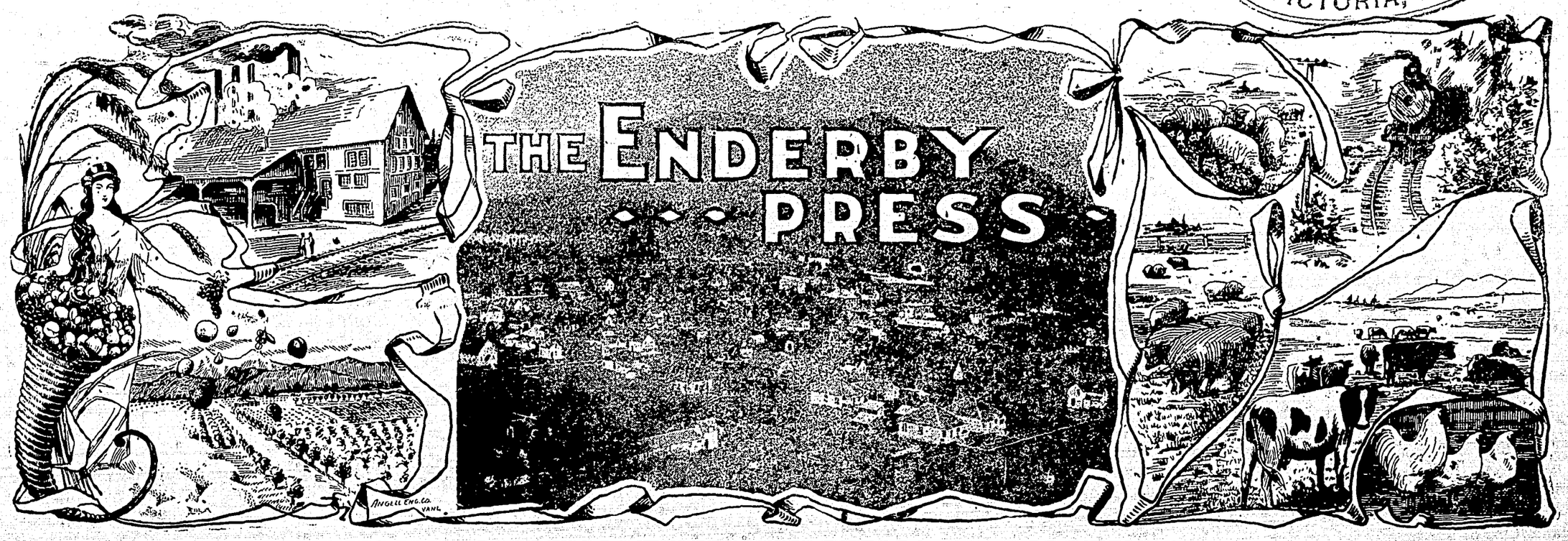
Library Legislative Assembly
JAN 9 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.



Enderby, B. C., January 5, 1911 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 3; No. 45; Whole No. 149

The Town and District and the Moving of the People

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan, Dec. 30th, a daughter.

W. R. Barrows left on Tuesday on a visit of a week or two to the city of Vancouver.

A meeting of the Hospital Auxiliary will be held in the City Hall this (Thursday) afternoon at 3.

Chas. W. Little sold a ten-acre tract owned by Mrs. John Moser, to Chas. Harrop, at Mara this week.

Miss E. J. Johnson spent the Xmas holidays at home, returning this week to Comaplix, where she is teaching school.

J. S. Johnstone contemplates adding a double air space block-making machine to his cement works in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Pound entertained at cards on Monday evening, to celebrate the New Year. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

A meeting of the Curling Club will be held at the rink to-night (Thursday) to consider final business before starting the schedule games; time 8:30

Manager Gibbs reports another very large order for brick from Revelstoke for immediate delivery. The A. R. Rogers Company will also use 75,000 in the new furnace extensions to be started this month.

The man who loves a shirt laundried by a white man, will be glad to learn of the arrangement made by Mr. Campbell, at the station, whereby the work can be done each week by the Kamloops laundry, an A1 institution.

Brandon Brothers will present the Jeanne Russell players in K. of P. Hall to-night and to-morrow night. This company of players includes some Enderby favorites, and will attract good houses. Mr. Brandon will appear at both performances. The comedy "Charley's Aunt" will be put on to-night, and "In Missouri" to-morrow night.

The Northern Okanagan Farmers' Institute is not losing any time. Its officers took up the matter of a fruit packing school at Enderby a week or ten days ago, and the school is now an assured fact. Tables, etc. are being prepared, and already the required number of (fifteen) student applicants to form a class have handed in their names. If you are interested, give in your name, so that you may be taken into the class in case a vacancy occurs at the last moment. President Little, of the Institute, wishes it to be made known that the Institute is just now in need of funds, and he urges all who contemplate joining to hand in their yearly membership fee at an early date. It is only 50c a year, and one does not necessarily have to be an agriculturist to join. Any of the officers are authorized to take the fee and give a receipt therefor, or it may be left at the office of the Walker Press and will be turned over to the secretary-treasurer.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Editor The Enderby Press:

Dear Sir: Will you permit me to ask through the columns of your paper what is the position of the Enderby Hospital at this time. Some months ago I was solicited by the ladies of the Hospital Auxiliary to contribute towards the fund being raised to purchase supplies for the private hospital then being established by Mrs. Sewell and daughters. It was, I believe, a general appeal made to the public, and you through the Press joined in making it. The response was liberal, I understand, and supplies were immediately purchased. I have since learned that none of these supplies have been turned over to Mrs. Sewell, but are stored in the City Hall. I understand, also, that Mrs. Sewell and daughters have been conducting their hospital satisfactorily to all patients and the physician having charge of the patients, unaided by the Hospital Auxiliary and without the assistance which the public so liberally some months ago attempted to give.

Now, sir, I would like to know by what authority the City of Enderby or the Hospital Auxiliary are holding from Mrs. Sewell and daughters the supplies purchased by public subscription to be turned over to Mrs. Sewell to be used by her so long as she conducted a hospital? It seems to me that the supplies should be made use of, and in the manner the ladies said they would be used when they made their appeal to the public.

I wish you would briefly explain the cause of this apparent breach of faith, or whatever it may be called. I understand that at the start there was some difference of opinion as to what constituted a trained nurse, but this difficulty has been overcome, and has not, in fact, existed for three or four months. Have the ladies of the Auxiliary had such extensive hospital experience that they are prepared to withhold from Mrs. Sewell's private hospital the aid the public has given in the hope of obtaining out of the dim, and uncertain future a hospital free of all cost to the city and to them, which will be conducted to suit their ambrosial fancy?

A CONTRIBUTOR.

Enderby, B. C., Dec. 31, 1910.

EXPLANATION BUT NO APOLOGY

For the second time since we establishing the Enderby Press, thirty-four months ago, we are this week three hours late in our hour of publication. Under ordinary circumstances we would apologize to our readers, but we deem the cause was just and we are not going to apologize. The editor, printers, devil and monoline operators were drawn on the first game of curling for the season, and to get the paper out three hours earlier meant that we would have to miss that game. We didn't miss it. There are fifty-two weeks in 1911. On fifty-one of these we can get this paper out on time. There is just one first game of curling of the season. And we played it. And we didn't win, either. And we don't care, neither. And—

CHANGE OF HALL

The poultrymen have definitely decided to hold the forthcoming poultry show in the warehouse back of the Polson Mercantile Company's store, which has recently been fitted up as a public hall by Mr. Polson. The change has been made to accommodate the large number of entries being received.

MILK AS A FOOD

If the true value of milk as a food were more fully appreciated, it would be used much more freely. To be really valuable, even safe, it must be clean. Milk contains all the ingredients required to nourish the body. Milk is frequently spoken of as a complete food. It is to the infant, but to the adult it does not contain enough carbo-hydrates, and is too bulky. A varied diet is, of course, necessary, but we should know which of our common foods furnish most proteids, fat, and carbo-hydrates.

But milk, to be good, or even safe, as we said above, must be clean.

PLASTERING ORDERS

Plastering by contract or day. Address all enquiries to—

B. BRUNDISH,
Box 198, Enderby, B. C.

Wanted—At the end of January, a good, steady man for general farm and orchard work. Apply to R. T. Skelton, Hullcar.

Lost—On the track, north of Enderby, a brown silk and Marabout feather stole. Anyone returning the same to the office of The Walker Press will be rewarded.

HUMOR OF POULTRY PATENTS

The most difficult person for the practical poultryman to get along with is the poultry crank. He might be perfectly sane on all other points, but on that of poultry—well, they say he has a bug. It will be interesting to the practical poultrymen to learn of the many queer inventions patented to bring joy to the hearts of poultry cranks.

In the Scientific American many of these inventions are illustrated. One Jeremiah Cory, of Missouri, as early as 1870, patented a device which showed inventive genius. Cory was keeping bees and poultry—a very profitable combination even to-day. The bee moth, which works only at night, wrought havoc with Cory's bees, so he provided his hives with sliding doors and connected the doors with each other and then with the hen roosts by means of a system of links and levers. It was all so well worked out that his hens acted as guardians over the bees at night. The bees retired early. The hens soon followed them. When the hens mounted their roosts the hive doors were closed thereby, locking the bees in and the moths out. In the morning, when the hens left their roosts, the doors of the hives were automatically opened, releasing the bees bright and early for their day's work.

But here is an invention that is a real classic. Sanford J. Baker, of Waterville, Me., in 1871, invented a device to prevent chickens from scratching up the garden. It consisted of a piece of spring wire, bent double with a clamp at the bend. This was secured to the hen's leg, leaving the two ends of the wire extending for some distance backward and slightly downward. Not only would this hinder the fowl in scratching, but the spring arms would force her forward at each scratch. If the hen was persistent enough the device would drive her out of the garden and into the next township before night.

Wm. J. Manley, of Erie, Pa., has a treadmill which may be adjusted according to the weight and agility of the fowl. Mr. Manley is a gymnastic faddist, and the purpose of his contrivance is to force the hens to exercise. On the treadmill, by going fast enough, using both legs and wings, the bird eventually reaches the food, but must keep going in order to remain near the food. By a slight stretch of the imagination, one can see the eggs carried to market on the endless treadmill chain.

It took E. J. Hanahan, of Tribes Hill, N. Y., to solve the problem of curing the egg-eating hen. He connects an egg with an electric battery and places it in such a position that the hen, in order to get it, must stand on a metal plate, which at once closes the circuit. One shock is said to be sufficient. If the hen is not electrocuted, she is cured.

Spectacles for fowls is the patent of Andrew Jackson, Jr., of Munich, Tenn. The junior Jackson says of his patent: "This invention relates to eye protectors, and more particularly to eye protectors designed for fowls, so that they may be protected from other fowls that might attempt to peck them."

FREE NURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

The Philadelphia School for Nurses is a purely benevolent institution. It is situated at 2219 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and announces that enrollment for the Spring classes will shortly begin. This institution is recognized and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. Free scholarships in the two-year course are available, and provide room, board, laundering, incidental expenses and railroad fare home on completion of the course. A home study course and a resident short course are also provided. The school provides full instruction under safe and whole. some conditions, and opens the way to almost immediate financial betterment for those who need to increase their earning power.

KAMLOOPS STEAM LAUNDRY

Parcels sent Monday, returned Saturday. Apply G. G. Campbell, agent, C. P. R. depot.

Enderby Poultrymen Heavy Winners of Specials at Ashcroft Poultry Show

The Enderby poultrymen who took their birds to the Ashcroft Poultry Show last week, returned home well pleased. They were royally treated by the Ashcroft fanciers, and their winnings were high. They have none but words of praise for the management of the Ashcroft show.

The Hazelmere Poultry Farm had 38 fowls on show, and T. Pound 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell won six of the seven silver cups offered, and Mr. Pound 9 first prizes, 4 seconds and 3 thirds, together with four specials.

In White Wyandottes the Hazelmere poultry people were up against strong competition. They were awarded first cock, first cockerel, first hen, first and third pullet, first and second pen.

In Partridge Wyandottes, the Hazelmere had things pretty much their own way, carrying off 1st, 2nd and 3rd in cockerel, hen and pullet, and 1st and 2nd in pen.

In White Leghorns they were 1st in cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd in cockerel, 1st and 2nd ia hen, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd in pullet. They won 1st and 2nd in pen. The scores of these pens were very high: 1st, score 188.83; 2nd, 187.08.

The Hazelmere won the Vancouver Brewery Ltd., cup, valued at $20, for largest and best display, open to all. Nicola Valley News silver cup, value, $10, for largest and best exhibit in the show by a non-member. H. H. Collier's cup, value $10, for best five females in show. Messrs. Higgs & Smyth, Walhachin Poultry Farm, silver cup, value $5, for best cock or cockerel in Mediterranean class; also the silver cup offered by this same firm for best hen and pullet. The Ashcroft Meat Market cup for highest scoring pen, and the Ashcroft Poultry & Pet Stock Association silver medal for best exhibit in the American class.

Mr. Pound's winnings were: In Light Brahmas: 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. In Black Orpingtons: 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen.

In Rhode Island Reds: 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet. Specials won: American Light Bragma Club ribbons; sterling silver match box, value $5, for best exhibit in Asiatic class; box of cigars value $5, for best exhibit in English class, Ashcroft Journal 5 years for five best males in show.

CURLING CLUB BUSY

A meeting of the Enderby Curling Club was held last Friday evening. The principle business was the election of skips and the adoption of the committee's report on rules.

Skips elected: Jos. Evans, Jas. Evans, Taylor, Fulton, Bell, Keith, Reeves and Murphy.

The following rules were reported by the committee and adopted by the meeting:

1. All games must be played on nights arranged in the schedule, unless postponed with the consent of the committee, such postponed game to be played on a date arranged by the committee.

2. Any schedule game not played will be counted as a game lost to the team or teams that should have played such game.

3. All games shall start promptly at 8 o'clock. If any of the competing rinks are not ready to begin play at 8 o'clock, one end shall be counted as played for every 10 minutes delay, and the opposing rink, if ready to play, shall count one point in the game for each such period of time it is kept wai

4. In the event of game not starting at 8:30, the ice shall be open for any other game.

5. No skip can play a schedule game unless there are at least three regular members of his team playing.

6. In case of any team being short of one player, the skip of that team shall be compelled to choose a fourth player from the members present in the rink (until his own player arrives), such player to play lead position.

7. The committee must be notified of any postponement of games before 3 p. m. on the day of said game.

Committee: A. E. Taylor, G. L. Williams, H. W. Keith.

A meeting of the skips was held on Tuesday evening and the following rinks were drawn:

1—Jos. Evans, skip; E. Evans, Walker, Francis.

2—Jas. Evans, skip; Pyman, Birrell Campbell.

3—Taylor, skip; Currie, Brimacombe Turner.

4—Fulton, skip; Mack, Linton, Castle.

5—Bell, skip; Williams, Ruttan, Marwood.

6—Keith, skip; Johnstone, Prince, Schmidt.

7—Reeves, skip; Barrows, Breedon, Pound.

8—Murphy, skip; Forrester, Stevens Brown.

9—Brown, skip; Hancock, Holtby Crane.

The first games between the President and Vice-President rinks were played Wednesday evening. Result—Jos. Evans and Bell tied by a score of 9-9; Taylor won over Keith by a score of 7-10.

The regular schedule games will be started Monday evening. The rinks have not yet been scheduled.

A meeting of the club members will be held to-night at the rink.

GREAT SUCCESS OF FRUIT

The last of the exhibitions in the Old Country at which British Columbia fruit was exhibited was held last week. The success which has crowned this year's efforts is clearly beyond the most sanguine expectations. The exhibitions at which our fruit was awarded medals are the following: National Chrysanthemum Society, Sydenham, silver gilt medal; Southampton Roygl Horticultural Society, gold medal; Ulster Horticultural Society, Belfast, gold medal; Birmingham and Midland Counties Chrysanthemum Society, silver gilt medal; Bath Gardeners' Debating Society, gold medal; Bradfor and Dostrict Chrysanthemum Society, gold medal; Leeds Paxton Society, gold medal; Sheffield Chrysanthemum Society, gold medal; Bristol Chrysanthemum Society, gold medal; Scottish Horticultural Association, Edinburgh, gold medal; Bolton Horticultural and Chrysanthemum Society, gold medal; Aberdeen Chrysanthemum Society, gold medal; Hawick Horticultural Society, gold medal; Birmingham Horticultural Exhibition Society, silver gilt medal.

This list does not include the awards gained at the Colonial Fruit Show held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was at this show that British Columbia secured the signal triumph of being awarded the Hogg Memorial gold medal for its exhibit as a whole, together with a gold medal, three silver-gilt Banksian medals, one silver-gilt Knightian medal, four silver Knightian medals, two silver Banksian medals (one of which was won by Mr. Geo. R. Lawes of Enderby), one Bronze Banksian medal, and one silver sup.

This is the last big show the Royal Horticultural Society will hold at which British Columbia fruit will be admitted until the year 1914. The show for 1912 will be South African; for 1913, Australasian and 1914, British Columbian.

CARD OF APPRECIATION

Having sold my stock of furniture, and severed my business connection with the people of Enderby, I take this means of expressing my sincere appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown in our business relations, and also to thank one and all for the patronage given me. At the same time, I trust that the generous support given me in the past will be extended to my successors, the Polson Mercantile Company and Blanchard & English.

W. T. HOLTBY,
Enderby, B. C.

18-inch stove wood for sale. Immediate delivery. Address, Preston, Box 56, Enderby.

The Vanishing Smuggler

By STEPHEN CHALMERS

(Copyright, 1920, by Edward J. Clode).

CHAPTER XIX.—(continued)

Grizel to the Rescue

"Is the young man known as Smuggle-erie in court? Stand up and, in the name of God, I adjure you to speak the truth!"

"Yes, sir! In the name of God and manhood, I'll tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!" said Smuggle-erie, standing up by the table and raising his hand.

And he told it, beginning at the beginning, when Giles Scrymegeour fed him on bread and water, because "he said he took me out of the workhouse." He told how he had been made a smuggler, and how he had been saved by the master of the Thistle Down from being "drowned off the Bull Rock like a blind kitten," at the instigation of Giles Scrymegeour. He admitted that Captain Grant and the Thistle Down had "done a little smuggling now and then like the best of them," but he also made it clear that most of the profits had gone to Giles Scrymegeour. He admitted that they had taken the barrel containing Horneycraft's body aboard the schooner, but denied that either he or any man of the schooner (with the exception of the Red Mole and Archibald) had known that it contained anything but whisky.

"Illicit, your honor. I swore to tell the truth."

Least of all, said Smuggle-erie, had Captain John Grant been privy to the matter. It was to have been the last trip, for Captain Grant had sworn to turn over a page and stop smuggling, for his daughter's sake. He had been forced into this last business by Giles Scrymegeour, who had threatened to tell Grizel Grant that her father was a smuggler. Of this, Smuggle-erie said, he could not speak of his own knowledge, but only by what the girl's father had told him in the presence of Giles Scrymegeour and several of the Thistle Down's men.

The dominie, at this point, whispered to one of the villagers, who promptly tiptoed out of the room.

Smuggle-erie then told of the captain's behavior aboard the Thistle Down, prior to the finding of the body. There was hardly a dry eye in court when Smuggle-erie, in a voice and manner which betrayed either great emotion or great histrionic power, described the opening of the barrel and the proposed burial, not forgetting the men with their Sunday clothes and Bibles, and the captain saying "a bit prayer." The confession of the Red Mole, which he had not overlooked, he repeated for emphasis' sake at the end of the narrative.

When Smuggle-erie had answered a few questions relative to the bringing of the barrel aboard the Thistle Down, he was allowed to sit down. He was no sooner in his seat than old Jack Cookson suddenly found his voice and jumped to his feet.

"Your honor, sir!" he cried to the dominie, the tears hanging on his cheeks, "it don't seem quite right for the coastguard, and an old sailor that has served the King and Nelson and his country—God bless 'em all!—to stand up and defend any such rapscallionsness as smuggling——"

"One moment, coastguard," said the dominie. "We will leave smuggling out of the matter, except so far as it touches upon the first question—murder!"

A whisper flew among the crew of the schooner, and admiring eyes flashed upon Smuggle-erie.

"Aye, aye, sir! You know the law, by thunder, and it ain't for me to gainsay you on any p'int," said Cookson, apparently quite relieved. "That bein' the case, I'm freer to speak, sir. And there's several p'ints that I can clear up, in the absence of my adm'ral what's sick abed), and which he told to me.

"In the fust place!" he cried, gathering breath like a rising tempest, "if, as this blame red-headed man swears, Horneycraft was took aboard the schooner, or found there and murdered without quarter, what I want to know is—why in thunder did they bring him back, when they could ha' buried him at sea? Was that the act of murderers?"

The coastguard glared around to see what effect that had. The point scored heavily, to judge by the suppressed murmur. Encouraged, Jack Cookson continued:

"If, as this red-headed man says, they murdered Mr. Horneycraft because he was the revenue collector and knew too much——"

"One moment," the dominie interrupted, "he did not say so, my friend."

"Well, he meant that, anyway!" roared Cookson. "I'm not strong on book-larnin', but I know what I'm saying."

"Go on," said the dominie, smiling his appreciation.

"If they murdered him on the night the Thistle Down sailed—and it ain't likely it was before, 'cause this here man says they done it on the ship—why didn't they put Adm'ral Ben Larkin in a barrel, too? Hey? They knocked him over the head that night, and tied 'im up. And, by thunder! here's a witness can prove every blame word of that, if she'll only talk."

There had been a little rustle of excitement while Cookson was speaking, and at the finish of his second point Grizel walked into the important council. She was pale, but calm, and walked straight to the moderator's table with her eyes lowered and her hands clasped before her. The dominie smiled an assuring welcome, and, after a moment's whispering, seated her in a chair at his side. After the excitement had abated, Jack Cookson resumed.

"Thirdly," he bellowed, "I happen to know, by thunder! that Mr. Horneycraft had been missing four days before the schooner sailed!"

This point also scored heavily at the moment, although those who remember the details of the great Heather Bloom case in Edinburgh will recall that it was thrown out, it being established conclusively that the murdered Horneycraft was seen thirty-six hours before the Thistle Down sailed.

"And, fourthly," concluded Cookson, "I happen to know, and the adm'ral will bear witness to't, that on the night the Thistle Down sailed half a hundred barrels came from the Cothouse Inn, which, as everybody knows, is run by this red-haired man."

"Thank you," said the dominie. "I think it should be easy to prove where the barrel came from. The evidence of the lieutenant, coupled with the evidence of the crew of the Thistle Down——"

"Why should it?" Giles Scrymegeour suddenly squeaked. "Why should it prove anything? And what have I got to do with that, anyway? The whole bang-jing o' them is conspirin' agin Baldy Currie. He says he saw them do it. Is not that enough?"

"Pardon me," said the dominie sweetly: "I had quite forgotten that you were here, Mr. Scrymegeour. I thank you for the reminder. In a matter of this kind we accuse none until all is heard. I do not even accuse you of complicity in the matter. Is there anything you wish to say?"

Giles scrambled to his feet, and his little rheumy eyes peered around the room in search of a friendly face. There was not one, but there was also none that he saw any logical reason to fear greatly.

They were smugglers, all of them, and he had taken care to conduct his matters with a view to wriggling out in such an emergency. The smuggling part of it was not serious, to his mind. He was a merchant, he assured himself, and surely there was nothing wrong in taking a little profit when it came his way. What had he to do with the Thistle Down and its comings and goings, save to buy what was offered him and pay the price? He was no keeper of other folk's consciences. He was safe. He was safe, so long as the Red Mole and Archibald stood by him. And they dared not speak, or their own necks would stiffen in a rope.

Of course, it was a great pity that the body had not been landed in England, for then it might never have been traced back; and if it had been—why, then, it came from a smuggler ship whose captain was the notorious Heather Bloom. Thus Old Scryme could have wriggled out quite easily. And, of course, they had been great fools not to bury the body at sea. Who would have believed they would bring the body back? Yet they had brought the body back. Ah, there it was! There it was!

Giles Scrymegeour suddenly woke up, and found Smuggle-erie's eye fixed on him. Ah! There it was! The miser dashed his hand across his face. It was wet. It surprised him, for what he had tried to brush away was the memory of Smuggle-erie's father, whom he had ruined, and the echo of Smuggle-erie's promise that he would be the death of him some day.

"Have you nothing to say?" he heard the dominie's voice ask. "You are merely delaying the proceedings."

Had he nothing to say? Had he said nothing? Had he been standing there in a trance all this time? Giles Scrymegeour tried to speak, but all he could stammer was:

"I have nothing to say. I ken naething at all about it. It's a conspiracy, I tell ye. They owed me money. Who is this Heather Bloom? I dinna ken what—what——"

He sat down stupidly, and began to moisten his lips with his tongue. Then he heard a voice—far away and sweet. He presently recovered, and found that it was Grizel Grant who was speaking. What was she doing here? What did she know about the business? What could she say? What was she saying? Then his heart gave a great leap and he sat staring at the pale girl, standing before him like an avenging angel.

Grizel Grant told her story briefly and calmly. She said that she had come there at the request of the dominie, and with the consent of her father. Until a few days before she had not known that her father was a smuggler. She was sorry, of course, to hear it, but she knew that her father was a good man, nevertheless, because, when she had told him that she knew, he had promised to begin life over again, for her sake. That was on the night that the Thistle Down sailed.

On the previous night, she said, she had been standing with Lieutenant Ben Larkin at the gate of her father's cottage. It was very late. It may have been morning. They had just come from the harvest-home, she added hurriedly. Through the open parlor window she had overheard her father and Mr. Scrymegeour in conversation. From this conversation, which Grizel repeated, it was made clear to the dominie that the miser was the mainspring of the smugglers, and had coerced Heather Bloom.

"You are positive that Lieutenant Larkin heard and understood the significance of what was said?" asked the dominie gently, while Giles Scrymegeour stared blankly at the girl.

"I—I am positive," Grizel stammered, a wave of red crossing her cheeks. "I know he understood."

"Next evening I met the lieutenant by the castle gate," Grizel bravely continued. "I was about to speak to him when he was attacked by a number of men."

"Who were they? You must tell me that," said the dominie.

Grizel's eyes fell to the ground. It was the last strand between her and Smuggle-erie, and the heart of the woman lingered with it. But Smuggle-erie himself came to the rescue.

"Here, sir!" he cried. "I was the leader! Talk up, lads! Hands up who were there!"

"Me!" "Me, too!" "And me!" cried a dozen voices, and as many hands went aloft.

"Tut, tut! Bless my soul! I never heard the like!" cried the dominie, forgetting his dignity in his admiration. "But, tell me, child. What were you doing with the lieutenant at the castle gate? Had he asked you to meet him, for I cannot believe that—hmm—hmm——"

As the dominie broke off, confused, a cunning smile appeared on Giles Scrymegeour's face, and the smile spread into an evil grin when Grizel was unable to answer.

"There!" cried the miser shrilly. "Heather Bloom's lass. A conspiracy, I tell ye!"

"Don't lsiten to that shrimp!" cried Smuggle-erie, jumping to his feet. "I'll tell ye what she was doing there."

Grizel cast a swift glance at Smuggle-erie, whether of reproach or gratitude, it would be hard to say. Smuggle-erie replied with a flash of determination, and spoke up. When the truth was out, he sat down, very red in the face, and studied the toes of his sea-boots. The dominie nodded his head approvingly.

"It was a brave man who spoke that confession," he said. "I believe every word of it."

Grizel resumed her narrative.

"Afterward they carried the lieutenant to the gardener's lodge," she said. "They took me there, also. No, they did not tie me up. By-and-bye—it must have been some hours—a cart came to the door and the men I have named began to bring in a lot of kegs, which they lowered through a hole in the floor. The Red Mole, and that other man with him, were there. I remember that distinctly, because the others had a quarrel with them."

(To be continued)

TOURING THE STATES; OR, THE MENDICANT DICTATORS

John Redmond. "The inthertainment don't seem to be goin' loike it used to wanst, Tay Pay! Money seems toighter than we moight ixpict!"

T. P. O'Connor. "It's the baste O'Brien, so it is, John, me bhoy! He's doin' us a pow'rful dale of harrum, cablin' acrost that we're a gang uv spalpeens! Bedad! Oi'd niver have belaved an Oirishman cud intherfere with compathriots ingaged in gettin' money out uv somebody ilse!!"

GUN RUNNING FOR A LIVING

ANY amount of excellent, second-hand military rifles can be purchased in Great Britain for about a pound apiece, in lots of hundreds or thousands.

Not long ago, a London firm had for sale a million brand-new, single shot rifles in perfect condition. These belonged to a certain small European state, which was re-arming its forces, and was ready to get rid of the obsolete weapons for a song to anyone who would take them out of the country. A million rifles with almost unlimited ammunition would be a serious matter if they happened to fall into the hands of revolutionaries.

Now, these rifles which can be purchased so cheaply in England are worth from five to ten times their original price in many parts of Asia and Africa. The hill tribes on the Indian frontier think so highly of rifles that they will risk their lives creeping into British frontier posts by night in order to steal weapons from the racks. The average Pathan will readily give all that he possesses for a modern rifle and a small stock of ammunition.

The Arab tribes and the nomadic tribes of Persia are equally keen to arm themselves, and, at present, the wealthiest and most persistent customers for military weapons of all kinds, field guns as well as rifles and ammunition, are the leaders of the Senussi, the great Mohammedan secret society, with its centre in the wilds of the Sahara.

Seeing the immense profits of selling munitions of war to savage or semi-savage peoples, all sorts of adventurers are constantly engaging in the game, and warships of civilised powers have a lively time in trying to stop this extremely dangerous form of smuggling.

Just before Christmas, 1906, a Russian revenue cutter cruising in the Black Sea sighted a large "dubok," or lugger, running for Batoum. Something about her excited the skipper's suspicions, and he ordered her to heave to.

Instead, she clapped on every bit of sail and tried to escape. But the cutter had the legs of her, ran her down and pointed guns at her, whereupon she surrendered.

When the cutter's people came aboard they found that they had captured a veritable floating inferno.

Her cargo consisted of nearly a thousand rifles, a hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, and about a ton of pyroxelene, one of the most awful explosives known. Dynamite, too, and powder were there, enough to blow a fleet sky high. These "supplies" were intended for the Central Revolutionary Committee, which had its headquarters in the Causasus.

A favorite trick of the gun-runner who fears to excite suspicion by running into a port is to have the rifles packed in air-tight tin cases, which are concealed in wooden chests to the top of each of which is fastened a long line with a cork buoy at the end.

The cases are dropped at a prearranged spot, and the Arabs or others for whom they are intended go off by night in small boats and pick them up, towing them ashore by means of the ropes. In case of alarm the ropes can, of course, be easily cut.

Three years ago, there took place a most amazing tragedy which proves the risks incurred by gun-runners.

A three-masted ship arrived off Tunis, and began unloading cargo into a dhow (native boat). Some French officers, armed with powerful telescopes, spotted the cargo to be rifles and cases of cartridges. The vessel flew no flag, and a canvas screen hid her name.

The French authorities sent out by night a number of armed boats which surrounded the vessel, and waited till dawn to board. Suddenly came a terrific explosion. The spot where the smuggler had been lying was hidden by a cloud of smoke. When it blew away the vessel had disappeared. Her captain, seeing himself outnumbered, had fired the cargo, consisting of five hundred barrels of powder, and blown himself, his ship, and the whole of his crew to destruction.

THE WIFE BLEACHED HER HAIR

In Spite of the Husband's Protests in the Latest Slang, She Used Peroxide—But He Got Even

THE wife of a young business man became dissatisfied, not long ago, with the shade of her hair.

"Jim," she said to her husband one night, "I'm going to peroxide my hair."

"Jim" let his pipe fall out of his hands and broke the new amber stem.

"You-are, hey?" said he. "You only think you are, and you've got several more thinks coming. What can you be dreaming of, anyhow?"

"Just this," she replied. "Yellow hair would just suit me. I've always been crazy about light hair, and plenty of good people are doing theirs over nowadays."

"Well, I'll tell you one thing," he replied, gazing at her steadfastly, "if you do it I'll let me out. It'll be the finish. I'll—"

"But, Jim"—and she came over to the arm of his chair—"I'm just crazy to see how 'twould look."

"Nope, it don't go. See?" was Jim's retort. "I don't see anything the matter with your hair as it stands. What's the trouble with your hair? You've got dandy hair. Who's been putting such stuff into your head? Cut it out, my dear. Your hair's good enough for me. Wait'll you get me under the sod, and then you can have it painted Alice blue if you want to."

This didn't settle the matter, though by a whole lot. She got a new black tailor-made dress about ten days ago, and the idea of yellow hair in combination with the black dress took possession of her.

She had it done. When the job was completed and she saw herself in the glass she didn't admire it quite so much as she had anticipated she would. Nor was she quite so confident that when "Jim" saw her transformed head he would fall upon her neck and weep with joy.

"Uh-huh," said he, when he came in that evening, "you've done it, I see?"

"Like it?"

"Not by a long shot!" he replied, not amiably. "What did I say about the chemical blonde business—hey."

There was no conversation in the flat for the remainder of the evening. A gloomy silence brooded over the place.

When "Jim" went to his office the next morning a steely light was in his eye. He tugged at his reddish brown Vandyke beard savagely. That afternoon he repaired to a barber shop and had his facial decorations dyed a deep, dull black. When he emerged from the shop the hirsute trimmings on his countenance were the blackest thing ever seen. They were so black that they made the exposed portions of his face look ghastly white. He looked like a photograph taken after death. Then he went home and burst into the house with an attempt at a cheery grin and a bluff manner. His wife met him in the hall.

"How d'ye like it?" he asked her. "Great, ain't it? Real thing, hey? Thought I'd have it fixed up as a sort of contrast to you, y'know. Now we're both ornamental around the house, too. You look like a bale of sisal, and I look like a Bob Chambers villain. Oh, ain't we a lovely pair of kids!"

Then he caught sight of himself in the mirror over the mantel, fell into a chair and howled mirthlessly.

After several hours of pleading she induced him to sneak around to a late closing barber shop, where he had his beard and moustache removed—as he'd intended to all along. She cannot, in return, have her yellow hair shaved close to her head, of course, but he has her promise that she will let the peroxide wear off—to return no more.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

WORK FOR THE TOT

THE little child, because it is "father to the man," is a very important consideration in the day's order of work. He should receive his recognition and as soon as possible be given some responsible work to do.

Few mothers realise the risk of over caution and over attention in their children after they are old enough to play and romp about. A child is happier with few and simple playthings than with a multitude of complicated toys. There is no such good fun or good training as making one's self useful in doing little things like work, and it is cruelty to deprive the child of this pleasure and stimulus. Let the brain and body be trained through hand, foot and eye. Give the boy a carpenter's bench; encourage the girls to do housework.

Where possible, let both boy and girl have a little garden patch, if only a few feet square, and the care of a few plants. A woman in her home, a man in his garden—this seems to be a fundamental type from which we cannot entirely depart without risk to body and mind. Cheerfulness, sincerity, perseverance and unselfishness may be acquired by practice and constant repetition as much as the art of correct speaking or of playing the piano, and are far more necessary to health.

A company organised in the United States is constructing a large plant at Preston, on Nipe Bay, to make a practical test of a patented process for expressing the juice and conserving the fibre and pulp for paper. The fibre is separated from the pulp by machinery, and then by evaporation the water is eliminated, leaving the dry fibre and pulp containing the solids and sucrose, from which sugar is made. The fibre and pulp are then baled separately for shipment.

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD

A Common and a Dangerous Trouble—You Must Enrich the Blood to Escape Danger

Anaemia is simply a lack of blood. It is one of the most common and at the same time most dangerous diseases with which growing girls suffer. It is common because the blood so often becomes impoverished during development, when girls are too frequently allowed to over-study, over-work and suffer from a lack of exercise. It is dangerous because of the stealthiness of its approach, often being well developed before its presence is recognized, and because of its tendency to grow so steadily worse, if not promptly checked, that it may run into consumption.

The value of the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be known to every mother in the land. These Pills make new, rich blood, tone the organs and nerves, bring a glow of health to pale, sallow cheeks, and drive away the weakness, headaches, faintness, heart palpitation and loss of energy so noticeable in young girls who are suffering from anaemia. To all such Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an actual life saver. Miss Mabel McTavish, Prince Albert, Sask., says: "In my case I can only say that life had lost its magic; all work was a trial, and even pleasure only a task. When I went up a flight of stairs I was ready to drop from sheer weakness, and I had begun to think life would be a continued burden. But all this is now changed, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These were recommended to me, and after taking them for about a month I found my health renewed. I could sleep better, my appetite returned, and I was so strong and well that housework was no longer a burden to me. My sister seemed to be going the same way last summer and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were at once sent for and two boxes made her as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now the prized medicine in our home, and doctor bills have been fewer since we discovered the virtues of this great medicine."

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

Gas Distended His Stomach

Caused Palpitation and Prevented Sleep. When Health Was Gone, Cure Followed Use of "Nerviline."

"My last wish will be," writes Harry P. Pollard, a well-known boot and shoe traveller of Hartford, "that everyone with a bad stomach may learn as I did, before it's too late, that Nerviline is the one remedy to cure. Why, I was in mighty bad shape, my digestion was all wrong, and every night I would waken with a start and find my heart jumping like a threshing machine. This was caused by gas on my stomach pressing against my heart. When I started to use Nerviline I got better mighty fast. It is certainly a grand remedy for the travelling man, keeps your stomach in order, cures cramps, prevents lumbago or rheumatism, breaks up chest colds and sore throat—in fact, there hasn't been an ache or pain inside or outside for the past two years that I haven't cured with Nerviline. Do you wonder I recommend it?"

TESTIMONIAL NO. 4890

For general household use Nerviline has no equal; it will cure the aches and ailments of the entire family—refuse anything but Nerviline. In two sizes, 50c. and 25c, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

WILBUR WRIGHT, at the Asbury Park aviation meeting, said of risky aviators: "These daredevils ought to be hurt a little now and then. It teaches them a lesson. Otherwise they have too much faith in their luck. Their faith becomes as ridiculous as that of Hiram Bucktoss, of West Carrollton.

"Hiram Bucktoss, a West Carrollton farmer, used to come in to Dayton every Saturday afternoon to shop, and the boys at the feed store would take many a rise out of him on account of his faith. He'd believe anything—accede to the tallest propositions. One Saturday, to see if he couldn't shatter Hiram's proverbial faith, a Dayton wit said:

"'Speakin' of buffaloes, Mr. Bucktoss, did I ever tell you that when I was out West I seen a buffalo up a tree eatin' apples?'

"'Indeed,' said Hiram. He didn't even look a bit startled, but only interested and pleased. 'Indeed.'

"'That's what I said,' repeated the wit, 'Why, Mr. Bucktoss, didn't you never see no buffaloes up trees?'

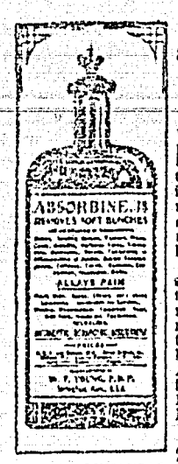
"'No,' faltered Hiram. 'No, I can't say I ever did.' Then he brightened up. 'But I've often heard,' he added, 'how very fond they are of grapes.'"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
THE CURE FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
BACKACHE
DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROOF

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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



Don't Cut Out a Goitre, Cyst, or Wen, for

ABSORBINE JR.

will clean them off in a mild and pleasant manner. Removes any soft bunch, painful swellings, thickened tissues, gouty and rheumatic deposits. Kills pain and takes out soreness and inflammation from toothache, neuralgia, acute or inflammatory rheumatism, stiff neck, lame back, strains and sprains. It will reduce Varicose Veins, stop the pain and throbbing, gets out the soreness quickly, tones up and restores the elasticity to the circular muscles of the veins, reducing them to a normal condition. Will even heal and clean up a varicose ulcer. A safe, pleasant, antiseptic, discutient liniment. Price $1.00-4 oz., $2.00 12 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3F free. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

Home DYEING Is the way to Save Money and Dress Well

Try it! Simple as Washing with

DY-O-LA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!

Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents, from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet. 76
The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

PLANNING the winter outfit is a task for which there can be no hard and fast rules laid down. So much depends upon where and how the winter is to be spent, whether social life is to be all important, whether there is to be a succession of entertainments given and attended, or whether merely the customary round is to be adhered to. The woman who goes out constantly and also gives many evening entertainments requires many more gowns than when one or two dinners a week and no dances comprise the list of festivities.

There are one or two statements hitherto accepted as facts which this year will have to be done away with—that it is necessary to have only one or two well made and becoming gowns in order to be satisfactorily gowned, for the newest fashions are too distinctive and pronounced to be worn an

Nile Green Satin Gown with Silver Embroidery

indefinite number of times, and as for changing them in any way, retrimming or redraping, it is almost impossible. The radical change of style since last winter has affected all evening gowns as much as the street gowns, and this is quite unusual, for as a rule, while there are always changes as to material, trimming and general effect from year to year, there are, or rather have been, so many points in common season after season that often it has been possible, when economy had to be consulted, to order only one new evening gown a season and make those of former seasons up to date by some trivial adaptation of trimming or line.

Skirts are narrow and scant (the terms are not synonymous to the initiated), not long. Many are quite short, and beauty of line has for the moment apparently been done away with in the effort to produce striking and conspicuous effects, while most elaborate trimmings and embroideries are used most casually without regard to cost. It is well understood that every woman is to look tall and slender—this is the unwritten law—and when a dressmaker has to accomplish these results for short and stout customers her task is not an easy one. The low cut corset is again demanded for the more elaborate evening gowns, two or three inches above the waist being deemed quite high, but be it realized that with this must be worn a perfect fitting brassiere or marvellously cut cache corset that will support the bust without giving the high busted, too well corseted appearance that some styles of fall gowns seem to require. Below the waist the corset is exaggeratedly long and most perfectly fitted to hold back, but not push up, any superfluous flesh, and particularly for the average woman inclined to be stout the waist measure need not be abnormally small. At the same time a small waist is once again considered a point of beauty. To suggest slenderness is the aim of every dressmaker, and she who can attain this for her customers is an artist at her trade.

Oddly enough there are dressmakers who know how a gown should be cut to show to the best possible advantage the figure, and yet who do not in the least understand the secret of a graceful and at the same time a smart gown. Others again realize to the fullest extent these mysteries of dress and yet cannot attain a good cut. The woman who herself understands clothes has now an opportunity to exercise her own talent. If she goes to an establishment where she can be certain of a well cut gown she can instruct the dressmaker as to the disposition of the trimming or the drapery of the few folds that are allowed. Brocades, crepe, satin and velvet are all popular this winter, and many of the designs as well as the quality are quite unlike anything that has ever been seen and make superb gowns, but almost without exception these are expensive. For the less expensive gown the satin foundation, with a pattern robe, can be selected by the woman who is counting her pennies, and, as has been said, if the foundation be well cut and fitted amateur talent can work wonders with a comparatively inexpensive net tunic embroidered in silk or in colored beads.

Where expense does not enter into the question there can be the most superb of gowns turned out—the foundation of satin or brocade, with tunic embroidered in jet or crystal or colored beads and finished with a deep fringe of silk or beads. Fringe is extremely fashionable and is used in all widths, several rows of narrow or medium width, or one row of wide, as is the more becoming or the more in keeping with the lines of the gown. Bands of passementerie are extremely effective, less expensive than the embroidery on the material itself, and there is an apparently endless choice in color and design. These bands trim the waist, finish the tunic and the sleeves, and the width depends on whether the narrow or wide line is the best.

Embroidered bands on brocade are thought by some women to be inappropriate, and they contend that when the material is of a flowered or figured design the plain satin or velvet is better, being more of a contrast, but this winter many of the embroideries resemble so closely the pattern and color of the brocades that they seem only to enhance its beauty. A band of embroidery around the hem on the waist and in a diagonal line across the front of the skirt is a popular method of trimming, and when, as is so often seen, the kirt is cut open at the side, showing an under skirt of another material, this embroidery finishing the upper skirt adds greatly to its beauty. Often the design of the brocade is worked out in embroidery of heavy silk or of crystal beads, and this is most effective, for it does not break into the design as do the bands of embroidered passementerie. All these small, or apparently small, details count for so much in the finish of the modern evening gown that it is worth while studying them carefully.

Veiled effects are still fashionable, but the evening gowns are now more often veiled with embroidered lace and net, the plain veiling of voile de soie or mousseline de soie having been so utilized for less elaborate gowns as to make it seem hardly appropriate for the more costly ones. It seems quite like vandalism to embroider the beautiful laces and lace nets that are now used for the veiling, but only the finest of hand work is thought possible, and it is contended that outlining the pattern with crystal, pearl or even jet beads merely makes the design more effective. Certainly for those who love to work in beautiful fabrics Dame Fashion has this year provided all that could be desired, for the brocades, satin velvet or crepe, the exquisite laces and the hand embroidery are all of the most costly description, and there is no fixed rule as to what colors and materials are to be combined, so that it is really a matter of taste as to what shall be chosen.

Artificial flowers play an important part in evening dress this season, and many of the smartest gowns have the waists so fashioned that the flowers are part of the trimming, but so arranged that they can be changed if so desired. A Nattier blue satin evening gown trimmed with black lace would not look half so smart were it not for the spray of shaded pink velvet roses with green leaves placed in the front of the waist just where the bands of lace are crossed. A yellow and white brocade gown would lack color and smartness were it not for the spray of yellow roses, shading to deepest orange, that is placed in the folds of brocade that cross above the high girdle. Artificial flowers have reached a perfection of manufacture that makes them appropriate as a trimming or finish to the most elaborate of gowns, and are often preferable to the ornaments of steel or rhinestone that have been popular for so long. All kinds of flowers known to the botanist, and many unknown, are wonderfully copied—gardenias, hydrangeas, calla lilies, orchids and roses of every shade being the favorites. They are made of silk, satin, or velvet, and the number that is included in the provision for the winter season is somewhat overwhelming. At the same time two sprays will be quite sufficient, if but a little care is exercised in putting them away "between wearings." The different shades of blue are so fashionable at present that blue flowers are in demand. There are not many blue flowers, but fashion permits that blue roses, blue lilies and blue orchids be included in the list of artificial blossoms.

What is the fashionable color for the evening gown this season is anxiously waited for. There are many different shades of white, blue, pink, yellow, green and grey to choose from, while the brocades, with plain ground and embroidered in color, furnish a still greater variety. White or black brocaded with gold or silver is very superb, the latter more suitable for older women, and the mauve, with silver or gold, is also to be included. The brocaded and embroidered heavy crepes all in one color are to be found in all shades, with fringes and embroideries to match, and are among the very

THE ELECTRICS OF TASTE

SOME time ago it was suggested that wherever a distinctive flavor is formed in the cooking or eating of certain things together the reason why they seem to improve each other is that a certain amount of electrical action is set up between them. Edwin Smith tried numerous experi-

ments along this line, using the two eatables as elements in a galvanic battery instead of the proverbial copper and zinc to ascertain if a current would be produced. Things generally eaten together, such as raisins and almonds, pepper and salt, tea and sugar, and many others, were tried, and in every instance Smith found electrical action taking place, and produced a current. He stated that as a result of his work "bitters and sweets, pungents and salts, bitters and acids," appear generally to furnish the elements of true voltaic couples.

Among the things experimented on are the following, the first-mentioned element of the couple taking the place, in each instance, of the attacked element, or zinc: raw potato and lemon juice, tea and sugar, nutmeg and sugar, horseradish and table salt, onion and beet, vanilla and sugar, starch and iodine.

WHY SUFFER FROM PILES?

Zam-Buk Gives Certain Ease

Friction on veins (the hemorrhoid veins) that are swollen, inflamed and gorged with blood, is what causes the terrible pain and stinging and smarting of piles. Zam-Buk applied at night will be found to give ease before morning. Thousands of people have proved this. Why not be guided by the experience of others? Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from the use of Zam-Buk. Last summer I suffered greatly from piles. I started to use Zam-buk and found it gave me relief; so I continued it and after using three or four boxes I am pleased to say it has effected a complete cure."

Mr. G. A. Dufresne, 183-185 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., writes: "I can highly recommend Zam-Buk to everyone who suffers from piles."

Magistrate Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S., says: "I suffered long from itching piles, but Zam-Buk has now cured me."

Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S., says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. I tried various ointments, but everything I tried failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying various remedies, when I heard of Zam-Buk, and thought as a last resource I would give this balm a trial. I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected what several other ointments and medicines had failed to do—a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for skin injuries and diseases, eczema, ulcers, varicose veins, cuts, burns, bruises, chaps, cold sores, etc. 50c box all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

BALLADE OF SUMMER OUTINGS

Some to sail where the sea is blue
And the skies are clear and the bays are deep;
Some for the woods where the cares are few,
And the winds blow sweet and the hills are steep,
Where the pines are tall and the black bass leap
And the streams sing songs as they gently flow,
Some for the places where board is cheap,
But the most fun's figuring where to go.

Some for the meadows agleam with dew,
When at night the lengthening shadows creep,
Where every morning brings knowledge new
Concerning the cows and the colts and sheep;
Where the nights are only for restful sleep,
And one may help with the rake and hoe
Or gladly watch while the reapers reap,
But the most fun's figuring where to go.

Some o'er the sea for a month of two,
To view cathedral or donjon keep;
To search for some slender, long-hidden clue
Within a historical rubbish heap;
Some for the plains where the breezes sweep
Some for the beaches where bathers show
Such forms as would make any artist weep;
But the most fun's figuring where to go.

L'Envoi

Sir or madame, perhaps to you
This sounds like folly; I do not know.
Your outing may be a success, 'tis true,
But the most fun's figuring where to go.

SIMEON FORD was discussing the ethics of speech-making: "It was a long and tedious speech, but I listened attentively. I like to have people to listen to my speeches, you know, and turn about is fair play. Well, I'm glad I did listen, because if I hadn't I'd have missed one of the best windups I ever heard. 'And now,' said the speaker, just as we were all ready to drop off to sleep, 'as Lady Godiva remarked when she was returning from her ride, "I am drawing near my clothes."'"

WHOLE COUNTRY IS RINGING WITH IT

WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Hutchins of Dunham, Que., could not walk across the room—Story of her speedy and complete recovery.

Dunham, Que. (Special).—Missisquoi County is ringing with the story of Mrs. G. M. Hutchins, who after suffering from Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Neuralgia, is again a strong, hearty woman. In an interview Mrs. Hutchins says:

"I was affected with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Lumbago. My limbs would swell; my muscles would cramp; I was nervous and had a heavy dragging sensation across the loins.

"I could not even walk across the room. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking six boxes found myself in the best of health—as well as ever I was in my life."

Mrs. Hutchins' troubles were all caused by Kidney Disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them so completely and quickly. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure only Kidney Disease, but they are a sure cure for any form of it from Backache to Bright's Disease.

ENDERBY PRESS

Published every Thursday at Enderby, B.C. at $2 per year, by the Walker Press.

Advertising Rates: Transient, 50c an inch first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Contract advertising, $1 an inch per month.

Legal Notices: 10c a line first insertion; 5c a line each subsequent insertion.

Reading Notices and Locals: 10c a line.

JANUARY 5, 1911

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS

Next week Enderby will have two ver important events take place. Monday will be nomination day. It will also be opening day for the third annual poultry show by the Northern Okanagan Poultry Association. Three days later will be election day—if a poll is found necessary, and the men to look after Enderby's interests as Mayor and Aldermen, will have been chosen. Three days after the day of opening the poultry show will have closed. It is intimated that both these events will have an important bearing on the progress which will be made during the year 1911.

Certain is it, that the men to be chosen on the City Council will have to decide some important matters in the next twelve month. The matter of better roads within the city limits will have to be settled. For the past three or four years we have been spreading a gravel-clay on the main streets, at considerable cost, and we find them in a worse condition now than when we started the work. We shall have to decide upon a permanent road policy, and quit the makeshifts. If we do but one block of street in a season, it would be better and cheaper in the long run than to spread the work out over more street and have nothing to point to in the end. This road problem is not a simple one. It is one that is very costly, however, if not taken in hand right at the start, and carried out patiently and with thoroughness. In the municipalities of Armstrong and Enderby, thousands of dollars have been simply wasted on the roads and we have very little to show for the enormous expenditure when the testing time comes.

When Major James Sheppard was visiting the Okanagan last year in the interest of good roads, he told us at Enderby that we were throwing away money on our streets. Major Sheppard is a road expert from the province of Ontario, where they have the road problem pretty well solved. In his report to the province, Major Sheppard says:

"To obtain the advantages and benefits we must have a proper system of road-making adopted, good machinery and material provided,and above all, energetic and intelligent supervision. The outfits to do the work cannot always be obtained by the smaller municipalities, so we must look to co-operation from the combining of a number of these units or for more liberal aid from the Provincial Legislatures. * * * The time has passed for experimental road making. The underlying principles are well understood. * * The inhabitants of this Dominion want good roads; they have the money to pay for them, and are willing to provide every dollar necessary, but insist on getting value for their money. To give them that value the following principles must be adopted: First, drainage; then machinery for crushing and rolling stone laid roads, and third in importance the matter of material used."

These are matters which will have to be considered by the incoming Council. Just what this consideration will lead to will depend largely upon the calibre of the men on the Council.

There is also the matter of opening up the hill properties by roads—long promised but slow to materialize. Also the matter of a broader policy all round, which will have to be adopted before there is the advance in the building up of the town to a position compatible with its possibilities and surroundings.

Upon the success of the third annual poultry show will depend, in a large measure at least, the future of the poultry industry in this section of the Okanagan. The poultrymen of this association have won high praise owing to the success which has followed previous efforts, and already they have done more to advertise the possibilities of the district than any public enterprise ever inaugurated in Enderby. Gradually the high-class poultry industry is developing here, and it is promised that the show of next week will bring several hundred birds together. All this in view of the fact that the association did not exist until three years ago, points to much bigger things in the future, and it is not a vain hope to believe the provincial poultry show will one day be held at Enderby as a result of the good work done by this association.

DEARTH OF CANDIDATES

Despite the movement made two weeks ago to work up interest in the approaching municipal election, there does not appear to be enough aldermanic timber available to make the contest a hot one. It seems to be generally conceded that Alderman Ruttan is the right person to take the Mayor's chair and at least three ex-aldermen have expressed a willingness to take up the work again. These are Mr. Worthington, Mr. Blanchard, and Mr. Lawes. The records of these men as city officials are sufficient guarantee of what may be expected of them in 1911. Mr. Worthington and Mr. Lawes are of a previous Council, while Mr. Blanchard has been one of the most progressive members of the last board

Mr. Hutchison has signified his determination to drop out; so has Mr. Hancock. Mr. Evans has thus far been non-committal. Efforts have been made to induce Dr. Keith, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Barnes to accept the nomination as aldermen, and all have declined.

However, the assurance given by the men whose names have already been mentioned ensures our having for the year 1911 a Council which will conduct the city's business with that degree of economy and broadness which will meet the conditions in a manner essential to the progress of the town.

For Sale.—A team of drivers; will sell singly; good saddle horses; will weigh 900 each. Robt. Waddell,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OYAMA SCHOOL

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for Oyama School Building," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Friday, the 20th day of January, 1911, for the erection and completion of a small one-room school building at Oyama, between Woods Lake and Long Lake, in the Okanagan Electoral District.

Plans, Specifications, Contract and Forms of Tender may be seen on and after the 21st day of December, 1910, at the offices of W. H. Irvine, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the School Board, Oyama, B. C., the Government Agent Vernon, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $125, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer
Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 16th December, 1910.

CORSETS

Crompton

Bias These are the best Corsets made in Canada. All sizes and qualities in stock D.&A.

Prices from $1.00 to $3.50

[Ladies' Wear Department]

January Sweater and Hosiery Sale. Prices Away Down

Enderby Trading Co. Ltd.

Leaders in General Merchandise and Supplies

ENDERBY BRICK

THE BEST BRICK IN THE PROVINCE.

Specified in C. P. R. contract for facing Revelstoke Station. A large stock now on hand. Reasonable prices for large or small quantities. By far the cheapest material for a substantial house. Cool in summer; warm in winter: saves most of your painting, and half the cost of insurance.

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co. Enderby

ADVERTISING NEEDED

"Tell me, where is Enderby; how far is it from Robson or Nelson?"

This is one of the questions asked by a poultryman living in Washington, of Secretary Robinson, of the local poultry association. It leads to others which we might with profit ask ourselves.

"Where is Enderby, anyway?"

"How old is Enderby?"

"How long has Enderby been on the map?"

"How much have we spent in the past twenty years to "keep Enderby on the map?"

"Are we interested in keeping Enderby "one the map?"

Cooking Stoves
Coal and Wood Heaters
Ranges, Etc.

Ihave added a standard line of these goods and am prepared to quote you prices.

Wm. H. Hutchison
ENDERBY

R. D. COOK
ENDERBY, B. C.
Electrical and Gasoline Engineer
Electrical Wiring and Repair Work, Bicycle and Motor Launch Supplies. Electric Bells and Fixtures. All work guaranteed.

Sweater Vests
For Warmth and Comfort
Wheeler & Evans

Private Livery

Rubber-tired Single and Double rigs; stylish drivers; new harness; everything up-to-date and well-kept. When you wish a rig for a Sunday drive, speak for it early, as my finest turn-outs are usually spoken for in advance.

A. L. Matthews
Cliff Street Enderby

F. T. TURNER
Plumbing and Steam Fitting
All kinds of Tin and Zinc Articles Repared
Rear Evans Blk Enderby

PROFESSIONAL

G. L. WILLIAMS
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
BELL BLOCK ENDERBY, B.C.

DR. H. W. KEITH,
Office hours: Forenoon, 11 to 12
Afternoon, 4 to 5
Evening, 7 to 8
Sunday, by appointment
Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

W. E. BANTON,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Conveyancer,
etc.
Offices, Bell Block, Enderby, B.C.

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.
Enderby Lodge No. 40 Regular meetings first Thursday on or after the full moon at 8 p. m. in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
FRED. H. BARNES, W. M. J. C. METCALF, Secretary

I. O. O. F.
Eureka Lodge, No. 50 Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. hall, Metcalf block. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. A. McMorland, N. G., A. Reeves, Sec'y, E. J. Mack, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
J. N. GRANT, C.C.
C. E. STRICKLAND, K.R.S.
R. J. COLTART, M.F.
K. of P. Hall is the only hall in Enderby suitable for public entertainments. For rates, etc., apply to— R. F. JOHNSTONE, M. E., Enderby

IN THE CHURCHES

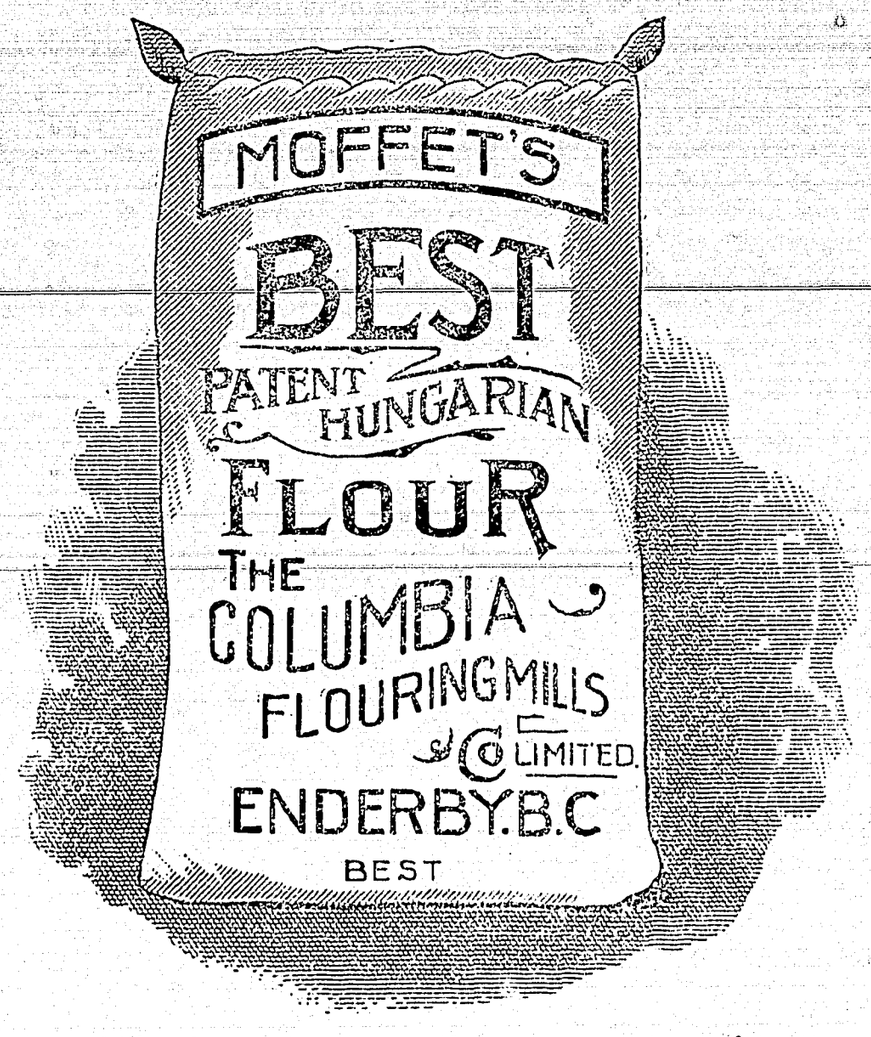
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, St. George's Church, Enderby—Service every Sunday 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. LATE celebration of Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. N. Enderby Service at 3.15 p. m., 2nd Sunday in month. Hullcar—Service at 3 p.m. 4th Sunday in month. Mara—Service at 3 p. m. 1st and 3rd Sundays in month. Regular meeting of St. George's Guild last Friday in month at 3 p.m. in St. George's Hall. Rev. John Leech-Porter, Vicar.

METHODIST CHURCH---Service, Sunday 7:30 p. m. Junior Epworth League, Tuesday 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday 8 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
C. F. CONNOR, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Church service, 11 a. m.; Young People's meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.
D. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

SMALL DEBTS COURT

SITS every Saturday, by appointment at p.m Graham Rosoman, Police and Stipendiary Magistrate.



This is the season of year when you want to use large quantities of flour to make choice bread and tasty pastry. No other flour will serve as well as MOFFET'S BEST.

It is made from the BEST wheat grown in the *world*: no mixture or blend; just the straight hard, choice wheat; and MOFFET'S BEST is only the choicest parts of this wheat.

A superior flour for discriminating buyers. For sale by all grocers. THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Ltd.

Loggers' Supplies

We have the right goods at right prices

PRINCE RUPER AND IMPROVED RACER SAWS

LAGER AXES
MANN AXES

BLACK PRINCE AXES

SUNSET AXES

All these goods are ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. You take NO CHANCE when you buy them

Snatch Blocks
Loading Blocks

CHAINS

CABLES

SKIDDING TONGS

SOO LINE PEEVIES and CANT HOOKS

Heating Stoves

$3.75 to $25.00

We have a few Adams' Sleighs and Guy Campbell's Cutters left. Our prices on these goods cannot be equalled anywhere

Have you tried the REDIO polishing Cloth? It saves work

A. Fulton

Hardware, Tin & Plumbing Establishment. Enderby

Fred. H. Barnes

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

Plans and estimates furnished

Dealer in Windows, Doors, Turnings and all factory work. Rubberoid Roofiing, Screen Doors and Windows. Glass cut to any size.

I represent S. C. Smith Co,, of Vernon. Enderby.

E. J. Mack

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables

ENDERBY, B. C.

Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

Prompt attention to all customers

Land-seekers and Tourists invited to give us a trial.

STILL IN BUSINESS

We are headquarters for Pacific Coast Tested Seeds, also Roses, Shrubs, Chinese, Japanese, French and Holland Bulbs and Ornamentals; also implements, Bee-hives, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers and small fruits of all kinds. Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY,
3011 Westminster Rd. Vancouver, B.C.
A. R. Macdougall, Mgr.

Full Text of the Building By-law which Came Into Force Jan. 1st

A By-law to Regulate the Erection, Alteration, Removal and Structural Repair of Buildings in the City of Enderby:

The Corporation of the City of Enderby, in open council assembled hereby enact as follows—

1. That from and after the date hereinafter provided for this by-law to come into force any person or corporation intending to erect or remove any building, or to make alterations or structural repairs in any building, shall, before commencing such erection, removal, alterations or structural repairs, make application to the City Clerk for a permit so to do;

2. That every such application shall be made on a form supplied by the City, and every such application so made shall be delivered to the City Clerk;

3. That it shall be the duty of the City Clerk to supply forms of application, and to issue permits which have been applied for as hereinbefore provided, on demand, at any time during the office hours set forth in Sec. 5 of By-Law No. 53 of the Corporation of the City of Enderby;

4. That the City Clerk shall keep a record of all permits so issued by him, and shall report to the Chairman or acting Chairman of the Board of Works, or to any inspector acting under the authority of such Board, immediately on the issue of any such permit;

5. That every person or corporation who has obtained a permit for the erection, alteration, removal or structural repair of any building, as hereinbefore provided, if called upon by the Board of Works or by any inspector acting under their authority so to do, shall submit to such Board or to such inspector plans and specifications of the building proposed to be erected, or of work proposed to be done; also, if called for, in the case of a new building, plan of site and levels of same;

6. That the erection, alteration, removal or structural repair of any building shall in no case be commenced until a permit for same has been obtained, as hereinbefore provided;

7. That in every case the person who is in charge of the work of erecting, altering, removing or structurally repairing any building, whether such person be the owner or his agent or contractor, builder or employee, shall be the person who shall be held responsible for applying for and obtaining a permit for such work, as hereinbefore provided; and any such person refusing or neglecting to apply for and obtain such permit before proceeding with such work shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided;

8. That every person who desires to make use of any portion of a street in connection with building aperations shall, when applying for a permit, as hereinbefore provided, specify in his application how much of such street he desires to use; and every such person who shall have had the use of any portion of any street granted him for the purpose of erecting, altering, removing or repairing any building, or for any other purpose, shall cause a red light to be placed in a conspicuous position in front of any obstruction on such portion of street, from sunset to sunrise on each and every day that such obstruction remains on such street; and if it shall be necessary, to enable any person who shall have been granted the use of any portion of any street as herein provided, to remove any portion of any sidewalk, such portion of such sidewalk shall be removed at the expense of such person, and shall be properly and without damage of any kind replaced at his expense, immediately on the conclusion of the work by reason of which such removal had become necessary;

9. That every chimney or flue built or constructed in the City of Enderby shall be built of brick, stone, concrete or terra cotta, and the walls thereof shall be not less than four inches in thickness, exclusive of the plastering, and the top thereof shall be at least three feet from any woodwork of any building or adjoining building, and every such chimney or flue shall be not less than 32 square inches in area, and all timber on which a chimney or flue rests shall be at least eight inches below the base of said chimney or flue, and every such chimney or flue shall be so constructed as to permit of being scraped, brushed or cleaned;

10. That no person shall build or construct within the City limits any chimney or flue otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section of this By-law, and no person shall use within such City limits any chimney or flue constructed or built otherwise than in accordance with such provisions; stove-pipes projecting through roofs or outside walls shall not be allowed to be erected, and any such now existing must be forthwith removed;

11. That if any building, structure or erection of any kind, or any portion thereof, shall, by reason of decay, faulty construction or other cause whatsoever, be, in the opinion of the Board of Works, dangerous to the public safety, the same shall be deemed a dangerous nuisance, and it shall be lawful for the said Board to notify the owner, agent, lessee or other person having charge of the said building, structure or erection, to tear down, repair or otherwise put the same into a safe condition to guard against dangerous risk or accident; and in case the person so notified shall fail to comply with such notification within thirty days (or less, if found necessary by the Board of Works) from date of receipt thereof, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council, by resolution, to authorize any person in such resolution named to repair or pull down such building, structure or erection, or any portion thereof, or otherwise to put the same into a safe condition to guard against fire, risk or accident of any kind, and to charge the cost or expense thereof to the owner or other person in default, and to recover the expense of such pulling down, repairing or altering, together with all costs, by action or distress; and in case of non-recovery by such means to recover payment in like manner as municipal taxes;

12. That any timber laid within two feet of the inside of any oven, copper, still, boiler or furnace, shall be protected by at least twelve inches of brickwork or other incombustible material;

13. That a fire limit shall be, and it is hereby, established in the City of Enderby, and the lines of such fire limit shall be as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Mill and George streets, along Mill street to the river; thence along the river south to a point opposite the east end of Russell street; thence to and along Russell street to the point of its intersection with George street; thence north along George street to the point of commencement

14. That within the said fire limit no new building shall, after the date hereinafter provided for this By-law to come into force, be built, constructed or placed, other than with the main walls of brick, iron, stone, concrete or other incombustible material and with the roof-covering also of such material; provided always that any wooden building already existing within the said fire-limit may be removed to any other site within the said fire-limit, provided such removal will not cause any general increase of fire risk within the said fire-limit; outbuildings or minor additions to buildings shall not be deemed to be contrary to the provisions of this section if built with studding only, without boarding, and covered with metallic roofing;

15. That within the said fire-limits all roofs of buildings, platforms or deck-roofs or other coverings of old or new buildings shall be finished externally with tin, iron, zinc, copper, slate or tile, or with some other material of an incombustible nature; and no roof of any building already erected shall, after the date hereinafter provided for this By-law to come into force, be re-laid or re-covered except with the materials hereinbefore mentioned;

16. That after the date hereinafter provided for this By-law to come into force, no blacksmith's shop, livery barn or stable of any kind, which is not already existing, shall be erected or permitted within the said fire-limits; and no foundry or other manufactory or trade dangerous in causing or promoting risk of fire, shall be carried on anywhere within the City of Enderby in any building which is not, in the opinion of the Board of Works, sufficiently isolated, or of such fire-proof construction as to render adjacent buildings reasonably secure from any fire which might arise in consequence of the carrying on of such foundry or other manufactory or trade;

17. That any person or persons guilty of an infraction of this By-law or of any of its provisions, shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, Police Magistrate or any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the City of Enderby, upon the oath or affirmation of any credible witness, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the Mayor, Police Magistrate or Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid, a penalty not exceeding the sum of One Hundred Dollars, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment thereof, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate or Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, or when acting together, under the hand and seal of any one of them, to levy the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's or offenders' goods and chattels; and should there be no sufficient distress to satisfy the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs only, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid, to commit the offender or offenders to the goal or lock-up house for any period not exceeding two months, unless the said penalty and costs or penalty or costs are sooner paid;

18. That By-law No. 35, entitled "A By-law for the Regulation of Building and the Prevention of Fires in the City of Enderby," shall be, and it is hereby, repealed;

19. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the first day of January, 1911.

20. That this By-law may be cited for all purposes as "The City of Enderby Building By-law 1910."

Passed by the Municipal Council for the first time on the 19th day of November, 1910.

Passed for the second time also on the said 19th day of November, 1910.

Reconsidered and finally passed by the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1910.

Signed and sealed on the 20th day of December, 1910.

(Signed) GEO. BELL, Mayor
(Signed) GRAHAM ROSOMAN, Clerk.
(Seal.)

Ten Dollars Reward, will be paid for information leading to the conviction of the persons stealing a flock of pigeons from my place. George R. Lawes, Enderby.

Uniform Grades

AND GOOD MILL WORK in lumber will

Reduce the Cost of Building your Home

moretha n BAD lumber at *cheaper* prices. *First Cost* is by no means the *final cost.* Figure it out and you will buy your lumber of—

A.R.Rogers Lumber Company, Ltd.

We have

Prime Meats

on cut at all times, and our aim is to give good service.

G. R. Sharpe,

ENDERBY, B. C.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Capital, $14,400,000 Rest, $12,000,000

Undivided Profits, $699,969.88

Honorary President, Rt. Hon. LORD STRATHCONA, MOUNT ROYAL, G. C. M. G.
President, Hon. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K. C. M. G.
Vice-President and General Manager, SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart.

Head Office, Montreal. London Office, 46-47 Threadneedle St. E.C.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1, with interest allowed at current rate

Branches in Okanagan District: Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna and Summerland
G. A. HENDERSON, Esq., Manager, Vernon A. E. TAYLOR, Manager, Enderby

Hazelmere Poultry Ranch

White Holland Turkeys

Toulouse Geese

White and Partridge Wyandottes

Send for my mating list giving all the information of my winnings.
My Partridge Wyandottes are the best on the Pacific Coast.
N. B.—A few S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale, from same strains as my winners. Prices on application.

MRS. WADDELL, Prop. **Enderby, B. C.**

Printing that Counts

You can have it done reasonably and well at Walker Press

Finest in the Country

"Enderby is a charming villiage with city airs. When Paddy Murphy shook the snow of Sandon off his feet he came here, and now owns one of finest brick hotels in the country. Although Paddy is an Irishman from Michigan, he calls his hotel the King Edward. In addition to the excellence of the meals, breakfast is served up to 10 o'clock, which is an added attraction for tourists."

(Extract from Lowery's Ledge.)

King Edward Hotel, P. H. MURPHY Proprietor **Enderby**

JAMES MOWAT

Fire, Life, Accident Insurance Agencies

A Life Insurance policy in the Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, Eng., is a valuable asset. A plain, straightforward contract, leaving no room for doubt as to its value.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of London.
British American Assurance Co.
Royal Insurance Coof Liverpool (Life dept)
The London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co., of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

LOANS

Applications received for Loans on improved Farming and City property.
Apply to—

G. A. HANKEY & CO., Ltd. VERNON, B.C.

MISERABLE WITH DYSPEPSIA

Another Wonderful Cure By That Wonderful Fruit Medicine "Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. Mathias Dery, of 225 Church street, Ottawa, Ont., was treated for years by physicians for Painful Dyspepsia. He spent so much money for doctor's medicines without getting much relief that he had about made up his mind that his case was hopeless.

Seeing "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, however, Mr. Dery thought he would invest 50c in a box of these wonderful fruit juice tablets.

And this famous fruit medicine did for Mr. Dery what all the doctors could not do—it cured him.

He writes:—"Fruit-a-tives" positively cured me of severe Dyspepsia when physicians failed to relieve me."

"Fruit-a-tives" makes the stomach sweet and clean, insures sound digestion and regulates bowels, kidneys and skin.

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

TURNING THE CLOCK

ABOUT a year ago all America and England were talking about the new clock idea—turning the clock an hour ahead in summer and back again in winter, so that the whole country would sleep when it was dark and work when it was light. Thus, we would rise at what was really 5, but the clock would call it 6, and retire at 9, but the clock would say 10. Therefore, without changing our daily habits, we could get the benefit of the daylight and save in illumination.

The idea was introduced into the British Parliament, but failed to become a law. Two cities, however, adopted it—Birmingham, England, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Both tried in vain to enforce it on the people, but public opinion was against it, and now it has been wholly abandoned. It is rather a shame, for it was a good plan, and in time the public might have been brought to see its utility.

However, here it rests in "innocuous desuetude" until some progressive schemer brings it up again.

POWDER IN GLOVES

"MY feet burn so! What shall I do?" and the girl with the new shoes looked up most pathetically at her friend.

"Put powder in your shoes and stockings," answered the practical friend. "It will keep your feet from burning and also make the shoes easy to break in. I always dust a little talcum or lycopodium powder into my stockings before I put them on, and it seems to me that my shoes last twice as long as other people's.

"Powder your gloves, too, especially those that fit your hands closely. It will make them easy to put on, and if your hands perspire, it will keep them dry and save the gloves. When you take your gloves off, blow into them, sprinkle a bit of powder in each finger, and lay them flat on their backs. Soon you will find your glove bills decreasing, as your shoe and stocking bills have done."

FOR RUBBER OVERSHOES

CHILDREN, especially, lose overshoes with alarming frequency; we older ones are by no means exempt. After a few exchanges of a beautiful new pair for two that look as if they had never met before, unless possibly in the workhouse, the unfortunate will be glad to try the method recommended by a former victim, who is such no longer. This is to sew a loop of black tape in the back of each overshoe at the top of the heel, and to hang them up with umbrella and raincoat. The loops can be tucked inside when the overshoes are worn, and will not show.

Besides this, the owner's name and address should be plainly printed on the inside of each flap, and renewed whenever it becomes indistinct, so that there will be no excuse except dishonesty for their disappearance.

Two and a Half Hours on Operating Table

Specialist Could Not Remove Stone in the Bladder

GIN PILLS PASSED IT

Joliette, P.Q.

"During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist, as I had been suffering terribly with Stone in the Bladder.

"He decided to operate, but said the stone was too large to remove and too hard to crush. I returned home and was recommended by a friend to try GIN PILLS.

"They relieved the pain. I took two boxes and went back to the specialist. He said the stone was smaller, but he could not remove it, although he tried for two hours and a half. I returned home and continued to take GIN PILLS, and to my great surprise and joy, I passed the stone.

"GIN PILLS are the best medicine in the world, and because they did me so much good, I will recommend them all the rest of my life. 46

"J. Albert Lessard."

50c a box—6 for $2.50—at all dealers, and money back if they fail to give relief. Sample box free. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. R.P., Toronto, Ont.

Storyettes

A CERTAIN jurist was an enthusiastic golfer. Once he had occasion to interrogate in a criminal suit, a boy witness from Bala.

"Now, my lad," he said, "are you acquainted with the nature and significance of an oath?"

The boy, raising his brows in surprise, answered:

"Of course I am, sir. Don't I caddy for you at the Country Club?"

* * *

THE old parson was endeavoring to do a little missionary work behind the big stone walls.

"What brought you here, my son?" he queried of an inmate.

"I am here, sir, because of my fondness for books," answered No. 2323.

"Indeed!" exclaimed the good man in surprise. "What kind of books, may I ask?"

"Pocketbooks," briefly answered the other.

* * *

IT was an old custom among highwaymen to stop prosperous-looking men on the street at night and enquire the time, and then, when the obliging party had pulled out his watch and named the hour, to snatch the watch and run off with it.

One night one of these footpads accosted an athlete.

"What time is it?" enquired the footpad.

The athlete dealt the crook a hard punch on the jaw.

"Just struck one," said the athlete, as the footpad went down before his stinging blow.

"Gee," said the crook, as myriads of stars were clouding his vision, "I'm glad I didn't meet you an hour ago."

* * *

WE all know the information fiend—the man who, not content with absorbing facts and figures of no account whatever, persists in airing his knowledge on every conceivable occasion.

Jerome K. Jerome, the well-known humorist, came up against one of those torments while crossing the Atlantic. He was leaning over the rail one morning when the information fiend tapped him intimately on the shoulder:

"Sir," he said, with a grandiloquent wave of the hand in the direction of the water, "do you know that if the earth were flattened out the sea would be miles deep all over the world?"

Mr. Jerome looked impressed. "Well," he replied, with the vestige of a smile, "if you catch anyone flattening out the earth shoot him on the spot. I can't swim."

* * *

APPLY the proper test, and superstition yields. It was the custom among Canadian Indians, when they dreamed of receiving a favor from another, to apply to him for its fulfilment, and whenever possible the conditions of the dream were complied with.

A chief one morning came to Sir William Johnson, the Governor, and told him that he had dreamed that his Excellency had made him a present of the suit of regimentals which he wore, says the Canadian.

The Governor immediately agreed to make the present asked for, but as the chief was about to leave told him that he also had a dream, to the effect that the chief had given him a certain large tract of land of his.

The chief was silent a moment.

"Well, you shall have it," he then said; "but, if you please, Sir William, we will not dream any more."

* * *

THE beggar wore a placard, saying: "I have only six months to live."

He was a robust beggar, but the placard touched all hearts, and through its agency he must have made six or seven dollars a day. A Philadelphian who had helped the beggar liberally in Philadelphia in 1905, came across the fellow wearing the same placard in Los Angeles in 1909. "Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," the Philadelphian cried. "Only six months to live, forsooth! You were saying that five years ago." "Well," growled the beggar, "it ain't my fault, is it, if the doctors make mistakes?"

* * *

A PUBLIC speaker the other day was describing at a dinner in Cambridge his experience as a subway workman—experience undergone in the cause of science.

"One thing that impressed me," he said, "was the happy home life of those hard-working men. It is a far happier home life than that of the idle rich. And yet the way people talk you'd think it was a wretched and squalid home life.

"The way people talk, you'd think Jim Jackson's was a typical poor man's home.

"Jim, very pale and shaky, stopped at the butcher's one morning and said: 'Give me a small piece of raw beef for a black eye, please.'

"'Who's got a black eye, Jim?' asked the butcher curiously.

"'Nobody ain't yet,' Jim answered. 'But I've been on a bust for the last three days, and now I'm on my way home to the old woman.'"

* * *

THE unexpected defence of alcohol by Sir James Crichton-Browne at a meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association was characteristic of the eminent knight-errant of science. Sir James is constantly arousing controversy by the independence and originality of his views. He revels in wordy warfare, and one of his most famous battles of the pen was with Mr. Winston Churchill, in The Times, on the subject of Harris tweeds.

He has denounced all sorts of things in his times—impure milk, unsound meat, insanitary and ill-ventilated houses food adulteration, injudicious dietary, and so on.

Sir James is a capital speaker, especially after dinner. As a post-prandial orator, he is one of the few who still cultivate "old fashioned" eloquence, and are careful of the literary side of their addresses. In this respect his manner harmonizes with his appearance, for he treasures an enormous pair of whiskers of the Dundreary pattern.

Although an out-and-out Scotsman he is not afraid of telling a story against his race. He says that, during a visit to Jamaica, feeling a little lonely, he asked a colored official:

"Are there many Scotsmen in these parts.

"Not many," was the reply, "just a few—but quite enough."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - - 25 cents.

The Horseman

WHEN H. S. Osborne, of Pittsfield, Mass., advertised a two-year-old entire son of Joe Patchen, 2:01¼—Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¾, for sale in 1907, in an American turf paper, and gave the price wanted as $1,000, there was not the slightest doubt that hundreds of shrewd horsemen read the advertisement and "passed it up," as the saying goes, thinking that a two-year-old colt, bred as this one was, should never have to be advertised for sale to bring $1,000 if he were of much account.

Now this is where the wise ones erred. The colt's owner, Mr. Osborne, knew perfectly well that Joe Patchen, 2:01¾, was the sire of the world's greatest harness horse, Dan Patch, and that Bessie Bonehill at one time held a world's record for pacing mares, and he also had great faith in the offspring of the two noted animals, but at the same time he preferred to follow the "small profit and quick returns" policy to training the youngster for the races.

When the "for sale" ad. for Joe Patchen II. appeared many inquiries were received by his owner, but none of them had the real businesslike ring to them, so Mr. Osborne replied to but very few of the letters received. However, there was a Canadian located in Orillia, Ont., who chanced to see this advertisement while waiting in a Lindsay hotel for a train. This man, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, a business man of the northern town, had been more or less interested in harness horses for several years.

Hodgson landed in Pittsfield all right and saw Mr. Osborne and the colt, but was somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the latter, for he was a most ungainly looking animal, having more the appearance of an overgrown schoolboy than a choicely bred member of the equine family. Be that as it may, a long trip had been made, and there was the colt, and his breeding and his prospects in the stud, so Hodgson bought him and shipped him to his farm at Orillia.

Upon arrival at Orillia Joe Patchen II. was at once turned over to Jimmy Powell, one of the younger generation of eastern Canadian reinsmen, and while Powell's experience was more or less limited, he liked the horse he was about to train, was bred right for the work, as his father, the veteran Geo. Powell, now of Belleville, Ont., is one of the most noted of Canadian horsemen.

Last year, in the fall of his four-year-old form, Mr. Hodgson decided to send young Joe to the races with a view of educating him in the racing game preparatory to a campaign on the ice. Consequently he was started a few times at the fall fairs in his locality, but was never asked to do his best in company. However, after returning to Orillia to prepare for the ice races, Mr. Hodgson was anxious to know just what speed the son of Joe Patchen possessed, with the result that Powell drove the young horse a half-mile over the Orillia track more than a second faster than the Canadian record for pacing a half-mile on a two-lap track.

Joe Patchen was not raced at all at Toronto last winter, where the ice racing season was opened, but made his first start at Lindsay, where he won, defeating the crack pacer, Flying Jib, that had performed so well at Toronto. The next week at Peterboro Joe again won, and paced a mile in 2:17¼, which stands as a world's record for a green pacer on a half-mile ice track. Later, at Ottawa, he won the much-coveted 2:35 class pacing stake, for which the purse is $1,000, and in this race he beat this year's sensational half-mile track pacer, Hal B, Jr., 2:10¼, and several more high-class pacers. His first mile in the race was in 2:17¼, a record for the event, and when it is considered that he paced on the outside of the track throughout, nearly the whole journey, the performance must be considered wonderful.

* * *

The bay pacing stallion, Walter Dillon, 2:12¼, that has raced successfully through the Kansas and Oklahoma Circuit this season, was bred at Santa Rosa Stock Farm, Santa Rosa, Cal., and purchased in his yearling form by Hon. Sterling R. Holt, of Indianapolis, Ind., who later sold him to R. Waltlior, of Opelousas, La., his present owner. He is by Sidney Dillon, dam Guycara, 2:19¾, by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, second dam Biscari, by Director, 2:17, famous as the dam of ten in the list, and third dam Bicara, by Harold, dam of six with standard records.

In the treatment of summer complaints, the most effective remedy that can be used is Dr. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard preparation, and many people employ it in preference to other preparations. It is a highly concentrated medicine and its sedative and curative qualities are beyond question. It has been a popular medicine for many years and thousands can attest its superior qualities in overcoming dysentery and kindred complaints.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - - 25 cents.

70 Years Old

GRATEFUL FOR MEDICAL AID

"Though I had passed by seventieth birthday," writes R. A. Silvera from Duncan P.O., "I am painfully aware that one of the penalties of old age is the slowing down of the activities of the system. One of the most dangerous conditions of old age is constipation, an indirect cause of many sudden deaths. I have used many medicines, but none so suited to old age as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are wonderful regulators—keep the stomach and bowels in perfect condition, prevent indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, and constipation. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they never grip nor cause distress—just a mild tonic laxative."

By using Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly you have a guarantee of good health, 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - - 25 cents.

WINCHESTER

CARTRIDGES

For Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols

Winchester cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50, shoot where you aim when the trigger is pulled. They are always accurate, reliable and uniform.

Shoot them and You'll Shoot Well.

Always Buy Winchester Make.

THE RED W BRAND

We go to all parts of the world for the wonderful ingredients of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen). We combine these ingredients in the finest chemical laboratories in Canada, and so great is our 30-year-old faith in this preparation that we'll buy a 50-cent bottle of it from your druggist and give it to you to try.

For nearly the third of a century we have known what Psychine will do. We have known it to cure hundreds of thousands in that time, of some of the most desperate cases of disease known to medical science.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials, which we will gladly let you look over should you desire.

Think of it, a third of a century's experience with one preparation, a third of a century's intimate knowledge of what extraordinary cures it has made—almost a lifetime!

Do you wonder then with that perfect knowledge of Psychine, that we are anxious to bring it to the notice of everyone in Canada suffering from disease?

Do you wonder that we want those to know who are using wrong methods of cure, who are not getting well, and who we know will be benefited by Psychine.

Do you wonder that we can buy hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine from the druggists of Canada to give to those who wish to try it?

* * *

Psychine builds vitality.

It strengthens and increases the white corpuscles of the blood—the phagocytes, the policemen or scavengers of the blood.

These white corpuscles of the blood, when strong enough, destroy every disease germ that gets into the body, keeps the body healthy.

If these white corpuscles are not in sufficient numbers or are not sufficiently strong, then these disease germs destroy them and disease holds the body. That's the cause of nearly every disease that afflicts the human race. For years, centuries, in fact, it has been recognized that herbs are the most effective treatment for disease.

It is only within recent times that we have been able to tell just why they were so effective.

Because certain of them increased and strengthened the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

These herbs are employed in compounding Psychine.

We go all over this world to obtain these herbs. Arabia, South America, China and Japan all contribute.

And the result is a preparation that will restore health and build vitality as no other preparation will.

That has proven itself in nearly the third of a century's use as no other preparation has proven itself.

That is a most effective treatment for:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 95

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

61

Dry Farming in Saskatchewan

By Hon. W. R. Motherwell

WHETHER or not the term "dry farming" has come to stay is immaterial, but the fundamental principles that underlie this system of farming will endure for ever, with, of course, such variation in detail as location and the evolution of time may warrant.

Some sensitive people dislike the term "dry farming" on the ground that it is a reflection on their country and an admission to the world at large that their district is subject to drought. Admitting that this is correct, is it not better to face the situation boldly and prepare for it on the principle that "forewarned is forearmed," and that nothing in the end is gained by pretending to have what you have not. The meteorological records of Saskatchewan go to show that we have an average annual precipitation of about seventeen inches, and there is no getting away from the fact that this is usually looked upon in more humid countries as only about one-half the amount necessary to grow profitable crops. Until a few years ago it was thought to be impossible to grow cereal crops in the greater portion of Saskatchewan. Intelligent tillage methods, however, timely applied, have demonstrated in every district that crops can be grown with very much less precipitation than was supposed, provided the moisture is systematically and economically taken care of. As a matter of fact, the dryness of our seasons is, in one sense, our salvation, as reasonable drought is essential in most districts to ensure the maturity and saving of cereal crops in our ordinarily short growing season. But a dry climate to be a blessing must be prepared for, otherwise it will blight and disappoint the hopes of the husbandman.

In all semi-arid regions the besetting hindrance to successful farming is drought, consequently the basic principles underlying dry farming must, and do, imply a system of scientific and timely tillage, such as will best offset the danger of scanty precipitation—in other words, we must accomplish in the growing of crops, with an average annual rainfall of seventeen inches, what more humid countries accomplish with a much more generous rainfall. In the pioneer days of Saskatchewan, scores and hundreds of settlers left the country believing that no solution of this problem was within the realm of probability, but, as has often previously proven the case, "necessity was the mother of invention," and the sturdy pioneer farmers of those days, assisted by the experimental farms and the agricultural press, demonstrated very clearly that our strong, retentive, heavy clay soil was capable of producing good crops with very much less even than seventeen inches of annual precipitation. While this is true, it must be admitted that this could be done year after year in succession without stopping at varying intervals of three or more years and storing up moisture under a system of approved and improved modern summer tillage (commonly called summer-fallow) that will be alluded to later.

Some writers have undertaken to lay down a hard-and-fast rule with regard to the best method of tillage to pursue under semi-arid conditions, but so far as Saskatchewan is concerned, such rigidity, applied to our varying soils, altitudes, exposures, precipitation, and climatic conditions, would only lead to loss and disappointment. Variations in method must and can be pursued without departing from principles, and herein lies the importance of every farmer understanding something of the science of soil physics in order to have the ability to prescribe such crops and tillage methods to meet the requirements of his particular farm, just as a physician prescribes to suit the individuality of his patient.

The following features, usually identified with dry farming where longer and warmer seasons prevail than in Saskatchewan, and considered by some to be fundamental, should be carefully noted as to their applicability where fat lands and shorter growing seasons are the general rule: First, summer fallowing at intervals of every third year or thereabout; second, deep plowing; third, deep sowing; fourth, thin sowing.

The modern summer fallow was introduced into Saskatchewan over twenty-five years ago, not for the purpose of renewing a worn-out soil, as was once commonly thought, but for the purpose of getting the soil into the best condition to absorb moisture and then holding it there for the use of succeeding crops. Thus the shortage in each year's precipitation was overcome, and full crops ensured. In order to do this thoroughly and most effectively in Saskatchewan, it was found that the land intended for fallow after receiving some form of fall tillage should be ploughed as early as possible in the spring after seeding, that it might be in the most receptive condition to fully absorb and save from waste all the early and later rains. This should be immediately followed by surface tillage to put the necessary non-conducting soil mulch on the top to intercept capillary movement and prevent loss of moisture by evaporation. By this system the soil, if thoroughly and intelligently handled, will be found moist to a depth of five or six feet, and a sufficient reserve of moisture for the growing of at least two successive crops is secured, even though drought should occur. This system was practised for many years, and is to a large extent in vogue yet.

The more important foundation principles of dry farming were understood and practised in Saskatchewan years ago, although much improved upon since. But with the passing of time, cheap land, root fibre and humus, many advanced and thinking farmers are now searching for a more economic, permanent and less extravagant system of farming. The profitable returns under this method have caused land values to increase so rapidly that it now seems a waste of capital to have one-third the tillage acreage idle each year. Furthermore, this system, while restoring nothing to the soil, rapidly dissipates its humus, and thus, as the years go by, reduces its capacity to absorb and retain moisture.

While summer fallowing is recognised yet as the very foundation stone of successful agriculture in Saskatchewan, still it can and will, I believe, be supplemented by other intelligent tillage methods which will lengthen the time between fallowing seasons and obviate the necessity of such a large acreage being idle each year. If the care that is put on summer fallow to conserve moisture be followed up in each succeeding year by fall discing immediately the harvest has been taken off, and by a more generous use of the diamond harrow at every available opportunity—even in many cases after the grain is up in the spring, and by packing the reserve of moisture in the fallow could be made to extend over a much longer period than two years. Instead of summer fallowing a quarter section five inches deep every third year, would it not be more economical to fallow one-half that amount, say, ten inches deep, thus assuredly storing up a much larger amount of moisture and extending its benefits over a longer term of years? The more frequent use of the disc and drag harrow before referred to would not only help to control evaporation, but would also kill innumerable weeds that frequently prove such a continual drain on the soil moisture. To plough ten inches deep could only be advantageously done in Saskatchewan by subsoiling.

Too much indiscriminate advice to plough deeply under all circumstances in Saskatchewan would be unwise and misleading, and must meet with disappointing results, but that all clay soils should be stirred deeply at least once after being broken up is becoming more and more apparent. Deep ploughing—to increase the soil's capacity to store moisture—at intervals of, say, ten or twelve years, to be followed by shallow ploughing or surface tillage in intervening years to hasten early maturity, is now thought to be the ideal method in many localities.

The danger of too frequent deep ploughing is obvious. Should it be followed by a "dropping" season the growth of straw will be too rank and maturity retarded, which tends to run the crop into the period of early fall frosts before harvesting is completed. Nevertheless, deep tillage is necessary to provide against drought particularly, and will be accompanied by the risk of slow maturity only in the first succeeding crop. This risk could be offset by special attention to packing and growing for the first year crop suited to such a condition of soil. During the subsequent eight or ten years the land should be ploughed to a normal depth of, say, four to five inches, which will tend to hasten maturity and yet provide a satisfactory seed-bed. I believe that subsoiling will in time become a recognised necessity, particularly in our heavy clay soils that are, under shallow tillage, comparatively impervious to moisture.

Under present conditions a great deal of the copious rainfall of June and early July runs off into adjoining sloughs, creeks, and coulees, and is lost, (whereas if subsoiling had been performed even once this excess of rain would freely percolate into the soil as it fell and would remain there in reserve to be drawn upon during a period of subsequent possible drought. This is one way whereby all of us can assist in conserving one of the most important natural resources of our semi-arid open plains—the rain and snowfall.

We do not know who is responsible for teaching the agricultural heresy that sowing deeply insures the crop against drought. The argument implies that a shallow rooting can be converted into a deep rooting one simply by planting deeply. But anyone who has given any attention to cereal growth must have noticed that any of the small grains, if planted in a moist soil deeper than about two and one-half inches will, immediately upon showing surface growth, assert its shallow growing tendencies by throwing out a new set of rootlets about one and one-half or two inches below the surface, or immediately below the moisture line. Thus with us it is a mistake to sow too deeply with the idea that such a practice assists in resisting drought. Also, this too deep sowing has other serious disadvantages, such as delayed germination, disposition to smut, tardy maturity, and a weakened vitality of the plant generally.

All the best thinkers in the dry farming world claim that better results can be secured from moderately thin sowing than from thicker sowing. The usual reasoning of those who support thick sowing as being best in dry countries is that it will produce a heavy thick foliage, which by quickly and thoroughly shading the ground, economises and conserves much moisture. But a little inquiry into this popular fallacy will soon dispel it. Recognising that the moisture supply is our limiting factor in crop production, with a given amount in a cubic yard of land, it is obvious that, say, fifty plants will exhaust that moisture more quickly than a fewer number would do, as each plant is a miniature suction pump continually drawing upon the soil moisture and evaporating it through its leaves. This process is accelerated by the dry winds which sometimes blow during the hot summer. Given, however, a good reserve of moisture in the land and a reasonable number of plants thereon, the ill effects of such drying winds are not only averted, but turned to good account by stimulating rapid maturity. Were the cubic yard of soil in question loaded with one hundred plants instead of fifty, it is evident that its moisture would be exhausted in about half the time, and that the supply would be insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it during a period of drying winds and excessive evaporation. On the other hand, if the cubic yard of soil has been deeply worked in a district where the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture, and precipitation is usually generous, too thin sowing would induce excessive stooling and correspondingly delayed maturity, both of which must be avoided in Saskatchewan.

What, then, should govern us in the amount to sow? If our previous reasoning is correct—that thick sowing is likely to be more susceptible to damage by drought, while too thin sowing runs one into danger by frost—this is a question in the solving of which the tiller of the soil will require to exercise sound judgment, based upon local conditions.

As much discretion as would be used in loading a team for a trip to market should be exercised in determining the amount of seed to be sown on an acre of land, for as many factors enter into the question. Just as the weight, condition, and temperament of the team, the nature of the land and the condition of the wagon, the character of the trail, its present condition, its length, and the weather on the day in question all enter into the decision as to what load shall be hauled, so the mechanical condition of the field, its probable reserve of moisture, the stage to which the season has advanced, the presence or absence of weeds, and the variety of seed being used, are among the factors that must be considered by the careful farmer when he is determining the quantity of seed he will sow to the acre. In short, land should be sown according to its known capacity to carry a large or small crop. Experience has demonstrated that in Saskatchewan the quantity of wheat to be sown per acre should vary from three pecks to two bushels.

In Saskatchewan the season just closed has given ample and profitable opportunities to study the system of dry farming practised here as against the methods of newer settlers who have brought their old-time practices with them, and who invariably let go old methods with a great deal of natural reluctance. While the eastern half of Saskatchewan, being that portion east of the third meridian, certainly had slightly more precipitation than the western half this season (15 and 11 inches respectively), that fact in itself does not account for the marked difference in the crops of these respective areas. A great portion of eastern Saskatchewan has been settled for from ten to twenty-five years, and farmers located therein are familiar with the best results under semi-arid conditions. In the western and newer portion, however, large tracts of land have recently been taken up by settlers unfamiliar with such conditions, or possibly insufficiently equipped, with the result that such have experienced some loss and disappointment during the summer of 1910.

Saskatchewan, however, as a whole has a magnificent crop, even with the dry season it has just passed through. Where approved methods of tillage have been practised the results have been most gratifying—the yield in many localities running from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, while the Provincial average on acreage sown will not exceed approximately 15 bushels. Had the principles of scientific farming been observed throughout the whole Province it is believed that the total yield of wheat for this season instead of being approximately 70,000,000, would have bordered around the 100,000,000 mark. But the newer settlers are not discouraged by any means, as they see what has been accomplished by the occasional experienced settler, one or more of whom is to be found in almost every new locality. With such innumerable illustrations to be found on all sides in Saskatchewan during 1910 of the imperative necessity of employing dry farming methods if the most satisfactory results are to be obtained, it is confidently expected that the cause of scientific soil culture will be given such an impetus that it will be only a matter of a few years until practically all will accept its teachings.

MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
Does not contain Alum

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver, and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate women can use them with safety, because their action, while effective, is mild and soothing.

That Cold Room

on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time.

Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An **automatic-locking flame spreader** prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - - 25 cents

A number of Chinese girls, specially trained in San Francisco, have begun work in Pekin as central operators in the telephone system recently opened up. Subscribers, when ringing up, address them as "Lily of the Air" and "Butterfly that talks."

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks, and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

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

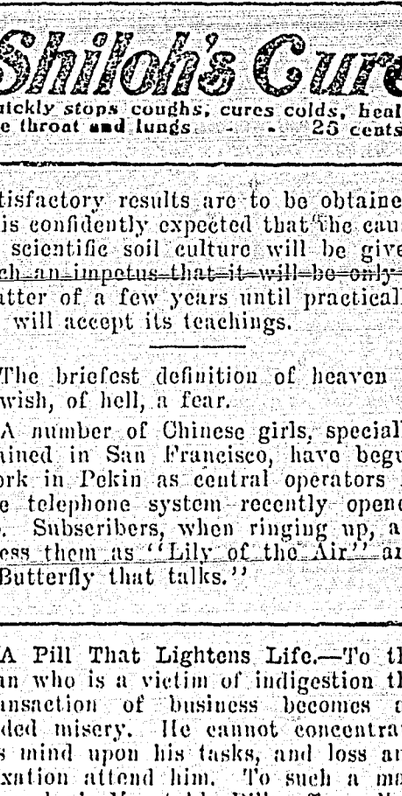
Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mothers having once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones would not be without them. These Tablets are a never failing remedy for the little ills such as constipation, colic, worms, colds, etc., that afflict so many little ones. And then, too, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest child for they are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Concerning them Mrs. Chas. Whatley, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl and have found them to be of great value. Others to whom I have recommended the Tablets say they would not be without them." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

We guarantee the perfect quality and absolute purity of the tobaccos used in the manufacture of

SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes.



ZIP

Will "break up" a cold in short order. If you would be convinced, try a bottle.

A. REEVES
Druggist & Stationer
Cliff St. Enderby

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Local option leaders announce that despite the severe set-back experienced in Prince Rupert and in Chilliwack, a week or two ago, petitions for a reference to the people of the question as to whether or not the Canada Temperance Act shall be substituted for the present provincial high license and strict regulation plan will at once be circulated in Victoria, New Westminster and the Slocan District. The backers of the movement desire also to secure a poll in Vancouver city, but action will not be taken there at the present juncture. Upon the authority of Rev. Dr. Spencer, leader of the prohibition extremist forces in this Province, Chilliwack and Prince Rupert were the two centres in which the ostensible prohibition law had greatest chance of success, and its defeat in both these places was a sore disappointment to the intemperate temperance leaders.

BLANCHARD & ENGLISH
Enderby, B. C.
Contractors & Builders

We have taken over the Undertaking and Picture Framing business of W. T. Holtby, and are prepared to give good service in these lines.
Corner George and Cliff Streets.

OPERA HOUSE, TWO NIGHTS, commencing **Jan. 5th**

RRANDON BROS.
Present THE JEANNE RUSSELL CO.

THURSDAY NIGHT, the famous old Comedy, and the greatest of them all— "Charley's Aunt."

FRIDAY NIGHT, "In Missouri"

SPECIAL NOTICE: MR. RAY F. BRANDON will positively appear in both performances

Specialties by MISS LUCILE PALMER and MISS PINKIE MULLALLY.

Prices, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Seats on Sale at the Drug Store

1911 **I have added another line in our Flour and Feed Department**

No. Timothy Hay $25.00 per ton, delivered anywhere in the City.

Car Fertilizer due 1st February. Have an analysis of your soil and give me your order.

WALTER ROBINSON CASH GROCER
FLOUR OATS FEED

REAL ESTATE IN THE NORTHERN OKANAGAN

Offers the best bargains to be had in the Province for all purposes of Agriculture. Irrigation unnecessary.

260 Acres Land—4 miles from Enderby; 35 acres have been seeded to alfalfa. Price, $25 per acre; $2,000 down, balance on terms.

160 Acres Land—With large finished house, good stables and outhouses; 13 acres cleared; 3 seeded in clover; 130 bearing trees, 84 coming on; two good streams of water. An excellent bargain for $ 6,500; half cash, balance with interest in one year. Ideal fruit land.

18 one- and two-acre blocks of City property in residential portion. On good terms.

H. W. HARVEY
Real Estate and Insurance Agent
Agent for The National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford; The Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co., The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.
ENDERBY GRINDROD

A Money Saver FOR YOU

Our January White-wear and Green Ticket Clearing Sale

Commencing Jan. 6th and continuing until Jan. 31st inclusive

These Prices are for CASH ONLY

WE WANT TO REDUCE OUR STOCK AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR STOCK-TAKING, AND TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK

All that is Winterish must go. This is your opportunity to supply your needs with New Up-to-Date Goods.

We have not space to List all our Lines, but here are a few that will Interest you.

Don't Miss This Sale

Ladies' White Underskirts, Night Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers, while they last .....
- Regular $3.00 line, NOW, $2.40
- Regular $2.50 line NOW $2.00
- Regular $2.00 line, NOW, $1.60
- Regular $1.50 line, NOW, $1.20
- Regular $1.25 line, NOW, $1.00

TWENTY PER CENT OFF all Ladies and Children's WOOL UNDERWEAR
We handle the Celebrated Ceetee Brand

20 per cent off all Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelets, Cottons and Linens

EXTRA SPECIAL: 10 dozen Linen Kitchen Cloths, already hemmed, size 32x27, while they last, 20c each.

Ladies' Misses and Children's Coats and Skirts. All this season's Style and Cloths; clearing regardless of Cost.

ONE only—Ladies' Black Beaver Coat, size 36, trimmed with Velvet and Soutache Braid .....Regular, $17.00 NOW, $12.50

ONE only—Ladies' Black Beaver Coat, size, 36; trimmed with Velvet and Fancy Braid .....Regular, $15.00 NOW, $11.00

TWO only—Ladies' Navy and Grey Diaganal Serge, sizes 34 and 36, plain Tailored Coats .....Regular, $12.50 NOW, $9.00

TWO only—Ladies' Grey and Olive Freeze Coats, size 34 and 36, trimmed with Velvet and Braid to match, Regular, $13.00 NOW, $9.50

TWO only—Misses' Fancy Tweed Coats, age 14 years, regular, $10.00 NOW, $7.50

SIX only—Children's Fancy Tweed Coats, ages 8 to 10 years, (no two alike) .....Regular, $6.50 NOW, $5.00

EXTRA SPECIAL—25 pair Men's Tweed Pants, regular, $1.75, now $1.25 Pair

TWENTY DOZEN pure wool imported UNDERWEAR, nice fine wool-fleeced were bought to sell at $4.50 persuit. We have too many so will clear at .....$3.00 per suit

Ladies' and Gent's Bradley Mufflers, in Navy, Maroon, Grey and Champagne, ...were 75c each; NOW only 50c ea.

Children's Little Darling Hose in Black, Cardinal, Cream and Tan, this month .....

We want to make this sale a success, and if Values, Fair Dealing and Courtesy will do it, you will find them here.

POLSON MERCANTILE CO.
ENDERBY