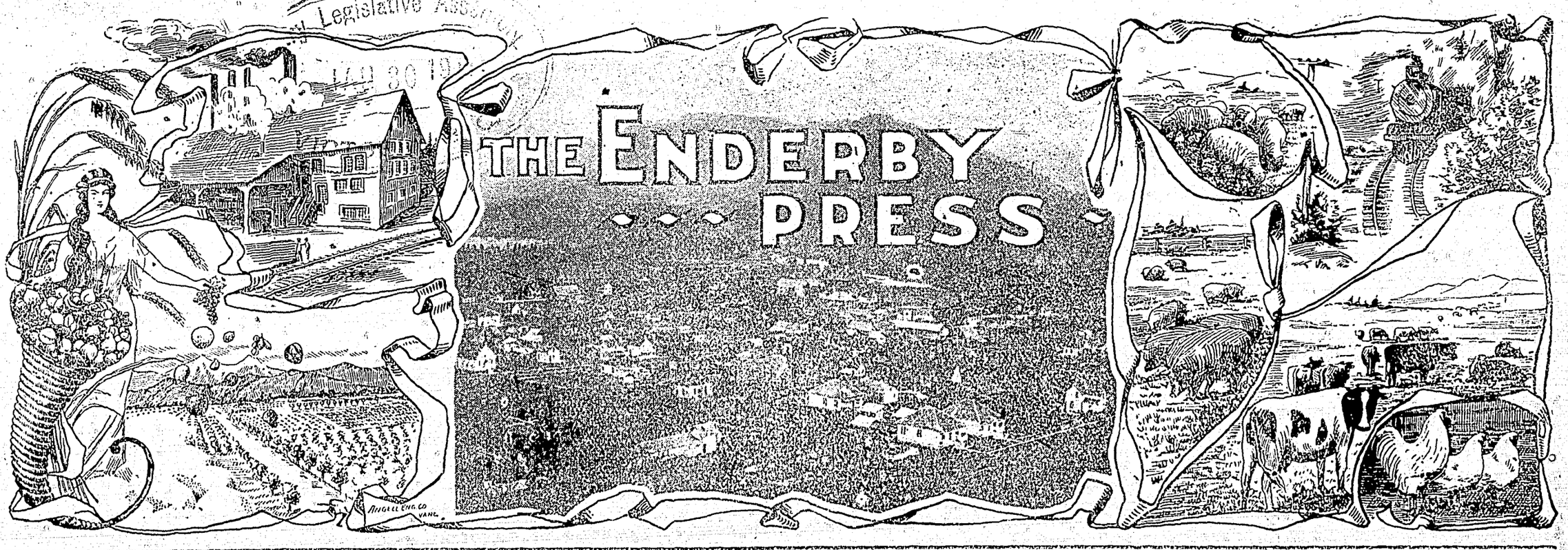
Legislative Assembly



Enderby, B. C., January 26, 1911 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 3; No. 48; Whole No. 152

Enderby Board of Trade Meets and Elects Officers for Ensuing Year

A well-attended meeting of the Enderby Board of Trade was held in the City Hall Tuesday evening, at which the secretary presented a financial statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the closing year, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. Secretary-Treasurer H. W. Keith reported a balance of $90 on hand, with about half the membership yet to hear from in the matter of membership fees. The report was received and the election of officers for the ensuing year proceeded with.

Mayor Ruttan was elected president and A. E. Taylor vice-president. The secretary-treasurership went to Walter Robinson, and the following committees were chosen, the first-named of each, with the elected officers, to constitute the executive:

Civic Improvement: Messrs. Moffet, Taylor and Harvey.

Finance: Messrs. Murphy, Fulton and Sutcliffe.

Immigration and advertising: Messrs. Walker, Barnes and Rosoman.

Transportation: Messrs. Moffet, Stevens and Harvey.

A committe of Messrs. Barnes, Harvey and Banton, was appointed to present the claims of the Board to the municipal council for funds sufficient to conduct the business of the association and to assist in the advertising campaign the Board is now entering upon.

Resolutions were passed by the Board endorsing the petition coming from Armstrong, asking the Government to give a grant of $6,000 to be used in completing the trunk road partly constructed from Enderby to Armstrong along the east bank of the creek through the Hassard-DeHart places, and this way through the Indian reserve, paralleling the railway track into Enderby. Also calling the attention of the Government to former resolutions passed by this Board and forwarded to Victoria urging the appointment of a Government official at Enderby, and for the provision to be made permitting the holding of county court here. Mr. Banton was appointed a delegate to go to Victoria and press the claims of the Board in this direction.

The attention of all members was directed to the need of the organization to have all membership fees paid to the secretary-treasurer at as early a date as possible, to facilitate the handling of the advertising.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The first general business meeting of the City Council with Mayor Ruttan presiding was held on Monday evening. It was a short session, but filled with business. Aldermen Blanchard, Teece and Greyell were in attendance. Ald. Worthington had to retire owing to a slight illness.

The work of the Council was in a large measure the regular routine, but two matters of more than usual interest were brought forward. One was the request of Ald. Blanchard for permission to bring in a public improvement by-law, which was readily granted, and the other was in the matter of a light at the bottom of the public stairway leading from the street to the public hall in the Bell block, licensed by the city to the K. of P. lodge. Officer Bailey brought the matter up for instructions. After the matter had been discussed, the Council instructed Officer Bailey to enforce the law laid down in the criminal code looking to the proper safe-guarding of the public, until such time as the Council is able to put through a municipal by-law regulating the management of all places erected or to be erected and licensed by the city as a hall wherein public entertainments are held.

THE ICE CARNIVAL

The first carnival of the season was held on the Greyell open rink last Friday evening, and was most enjoyable to a very large crowd of young people. The costumes were unusually good, and the skating fine. The young people of Armstrong were in evidence in numbers, and, in addition to spending a very enjoyable evening themselves, they lent mirth and animation to the occasion for others. Following were the prize winners: Gentlemen's fancy costume: 1st, R. Trusler; 2nd, Geo. Robinson. Gents' comic costume: 1st, Thos. Woods; 2nd, Mr. Brown. Ladies' fancy costume: 1st, Miss Slack; 2nd, Miss Daisy Sewell. Ladies' comic costume: Miss Irma Flewwelling; 2nd, Mrs. Lucas. Boys' fancy costume: 1st, Joe Bell; 2nd, Cecil Munford. Girls' fancy: 1st, Lucille Barrows; 2nd, Edith Matthews. Best dressed little tot (girl): Olive Evans. Races: Men's open: 1st H. Moffet; 2nd, Mr. Mundrell. Boys' open: R. Ruttan; 2nd, Jack Trusler. Girls' open: 1st, Ester Moffet; 2nd, Jennie Murray, Armstrong. Girls', under 15: Miss Jennie Murray; 2nd, Miss Rena Murray, both of Armstrong.

TRINITY VALLEY STORMS

Our Trinity Valley correspondent writes: We have had a vast amount of snow—65 inches up to 31st December, as against 35 inches the same date 1909. As a result locomotion has been reduced to a minimum, and the weather has been mild and misty, scarcely any sunshine. The cold snap on the night of 31st, did not last. Christmas and New Year parties were interfered with by the unusual weather, 21 inches of snow falling between the 22nd and noon of the 24th. and the customary New Year gathering had to be cancelled owing to a serious accident which occurred a few days before Christmas to the intended host, who had the main artery in one of his thighs severed by a splinter from his sledge-hammer while splitting a log. He was some distance from home, and just before reaching the house he fainted from loss of blood. This seems to have saved his life, as a clot formed in the wound; otherwise, the doctor said, he would have bled to death. After being driven to Lumby, where a doctor met him, he was taken to the hospital, where he still remains.

"I open this to say, the people here have been greatly disappointed at the road to Enderby not having been put through last year, and steps should certainly be taken with the Government to have work resumed, and the bridge also built at an early date."

Wanted—man to handle small bush proposition on Okanagan Lake. Should have couple of teams, or more, and small outfit. Okanagan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd. Okanagan Landing, B. C.

POULTRY MEETING

Mr. Geo. Robinson and Mr. Thos. Pound have just completed the business of the year and third annual poultry show, held in Enderby early in January, and they are to be congratulated on the conclusion of so successful a year. They were this season able to pay all prize money in full, and to clean up every cent of indebtedness against the Association, and have a few dollars to turn over to the new officers.

The newly elected officers are: President, E. T. Petar; vice-president, G. H. Smedley; secretary, W. H. Waby; superintendent of show, P. Lanaway; executive committee, G. S. Salt, P. Lanaway, H. W. Keith, B. Brundish, T. Pound.

A BIG CASH DEAL

Chas. W. Little put through a nice cash deal this week on the farm property of A. L. Matthews, consisting of 200 acres of valuable land on the east bank of the river about two miles north of Enderby. The cash price paid was something over $10,000, and the purchaser Mr. Geo. Heggie. Mr. Heggie knows the property well, and no man is better capable of putting a value upon it. It is but another evidence of the faith held by Mr. Heggie in the lands in and about Enderby.

CITY OF ENDERBY

Assessment, Year 1911

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE is hereby given that the first sitting of the Annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Enderby for the year 1911, will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Any person complaining of an error or omission, or as having been undercharged or over-charged in the assessment roll, may come before the court (1) personally, (2) by means of a written communication, (3) by an attorney or (4) by any other person authorized by him in writting to appear in his behalf; and the court may in the exercise of their discretion, either correct or confirm the assessment; but no complaint can be heard unless WRITTEN NOTICE of the ground of such complaint shall have been given to the Assessor at least TEN DAYS before the date of the first sitting of the court.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN,
Clerk of the Municipal Council.
City Hall, Jan. 26th, 1911.

CITY OF ENDERBY

Supply of Cordwood for City Hall.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of twenty cords of wood for the City Hall; fifteen cords dry. All wood must be sound fir, four feet long, and split; round sticks will not be accepted. Must be delivered and piled where directed.

Tenders will be sealed, marked on the outside "Cordwood," and to reach the undersigned not later than 7:30 p. m. on Monday, February 6th, 1911.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order of the Council.
GRAHAM ROSOMAN, City Clerk,
City Hall, Jan. 26th, 1911.

Enderby Rinks Making Good in Cup Events at Vernon Bonspiel

The "roarin' game" has held the boards this week. Three Enderby rinks are playing the game at Vernon and the balance of the Enderby players have utilized the home ice with hard-fought scratch games.

The rinks at Vernon bonspiel are as follows:

Rink 1—Frank Prince, Ed. Mack, Ernest Evans, P. Murphy, skip.

Rink 2.—Jas. Linton, Guy Williams, Wm. Hancock, Geo. Bell, skip.

Rink 3.— Messrs. Barrows, Pyman, Currie and A. L. Matthews, skip.

Playing at Vernon started on Monday. At 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening Murphy had played ten games, and was winner in every event. He was splendidly supported by his first and serond men, and Evans was playing a star game.

Rink No. 2, skipped by Goe. Bell, had been less fortunate, yet was next highest in the competition for the Okanagan cup, and this will come to Enderby this year, Mr. Bell and Mr. Murphy having to play off on the Enderby ice. Of the seven games played by No. 2 rink, Bell had won six.

Rink No. 3 was less fortunate. Of the four games played they had lost three.

The semi-finals were started last evening. It is reported that the bonspiel will be over Friday night.

The schedule committee have arranged the following games to be played on the local ice:

Friday, Jan. 27—Keith & Taylor, on No. 1 ice. Bell & Reeves. No. 2 ice.

Saturday, 27th.—Jas. Evans & Fulton, 1 ice. Joe Evans & Hancock, 2 ice.

Monday, 30th—Murphy & Hancock, 1 ice; Taylor & Reeves, 2 ice.

Tuesday, 31st—Bell & Keith 1 ice; Jas. Evans & Joe Evans, 2 ice.

Wednesday, Feb. 1—Graham & Hancock, 1 ice; Fulton & Reeves, 2 ice.

Thursday, Feb. 2—Taylor & Joe Evans, 1 ice; Keith & Murphy, 2 ice.

Friday, Feb. 3—Bell & Jas. Evans, ice 1; Taylor & Graham, ice 2.

Saturday, Feb. 4—Keith & Fulton, ice 1; Jas. Evans & Murphy, ice 2.

Monday, Feb. 6—Bell & Graham, ice 1; Reeves & Joe Evans, ice 2.

Tuesday, 7th—Keith & Hancock, ice 1; Taylor & Jas. Evans, ice 2.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—Murphy & Reeves, 1 ice; Bell & Fulton, 2 ice.

Thursday, 9th—Graham & Fulton, 1 ice; Keith & Joe Evans, 2 ice.

Friday, 10th—Taylor & Hancock, 1 ice.

Following are the rinks:

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—Matthews, skip; Hancock, Polson, Crane.

10—Graham, skip; Lemke, Manning, Price.

Wednesday evening two rinks drove up from Armstrong to have a game with Enderby, and a very pleasant time on the ice occupied the night. Those composing the Armstrong rinks were: A. Bridgeman, F. B. Whiting, F. Morgan, A. Munroe, J. Young Steel, F. J. Becker, W. V. Marshall and E. H. Cook.

ENDERRY EDGINGS

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Neil, Sunday afternoon.

The Bank of Montreal is moving into the new bank block this week.

Afternoon tea will be served at the home of Mrs. Henry Greyell on Wednesday next, Feb. 1st, by the ladies of St. George's church. All are welcome.

Herbert Twigg, formerly of the Slocan country, accompanied by J. C. Twigg, of Vancouver, visited Enderby this week to have a look over the district.

The postponed Christmas tree service in connection with the St. George Sunday school will be held in the manse Thursday (to-day) from 5 to 7 o'clock.

A meeting of the hospital auxiliary will be held in the City Hall at 3 p. m. sharp, Thursday, February 2nd. A full attendance is desired. Election of officers, and other important business.

Henry Buchholz has purchased the pool table formerly owned by Thos. Woods, and has moved it to the Walter Robinson store block. When you want to enjoy a quiet game of pool, do not forget the place.

A special meeting of the Enderby Conservative Association will be held in the Bell Block, on Thursday evening (Jan. 26th) at 8 o'clock. All members and friends of the party are urged to attend, as there is some important business to be transacted.

Geo. C. Tunstall, one of the faithful hardy band who crossed the plains from Eastern Canada to British Columbia in 1862, died at Kamloops on the 6th of January. He was one of the very few members of that old band of pioneers living to see these latter days. Those still surviving him are, J. A. Mara, A. L. Fortune, Enderby's esteemed friend, and Mrs. Schubert and brother.

JUST now, when the new Council is assuming the responsibility of civic government, and will in the near future fix the tax rate for 1911, we should like to suggest the levying of a mill or two mills for advertising purposes. The municipality of Armstrong did so last year, and the results have already been manifold and the burden is nil. It is now generally conceded that this is the most equitable way of providing funds for the purpose of advertising the district, and as Enderby has reached the point in her development where advertising has become an essential factor, why should we not adopt the sanest and most equitable method? The Board of Trade will require funds to carry through the advertising already contracted for in the strongest Canadian periodicals it is in touch with, and it will be up to the city to provide the money.

For Sale—A horse, harness, buggy, cutter, robes, etc. A snap at $175.00 cash. W. T. Holtby, Enderby.

Horse Distemper

Prince Edward Farmer Solemnly Declares Nerviline is a Specific

"After ...ty years' experience in raising horses I can safely testify that no remedy gives such good results for an all-round stable liniment as Nerviline." Thus opens the very earnest letter of J. J. Evanston, who lives near Wellington, P.E. "I had a very valuable horse that took distemper a month ago, and was afraid I was going to lose him. His throat swelled and hard lumps developed. His nostrils ran and he had a terrible cough. I tried different remedies, but was unable to relieve my horse of his pain and suffering till I started to use Nerviline. I mixed a bottle of Nerviline and sweet oil and rubbed the mixture on the throat and chest three times a day and you would scarcely believe the way that horse picked up. Nerviline cured him. I also have used Nerviline for colic in horses and cows, and earnestly recommend it to every man that is raising stock."

Nerviline Cures Quickly

For strains, sprains, swellings, colic, distemper, coughs and colds, no liniment will prove so efficacious in the stable as "Nerviline"—it's good for man or beast, for internal or external use. Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse substitutes. In two bottles 50c and 25c, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

AND SHE ATE IT

A SELF-POSSESSED young woman strolled into a large downtown cafe. She spoke to the waiter in that decisive tone which distinguishes the initiated, and glanced over the French bill-of-fare with the nonchalant air of a Parisienne.

"I'll have," she began firmly, as she plunged into the sea of French dishes "I'll have—let me see— oh, yes, I'll have some bisque tortoni, a Sultana roll, pommes de terre and a little of that fromage. And, garcon, you might as well bring me a cup of coffee."

The waiter gasped. He started to speak, but the young woman froze him with one of those icy stares peculiar to the thoroughly sophisticated.

And the order arrived—two kinds of ices, boiled potatoes, and a piece of cheese. But she ate it as if she had been used to that sort of diet all her life.

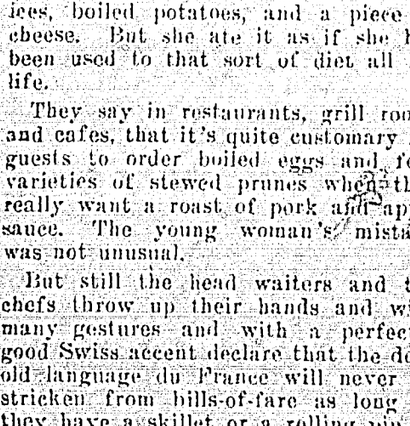
They say in restaurants, grill rooms and cafes, that it's quite customary for guests to order boiled eggs and four varieties of stewed prunes when they really want a roast of pork and apple sauce. The young woman's mistake was not unusual.

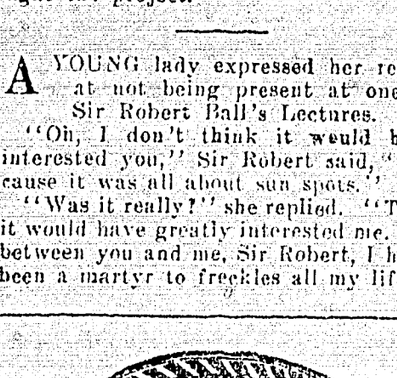
But still the head waiters and the chefs throw up their hands and with many gestures and with a perfectly good Swiss accent declare that the dear old language du France will never be stricken from bills-of-fare as long as they have a skillet or a rolling pin to fight the project.

A YOUNG lady expressed her regret at not being present at one of Sir Robert Ball's Lectures.

"Oh, I don't think it would have interested you," Sir Robert said, "because it was all about sun spots."

"Was it really?" she replied. "Then it would have greatly interested me, for between you and me, Sir Robert, I have been a martyr to freckles all my life."





Send for free sample to Dept. R.P. National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

MY VARICOSE VEINS
WERE CURED completely by
ABSORBINE JR.

SAYS WM. PRATT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. and will do the same for you in a pleasant manner; allay the inflammation, knt pain, heal and restore them to a normal condition; reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Synovitis, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Sprains of the muscles or ligaments, Heal cuts, old sores, wounds, etc. Costs only $1.00-4 oz., $2.00-12 oz. bottle at your druggists or delivered. Book 2F Free. 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.

That Reminds Me

MR. MOTORTON and his small son were in the natural history museum gazing at a skeleton of a chimpanzee.

"Gee, pop," exclaimed the boy, "we human beings are certainly built on a similar chassis, aren't we!"

* * *

UNCLE GEORGE SNOW, an old ante-bellum negro, was giving testimony. The counsel asked Uncle George which side of Souchatouchee Creek he lived on, to which he replied:

"Which side of the creek do I live on, boss?"

"Yes."

"Gwine up or down the creek, boss?"

* * *

A LOCAL minister had had a serious time in fighting the saloon element in his town and had not been backed up in his efforts by the members of his own church. This with other troubles had led to his resignation, and in announcing his departure at his farewell sermon he said:

"I am going to do something the devil has never done. I am going to leave C——."

* * *

THE confirmed bachelor came back to the club lunch from the end of the earth, and we all asked him if he was married yet (he was near fifty).

"I shall marry a clever woman if I do," he replied grimly.

"Thought you didn't like those clever women?" said the youngest member, simply.

"I don t," said the bachelor, whose views are well known and are widely spread. "But if ever I marry it'll be an infernally clever woman who does it!"

* * *

IN remote rural districts, where life goes on steadily and simply, the natives are not curiously interested in the numerous cases of longevity.

"Your father must be getting pretty well on in years," said a cousin from the city to a farmer.

"Yes, pap's nigh on to ninety."

"Health good?"

"No, not jest now. He ain't been feeling himself for some time past."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

"I don't know. Sometimes I think farming don't agree with him any more."

* * *

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM has played the part of Garrick thousands of times in the little comedy said to be founded on an incident in the earlier actor's career. There is a story that Sir Charles himself tells.

He sat one day in the Garrick Club, in Garrick's chair, under Garrick's portrait. To him came Henry Hamilton, who looked first at the portrait, and then at Wyndham.

"Charles," said Hamilton, "you are growing more like Garrick every day."

"Do you think so?" returned Wyndham. "I'm very glad."

"It's true," said Hamilton. "And less like him every night," he added thoughtfully.

* * *

A STUDENT in a medical college, while learning the use of the ophthalmoscope, was told to examine a man's eye and report upon the condition of it. The doctor-to-be adjusted the instrument and looked long and searchingly into the subject's left optic.

"Most remarkable," he ejaculated, with a surprised look.

Readjusting the ophthalmoscope, he again carefully scrutinized the eye.

"Very extraordinary indeed," he exclaimed. "I never heard of such an eye. This must be some new disease. Have you ever had an expert's opinion on it?"

"Once," was the laconic reply. "The man who put it in said it was a fine bit of glass."

* * *

FARMER HODGE was of the good old-fashioned school, and he always gave a feast to his hands at harvest time. It was harvest time, and the feast was about to commence. Giles was the oldest hand, and the hostess, with beaming cordiality, motioned him to the seat by her right hand.

But Giles remained silently unresponsive.

"Come, don't be bashful, Mr. Giles"—he was just Giles on ordinary occasions—"you've a right to the place of honor, you know."

Giles deliberated a moment, then spoke:

"Thank you kindly, Mrs. Hodge," he said: "but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite the pudden'!"

* * *

AUGUSTUS THOMAS, the playwright, tells of a hunting trip he once took in the South. They were after 'coons and 'possums, but the only trail the dogs struck was one which made them put their tails between their legs and turn for home.

"Just what does a polecat look like?" asked Mr. Thomas of one of his negro guides.

"A polecat, boss? Why, a polecat's somefin' like a kitten, only prettier. Yes, a polecat's a heap prettier'n a kitten, ain't it, Sam?" he said, turning to another negro for corroboration.

Sam did not seem to be sure. He hesitated a moment.

"Well," he replied, scratching his wool, "it's always been my contention dat handsome is as handsome does."

* * *

JUDGE Mulqueen had a colored woman before him as a complaining witness. She had a man held for trial by a city magistrate on the charge that he had attacked her with a pair of scissors.

"He mout' near gouge mah eye out, jedge," she said. "Jes' come at me lak a lion, he did, a-roarin', suh. He poke me in de face wiv dem scissors, jedge, not once, but four or five times. He jes' cut up my face lak it a yahd of ribbon, jedge. The magistrate what held him to dis heah court says he nevah did heah tell of no more dang'ous man."

She had a wide, smooth yellow face that didn't have a mark on it. Told to repeat her story, she went all over it again, telling how the man had slashed her face with that pair of scissors.

"But, madam," the judge said to her, "there isn't a mark on your face."

"Marks," said she indignantly. "Marks! What I care for marks, lem me ask you dat? I got witnesses, I tell you!"

HE FOUND THEM NO FAITH CURE

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CLEANED OUT W. F. BLACK'S SCIATICA

He was in agony when a friend gave him a box. Now he recommends them to everybody.

Newcastle, N.B.—(Special)—In these cold fall days when the chill winds crystalize the uric acid in the blood and cause the pangs of Rheumatism and Sciatica to bring sleepless nights to many a home, a man's best friend is he who can tell his neighbor of a sure cure for his tortures. Such a friend is Wm. F. Black of this place. He suffered from Sciatica and lame back. He was so bad that he could not lace his boots or turn in bed. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him and he wants all his neighbors to know of the cure.

"Yes," Mr. Black says, in an interview, "I was so bad with Sciatica and Lame Back that I couldn't lace my shoes or turn in bed, when a friend gave me about a third of a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I started taking them without much faith in their curative powers, and found them all they were recommended.

"Now I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no faith cure. They're a simple but sure cure for diseased kidneys.

With the Horses

THE following are answers by leading horsemen to the question, "What percentage of his mares should a stallion leave with foal in order to justify his owner's claim to a purchaser that he was a sure foal-getter?"

This is, after all, one of the hardest questions which horsemen have to deal with. As an old Scotchman once dryly remarked, "There are few questions which have not twa sides tae them, an' oftener there are three or four." There is a great deal of difference in the way in which horses are handled, and there are also things of the same kind always playing an important part in the case of each mare which the stallion serves.

A remarkable instance of this is to be found in the case of such a well known sire as the stallion Fullarton, a handsome, vigorous horse, now known as a sire of many high-class colts. Up to middle age, Fullarton had not been considered a success, and he was finally disposed of by his owners at a sacrifice. An experienced horseman bought him, and by taking proper care of him, the stallion turned out a horse of more than ordinary fertility, and to-day, at a good age, he is still one of the most reliable of breeders. In this case, a little change in feeding, which the purchaser was shrewd enough to guess it, made all the difference.

Another striking instance was in one of the noted sons of the Matchless MacQueen. Of a breed noted for its fertility, he had failed to make good in even a moderate way, until he was put to work on the farm, and afterwards proved to be a first-class stock horse.

Perhaps faults in these two things are accountable for more of the infertile horses or of those which fail to settle a profitable proportion of their mares than everything else put together, faults in feeding and in proper exercise. But another great factor is in the injudicious breeding of a horse. Giving a horse too much to do is a very injudicious thing, and has led to great losses.

However, in a commercial way, every horse which is sold or bought is expected to meet all of his chances of mismanagement, and still make good a certain percentage. This is a condition of purchase insisted upon by buyers, and conceded to by sellers to an almost universal degree. Just what percentage would be fairest is a matter upon which the opinions of leading and experienced horsemen is about the best authority. Here are opinions gathered from a few of them. We would like to have the opinions of others of our readers:

"I would call a horse sure that gets 50 per cent. of his mares in foal. I think the average horse that I have known will average between 40 and 60 per cent., although I have known of as high as 75 per cent. or even more."—John A. Boag, Queensville.

"A good, sure horse ought to get 50 per cent. of his mares in foal. I would not like to say what the average horse does in this way, but there are many which do not get above 50 per cent. I am satisfied that not over two-thirds of them do, perhaps not even half of them. Many mares lose their foals before time for inspection and collection, and this makes it appear that the stallion was not prolific. Judgment should be used in the handling of a stallion. Just how many mares he should serve is hard to say, and varies greatly. Some horses will be able for no more than 50 mares, while some are good for many more. The Matchless Macqueen has served as many as 265 in one season, but in the short breeding season which most horses get, there is considerable limitation to their powers."—R. H. Holtby.

"I consider that a stallion should get not lower than 50 per cent. of his mares with foal. If he does not he will not usually be profitable to keep as a stock horse. If he were a horse noted for the quality of his colts I would keep one which was not able to settle more than 50 per cent. of his mares. I have owned horses that would not get quite as many as this, and I have had some that would get 80 per cent. in foal."—Robert Ness.

"If a stallion would leave 60 per cent of his mares in foal, I would consider him as 'sure.' So far as I can estimate, of the sound, active stallions which I know, I think the average percentage would be somewhere between 65 per cent. and 70 per cent. With a longer breeding season this could be improved upon, and I think the number of mares which a stallion can serve would be increased while the percentage of foals would be greater also."—Alex. McNiven.

A WILSON STORY

WOODROW WILSON said at a recent dinner:

"When all the world is well educated, as all the world will be some day, then it will be better for everybody. Some foolish people, though, don't care to see all the world educated. These people want to shine, and to shine, of course, one must have darkness.

"But that is a poor way to look at it. Those ambitious people should rather say, 'The more education, the more appreciation.'

"There's nothing more disagreeable than want of appreciation, you know. A multimillionaire returned to his native village and erected a marble palace on a hilltop there. One day, after the palace was completed, he said to the postmaster and the crowd of loiterers in the general store:

"'Boys, my million 'dollar house up on the hill is simply full of Titians.'

"The loiterers exchanged looks of surprise and horror, and the postmaster exclaimed: 'Good gracious, ain't there no way o' killin' 'em?'"

LEGAL PROFUNDITY

A NEWLY-MADE magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes he said to the man who stood patiently awaiting the award of justice: "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

"Bigotry, your worship. He's got three wives," replied the officer.

The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger-tips together. "Officer," he said, somewhat sternly, "what's the use of all this education, all these evening schools, and these technical classes an' what not. Please remember, in any future like case, that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigamy, but trigonometry. Proceed."

CATTLE HAVE GROWN TWICE AS BIG AS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

It is a long cry from the four-toed horse of prehistoric times to the draft teams and roadsters of today, but now and again the development in breeds and species even in comparatively short spaces of time, whether of horses or of cattle, is attested by records of more recent date. An investigator into the history of the breeding of cattle says:

"In 1710 Dr. Davenant, an English writer of political economy, estimated the average weight of dressed cattle did not exceed 370 pounds. In 1846 McCulloch stated that 'at present the average weight of cattle on the hoof is estimated at about 700 pounds.'"

Beside the cattle of 200 years ago—hardly half the size—what monsters prime steers of today would have looked; and even our grandfathers might be moved to wondering admiration of modern stock if the process of growth and improvement had not been so gradual as to pass unnoticed.

But while the farmer has been steadily improving his stock, he has also found time to take big strides in the development and improvement of his farm machinery. The automobile and the aeroplane have been sensational and spectacular developments in other lines of mechanical invention, but it is by no means certain they will ever prove of the same essential benefit to mankind as these machines which, directly or indirectly, enable the farmer to till more land more easily and to gather in and market more foodstuffs more quickly for the universal need.

The farmer must bear in mind, however, that these modern machines, with all their delicate improvements, demand and deserve the best of treatment, and the first essential in caring for a machine is proper lubrication. The quality of oil used makes a tremendous difference in the work and wear you get from your mowing and raking machines, your reapers, harvesters and threshing machines.

Experience has shown that a heavy oil is best for farm machinery, where grease cups are not used; the bearings usually are a trifle loose, either by design or from wear, and a light oil soon runs off. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, has been conducting elaborate experiments, extending over several years, with a view to furnishing an oil that will exactly meet the requirements of the farmers in this direction.

Granite Harvester Oil is the name that has been given to this product, and important advantages are claimed for it, such as great durability, close clinging to loose boxes and worn bearings, and the "take-up" of play in a manner that greatly reduces friction and does away with rattling and jarring almost entirely. Special care has been taken to see that no injurious acids enter into its composition, and it is not affected by extremes of temperature, either of summer or winter.

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.

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the drain. In such cases the safest and surest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life

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DO YOU USE PILLS?

If in Doubt About the Right Pills to Use Read the Following Letter Carefully

"I am one of those persons whose system requires aid," writes Mr. Young Gledhill from Picton, "but it is so easily affected by reason of the great sensitiveness of the bowels that ordinary drastic pills inflict great injury to the delicate coating, and excite such persistent activity as to be with difficulty checked.

"I wish in the highest terms to express the great value of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in cases like mine, and I am sure also for elderly people and the very weak, there is no pill like them.

"Speaking of my own experience with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I can say they have proved the most stimulating Pills for the liver I have found. I have proved their tonic action upon digestion, and the same results have been secured by friends upon whom I have urged their use. The manufacturers are to be congratulated upon possessing so valuable a prescription and the public should know that so valuable a remedy has been placed at their command."

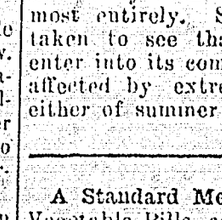
No other pill for constipation, for liver, kidney, or stomach trouble, compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild and sure always to restore health. Refuse substitutes. Sold by all dealers, 25c per box, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A Standard Medicine. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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



Home DYEING is the way to Save Money and Dress Well

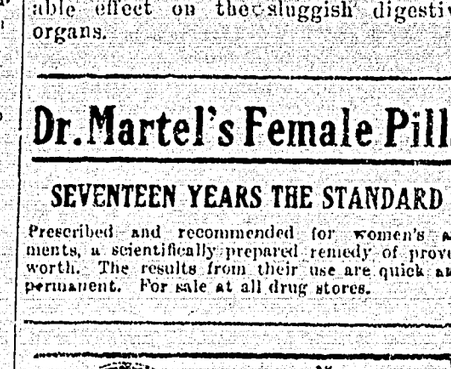
Try It! Simple as Washing with

DY-O-LA

ONE PKT. 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. N. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.



Change that limping, useless horse into a sound, healthy horse, willing and eager to do a good day's work.

Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Ringbone or any other Lameness keep your horse in the stable. Cure it with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It cures without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs—because it does not blister.

Port Kells, B.C., June 14th 1909

"Have been using your Liniment for years and find it all that you represent. Have not been without it for 10 years."

GEORGE GORDON.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Excellent for household use. Sold by all dealers. Ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us for copy. 55

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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

The Largest Public Ownership Venture on the Continent

THE greatest experiment in Government ownership on the continent is in progress in Western Canada. For a stretch of a thousand miles from Winnipeg to the Rockies, in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a population now of a million and destined to support millions more, there is not a solitary Bell Telephone left. The telephone systems are entirely in the hands of either the Government, the municipalities, or independent companies. It was only some two years ago that the Bell was driven out of the West, so it is too soon yet to draw any dogmatic conclusions as to the success or failure of the scheme, but it is interesting and instructive at least to review the progress which the experiment has made.

A new country, with vested rights not as firmly entrenched as in the East, the West can more readily undertake advanced Government ownership schemes and can more easily enact progressive legislation. Western Canada, indeed, might be called the sociological laboratory of the continent. What adds to the value from the student's and legislator's standpoint of the Western experiment in Government ownership is the fact that all three provinces have adopted different methods of handling the problem.

Manitoba's telephones are managed by a commission, subject to the Government and under the Department of Public Works. Practically all of the telephones in the province are owned by the Government. There are a few municipal telephone systems, but they are being rapidly absorbed. Saskatchewan has a telephone department in connection with the Government which has complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the construction and operation of telephones in the province. The department at the time of its creation was given power to purchase and operate existing lines and to proceed with the construction of long distance lines. It has a general supervising control over all systems constructed. The Government encourages the control of local lines by local companies, and for the encouragement of rural lines grants a bonus of all telephone poles required, provided the telephone system is approved by the department. Alberta, again, owns and operates practically all the local and long distance lines in the province, and they are under the direct jurisdiction of a department of telephones, with a Cabinet Minister at the head.

The credit of having initiated Government ownership of telephones in the West must be given to Alberta. In 1905, when the Rutherford Government was first returned to power, one of its policies was the public ownership of telephones. At the first session of the Legislature in 1906, a Telephone Act was passed to cover the necessary procedure for the commencement of a telephone system in the province, and $25,000 was voted to carry out the project. At that time Alberta was badly off for telephone service. The Bell was operating in the Province, but only touched the larger points. Its total equipment consisted of a toll circuit between Calgary and Edmonton carrying all the principal points; a circuit between Calgary and Macleod; a poorly constructed circuit between Macleod and Lethbridge and between Lethbridge and Cardston.

The first Government line was constructed in the winter of 1906-7 between Calgary and Banff, a distance of ninety miles, and the first paid message was in March, 1907, the first money earned in Canada over a Government-owned line. When the line from Calgary to Banff was completed and further construction was being planned, the Bell Telephone Company, which in the meantime had sold its plant in Manitoba, came forward with an offer, and in May, 1908, the Government of Alberta took over the whole system.

In the meantime the Government had been building long distance lines. A line was constructed from Edmonton to Lloydminster, along the Canadian Northern, a distance of 208 miles; also a long distance line from Wetaskiwin to Daysland, 68 miles; Lacombe to Stettler, 42 miles, and Blairmore to Macleod. In 1908, after the acquirement of the Bell system, and with the long distance requirements fairly well met, the Government proceeded to take up the question of rural systems connecting with the long distance lines. Rural lines were rapidly proceeded with, so that today there are some 750 miles, with over 400 miles under course of construction this year. Alberta has now 1,842 miles of long distance lines, has 97 toll stations and 50 exchanges giving telephone connection with some 5,500 subscribers. By the end of the year the Government expects to have 2,873 miles in operation.

It was in 1905 that the question was first broached in the Manitoba Legislature. In the following year a committee was appointed to investigate the whole problem. They visited many of the States where there were municipal and independent companies in operation, and brought back a strong report favoring the adoption of some form of Government ownership. At the municipal elections of 1906 a referendum was taken, when a decisive majority was secured in favor of Government ownership. The Cabinet immediately went ahead with the construction of a system in opposition to the Bell. The Bell, which had been fighting the Government's plan tooth and nail, saw the Province was in earnest, and in January, 1908, sold out for $3,200,000.

During the two years of Government ownership the development of the system has been astonishing. At the time the Bell sold out there were some 14,000 subscribers. Today there are over 25,000. The number of subscribers in Winnipeg has practically doubled, although the greatest increase has been in rural Manitoba. One of the greatest complaints against the Bell was its refusal to build rural lines. They did not pay as much as city lines. The Government's ideal is the telephone within the reach of every Manitoba farmer, 2,500 rural subscribers were actually added last year, and today there are some 9,000 farmers' phones in the province.

The Government has also pushed forward the construction of long distance lines. They have increased from 3,150 miles two years ago to 5,180 miles today. Under the Bell management there were 1,230 miles of rural poles, now there are 3,328. The system practically covers every settled district of Manitoba, and nearly every farmer having a phone is able to speak to Winnipeg without leaving his fireside. How great is the demand for farmers' phones is shown by the fact that there were no less than five thousand applications last year.

The first Saskatchewan legislation dealing with the problem was enacted in the early part of the year 1908. By that legislation a Department of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones was created. Shortly after the Bell sold to the Manitoba Government, the company made overtures to Saskatchewan, and what plant it had in the province was sold for $367,000. It comprised only 234 miles of poles, 876.5 wire miles, 13 exchanges and 2,100 subscribers. The system of the Saskatchewan Telegraph Company was also purchased at the same time. It included 280 pole miles, 695 wire miles, and 1,050 subscribers.

The policy of Saskatchewan varied considerably from both Alberta and Manitoba, particularly as to rural lines. The long distance lines are all built and owned by the Government. An Act was passed giving the cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities the right to construct and operate telephone systems. This Act has not been taken advantage of to any extent, on account of the paid organization of rural companies by local capital. As for the urban municipalities, they are leaving the local exchanges to the Government, and those already owning their lines are showing a disposition to sell to the Government.

The policy of the Government as to the rural lines is very similar to the plan generally pursued in the Central and Western States. Some of the merits of this system, it is contended, are briefly as follows: Freedom of action, logical expansion, natural definition of telephone areas, a lower cost of construction, more prompt and cheaper maintenance, and lower rates. Whether or not these results will be attained, time and experience alone can tell.

The policies of the three provinces might be defined as follows: Manitoba's system is practically all owned and operated by the Government, run by a commission of three, subject to the Department of Public Works. Saskatchewan has a Department of Telephones which builds all the long distance lines and is acquiring the local exchanges, while the rural lines are left to local companies encouraged by the Government. Alberta's system is practically all owned and operated by the Government, under a Department of Telephones.

A practical problem is the question of rates. In Alberta, when the system was taken over from the Bell Company, the rates for exchanges of 200 subscribers was $30 for business telephones and $20 for private service. This has been reduced to $24 and $15, respectively. In the larger centres no reduction was made for business phones, but the cost of private phones was reduced from $25 to $20.

In Manitoba the rates on rural lines were reduced from $24 to $20. For business phones in the larger centres the old Bell rate of $50 still obtains, but the rates for private phones have been reduced from $30 to $25. These reductions were made at the end of the first year of Government operation. This year there were no changes in the rates.

The Bell rates in Saskatchewan, which were from $24 to $35 for business phones and $18 to $25 for private phones, have been maintained on all lines but those operated by the rural companies. The rural rates range from $12 to $20.

While there are many criticisms of the Governments of the various provinces in their operation of the systems, it is safe to say a vote as to the retention of Government ownership or a return to the old system would be almost unanimous for the present plan. Government ownership has been particularly beneficial to the rural and agricultural communities, and by the forward policy of construction of long distance lines has linked up the business world of the West. It is still an experiment, but an experiment highly successful and well worth watching.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE

Mothers are always willing to show their praises on a medicine that not only relieves their precious little ones from pain but removes the cause and keeps them well, bright, active and happy. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. No other medicine for little ones has received such praise from thousands of thankful mothers. These Tablets never fail to relieve the little ones from any of the many little ills that afflict them. Mrs. Thos. Hodgson, Riviere du Loup Station, Que., writes: "I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house, and have given them to my two little ones with the best results. I always recommend them to my friends, as they are a grand remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CURES ALCOHOLISM BY USE OF SURGEON'S KNIFE

ONE of the more recent contributions to medical literature deals with an original method of curing chronic alcoholism. The writer, Dr. J. W. Kenney, of San Antonio, Texas, declares that the only means of curing alcoholics is by surgery. In proof of his contention, he cites a series of cases so treated by him, asserting that in a majority of them a cure was effected. His article, entitled "The Alcoholic Case and a Surgical Operation for the Cure of Chronic Alcoholism," appears in the current issue of the Texas Medical Journal.

Dr. Kenney's method is to make an artificial opening in the stomach, loop up the jejunum (a part of the intestine), make an artificial opening in the jejunum, and unite the two artificial openings. The operation is called a gastro-jejunostomy. Here are Dr. Kenney's reasons for resorting to this operation:

First—Because medical treatment fails in a majority, if not in all, cases and must necessarily continue to fail because it does not remove the cause of the gnawing or craving for alcohol.

Second—Because the pathological condition caused by alcohol is almost identical with pathological conditions produced by other causes which are relieved by surgical treatment.

"The drunkard in giving a history of his case usually points to his stomach as the cause of his drinking. Very few claim that the taste for liquor has anything to do with it. In the stomach will also be found the first evidence that the physical basis of life—protoplasm—has been injured, and the first to present pathological conditions.

"It has been proven that alcohol stimulates the action of the senses and organs of the body for a short time. This supra-normal condition is quickly followed by the infra-normal, which indicates a partial paralysis of the nerve ends and eventually of the nerve centres.

"Continued repetition of this process results in hardening and partial paralysis of the muscular coat of the stomach, and an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous coat. Such a condition produces a vitiated appetite and impairs the action of the stomach, which is the most important of the digestive processes. To relieve this condition, when produced by any agent other than alcohol, surgical measures are demanded. Why not apply the same principle in the alcoholic case?

"Reasoning along this line convinced me that all hope of curing a case of chronic alcoholism lay in a surgical direction, and I resolved to try the operation that I had in mind upon the first case that would grant me the privilege. An ideal case soon presented itself—a young man of high degree, who had descended to the lowest depths of saloondom, and had floundered about in it for several years, presented himself with the request that I do something for him.

"After a two weeks' preparatory treatment, a posterior gastro-jejunostomy by simple suture was performed upon him. He left the hospital thirty days later. This patient was about 35 years old, and had been drinking for about ten years. During the last three years business had so interfered with his drinking that he quit business and drank day and night, consuming from one to two quarts of whisky during the twenty-four hours. He was one of the best-known drunkards in the city, and no one could remember having seen him sober during the three years preceding this operation, and he was looked upon as past redemption and absolutely valueless, from a business standpoint. Today he is assistant manager of a large mercantile establishment in this city, and a sober, respected citizen.

"Case No. 2 is that of a young dentist about 30 years of age. He stated that for several years he had consumed all the liquor he could get during the day and took a bottle to bed with him at night. His constant drinking had made a veritable neurasthenic of him. He consulted me regarding the operation, and was advised to have it performed.

"He finally came to the sanatorium and had the operation performed. From a vagabond dentist, hounded by dozens of people whose money he had taken during half-sober intervals as advance payments on work which he was never able to perform, he is now, and has been ever since the operation, a sober man, and no one hesitates to trust him with his work.

"Case No. 3 is that of a travelling man about 35 years of age. He had been drinking at irregular intervals for a number of years. The intervals had gradually grown closer together until life became just one long drunk. He entered the sanatorium and had the same operation performed. He is today united with his family and holds a good position.

"These cases have been selected at random from a series of seventeen. The result has been equally as good in all the cases, with the exception of two—one dying and the other relapsing. The death took place two days after the operation, and was due to angina pectoris. The relapsing case was that of a middle-aged, half-witted man.

"It is not my purpose to advocate so grave a surgical procedure in all cases of chronic alcoholism, but only in those apparently hopeless cases where everything else has failed, and the patient is still in fair mental and physical condition and wants to be cured. The result at my hands has thus far exceeded expectations."

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial if it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

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

TWO BUILDERS OF MANITOBA

TWO men who died recently in the eastern part of this continent were intimately connected with the upbuilding of the Middle West of Canada. The first was Mr. Robert Ironside, of Montreal, and the second Mr. Thomas Duncan, Canadian immigration agent at Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Ironside has been called "Canada's Cattle King, and, as the Montreal end of the great cattle exporting firm of Gordon, Ironside, and Fares, the title was not inappropriate. Both Mr. Ironside and Mr. Duncan entered the Manitoba legislature in 1892 on the Liberal side when Greenway swept the Province with his national school issue. Mr. Ironside was an implement, grain, and cattle dealer from Manitou, and Mr. Duncan was a blacksmith from Morden, both towns being in southern Manitoba. Both were big, muscular men, active both in body and brain, but here the resemblance ended. Mr. Ironside was essentially a man of business, who apparently liked to sit and dream dreams, and then plan in the quiet of his office for the carrying of them out. He was not fond of talking in public, and seemed to be rather doubtful of those who were. Parliamentary life was irksome to him, and after one parliamentary term he retired to attend to his own great business. One day he said to the writer: "I hate sitting in this stuffy chamber listening to talk. I'd rather be punching steers." That Mr. Ironside dreamed dreams and punched steers to some purpose is shown by the fact that it was said not very long after that before the business turnover of the firm with which he was connected was considerably larger than the amount handled by the Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba. Though he was undoubtedly a great business man and a successful one, yet he always seemed more ready to listen to what other people had to say than to give his own views. He had a curious way of asking apparently whimsical questions, but when you thought them over afterward, you would see that it was only just his curious way of looking at life. When the business of the firm got so large as to necessitate some one living at Montreal, to look after the shipping, Mr. Ironside moved there, and Mr. Gordon remained in Winnipeg to deal with the ranching end.

Mr. Duncan was a man of different temperament. When he first appeared in the House, some of the opposition thought they would have some fun with the blacksmith from Morden, but they were badly mistaken. He had built upon his early schooling by diligent reading, and when he came to answer them, they found that he had the classic works of English literature, and particularly those of Scottish literature, at his command. Particularly could he quote Burns most aptly. He developed into a ready speaker, and, while not eloquent, nobody ever doubted that "Tom" Duncan meant what he said, and this, no doubt, had much to do with his success as the exponent of the advantages of Canada in various immigration fields.

In the death of these southern Manitobans Canada loses two good citizens, who, in their several ways, did much to build up Canada.

BAD ROADS AND THE HIGH COST IF LIVING

At first sight it seems rather a stretch of the imagination to find any close connection between the cost of living and the condition of country roads, but recent investigations have led the trail in this direction with unmistakable clearness. The two chief difficulties the farmer has to face today are the scarcity of farm labor and the cost of hauling, and these have combined to raise the prices for all the staple foodstuffs without any of the increase adding to the profit of the farmer.

A recent report of an agricultural committee of the United States Senate is authority for the statement that during the worst of the hauling season in America a team is able to transport on an average only 800 or 900 pounds a day, while in France a team draws 3,036 pounds a day a distance of 18½ miles any day in the year. There is still too little reason to believe that the Canadian farmer is any better off in this respect than the American, and thus it appears that the farmer here has of spend three or four times as long as the Frenchman in hauling his crops and supplies; and as he obviously has to choose those days when the roads are in good condition, the chances are he has to take the extra time and labor from work in the fields.

For much of the relief desired in the direction of better roads the farmer must wait on others; but there is one point making for easier hauling, larger loads, fewer trips and far less expense that rests with the farmer himself. This is the proper lubrication of the axles of his wagons, drays and carriages. Greases that gum and stick, or run off and leave the axles to grind, are a waste of money.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, is offering in Mica Axle Grease a lubricant of high efficiency that is giving a great deal of satisfaction. It forms a cushion between axle and box that does away with friction almost entirely and lessens both labor and wear. Its durability is a strong factor in favor of economy. Handicapped as he is by bad roads, the wide-awake farmer must insist on getting everything he can out of his teams and wagons. If he is not already using a lubricant of the efficiency and economy of Mica Axle Grease, he will hardly delay to at least give it a trial.

PLANK FELL ON HIM!

Hamilton Man Badly Injured

Reuben Atherton, of 367 Ferguson Ave., Hamilton, an employee of the Otis Elevator Co., sustained serious injury while at work. A plank fell from a height on to his right foot, crushing it badly. He was taken home, where Zam-Buk was applied with good result.

Telling his experience of the balm, he said: "After the doctor had dressed the damaged foot with some preparation of his own I was in great pain, and as day after day I seemed to get no relief I left off medical treatment and tried Zam-Buk. From the very first application I traced an improvement. Zam-Buk really seemed to act like magic, cleaning all the unhealthy matter from the wounds, drawing out all discoloration, inflammation and soreness; and started healing in quick time. In two weeks the toe and foot were well again. Zam-Buk balm is certainly a wonderful healer, and I would not care to be without a box in the house. You can use the above statement in any papers, books or publications, as it may lead some other sufferer to use Zam-Buk and get relief as I did."

All workers should keep Zam-Buk handy. Applied to a cut or wound, it stops the pain, commences healing, and—what is equally fine—it prevents all possibility of blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk is equally good for skin diseases, and cures eczema, itch, ulcers, abscesses, varicose ulcers, scalp sores, blood-poisoning, etc. It heals cold cracks, chapped hands, frost bite; cures piles and all inflamed conditions of the skin and tissue. Fifty cents a box from all druggists and stores, but avoid imitations and substitutes, some of which are highly dangerous, and none are beneficial.

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

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTaggart, M.D., C.M., 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. Geo. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., Pres. Victoria College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and certain cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

IS YOUR SKIN ON FIRE?

Does it seem to you that you can't stand another minute of that awful, burning itch?
That it MUST be cooled?
That you MUST have relief?
Get a mixture of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing ingredients as compounded only in D.D.D. Prescription.
The very first drops STOP that awful burning instantly!
The first drops soothe and heal!
The first drops give you a feeling of comfort that you have not enjoyed for months, or perhaps years.
Take our word on it.
Get a $1.00 or a trial bottle to-day.
Write the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. R P., 49 Colborne St., Toronto and they will send you trial bottle free.
For sale by all druggists.

64

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Reading Notices and Locals: 10c a line.

JANUARY 26, 1911

AS OTHERS SEE US

PARTICULAR attention is called to a letter published in this paper from the pen of an English writer, now of London, but for two years a resident of Enderby district. The individual who is beyond criticism, and will not learn his lesson from faults pointed out, is too steeped in the juice of his own ego to advance or to improve. And the same may be said of a community. That our readers will read the letter of this writer with a great deal of relish, we feel sure; that some will kick at the pricks therein contained, we do not doubt; that all will be fair enough to take from it some useful lesson to the community as a whole we sincerely hope. Certainly the writer tells frankly some patent truths that we cannot deny, even if we should attempt to ignore. It is a pleasure to publish the letter in full.

It is particularly timely, for we are called upon to direct the attention of our farmers and fruit growers to a very important omission on the part of the Provincial Government which goes to bear out the statement made by our contributor that the government is tired of playing head nurse to the agricultural interests of this district.

Time and again in the past few years we have directed attention to the miserable attendance of farmers at the numerous lectures and demonstrations held at Enderby under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute. We feared at that time, just what has now come about. We could not see how the farmers could hope to share in the benefits accruing from these lectures provided by the Government if they were not disposed to attend them. And if they showed no interest in them, they could not hope to have the agricultural department at Victoria show any interest. The familiar adage about the Lord helping those who are prepared to help themselves applies. Our farmers did not show to the Government that it was of any benefit to them to have the lecturers come to Enderby, and as a natural result the lectures were discontinued here.

In the notices now out giving the dates of the meetings in the Okanagan, every town and village in the valley except Enderby is given lectures and demonstrations covering a vast scope of learning. For this our farmers have only themselves to blame. If they cannot learn anything from the lectures and demonstrations given, then it would be useless to hold the lectures here.

A MODERN POLICY

HERETOFORE it has been customary for the current revenue of the City to be spent upon permanent improvements, such as extension of the waterworks system, building of sidewalks and grading of streets. As a result the City has not been able to finance the real requirements prescribed by the Municipal Clauses Act. It is to be hoped that the new Council will change this order of things, and follow the policy of all progressive municipalities, and borrow money on long-time bonds for all permanent improvements, thus having the current revenue to carry on current business. It is evident that this is the purpose of the new Council. Ald. Blanchard gave an inkling of this when he asked permission at the last meeting of that body to bring in a public improvement by-law. This is a wing of the Municipal Clauses Act which Enderby might have taken advantage of ever since incorporation, but which we have hobbled along without. Such a by-law makes all public improvements a tax upon the property directly benefitted by the improvements, except such proportion as the corporation as a whole assumes, and is the most equitable and just law that could be passed. It also makes it possible for the property owners to make improvements otherwise impossible, by permitting the cost thereof to be extended over such a term of years as to make the payments each year very light. Such a by-law will greatly enlarge the scope of municipal operations.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

IT does not require the wisdom of a sage to understand that it costs far less to employ a legal adviser to keep you out of a lawsuit, than to employ a legal adviser to get you out after you have drifted into a lawsuit. If as a city we do not already realise this, we no doubt shall realise it before we are many moons older. This is the apparent purpose of the Municipal Clauses Act in requiring all city governments to employ a legal adviser. When we fail to comply with the Act we have only ourselves to blame when we get into trouble. If the new Council is disposed to act on the safe side, it will not repeat the mistake of its predecessors and endeavor to conduct the affairs of the corporation without a duly appointed legal adviser and health officer. In the end it is far less costly to do things right than wrong, and when they have complied with the law in these matters of public interest, no matter if it does cost a few dollars, the corporate body is then free from criticism. It is a lesson that small communities are prone to learn, that sidestepping legal requirements invariably leads to trouble and adds to the cost account.

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.

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3011 Westminster Rd. Vancouver, B.

KAMLOOPS STEAM LAUNDRY

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

PLASTERING ORDERS

Plastering by contract or day. Address all enquiries to—
B. BRUNDISH,
Box 198, Enderby, B. C.

Wanted—Position as schoolboy in small family, in Enderby. Address, George Furuya, box 93, Enderby.

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

Uniform Grades

AND GOOD MILL WORK in lumber will

Reduce the Cost of Building your Home

more than 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.

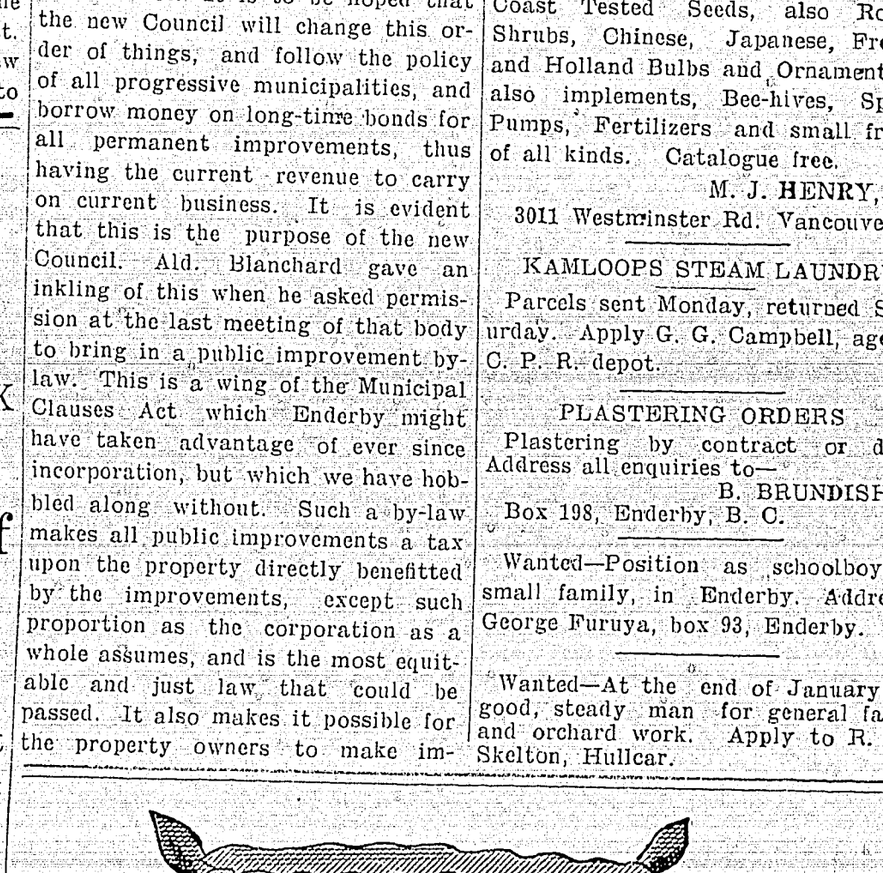
E. J. Mack
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
ENDERBY, B. C.

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.



THE FLOUR that gives good STEADY satisfaction. Made only from the choice HARD grains of NORTHWEST hard wheat.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Ltd.

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Stock-taking Sale

Ladies' Underwear
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Hosiery
Corsets
Sweaters

$1.50 Corsets marked down to $1.00
$1.50 Ladies' Vests now $1.00
Children's Slippers, were 75c, now 50c
Children's Hosiery at half price
Sweaters at 30 per cent. off regular selling prices

All above lines best bargains ever offered in Enderby

Ladies' Felt Hats at Half-Price

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**

If you have Land to Sell

List it with me now, before my new booklet is printed. If you want to buy land, see me.

Chas. W. Little
Eldernell Orchard, Mara, B.C.

Cooking Stoves
Coal and Wood Heaters
Ranges, Etc.

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

Wm. H. Hutchison
ENDERBY

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

Loggers' Supplies

We have the right goods at right prices

PRINCE RUPER AND IMPROVED
RACER SAWS
LAGER AXES
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BLACK PRINCE AXES
SUNSET AXES

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

Snatch Blocks
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CHAINS
CABLES
SKIDDING TONGS
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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

ZIP

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

A. REEVES
Druggist & Stationer
Cliff St. 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.

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.

DAY WORSHIPPERS

ANCIENT

"And the Pharisees said unto him, 'Behold, why do they on the Sabbath day that which is not lawful?'—Mark 2:24.

"And he said unto them, 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.'—Mark 2:27.

"And they watched him, whether he would heal him on the Sabbath day; that they might accuse him."—Mark 3:2.

"And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity 18 years, and was bowed together. And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Woman thou art loosed from thine infirmity. And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day and said unto the people, There are six days in which men ought to work: in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day. The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite; doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering?"—Luke 13:11-15.

MODERN

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The third triennial meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance opened to-day, the morning session being a business one. Murchie McGowan of Montreal lamented the freedom allowed in that city on Sunday, many businesses being openly carried on, the magistrate being guided by local by-laws instead of by federal legislation.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, the retiring secretary, in his report claimed the Alliance did not seek to deprive any citizen of his personal liberty. The best way of Canadianizing foreigners was to make them keep the Sabbath. The Alliance was paying special attention to the closing of western postoffices on Sunday, as there was no need for them at present and they led to other infractions on the Sunday, besides keeping a great number of clerks at work. In rural communities, where the postoffice is in a store, and is open on Sunday, there was a great temptation to do other business.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

237 Cromwell Road,
London S. W. Eng., Dec. 31, 1910

To the Editor the Enderby Press:

Dear Sir: In your issue of Dec. 8th you remark that the news that Mr. G. R. Lawes had won the silver Banksian medal was "the best that had come to Enderby in many a long moon."

It is true that it is a great honor to Mr. Lawes; one not lightly bestowed by the Royal Horticultural Society, but well-earned by him in many a long year of patient toil and careful research. It is not to be forgotten that his fruit was not only grown on his place, but was personally selected and packed by himself and Mrs. Lawes, and yet won this distinction against exhibits which had had all the advantages offered by big companies with every facility at their command. As such it is a personal triumph which all his fellow citizens must needs rejoice in, but I venture to say that it should at the same time cause them to reflect.

My two years of happy residence near Enderby have left me with a lasting affection for and interest in Enderby's affairs, and it was natural that I should take the first opportunity of admiring Enderby's products here in London.

I had some difficulty in finding Mr. Lawes' exhibit, and when I did it was labelled in very large letters:

ENDERLEY

District. Jealousy on Enderby's behalf induced me to seek out the Government Commissioner, Mr. Bullock-Webster, and remark on this. He gave me a history of various troubles he had encountered, which in his opinion accounted for the mistake, and, whilst sympathizing with him in his difficulties, I venture to remark that I thought it an unfortunate one, in view of the very large number of people who attend these shows. His reply was, I think, significant. "Do you suppose that of all the people who have passed through this room, A SINGLE PERSON BUT YOURSELF WILL EVER HAVE HEARD OF THE PLACE?"

Now, though I did not choose to admit it to the Commissioner, I greatly fear that his conjecture was correct.

In a certain portion of B C., that city is celebrated for its flour and lumber, and I imagine that it is beginning to be known as a place interested in pure-bred poultry. As a fruit centre, it does not exist for anybody, I believe, and it certainly does not exist in any capacity for people in the Old Country—except to the relatives of a few settlers or to a very few experts in horticulture as the address of Mr. G. R. Lawes.

This does not mean that there is not a widespread and growing interest in this country in B. C., and more particularly in the fruit growing possibilities of that province.

The quantities of advertisments met with over here (and in India) on the subject are astonishing, and still more astonishing is the number of men who have either the intention or the wish to go to B. C. But none of these have ever heard of Enderby. Salmon Arm they know as a place which has a young but sound nucleus of scientific fruit growers; Armstrong is known as a busy, bustling place; Ashcroft as a famous producer of A1 potatoes. Wallachin and all the Nicola Valley are talked of by thousands and Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland and the Nelson Districts are household words. Enderby, I repeat, is only known to a very few as the address of Mr. Lawes.

Now, Mr. Lawes has proved to England what all Enderbyites know: that a very fine class of apple can be grown in that district. Personally, I know that I have never in my life tasted a potato to compare with those grown on the benchlands round Enderby.

What's wrong, Mr. Editor?

Has Enderby adopted a policy of discouraging Old Country settlers and Old Country capital?

I'm told that the great English middle class is withdrawing its savings from England and investing in the Argentine and in Canada. I know for a fact that a very good, steady class of upper middle-class men and intelligent workmen are going out every month to B. C. Doesn't Enderby want any of them? True, they will be inexperienced, but some will bring money, and the good Old Country habit of paying cash down for what they get, and ALL will bring enthusiasm, perseverance—in fact, GRIT. Can Enderby afford to say "no thank you" to these?

The farmers are somewhat to blame because in comparison with what I have learnt is being done in other districts, they are not up-to-date.

Leaving out of the question Mr. G. R. Lawes, with whose name I have already made too free without his permission, I want to ask whether, if you wanted to show a visitor a really up-to-date orchard in the Enderby neighborhood, you would not still have to go as far as Mr. W. Hayhurst's model farm in the Armstrong direction (and want of business facilities in Enderby has obliged him to throw in his lot with the latter city) or to Salmon Arm in the other. There you will see small estates, beautifully fenced, carefully cultivated; planted with symmetrical rows of trees, all pruned and sprayed up to the latest standard. No wonder Salmon Arm begins to have a reputation of its own!

"One swallow does not make a summer" and it's no use having a prize medal standard of excellence set up for Enderby by one man unless the other farmers are prepared to deliver the same class of goods, and BY THE CARLOAD, packed as excellently and as punctually delivered.

If they can't do it individually they must combine; or they had better renounce forever their claim to being called a fruit centre. Other fruit districts are being taken up by men who have gone through a course at an agricultural college, who farm only 10 or 20 acres and who devote all their time and energies to fruit alone—growing at the most such small vegetables as will not interfere with the trees, and possibly using their orchards as a poultry-run. How can Enderby farmers, with their huge unweildy mixed farms, and their want of scientific training (Mr. Teece, in sending his son to the agricultural college has given Enderby a fine lead) hope to compete with such conditions?

I did not live among the Enderby farmers without learning that they are a splendid body of men, waging a hand-to-hand fight with great difficulties. Want of capital and want of labor, an insufficient local market and no means of reaching the distant ones—these conditions added to the natural difficulties of bush farming, leave the farmers with no breathing space to look around and see what other men are doing; and unfortunately agriculturists seldom seem to possess a business instinct.

Enderby has some good business men, though; that we all know; and Enderby can make a success of a thing when it gives its mind to it. Witness that excellent band that sprang up like a mushroom, and witness the poultry association, not much older in growth.

I do not for one instant believe the business men of Enderby could not if they chose to advertise Enderby efficiently in England and elsewhere as a place where the best of hardy fruits can be grown (though not, perhaps, as an advertisement I have seen would suggest, a land of huge black grapes) and a neighborhood of singular charm and beauty. Nor do I believe that they could not contrive to organize for the farmers better means of disposing of their goods at fair prices. The farmers, I admit, have their part to do. (Why can't they consult together and agree to grow any one product in such quantities that it would be worth a business man's while to handle it?) But they need help and encouragement; and they are a valuable asset to a neighborhood and worth encouraging. The Provincial Government shows it recognizes this by its action (though I hear things which make me wonder if the Government won't begin soon to think it has played the head nurse to the agricultural interest long enough) but I think the Enderby business man is blind to the fact. To an outsider it looks as if Enderby affairs were a case of "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Why was Mr. Lawes the only Enderby man to attend the Vancouver show, and why was he not provided with literature to prove to casual questioners that Enderby was all he claimed for it? Why did a relative of mine who visited that show and made especial enquiries for Enderby exhibits, come away under the impression that that city was not exhibiting? Don't I remember hearing great things about an energetic Board of Trade?

Why do I see as I go around large ornamental photos, about 2 feet square, of almost any place in B. C. of any importance except Enderby?

Why did a woman of my acquaintance, who is considered to have sound business instinct, come to the conclusion after a visit to Enderby that it was a charming district, and grew wonderful apples, but that if she was looking to make money in fruit, she would go to Nelson, where there was every facility afforded to the settler for the disposal of his fruit, and a cannery to make use of the surplus?

These things all re-act on each other in a vicious circle. The farmers won't throw themselves heartily into fruit until they see money in it, and the English settler is not so green as he used to be, and goes first to take a look round before he buys; and he has been so educated up by all the literature published nowadays about fruit culture that he would be apt if he came to Enderby to ask troublesome questions about how many carloads of fruit that city sends out, and what markets she is in touch with before he looked at land. He is not "buying a pig in a poke" any more, if he's the right sort.

If I have written too long a letter for publication in one issue, Mr. Editor, pray publish it in instalments, for it is good for your city fathers to hear how things look at a distance, even if it is not pleasant reading. I would there were someone more fitted than I to speak of them, but it appears as if there were no one so on the spot so in touch with many classes and many lands as I, and what I write is forced from me as the result of many occasions which have made me sore on Enderby's account. All the more sore, too, because I know that if Enderby folk showed the same large-heartedness in public affairs that I saw and admired in private life, there would be a different tale to tell; and if they can't grapple with the problem themselves they would attract the class of man who could.

I, like Mr. Lawes, hope for a day when the name of Enderby on a box of apples will stand for a superfine non-irrigated class of fruit, but I do more: I look for a time when the shrewd citizens of Enderby will have combined with all the fine, dogged men who are pegging away unnoticed in Enderby's bush-lands at the problems of agriculture, to make Enderby the leading city of the Okanagan.

I am yours truly, AUDREY HADOW.

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Established 1817

Capital, $14,400,000 Rest, $12,000,000
Undivided Profits, $699,969.88

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

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

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

ENDERBY PRESS AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

All we ask is for you to let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to try.

It has only been within recent years that we have come to really know about the white corpuscles of the blood or the phagocytes and what their function is.

That they are the policemen or scavengers of the body.

Devouring every disease germ that enters the body when they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers.

Or being devoured in turn by these disease germs when inferior in strength.

It has only been within the last few years that scientists have found out that certain herbs strengthen and increase these white corpuscles, or bodily scavengers.

* * *

And these herbs largely compose Psychine.

For thirty years Psychine has been strengthening and increasing the white corpuscles of the blood.

For thirty years Psychine has been building up run-down vitality, curing many of apparently hopeless diseases.

We have sold millions of bottles of Psychine in that time.

We have cured hundreds of thousands.

And we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

All due to this marvellous power of strengthening and increasing the white corpuscles of the blood.

Here are the diseases in the treatment of which Psychine is indicated.

Here are the diseases of which Psychine has cured many thousand cases:

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.

The Innocent Murderers

A MYSTERY STORY

(By WILLIAM JOHNSTON and PAUL WEST)

(Copyright, 1910, by Duffield & Company)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued)

Enter Detective Sullivan

DEAR Professor Hopkins''—even the simple and customary ''dear'' stirred her anger. Not that she herself often used the word, for ordinarily she spoke to and about her husband by his academic title. The ''dear Josiah'' of her courtship was so long ago as to be almost forgotten. Perhaps its very disuse by herself made the fact of its being employed by another seem like an infringement of her marital rights.

As to the body of the note, what could it mean except that the girl and Professor Hopkins were preparing to elope! As Mrs. Hopkins came to this conclusion she could scarcely restrain herself from awakening her husband and shouting into his astonished ear that she had just discovered his guilty secret.

The note was dated Saturday. This was Sunday night. Evidently it would not be long before the guilty pair would try to get away—if unmolested. She must see to it that her husband was deprived of every opportunity to escape from Graydon.

Mrs. Hopkins could not repress a feeling of satisfaction as she thought of what she would do to Ernesta as soon as she could find and expose her. With savage joy she mentally created an Ernesta, the sort of Ernesta she would have the most pleasure in destroying—an Ernesta of the clinging variety, with blue eyes and golden hair. Jealous women always invent a blond villainess, and in this case Mrs. Hopkins was correct in her surmise that Ernesta was fair-hued and blue of eye. With the determination of seeking out this skirted usurper of her matrimonial throne, Mrs. Hopkins dropped off to sleep shortly before rising time, with a plan already formed of bringing her husband to book.

If the professor's mind had not been absorbed with other thoughts, he might have noticed that his wife was strangely silent at breakfast, that Monday morning. He would have observed, also, that she watched him with an unusual interest. She, in her turn, wondered at his apparent calmness. He must be a scoundrel of even deeper dye than she had imagined, to betray not even the slightest sign of his perfidy. She endeavored to trap him into exposing himself.

''Professor,'' she said, with a herculean effort against exhibiting her excitement, ''college is nearly over, and I've been thinking if we couldn't have your sister down here for Commencement; that is, if——''

Her husband noticed the pause, as she hoped he would, and asked:

''If what?''

''If—if you want to,'' finished Mrs. Hopkins weakly. What she meant to imply was, ''If you are going to be with us,'' but her husband's air of innocence proved that he had not caught her meaning.

''Very well,'' he replied, ''suppose you invite her.''

His words and tone were innocent enough, yet at the same time she inferred that it was an assumed innocence.

Professor Hopkins left the house as usual, carrying his black bag, in which his wife had placed his luncheon. Almost tearfully she wondered, as she put it in the bag, wrapped in a napkin, whether she would have many more opportunities to do this little kindness for her recreant spouse! The note from Ernesta and all the other papers belonging in the bag she had replaced with care; she would give him no hint that she had learned of his go down the path and disappear from view up the street, she wondered if he could really be as bad as appearances indicated. She gazed at the receding figure, with its slow, almost plaintive shuffle, its bent head and studious air, and almost doubted the evidence she had already accumulated.

But she turned from the window resolutely, and ran into the dining-room. On the shelves of the cupboard were newspapers, carefully preserved for this purpose. In an old Boston newspaper on the second shelf she had treachery. Then, when she saw him voted, weeks before (and merely by accident, with no thought of ever having occasion to remember it), an advertisement which read:

''WATCH YOUR HUSBAND!—Allen's Detective Agencies furnish PROOF. Skilled detectives at your instant disposal. Confidence strictly preserved. Prompt response to letters and telegrams.''

To transcribe to paper the telegram which Mrs. Hopkins had already mentally composed was a minute's work. Then she threw her hat upon her head and hurried to the telegraph office. On the telegraph operator she enjoined strict silence, and left him wondering at the strange message which she left with him. The receipt of this message in Boston, a few minutes later, resulted in Detective Sullivan's jamming a few necessaries into a valise and hastening to catch the first train connecting with Graydon.

The telegram sent, Mrs. Hopkins mechanically turned her steps toward the college, bent on the annihilation of Ernesta. Soon, however, discretion overtook her, and she decided to postpone her rival's destruction until later; perhaps until the detective should have arrived from Boston and secured facts for her that she considered were necessary to make the chain of evidence complete.

All day the unhappy wife attended to her household duties, and the professor's supper was ready on time. But he was late, and a dreadful foreboding came over her. He was not coming home at all. This was the night selected for his departure with Ernesta.

At half past seven she could stand the suspense no longer. She put the children to bed, and, as soon as she made sure that they were asleep, she slipped a shawl over her head and hurried out toward the college. The building was in darkness. The light she had half hoped to find in the laboratory window was not there. She tried the front door of the building. It was locked. She stood there for a moment debating what she ought to do next. Should she arouse the village and tell everyone that her husband had deserted her? The distracted woman had no longer any doubt that she was too late, and that Professor Hopkins had fled.

In her terror and loneliness she suddenly thought of her children. Her poor, fatherless, deserted little children! She turned and fled blindly home, trembling in every limb.

Moaning with the sense of desolation, she entered the little house, now so changed in a few hours, and threw herself on the sofa in the parlor, where she burst into sobs. She was aroused by the sound of steps on the gravel path. Through force of habit she went to open the door, believing that it was her husband. Ordinarily she would have greeted him at such an hour with a frown for his lateness, now she was ready to welcome him with an embrace, for, after all, the fear that he had gone away would be allayed.

There was a knock at the door. It was not the professor, then. Who could it be? Another knock. Why did not the person ring the bell? A third knock, and she mustered up courage enough to ask who was there.

''Is this where Mrs. Margaret Hopkins lives?'' a strange voice called from without. This was the name she had signed to the telegram. It must be the detective. She opened the door to find a tall man, square-jawed, heavy moustached, standing on the porch. With a woman's intuition she knew him for what he was, and asked him to step in.

He handed her his card, and said:

''I have come in response to your telegram.''

''Yes,'' faltered Mrs. Hopkins, ''I telegraphed you. Won't you be seated?'' She showed Mr. Sullivan into the parlor, noting, as she did so, how eagerly he scanned every detail of the room.

His eyes seemed to rest on a photograph of her husband which hung above the mantel-piece.

''Mr. Hopkins?'' he asked quietly.

''Professor Hopkins,'' she corrected him. ''Please sit down.''

Detective Sullivan, however, remained standing, and his gaze wandered continually about the room. Mrs. Hopkins began to grow nervous. What if the professor should return and find him here!

''You — you came promptly,'' she ventured.

''Yes,'' said Detective Sullivan, standing by the mantel and examining a group picture of Professor Hopkins and his chemistry classes, which stood beside the clock. As Mrs. Hopkins watched him he took the photograph in his hand and turned it over to look at the back of it, which he seemed to be studying. Suddenly he looked up and said:

''You said the case was urgent. May I ask what it is?''

''My husband,'' said Mrs. Hopkins, dashing into the hideous business precipitately, ''my husband has eloped!'' Detective Sullivon looked at the photograph of the professor on the wall, and started. A look of incredulity seemed to mark his face. Mrs. Hopkins, observing this, continued:

''Yes, eloped with a girl named Ernesta!'' And then, the gate being opened, the bitter flood of words gushed forth. All the harsh things she had been imagining about Ernesta now found expression. She was beginning a tirade against her supposed rival when the detective interposed.

''Don't get excited, madam,'' he said calmly. ''When did they go?''

''To-night!'' she sobbed.

''To-night? And you sent the telegram this morning! Then you knew they were going?''

''I thought so—I didn't know. I found the note the woman wrote to my husband, last night.''

''What did the note say?''

''I haven't it,'' cried Mrs. Hopkins, bitterly, as she blamed herself for her stupidity in returning the piece of damning evidence to her husband's bag. ''I put it back in my husband's satchel for fear he'd find out I knew about it.''

''Humph! Where's the bag now?''

''With him, wherever he is. He goes nowhere without it.''

''What did the note say?''

Mrs. Hopkins repeated it word for word.

''Who is Ernesta?'' the detective asked, as she finished, with a sob.

''Who is Ernesta?'' snapped Mrs. Hopkins. ''If I knew, if I knew anything about the whole case, do you suppose I'd have sent for a detective? I want to find out who she is, how long this has been going on, where they've gone—everything.''

''Calm yourself, madam,'' said the detective. ''I imagine I can locate them. But before I go any further I—ahem! It is customary with us, with clients whom we don't know, to insist on a fee in advance.''

''How much do you want?'' asked Mrs. Hopkins.

''In view of the few clues we have to work upon,'' said the detective in his most impressive professional manner, ''we shall have to ask a preliminary fee of one hundred dollars.''

Mrs. Hopkins gasped. A hundred dollars is no mean amount to be deducted from the exchequer of a small-college professor. But she hardly hesitated. She had determined on her course, regardless of expense.

''I haven't that amount in the house,'' she said, ''but I'll get it from the bank the first thing in the morning.''

''That will be quite satisfactory,'' said Sullivan. ''Now, I shall have to get a few points to help me.'' So he set about catechising Mrs. Hopkins till she had told him how long ago she and the professor were married, his habits, the circumstances of the late nights in the laboratory—everything.

''And this is the professor,'' he said, pointing at the group photograph, which he was studying carefully. The picture showed a middle-aged scholarly looking man in a torn coat—his classroom uniform—a pair of spectacles resting on a high, bald forehead, a black beard plentifully sprinkled with grey. It was hardly the type of a Lothario, and Sullivan could not refrain from suggesting the fact.

''Are you sure your husband has eloped?'' he again asked Mrs. Hopkins.

''What else?'' she asked. ''Everything points that way. The note signed Ernesta——''

''Ernesta? Was that all the name signed to the note?'' He was turning the photograph over again and examining the back, which seemed to interest him greatly.

''That was all'' said Mrs. Hopkins, shaking her head. ''I hope you will be able to find out who she is.''

''I have already done so,'' said the detective quietly, as he replaced the photograph on the mantelpiece. ''Her name is Ernesta Frost. She is one of your husband's pupils, a tall, slight girl—''

''Blonde!'' sobbed Mrs. Hopkins.

''You know her?''

''No; but I knew I was right. Go on.''

''She is a blonde,'' continued Sullivan, ''I think about twenty-two years old. Rather—yes, very—good looking. In fact, I may say, the most attractive of the professor's pupils.''

''Don't, don't!'' expostulated Mrs. Hopkins, intolerant of the detective's praise of her rival. ''You are very wonderful at finding things out!''

''I keep my eyes open,'' said the detective, ''that's all.'' He cast another look at the photograph, and taking his hat went to the door, where he stood with his hand on the knob. ''Now, Mrs. Hopkins,'' he said, reassuringly, ''don't worry. We'll locate this pair. If you hear anything, I'm at the hotel. They think I'm a book agent. above all don't say a word about this to a soul. Understand? Not a word! If they ask where the professor is, tell them he's gone away. I'll see you to-morrow. Goodnight.''

CHAPTER IV.

The Shadows on the Blind

Detective Sullivan left the Hopkins house well pleased with the result of his visit. He had been in Graydon now only a scant two hours and already had learned much that would be useful in building up a case. It was about nine o'clock when he said good-night to Mrs. Hopkins and started towards the village.

The quartette was gathered about a table in the Greek professor's room. They had waited until everybody had left the building, then, on tiptoe, they had stolen in. Now, although the college was absolutely deserted, they were speaking in whispers, and the door was locked. From the precautions taken, and from their mysterious manner, they evidently regarded the business in hand as of the greatest import.

Directly after supper, that evening, four men had left their homes and hurried to the college building. They were members of the faculty. The quartette consisted of Professor Snyder, in whose room the meeting took place; Professor Rice, the mathematician; Dr. Fischer, the German teacher, and young George Gordon, the professor of ethics. An oddly assorted group, yet now of but one mind.

The original Graydon College had been a squat, solid structure of native stone, two stories high. A wide hall divided each floor into two large rectangular rooms. As from time to time more space had been required, the building had been extended backward, and east and west wings added, until in shape it resembled a great ''T.'' Recently a cupola had been erected on the old front part of the building, relieving its flattened out appearance, and housing a small telescope presented by a grateful alumnus.

The broad staircase in what had been the rear of the old building still remained the only means of passage from the first to the second floor. A smaller staircase led from the upper hall to the roof, but by some miscalculation it did not open into the cupola but ended in a hooded door some twenty feet from it.

The classroom of Professor Snyder, the Greek scholar, was the fourth room on the west side of the hall; Professor Hopkins' laboratory took up all the second floor in the west wing of the front of the building. Thus the windows of these two rooms were at right angles to each other, and though they were a floor apart, it was perfectly feasible to look from one room into another. In the peculiar location of these rooms lay the origin of the mysterious meting now taking place.

''If you are certain of what you say, Professor Snyder,'' said Professor Rice, with a slow, calculating manner, ''it is a situation that requires the most careful and thoughtful handling. I think we all prefer to hear the proposition again before we begin to decide on any plan of solution.''

The Greek professor was not at all averse to repeating the story which he already had told his colleagues. He said:

''The circumstances were these, gentlemen. Yesterday evening, Sunday, I had occasion to come to my classroom for some papers which I had forgotten and needed for to-day's work. It was about six-forty-five,''—Professor Rice made a note of the time—''and quite dark in the building, into which I let myself by my key. I reached this room and, as I rummaged for the papers, I happened to glance out of the window. To my surprise I observed a light in Professor's Hopkins' laboratory.

(To be continued)

HOW TO CURE STOMACH TROUBLE

A Great Sufferer From Indigestion Tells How She Was Cured

Stomach trouble is a general name for all forms of indigestion, whether great pain after eating, belching of wind, heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, or the sharp pains that often make you think you have heart trouble. There are two things noticeable in indigestion. One is that doctors always find indigestion a prominent symptom in a bloodless, run-down state. The other, that sufferers usually find relief when a tonic is taken that restores the general health. Without a doubt stomach trouble is simply stomach weakness, and the cure is to make the stomach strong enough to digest food without trouble. Any other treatment is patchwork and cannot cure. As the processes of digestion are controlled by the blood and nerves, the stomach that is too weak to digest food needs a tonic to give it strength. And in all the world there is no better tonic than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich blood, tone the nerves and so strengthen the stomach and all the bodily functions. We submit the following as proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure even the most obstinate cases of stomach trouble. Mrs. John Graf, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., says: ''For years I suffered great torture from indigestion. I took many different medicines, but instead of benefitting me I was growing worse all the time, till my stomach got so bad I could neither eat nor drink without pain. Even cold water would cause me suffering. Nor did I get any relief when the stomach was empty, as I still suffered from a horrid, burning pain. I went to Edmonton and consulted one of the best doctors there, but he told me that he could do nothing for me, that all I could do was to diet. For some time I took only hot water and a small piece of brown bread for my meals, but even that did not help me and I got so weak and run down that I despaired of ever being well again. I bought a so-called electric belt and wore it for six months, but it was simply money wasted. Then one day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not know they were intended to cure indigestion, but being assured that they were, decided to try them. I soon found the Pills helping me, but my condition was so bad when I began using them that I continued taking the Pills for about five months before I felt that I was completely cured. Then I could eat any kind of food, and although more than two years have passed since my cure, I have not since had the least sign of the trouble. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering from this terrible trouble.''

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

HER KIDNEYS KILLING HER

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVES HER

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Two years ago, the doctor made forty-four calls on me and then said he had done all he could for me. I was suffering with intense Kidney Trouble and severe inflammation had set in. Two other doctors were consulted and agreed that nothing could be done to help me.

On the recommendation of a neighbor, I took ''Fruit-a-tives'' and they cured me. To-day, I take ''Fruit-a-tives'' as my only medicine. I am in excellent health and ''Fruit-a-tives, is the medicine that cured me after I had been at death's door for months.

I am glad to be able to give you this testimonial. It may benefit some other woman sufering as I suffered, as I believe that I would not be alive to-day had I not used ''Fruit-a-tives.''

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''Fruit-a-tives''—the famous fruit medicine—is acknowledged the greatest kidney cure in the world. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 trial size 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa,

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

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IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE
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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THE gown entire, or the one piece gown, as it is generally known—in reality quite as often two pieces—is all-important in this winter's wardrobe. Later on it will be worn under the fur coat. At the moment, unless the day be unseasonably cool, the gown is worn without any outer-garment, and consequently is finished in accordance with that idea.

The simple little frock, for that is another name given it, requires to be most carefully made, for its very simplicity makes every fault visible, and there is singularly little trimming that is considered correct with its simplicity and which

Blue Voile de Soie Gown with Band of Embroidery

can be relied upon to cover up defects—there are folds and scant flounces, but these, as well as the cut and fit of the gown itself, are expected to be perfection. All of which seems quite discouraging at first, but the fashions of this season are all alike in one particular, that when once understood they are easily carried out, and that exaggeration of any model is never smart—probably because the fashions are in themselves so exaggerated.

There is no fixed rule as to materials of which these gowns are made; cloth, cashmere, satin and the finer weaves of serge are all in style, and later, just a little later, velvet and velveteen of the softest weave will be used. The rough materials are not smart for this purpose—they are too thick and heavy to be comfortable to wear when houses are heated and are, besides, difficult to make up becomingly in any style when there is a question of fitting at all tight. The smooth cloths and the cashmeres are charming and most suitable, and there is an apparently endless choice to be had in color and weight. If warmth is desired a waist can be worn under the gown, for one of the favorite designs is in reality a sort of coat cut out at the neck, with rather short sleeves, or guimpe and undersleeves can be worn, or, as has been said, a waist if the additional warmth be required.

While the effect is that of a gown made in one piece, there are quite as many, if not more, that have skirts and waists separate, and the belt, which is one of the noticeable points of this season's fashions, can equally well finish off the waist or be merely an addition to the one piece gown. Just a little higher than the normal waist line is the favorite style, but there are many waists with rather a long waisted effect in front, more on the order of the fashionable line of three or four seasons past, while the line from the shoulder to bust is much longer than last year. A sense of proportion is one of the great factors in successful dressmaking. With the waist line abnormally high the line from the shoulder to bust must be shorter than where the waist line is lowered. The successful dressmaker understands this and modifies or exaggerates for each and every individual customer, and then serenely receives compliments upon her skill—compliments bestowed upon the general effect without the slightest realization of the thought and time bestowed to secure the result.

* * *

Gray is a fashionable color at the moment, and for these simple gowns there is nothing more attractive nor more generally becoming. Not the dark stone gray, but a much lighter silver gray shade. This can be made with velvet of the same shade or the sharp contrast of black velvet can be used, or all one material will work out well. Brown is also fashionable, a tobacco brown, but brown is a dangerous color to recommend too generally. If the shade is not just right or if it is unbecoming no matter how well the gown is made it will not be satisfactory. The lighter shades are safer; and tan shades combined with dark brown velvet are very smart. A certain shade of mole gray is very smart this winter and combined with either moleskin or sealskin is remarkably becoming, the gray of the moleskin and the brown of the sealskin each blending well with the shade of gray. A touch of deep crimson, green, blue or yellow is the color contrast introduced, and the most becoming of the three should be chosen. Black velvet with this shade of gray is not successful; it is one of the few colors that cannot be combined with black satisfactorily, and even the added touch of color does not solve the difficulty. Blue, the royal blue, as it is called, has been so fashionable these many months it was not expected its popularity would continue through the winter, but there are many exceedingly attractive blue cloth gowns to be seen, combined with black as a general rule or trimmed with darker blue velvet if velvet is chosen for the trimming.

Once again is that most useful fashion the all black gown before the public, and there are few women who can resist its charm. A smart all black gown is so extremely smart, rarely if ever unbecoming and capable of so many variations, and is suitable for so many different occasions. And the black materials this winter are so varied in texture at first glance to discern whether the satin finished cloth is cloth or satin, and it hangs in such soft, graceful lines and can so easily be made to fit the figure. In itself it needs little or no trimming, but it looks well made up with velvet or with satin if the combining with another material is desired. Cashmere de soie, one of the fashionable fabrics of this season, while

Gray Cloth Gown

charmingly effective in the new shades of color, is most satisfactory in black. To wear under a fur coat in mid-winter the simple black gown is bound to be most popular, and it is safe to assert every woman will include one in the outfit she is now planning.

Crepon, so fashionable years ago, is among the new materials now receiving marked attention. The so called silk crepon is not, as might be supposed, a light weight silk crepe, but looks and feels like a silk finished cloth, often with a line in it. It is quite lustrous and has almost a satin sheen and some warmth. It is a most effective material and for the one piece simple gown is delightful, while to wear with a velvet or fur coat it is more practical than anything. A dark blue trimmed with black silk braid and with a blue velvet coat, a shade deeper in color, is a most popular model.

HOME DYEING

Has it ever occurred to you what a large number of things one can Dye at Home, and in that way make quite a saving?

When on shopping expeditions, you have often noticed on the "Bargain Counters" Remnants offered at ridiculously low prices. The reason for these low prices was not by any means on account of the materials being of poor quality, but because the shades or colors were out of style, the materials often being of Superior quality.

Now, these bargains could be taken advantage of, and by Dyeing the Goods, the colors could be changed to the most delicate shade of any of the fashionable colors popular at the time. And remember that it doesn't make the slightest difference whether the goods are Wool, Cotton, Silk, or Mixed, as there are Home Dyes now that with the Same Dye, one can color cloth of Any Kind perfectly.

You may possibly have a dress that is hardly worn at all, but is out of fashion as to color and style. Here, again, these single Home Dyes step in to help things out. Rip it up; Dye it a fashionable shade, and with new patterns make it into a most stylish gown that will be the envy of your Lady friends.

White Summer Dresses can be Dyed delicate shades of any color by using these new Home Dyes very weak—say about an eighth of a package to about five gallons of water.

It is not alone to "Wearing Apparel" that these improved Home Dyes lend their services. Portiers, Couch Covers, Table Covers, Shade Curtains, Draperies, or in fact anything that is made of Cloth can be made to look just like New.

Never try to color anything a Lighter shade than the article is originally.

White or very light colored goods can be Dyed any darker shades or any color.

Just as soon as you have decided what you are going to Dye, you will want to know how much you will require. For the Lighter shades, and for small articles, such as Ribbons, Silk or Cotton Gloves, Stockings, Blouses, etc., one package as a rule will be sufficient. For heavy Suits, Coats, Curtains, etc., it is best if possible to weigh your goods before they are wet and use a package to about a pound of goods.

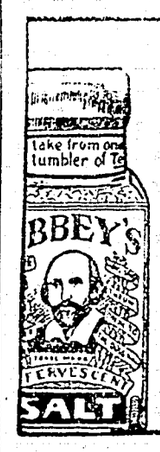
PLAYING A SAFE GAME

HE may have meant to be polite, but there can be no question that he actually did a very rude thing. He was a Frenchman, riding in a street car. Two women entered and, seeing no seats, stood. The gentleman who sat near them arose, removed his hat, and said, "I give my seat to the elder of these two ladies."

Neither made a move to take the seat, but each glanced at the other in a haughty manner, as much as to say, "Sit down, madam!"

"Is neither madame," said the Frenchman, bowing to one lady, "no madame," bowing to the other, "the elder? Then I shall have to resume my seat."

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.



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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.

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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.

R. BLACKBURN, N. G.
R. E. WHEELER, Sec'y,
W. DUNCAN, Treas.

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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.

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

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HOURS—8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; mails close, south bound, 10:00 a.m.; northbound, 4:00p.m.

First Week of Parliamentary Debate in the Provincial Legislature

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23.—(Special to The Enderby Press..)—Renunciation of the Provincial Liberal party and all its works by Mr. John Jardine, member for Esquimalt, and that member's unqualified acceptance and endorsement of the administration and policy of the Conservative government of Premier McBride, may be spoken of as constituting the only conspicuous feature of the debate on the Speech from the Throne, which monopolized the entire first week of what is promised shall not be more than a six weeks' session of the B.C. legislature.

Mr. Jardine's conversion was not altogether unexpected, for last session he cast his vote with, instead of against, the Government on the vital question of railway construction assistance, the pivotal feature of government policy then in consideration, yet his volte face may be said to merit rather more consideration than it is likely to obtain, as an honest tribute to efficient, clean administration and beneficial public policy. To outline the situation under which Mr. Jardine's repudiation of B. C. Liberalism and his enlistment under the Conservative standard is brought about:

Mr. Jardine at the general elections of November, 1909, proved himself the strongest man in the Liberal party in B. C. by the test of the returns, although (while running as a straight Liberal) he was sufficiently courageous to break away from his party's platform and support the railway feature of his opponent's policy. Perhaps this was one chief reason for his election, but in any event he came to the new house the senior recognized and accredited Liberal of the two of that faith elected in the Province. He voted with the Government on the railway bills as he said he would, and afterwards he took the earliest possible opportunity to meet any criticism of his course by convening a meeting of his district executive, explaining to that meeting exactly what he had done, and offering, if that body would say that he had acted adversely to his constituents' interests and his own pre-election pledges, to forthwith resign his seat.

"And," he told the House Thursday afternoon, "there was not one of them had a word to say—no, not a single syllable. There wasn't anything to say, for I have talked with many since the House prorogued last session, and I have yet to learn of the first man who will not concede that the Government's general conduct of the Province's business—as well as its railway policy more particularly—is not entitled to the fullest measure of support the country can give it."

Proceeding, Mr. Jardine declared that he would "trust a Government headed by Premier McBride" to devise and enact legislation required for the improvement of the condition of the workingman, "in the event of the passage of which the Government when it next goes to the country will be again returned with yet more emphatic evidence of the people's confidence, and be assured of a longer term of office than has yet passed since Premier McBride took charge of British Columbia affairs," and stated with studied deliberation that the general, unprecedented and undeniable prosperity and advance throughout all parts of the Province are directly and chiefly attributeable to the successful working out of the Government's railway policy.

The speakers this session were considerably less numerous than usual, the Government supporters as a rule being well content to accept the comprehensive and eloquent address of the Prime Minister as quite sufficient to the necessities of the occasion. Hon. Mr. McBride devoted himself more particularly to the Government's land policy. The Premier referred to the handicap in physical conditions under which British Columbia labors in its settlement program. The Government had been charged with favoritism to the speculator. The facts would show the reverse to be the case. During the past seven and a half years upwards of one and three-quarter million acres had been sold, and of this immense area not one acre was disposed of to any colonization company, although the Government had been repeatedly importuned to take up this or that colonization scheme, in many cases promulgated by strong supporters of the party. There was no party favoritism shown in land sales—lands were only disposed of to individual purchasers and there was no opportunity afforded for graft or abuses to creep in.

While upwards of one and three-quarter millions acres of Crown land had been sold since 1903, pre-emptors had taken up a like amount, the Government having made the taxes bearing on the pre-emptor so light that as yet a first complaint as to assessment had to present itself.

Since 1903 a total of 1,892,460 acres had been taken up in pre-emptions 29,000,000 acres of lands available for agriculture still remained in the hands of the Government for the accommodation of settlers, and this exclusive of all timber land to be added to the total when logged off. Of this 29,000,000 acres, 20,000,000 are under reserve at the present time for the benefit of the pre-emptor, and 796,000 acres had already been surveyed, the policy of the Government in connection with its survey work being to declare a reserve as against all others than pre-emptors, in order that land stakers for speculative purposes should not follow the surveyor and take possession of the best available land. The policy had also been adopted of encouraging settlement only on existing or assured railway lines in order that the settler might be in necessary touch with the markets. And wherever settlement was taking place the Government was following it up with educational and other facilities of advanced civilization, including everywhere the first essential of good roads, 11,000 miles of trunk highway having been up to date constructed, at an approximate cost of $6,000,000.

DATES OF FAIRS SET

The dates of the B. C. fairs for the year, have been fixed at the annual meeting of the B. C. Fairs Association. Those covering this district are as follows: Nicola, Sept. 11-12, Kamloops, Sept. 14-15; Vernon, Sept. 19-21; Kelowna, Sept. 26-27; Salmon Arm, Sept. 28-29; Armstrong, Sept. 21-22; Summerland, Sept. 17-18; Peachland, Aug. 29-30.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I take this opportunity of thanking the PUBLIC for the generous support accorded me the past three years, and would be pleased if you will favor my successors, The Enderby Trading Co., with your grocery orders in future.

I am still selling FLOUR and FEED of all kinds —SEEDS and SEED GRAIN, FERTILIZERS.

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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.

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"Economy" the keynote of this store's business, reaches the height of importance during this sale.

We exercise our best efforts, offering our patrons the most reliable merchandise at prices known to be on the average lower than any others.

Regular $1.35 to $1.50 White Lawn Sateen and Flannelet Waists, on sale at **$1.00.**

Regular $7.50 Taffetta Silk Underskirts, in Navy, Wine, Brown, Black and Shots, on sale **$6.00.**

Special Values in Flannelets and Wrapperets, regular 15c to 18c, now **12 1-2c**

20 per cent off all Carpets and Carpet Squares. Special Values all through our Furniture Department. We have moved this stock up stairs and have much more room for display.

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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.

90 Acres Land—1½ miles from Enderby; level land; excellent for general farm purposes. Will sell in 20-acre blocks. Price, $75 per acre; one third down, balance on terms. A good bargain. Large river front.

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CARLIN ORCHARD LANDS—Map and plans, with prices, can be seen at this office. These lands offer splendid inducements to parties desiring small acreage near station.

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

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(Extract from Lowery's Ledge.)

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