Crazy House and the Squeezer, two excruciatingly funny amusement devices, and Edwards' animal show, embracing most of the lesser known animals. The Parker shows are noted throughout America as being one of the best canival companies traveling.

The afternoon and evening program of free attractions will take up at least three hours, the star attraction being Burnstad's wild west show, an aggregation of 18 horses and 10 men in a thrilling exhibition of Roman chariot races, Roman standing races and daring cowboy stunts such as broncho busting, steep, riding, lassoing and lariat throwing. In this act no doubt the star actor will be "Black Stacy," who has the reputation of having been ridden only twice in five years. The imperial troupe of Russian dancers consists of four ladies and two men, who give a whirlwind exhibition of the much-talked of Russian dancing. Professor James E. Hardy, the high wire king, otherwise known as The American Blondin," will be seen in a thrilling and facinating high wire performance entirely different and superior to the work of the ordinary wire walker. The Upside Down Zenaldas is a high class balancing act given by a lady and gentleman, unsurpassed in its origininality. Dorothy De Vonda, the lady Aerialist, will make daily ascensions into the clouds, accompanied by her favorite dog, both making a sensational descent in different parachutes. Miss Marie McDonald, the Scotch gold medalist, will delight the hearts of the people from the land of heather with her clever delineation of Scottish national dances. The comedy part of the program will be ably looked after by Happy and his trick mule Dynamite, the funniest act in existence, and the Steiner trio, an exceptionally clever troupe of comedy bar acrobats who need no recommendation to Nelson audiences.

In the matter of exhibits, from present indications it seems as if all previous years' entries of fruit will be doubled. Especially will this be true in exhibits of box fruit and special provision is being made for the heavy display which is anticipated. It also appears as if the new poultry building will be taxed to its utmost capacity, which is some 2,000 birds.

From all parts of the district word comes to the effect that miners and lumbermen are busily training for the drilling, log chopping and sawing events, which promise to be more keenly contested than ever. Both the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. are offering single fare rates from all points in British Columbia from Vancouver to Calgary and branches and the attendance this year in view of the excellent attractions provided, will in all probability exceed any previous year.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

John Morgan has left Nelson for Peachland Okanagan District where he will accept a position in the saw mill plant now being operated by J. H. Hyde formerly of the Creston Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Rose Riel who has been at the coast the past few months has been paying Creston a visit the past week.

On Tuesday morning last R. Lamont put a fine large deer out of suffering near the town limits by killing it with a club.

It appears that a number of ranch dogs had been running the deer all Monday night and ran the poor beast down near the home of T. M. Edmondson where it got entangled in a wire fence. The deer was badly torn by the dogs and to end its suffering Mr. Lamont killed it he happening to come along just as the deer fell exhausted under the fence.

Don't forget the Catholic Ladies Aid "Social" tomorrow, Saturday evening, in the Auditorium Hall. Everybody invited.

Mr. C. O. Rodgers who recently offered a prize of $500 for the first fruit that was raised at Canyon City has awarded this prize this week to Mr. C. S. Hall who produced this year excellent peaches at Cedar Grove ranch.

Last Friday evening Mrs. W. H. Crawford was hostess at a very enjoyable party in honor of Miss Wardle of Salt Lake City. Those who attended were Misses Vera and Ethel Huscroft, Miss Howarth, Miss Ruby Lamberton, Miss Lund, Messrs Tucker Wm. Gunn, Jr., Geo. Huscroft Jr., T. H. Crawford, and R. Crawford.

The chief amusements of the evening were singing and progressive whist. Miss Howarth and Miss Lund carried away the prizes of the evening.

It has been learned that the check artist Aldans remained at Sirdar from Labor day till last Wednesday when he proceeded to Nelson.

The Bible Class Social of the Presbyterian church held at the Manse last Wednesday evening was a great success. There were over 40 guests present. During the evening the following address was read to the Revd. S. H. Sarkissian which was accompanied by a handsome present in the form of a return Railway ticket to Grenfell, Saskatchewan for which place Mr. Sarkissian leaves on Monday next on his vacation trip. The address is as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Sarkissian—We the members of your congregation and of your bible class have come to spend one more pleasat evening in the Manse before you leave for your well earned holiday.

As a slight indication of our good wishes on your behalf and as a means of aiding your holiday we crave the pleasure of offering you this Railway ticket which you will observe will not only bear you away to your friends but also return you to us. We trust in renewed health and spirits for your worthy work among us.

Signed on behalf of the congregation and class by, Dr. Henderson and H. Taylor.

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 10 a.m. You are cordially invited to join our Bible Class.

S. H. SARKISSIAN, Pastor.

Methodist Church

Services on Sunday next:

Morning Service	11.00 a.m.
Sunday School	2.30 p.m.
Evening Service,	7.30 p.m.

Rev. M. F. Eby, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
CHRIST CHURCH

The Right Rev, The Lord Bishop of New Westminster will be at the Church of England Sunday Sept. 24. Services are as follows:—
Matins Confimation, Holy Communion at 11 a. m.
Evensong, Sermon, 7:30 p m

FOR SALE—Improved ranch with bearing orchard, also large quantity of small fruits, Good Water.
Apply to W. K. Brown,
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FOR SALE:—Saddle and driving pony, price reasonable apply to Mrs. W. K. Brown, Creston, B. C.

Wanted—by an experienced gardener, well up in Tomato and Cucumber culture, work on ranch. Married man.
Apply to J. Fracy, Creston

FOR SALE Saddle Horse. apply to Victor Carr, Alice Siding, B. C.

Money Money

We have $165,000 for investment in the Creston District which we will loan in sums of from $500 to $10,000 on improved or unimproved fruit lands, also on improved and unimproved town property.

If you want capital to improve your land, call and see us for a loan.

Why pay rent when you can borrow money through us to build your own home with. Should you want to improve your business property, call and see us regarding terms on a loan.

We have the money to invest.

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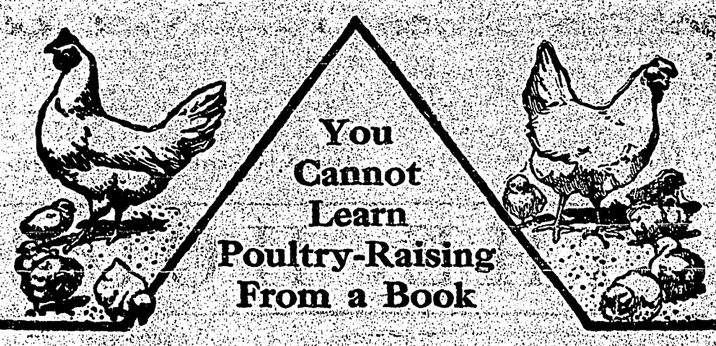

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The Course includes everything pertaining to successful poultry raising: How to select most profitable breeds; feeding; marketing eggs and poultry for profit; natural and artificial brooding; natural and artificial incubation; laying hens; combination plant; poultry appliances; enemies of poultry; diseases of poultry; poultry houses and management; turkeys; water fowls; squabs; etc., etc.

What makes the Course particularly valuable is the fact that the I. C. S. is associated with the largest poultry farm in the world—the celebrated Rancocas Farm, at Brown's Mills, In-the-Pines, N. J., famous for its fine Rancocas Leghorns and DAY-OLD-CHIX, and where 30,000 eggs are marketed every week.

The I. C. S. has spent thousands of dollars in preparing this Course—the only one of its kind—a Course that you can master and apply in your own home, whether you live in the city, suburbs, or country, and that equips you to handle a few hens or manage a large poultry farm. This Course will help you just as the many other I. C. S. Courses have helped thousands of men and women in other walks of life.

The attached coupon will bring you descriptive circular of this great Poultry-Raising Course. Fill it in and mail it today.

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Box 888, Scranton, Pa.
Please send me free, and without further obligation on my part, circular describing the Poultry-Raising Course.
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On Monday morning last Provincial Constable Gunn made a good capture when he arrested nine Italians and their driver near Erickson. These people were charged with entering Canada without reporting to the Immigration Inspector. On Tuesday afternoon at the Provincial Police Office before Joseph Ryan of Cranbrook J. P. and S. A. Speers J. P. of Creston.

From the evidence taken at the hearing it seems that Edward Adams was the principal offender. He hailed from Spokane and last May was caught by Constable Gunn when he was in the act of escorting a bunch of Italians across the line. At that time Immigration agent Chas. Rykerts informed Adams of the consequences that would result should he be caught at the same offence again and prosecution against Adams last May was with-held owing to the remission of the Act. Adams, who practically pleaded guilty to the present charges was fined $450 and costs of court and in default of payment three months in the Nelson Goal.

The accused C. R. Knight who was the teamster was acquitted while the 8 other Italians were each fined $10 and costs of court with an option of three months in the Nelson Goal at hard labor.

NOTICE:—To property and mill owners; R. Stewart, Bricklayer and mason, having settled at Creston, will be pleased to give tenders on any work. Address Box Creston, B. C.