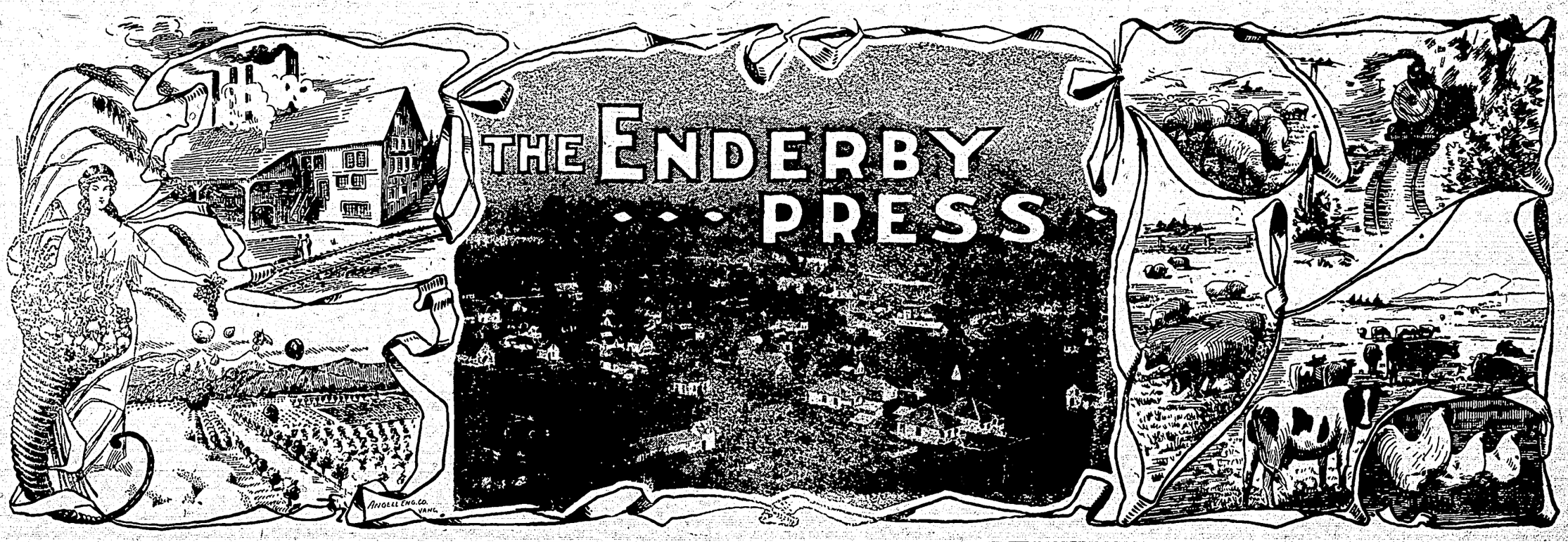
Library Legislature assembly



Enderby, B. C., February 24, 1910 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 2; No. 52; Whole No. 104

News in and About Enderby and District

Remember the mask ball at Hullcar hall to-morrow night.

If you want a safe investment, try Enderby city property.

The ladies of the Methodist church made upward of $100 at the church bazaar, last Thursday evening.

The people of Mara are still living in hope of inducing the C.P.R. to give them a permanent agent at that point.

The new organ for the Methodist church was received this week and has been put into position in the new edifice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hancock were called to the coast on Saturday by the death of Mr. Hancock's mother at her Chilliwack home.

A. Tomkinson cut the first lumber at his Deep Creek saw mill last week. The plant is working well, and Mr. Tomkinson is pleased with the progress thus far made.

The anniversary exercises of the Baptist church, will be observed next Sunday. Rev. D. J. Welsh is the preacher. Services 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Robert Meikle is typically Scotch. And of course, he is a lover of the tee an' stanes. The Enderby boys entertained him Wednesday afternoon with a game at the rink.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society will hold an Apron Sale and afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. F. Stevens, Sr., on Tuesday, March 1st, from 2:30 till 5 p. m.

Immense improvements are to be made this season by the A. R. Rogers Co., in and about their lumber yards and drying sheds. One of the big things will be a modern lumber kiln.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Co. is conducting a publicity campaign that means vast good to the Okanagan, and should mean big local business for the company in Moffet's Best.

A number of enquiries have been made at the office of the Walker Press for price lists of the closing out sale of trees and plants by the Henry Nurseries of Vancouver. We have had to refer all such enquiries to the Vancouver office of these popular nurserymen.

Enderby merchants report the best January business they have had since starting business in the city. They accept this as a good omen, and are placing in stock the largest and best stocks of goods ever shown here. It is certain that this summer will be the most prosperous this district has had, and will only be the start of others to follow.

Only a small audience greeted Rev. Mr. James in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, when he delivered his lecture on "Under Italian Skies." It was unfortunate that it was so, too, for Mr. James gave one of the most instructive and interesting evening's entertainments that it has ever been Enderby's pleasure to hear. Mr. James as a lecturer is of the first rank. He takes his audience through all of the interesting buildings of art that have made the cities of Italy famous for centuries past, and the message he gives you carry away with you to dream about in the quiet hour and enjoy.

Chas. W. Little sold the Moser farm last Saturday. Twenty-five years ago John Moser located upon this valuable Mara lake property, and has since then made it his home. In his declining years Mr. Moser is disposed to take life easier, and has unloaded from his shoulders the responsibility of looking after so large a property. The purchaser will take over the property in October, when it will be cut up into small tracts. Mr. Moser will erect a home on the 45-acre property recently bought by him near the Mara school house.

On Saturday last, before Police Magistrate Rosoman, Fred. McGuire was charged by Prov. Constable Price with being drunk and disorderly. Prisoner had been causing considerable annoyance and disturbance for several days, and this was his second appearance in the court during the present month. As the fine imposed on the former occasion had not proved a deterrent, the Court pronounced a suspended sentence of three months' hard labor, to take effect whenever the accused caused any further trouble.

Road Engineer J. P. Burnyeat was in Enderby last Friday and took occasion to visit the site of the proposed bridge across the Spallumcheen river six miles from Enderby, in company with F. H. Barnes. Levels were taken and measurements made for the Government so it would be conversant on the question. In his report to the Board of Trade, Mr. Barnes estimated the length of bridge required at 75 yards. Actual measurements by Mr. Burnyeat made the distance 218 feet, or just 7 feet less than 75 yards.

WABY'S PRIZE WINNERS

H. E. Waby reports his prize winners of the Winnipeg Poultry Show. They add very much to the splendid showing made by Mrs. Waddell, whose winnings were reported last week, and between them they bring back to Enderby a record of which we may indeed feel justly proud. Mr. Waby won five firsts and five specials on his S. C. Brown Leghorns. First cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, first pen; specials for best display in this class, best male, best pen, best cock, and best hen.

ENDERBY PRICES

Eggs	35c doz.
Butter	35c lb.
Potatoes	$1.25 cwt
Winter Apples	$3.00 box

I have for sale four town lots each 60x120ft., facing on two desirable streets, centre of town; will be sold cheap. Apply, James Mowat.

Two tons of highest-quality Burbank seed potatoes just received. At Walter Robinson's.

What the Curlers are Doing at Season's Close

The Enderby Curling Club has had a busy week. Last Thursday a rink from Revelstoke, consisting of W. P. Freeman, A. J. Howe, C. M. Field and A. Anderson, and two rinks from Vernon and one from Armstrong came to Enderby to take part in a friendly bonspiel. Hamilton Lang skipped the winning rink, K. C. McDonald played third, N. H. Lamont second and J. F. Burnyeat first. Mr. McDonald's rink of Vernon was the winner of the grand challenge cup at the recent bonspiel at that city, and as third for Mr. Lang he was a power of strength for the winning rink here. E. L. Jackson skipped the second Vernon rink, and was supported by Rev. Wm. Ousterhout, M. V. Allen, A. McCurler. The rink from Armstrong consisted of F. S. Morgan, Chas. Hardy, T. K. Smith and W. C. Little.

Four rinks were made up by the home club to go through the bonspiel, and playing started early on Thursday forenoon, continuing until midnight.

At the conclusion of the games, a supper was served the visitors at the King Edward, and a very pleasant occasion was enjoyed. This is the first bonspiel pulled off by the Enderby club, and was brought on more for the social element in it than anything else, the object being to hold one each year.

In the All Comers events, Enderby won from Revelstoke and Armstrong and from Jackson, Vernon, but lost to Lang. In the Knock Out events, Enderby came down to the final game with Lang, Vernon, which was not played owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Enderby rinks were skipped by Wm. Scott, Geo. Bell, A. L. Matthews and P. H. Murphy.

In the local schedule events, the various home rinks are winding up the last series of games. These will be followed by the knock-out events.

During the past week, Murphy won from Taylor, Bell from Taylor, Evans from Taylor and Murphy, Keith from Hancock, and Matthews from Taylor.

The standing of the rinks now is:

Murphy, played 11, lost 3, to play, 3.
Bell, played 11, lost 3, to play, 3.
Evans, played 13, lost 4, to play, 1
Hancock, played 10, lost 7, to play 4
Keith, 13, lost 8, to play, 1.
Scott, played 11, lost 6, to play, 3.
Matthews, played 12, lost 8, to play 2
Taylor, played 13, lost 8, to play 1.

WILL RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

Geo. S. Robinson has received from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. E. Scott, the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"Geo. S. Robinson, secy. Northern Okanagan Poultry Association, Enderby:

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your petition of the 3rd inst., to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, in connection with an appropriation towards your Poultry Association. A Provincial Poultry Association has been inaugurated, and it is my intention that Mr. Jull, our poultry expert, should be secretary. The appropriation made by the Government will be made to the Department, and by it distributed to the various poultry associations throughout the Province, on a fair and equitable basis. You will, of course, get your just proportion of this appropriation.

I am, Yours faithfully,
"Wm. E. SCOTT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING

An interesting meeting of the Enderby Conservative Association was held last Friday evening in the office of W. E. Banton.

General business was transacted and a committee consisting of W. E. Banton and H. M. Walker was appointed to prepare constitution and by-laws and to submit same at the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday evening, March 5th, and the first Saturday in each month thereafter.

F. H. Barnes submitted a report of the proceedings of the Provincial Convention held in Kamloops some time ago.

A resolution was passed endorsing the stand taken by Mr. Martin Burrell, M.P., on the naval question and the secretary was instructed to wire Mr. Burrell the Association's congratulations.

A delegate to the Ottawa convention to be held in June will be named at the next meeting.

Rough lumber and dimension timber for sale, on the ground or delivered. Apply at our Deep Creek Creek saw mill, or address—
A. TOMKINSON,
Deep Creek, B.C.

WALKER'S WEEKLY

Published every Thursday at Enderby, the Gate-Way of the famous Okanagan, Land of the Big Canadian Red Apple and the California of Canada
Entered in the Post Office at Enderby, B. C., as second-class matter.

"In order to be poor in the Okanagan, you have to waste an awful lot of Time and Money."

H. M. WALKER

ONE MAN'S POINT OF VIEW

THE Walking Delegate is a disturbing element in whatever walk of business or social life he is found. In nine cases out of ten he busies himself with the business of others and with which he has absolutely nothing to do, or attempts to "reform" or "better" the condition of men and women who do not want to be "reformed" or "bettered", and in so doing the condition of all is usually made worse. The only reformation or betterment of the community or the race that is worthy the name must come from the individual, and before there can be this reformation or betterment, there must be the desire from the heart out. All attempts at reformation by the process of law have ever resulted in failure. History repeats itself. The Jews of old had a law for every bite, a may-I for every breath. And when Jesus Christ came and by his life of soberness, kindness and integrity attempted to show them a better way, he was stoned, jailed and finally nailed upon the cross. Not that he had ever injured anybody, or had done anything against his neighbor, but he fluted the fool laws of the Pharisees and laughed at their scorn. They had Sabbath laws in those days and Walking Delegates in the robes of Pharisees went about seeking whom they may devour for breaking them. One day they saw the Christ and his deciples picking corn in a corn field, and at once cried unto them, "Why do ye that which is not lawful on the Sabbath!" And from that on the holy scribes hound The Man of Sorrow from pillar to post and finally drove nails through his hands and feet, placed a crown of thorns upon his brow and left him to die upon the tree. Cruel, wasn't it? Yes, damnably cruel. But listen: The Pharisees of old were no less sincere, and perhaps no more cruel in the measure of the light they had, than are the Pharisees of the present day.

Canada has an organization known as the Lord's Day Alliance. The measure of the men—the Walking Delegates—at its head, is the measure of its usefulness as an organization. If we are to judge it by its works it is following the course that leads to Gethsemane. Reference to an article on page five of this issue will show the Pharisaical tendency of this organization's method of operation. One cannot read of its determination to keep from the people its proceedings until the laws desired by it are forced upon the government by secret methods without feeling for it shame and pity. The Hedley Gazette well puts it when it says: "The Lord's Day Alliance were given rope enough to hang themselves when their request to have post office lobbies locked on Sundays was granted and the regulations enforced. The senseless pettiness of the thing so soon became apparent to the general public that a storm of protest has gone up all over the country against the arrangement, and the Alliance will find that their stupid meddling in this matter has done them more harm than they can undo for many years to come."

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The suggestion has been made by a farmer who makes Enderby his purchasing centre, that it would be wisdom on the city's part to erect a hitching rail along Maud street just back of the station, with a covering to protect the horses from the heat in summer and the storms of winter. The east side of the street is not used for any purpose, and the idea is certainly worth considering. The hitching posts in front of the stores afford very little accommodation at best and have a tendency to keep Cliff street dirty and broken up.

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The only thing advertised in the columns of this paper as lost or found without the owner or the article turning up is a fur for the neck, which is still unclaimed at this office, and the junk pile owned by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and still awaits an owner on the railway right-of-way in front of the handsome Moffet property like a boil on the nose of a May-Queen.

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Handle your tools without mittens. The cat in gloves would have a dickens of a time catching the mouse—now, wouldn't she?

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Will the City take up the matter of sidewalking and planting to trees the beautiful spot on the river shore near the bridge?

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The flower gardens.

Maude De Vere;

OR, THE NEW MISTRESS AT LAUREL HILL.

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd)

For once in his life, Dr. Kennedy tried to be very kind and attentive to his bride, who, naturally hopeful and inclined to look upon the brighter side, dried her tears soon after entering the cars, and began to fancy she was very happy in her new position as the wife of Dr. Kennedy. The seat in front of them was turned back and occupied by Maude, who busied herself awhile in watching the fence and the trees, which she said were "running so fast toward Janet and home!" Then her dark eyes would scan curiously the faces of Dr. Kennedy and her mother, resting upon the latter with a puzzled expression, as if she could not exactly understand it. The doctor persisted in calling her Matilda, and as she resolutely persisted in refusing to answer to that name, it seemed quite improbable that they would ever talk much together. Occasionally, it is true, he made her some advances, by playfully offering her his hand, but she would not touch it and after a time, standing upon the seat and turning round, she found more agreeable society in the company of two schoolboys who sat directly behind her.

They were evidently twelve or thirteen years of age, and in personal appearance somewhat alike, save that the face of the brown-haired boy was more open, ingenuous, and pleasing than that of his companion, whose hair and eyes were black as night. A jolt of the cars caused Maude to lay her chubby hand upon the shoulder of the elder boy, who, being very fond of children, caught it within his own, and in this way made her acquaintance. To him she was very communicative, and in a short time he learned that "her name was Maude Remington, that the pretty lady in brown was her mother, and that the naughty man was not her father and never would be, for Janet said so."

This at once awakened an interest in the boys, and for more than an hour they petted and played with the little girl, who, though very gracious to both, still manifested so much preference for the brown-haired, that the other laughingly asked her which she liked the best.

"I like you and you," was Maude's childlike answer, as she pointed a finger at each

"But," persisted her questioner, "you like my cousin the best. Will you tell me why?"

Maude hesitated a moment, then laying a hand on either side of the speaker's face, and looking intently into his eyes, she answered, "You don't look as if you meant for certain, and he does!"

Had Maude Remington been twenty instead of five, she could not better have defined the difference between those two young lads, and in after years she had cause for remembering words which seemed almost prophetic. At Albany they parted company, for though the boys lived in Rochester, they were to remain in the city through the night, and Dr. Kennedy had decided to go on. By doing so he would reach home near the close of the next day, beside saving a large hotel bill, and this last was with him a very weighty reason. But he did not say so to his wife; neither did he tell her that he had left orders for his carriage to be in Canandaigua on the arrival of the noon train, but said "he was in haste to show her to his daughter—that 'twas a maxim of his to save as much time as possible, and that unless she were very anxious to sleep, he would rather travel all night." So the poor, weary woman, whose head was aching terribly, smiled faintly upon him as she said, "Go on, of course," and nibbled at the hard seed-cakes and harder crackers which he brought her, there not being time for supper in Albany.

It was a long, tedious ride, and though a strong arm was thrown around her, and her head was pillowed upon the bosom of her husband, who really tried to make her as comfortable as possible, Mrs. Kennedy could scarcely refrain from tears as she thought how different was the bridal tour from what she had anticipated. She had fully expected to pass by daylight through the Empire State, and she had thought with how much delight her eye would rest upon the grassy meadows, the fertile plains, the winding Mohawk, the drone-like boats on the canal, the beautiful Cayuga, and the silvery water so famed in song; but, in contrast to all this, she was shut up in a dingy car, whose one dim lamp sent forth a sickly ray and sicklier smell, while without, all was gloomy, dark, and drear. No wonder, then, that when toward morning Maude, who missed her soft, nice bed, began to cry for Janet and for home, the mother too burst forth in tears and choking sobs, which could not be controlled.

"Hush, Matty—don't," and the disturbed doctor shook her very gently; "it will soon be daylight, and 'tis a max"—here he stopped, for he had no maxim suited to that occasion, and, in a most unenviable frame of mind, he frowned at the crying Maude, and tried to soothe his weeping wife, until at last, as the face of the latter was covered, and the former grew more noisy and unmanageable, he administered a fatherly rebuke in the shape of a boxed ear, which had no other effect than the eliciting from the child the outcry, "Let me be, old doctor, you!" if, indeed, we expect the long scratch made upon his hand by the little sharp nail of his stepdaughter.

At that moment Matty lifted up her head, but as Maude was no tale-bearer, and the doctor hardly dared to tell her that he had thus early taken upon himself the government of her child, she never knew exactly what it was which made Maude's ear so red or her liege lord's face so dark.

It was nearly noon when they arrived at Canandaigua, where the first object which caught Mrs. Kennedy's eye was an old-fashioned carry-all, which her husband honored with the apellation of carriage, said carriage being drawn by two farm-horses, which looked as if oats and corn were to them luxuries unknown.

"I must have a cup of tea," said Mrs. Kennedy, as she saw the black man, John, arranging the baggage upon the rack of the carry-all, and heard her husband bid him hurry, as there was no time to lose. "I must have a cup of tea, my head is aching dreadfully," and her white lips quivered, while the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Certainly, certainly," answered the doctor, who was in unusually good spirits, having just heard from an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet, that a lawsuit, which had long been pending, was decided in his favor, and that the house and lot of a widow would probably come into his possession. "Certainly, two cups, if you like; I should have proposed it myself only I knew old Hannah would have dinner in readiness for us, and 'tis a mixim of mine, that fasting provokes an appetite."

"Hang dis nigger, if he ain't a maxin' her so quick!" muttered the darkey, showing his teeth from ear to ear, and coaxing Maude away from her mother, he took her to a restaurant, where he literally crammed her with ginger-bread, raisins, and candy, bidding her eat all she wanted at once, for it would be a long time maybe ere she'd have another chance!

"If you please, sar," he said, when at last he had returned to his master, "if you please, Miss Nellie, say how you must fotch her somethin', and the old woman spec's a present in honor of de 'casion."

Dr. Kennedy thought of the lawsuit, and so far opened both heart and purse as to buy for Nellie a paper of peanuts, and for Hannah a ten-cent calico apron, after which, he pronounced himself in readiness to go, and in a few moments Mrs. Kennedy was on her way to her new home.

The road led over rocky hills, reminding her so much of Vernon and its surrounding country, that a feeling of rest stole over her and she fell into a quiet sleep, from which she did not awaken until the carriage stopped suddenly and her husband whispered in her ear, "Wake, Matty, wake, we are home at last."

CHAPTER III.

It was a large, square, wooden building, built in the olden time, with a wide hall in the center, a tiny portico in front and a long piazza in the rear. In all the town, there was not so delightful a location, for it commanded a view of the country for many miles around, while, from the chamber windows, was plainly discernible, the sparkling Honeoye, whose waters slept so calmly 'mid the hills which lay to the southward. On the grassy lawn in front, tall forest trees were growing, almost concealing the house from view, while their long branches so met together as to form a beautiful arch over the graveled walk which led to the front door. It was, indeed, a pleasant spot, and Matty, as she passed through the iron gate, could not account for the feeling of desolation settling down upon her.

"Maybe it's because there are no flowers here—no roses," she thought, as she looked around in vain for her favorites, thinking the while how her first work should be to train a honeysuckle over the door, and plant a rosebush underneath the window.

Poor Matty. Dr. Kennedy had no love for flowers, and the only rosebush he ever noticed was the one which John had planted at his mistress' grave, and even this would, perchance, have been unseen if he had not scratched his hand unmercifully upon it, as he one day shook the stone, to see if it were firmly placed in the ground, ere he paid the man for putting it there! It was a maxim of the doctor's never to have anything not strictly for use, consequently his house, both outside and in, was destitute of every kind of ornament, and the bride, as she followed him through the empty hall into the silent parlor, whose bare walls, faded carpet, and uncurtained windows seemed so uninviting, felt a chill creeping over her spirits, and sinking into the first hard chair she came to, she might, perhaps, have cried, had not John who followed close behind with her satchel on his arm, whispered encouragingly in her ear, "Never you mind, missus, your chamber is a heap sight brighter than this, 'case I tended to that myself."

Mrs. Kennedy smiled gratefully upon him, feeling sure that beneath his black exterior there beat a kind and sympathizing heart, and that in him she had an ally and a friend.

"Where is Nellie?" said the doctor. "Call Nellie, John, and tell your mother we are here."

John left the room, and a moment after a little tiny creature came tripping to the door, where she stopped suddenly, and throwing back her curls, gazed curiously first at Mrs. Kennedy, and then at Maude, whose large black eyes fastened themselves upon her with a gaze quite as curious and eager as her own. She was more than a year older than Maude, but much smaller in size, and her face seemed to have been fashioned after a beautiful waxen doll, so brilliant was her complexion, and so regular her features. She was naturally affectionate and amiable, too, when suffered to have her own way. Neither was she at all inclined to be timid, and when her father, taking her hand in his, bade her speak to her new mother, she went unhesitatingly to the lady, and climbing into her lap, sat there very quietly so long as Mrs. Kennedy permitted her to play with her rings, pull her collar, and take out her side-combs, for she had laid aside her bonnet; but when at last her little sharp eyes ferreted out a watch, which she insisted upon having "all to herself," a liberty which Mrs. Kennedy refused to grant, she began to pout, and, sliding from her new mother's lap, walked up to Maude, whose acquaintance she made by asking if she had a pink silk dress?

"No, but I guess Janet will bring me one," answered Maude, whose eyes never for an instant left the face of her stepsister.

She was an enthusiastic admirer of beauty, and Nellie had made an impression upon her at once; so, when the latter said, "What makes you look at me so funny?" she answered, "Because you are so pretty."

This made a place for her at once in the heart of the vain little Nellie, who asked her to go up-stairs and see the pink silk dress which "Aunt Kelsey had given her."

As they left the room, Mrs. Kennedy said to her husband; "Your daughter is very beautiful."

Dr. Kennedy liked to have people say that of his child, for he knew she was much like himself, and he stroked his brown beard complacently, as he replied: "Yes, Nellie is rather pretty, and, considering all things, is as well-behaved a child as one often finds. She seldom gets into a passion, or does anything rude," and he glanced at the long scratch upon his hand; but as his wife knew nothing of said scratch, the rebuke was wholly lost, and he continued. "I was anxious that she should be a boy, for it is a mixim of mine that the oldest child in every family ought to be a son, and so I said, repeatedly, to the late Mrs. Kennedy, who, though a most excellent woman in most matters, was, in others, unaccountably set in her way. I suppose I said some harsh things when I heard it was a daughter, but it can't be helped now," and with a slightly injured air the husband of "the late Mrs. Kennedy" began to pace up and down the room, while the present Mrs. Kennedy puzzled her rather weak brain to know "what in the world he meant."

(To be continued.)

On the Farm

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Why is it, when the proof is overwhelming, that the heifers from a registered bull are worth a third more in the cow market, that a graded-up herd is twice as productive in milk, that a great majority of farmers owning cows, with eyes in their heads to see these things, will still persist in using a cheap grade or scrub bull worth possibly for beef $25 or $30?

Why is it, with proof on every hand to confirm it, that it is worth while to feed a good cow all she will eat of a well-balanced ration with milk, butter and cheese at present prices; that you will find a host of farmers who believe that they will lose money if they feed such a cow a liberal grain ration?

Why is it, when any common mind could easily reason to it that a cow needs just as good air as the men and women do, that farmers shut up a stable of cows with all their manures and urine about them, w thout a supply of fresh air and proceed deliberately to poison their cows to death?

Why is it, when it must be apparent before their eyes every day, that the farmers who are most intelligent are the most prosperous, that so large a proportion of men who keep cows will not read or take any pains to inform themselves on this dairy question? Why do such men prefer to be ignorant rather than intelligent?

Why is it, that, when thousands upon thousands of farmers use silos and declare constantly that the silo is a money-mtking thing, it is so hard to convince a large portion of other farmers that it would be a wise thing for them if they built a silo?

Why is it, that a great proportion of farmers will persist in feeding oats worth $23 a ton, and corn worth the same, when they could sell the grain and buy a better feed that will produce a quarter to a third more milk, for a much less proportion in price?

Why is it that so many farmers will still use the dirty, uncomfortable rigid old stanchion with all the danger of injury to the cow stepping on the teats and udder of the next cow when she is laying down?

Why is it, that so few farmers will put in the King system of ventilation in their stables and more will persist in building new barns and stables with no provision whatever for such a system of ventilation when it would be very easy to provide this almost indispensible thing for the health and increased efficiency of the cattle?

Why is it, that it is so hard and such slow work in getting farmers to take especial pains to produce clean, sweet cream for the creamery, and see to it that the cream is sent to the creamery before it is spoiled and unfit to make good butter from it?

Why is it, that farmers as a class, are so slow and difficult to convince of the value of all these much needed improvements and of a change on their part towards such improvements

After all the missionary work that has been put forth, but comparatively few of our farmers are alive to these questions.—Hoard's Dairyman.

IMPROVED SEED WHEAT.

The Experimental Station of Kansas has been doing some most excellent work in improving seed wheat, beginning with the Turkey or Turkish Red, which was introduced in that state some twenty-five years ago by Mennonites from Russia.

The United State Department of Agriculture has been bringing over in the last ten years a large number of samples. The experiment station has been growing and breeding them, and has been distributing them among Kansas farmers. It may perhaps surprise those who have only a very little faith in growing winter wheat to know that the average yield from the different varieties of this Turkish Red wheat, which goes under the various names of Kharkov, Defiance, Malakof, Crimean, Hungarian, Weisenberg, and Ghirka, have averaged from thirty-eight to fifty-six bushels per acre. This, be it remembered, is the average for five years. A number of varieties have yielded this last year from forty-six to fifty-four bushels per acre.

The station has also been experimenting with soft wheats, which do better in the southern part of that state and corresponding climates than in the central or northern parts and climates north. The yield of these has averaged for the last four years from thirty-five to forty-one bushels per acre.

WON'T SEE COMET FOR YEARS.

The Sun Will Interfere With Early Observations.

Problems gather in the wake of Halley's Comet as it wings its flight towards the sun and earth. Little by little more of its romantic story becomes known, but the greater light casts a denser shadow, and a completer view reveals more clearly the central problem of the comet.

Every fine night the comet is photographed at Greenwich, (England) Observatory, and Mr. Crommelin recently informed a newspaper representative that is is brightening very rapidly indeed. When it was first photographed its magnitude was about sixteen. Now it is about twelve. That is, it is about eighty times brighter than in September, and it is brightening about one-magnitude (i.e., twenty times) a month.

It is now thought that the comet may become faintly visible to the naked eye by the middle or end of February, but it will then be nearing the back of the sun and it will be too close to that object to be clearly visible. For two months after it will remain in the very near neighborhood of the sun and no observations will be possible.

If it is not seen in February the comet will not become visible until the end of April, when it will be a morning star, rising about 2 1-2 hours before the sun. It will transit the sun's disc about 2 a.m. on May 19, and this will be a moment of intense interest to astronomers, as it will then be possible to see whether the nucleus shows in front of th sun of not. If it can be seen it will be possible to form some idea of the density of the comet.

AN ANCIENT PEOPLE.

Recently Discovered Facts About the Hittites.

Some interesting details are given by Prof. John Garstang of the ancient race of people mentioned in the Bible as the Hittites. He said there could be nothing more romantic than the finding of Boghas, the old capital of the Hittites' country in Southern Syria. A few yards below the surface of this once famous city had been found the remains of the palaces which belonged to the great Hittite king who fought the Pharaohs.

The land of the Hittites had been discovered by the finding of a whole series of monuments, carvings, and rock sculpture. As early as B. C. 2000 they were a force in Southern Syria, and we could learn that they were an extremely mixed race, with a touch of the Mongolian.

About B. C. 1300 the Hittite, Babylonian and Egyptian people held the balance of power in Western Asia. One thing of striking interest was the recent discovery of a message which the King of Babylon sent to the King of the Hittite, which read: "I hear you are carrying on with the King of Egypt. What does this mean?"

The Hittite king then made an extract from the treaty he had just concluded with a Pharaoh and sent it to the Babylonian king, at the same time keeping a copy of his letter. That copy had now come down to us. Other letters ,too, had been found.

A gentleman may be merely a lazy man who has money.

HOME.

SMALL CAKES.

Rice Cakes.—One cup boiled rice, four tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one egg, one quarter cupfull of milk, and enough flour to make a soft batter. Fry in hot lard.

Tea Cakes.—Rub three ounces clarified dripping or butter into pound of flour, add a level teaspoonful carbonate soda, a heaping teaspoonful cream tartar, and a teaspoonful of salt; moisten all to a soft dough. Roll out thin on a floured board, cut into rounds with small cutter the size of a dollar. Sprinkle a pan with flour, place cakes in rows upon it, and bake them over a fire for about an hour over a fire for about quarted of an hour. Take care not to burn them. When done split open, butter lavishly, pile on warm napkin, and serve at once.

Cookies.—Take one cupful of butter, two of C sugar, four eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, a little salt. Mix flour to a hard dough and put all the ingredients together, roll out well, and cut like cookies, and bake in hot oven.

Small Cakes.—Mix four ounces of melted with four ounces of fresh butter, beat it well, then add the yolks of nine eggs, eight tablespoonfuls of cream, three table spoonfuls of yeast, half an ounce of pounded sugar, fourteen ounces of flour and a little salt. Stir all together into a dough and allow it to stand for fifteen minutes. Then divide the dough with a spoon in about twenty-five small pieces and shape these on buttered paper into round cakes. Spread each with some jam (preserved currants, cherries) and close them. Then cover well with stiff froth of beaten eggs, strew roughly pounded sugar and chopped almonds over, bake quickly and serve them dusted with sifted sugar.

Banbury Tarts.—Six figs chopped fine, one cup raisins chopped fine, one lemon, grated rind and the juice, one cup sugar, one teaspoon flour, one tablespoon water. Bake in rich pastry crust that is cut in rounds, filled with the banbury and the edges pressed closely together.

Cocoanut Balls.—Make a good sponge cake, bake about two inches thick in square pan. When done cut in cubes, dip in boiled frosting, then in shredded cocoanut. If a daintier cake is desired, the foundation may be made of angel's food.

Chocolate Nut Jumbles—One cupful of melted chocolate, one and a half cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter and lard mixed together, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and one cupful of nuts well floured. Cream the butter, lard, and sugar together add the eggs and then the chocolate. Stir in the flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, and last of all the nuts well floured. Roll thin, cut round and bake in ten minutes in a moderate oven.

Vienna Biscuits.—Put a quarter of a pound of pounded sugar into a bowl, break four eggs into it, and beat for half an hour. Add cinnamon bark, cloves and fennel, each half a tablespoonful, well pounded. The grated rind of a lemon and sufficient flour to make a light dough Cut the dough into strips about two inches broad and as thick as a finger; put in a baking pan lined with buttered paper; bake in a hot oven. When done immediately cut the strips into small slices and let them dry.

Vanities.—These are dainty and easily made. Beat well three eggs and add one tablespoonful of sugar and cold water and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in flour to make a rather stiff dough, knead well on the board and divide into four or five portions. Take one of these on the board and roll it very thin, the thinner the dough the nicer will be your vanities. Do not be alarmed if it sticks to the board, keep on rolling as thin as paper, then tear (not cut) off pieces no larger than half a hand's size, the more irregular in shape the prettier they will look when done; drop into a kettle of smoking hot lard and fry a delicate brown, turning once, take out and sift powdered sugar over them. They will be covered with bubbles and present a very pretty appearance and are a great favorite with children. It is easier to fry them if there is one to roll out the dough and another to turn them and take them out, for they fry so quickly, the dough being so very thin. Still it can be managed by one person if two or three pieces of the dough are rolled out before beginning to fry. Will be called for very often if once given a trial.

CANDY.

Sea Foam.—Put three cupfuls of light brown sugar, one cupful of water, and one tablespoonful of vinegar into a saucepan. Heat gradually to boiling, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved, then boil without stirring until it forms a hard ball when tested in cold water. Remove at once from the fire, and when the syrup stops bubbling pour gradually into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly; continue the beating until the mixture will hold its shape, then add one teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of any kind of nutmeats cut fine. Spread on buttered platter.

Cocoanut Cream Candy.—Three cupfuls of white sugar, one cupful of water, half teaspoonful of cream tartar; boil ten minutes, then add one cupful of cocoanut, beat well together, and drop on white paper by the spoonful.

Nut Kisses.—Beat dry the whites of three eggs. Add two scant cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half pound almonds, one-half pound of dates. Cut dates and almonds into small pieces, fold into whites of eggs, dredge in fine cracker crumbs on buttered pan, and bake in slow oven.

Sea Foam Fudge.—Put over the fire in a clean saucepan one cupful of light brown sugar, one-half of water, and a third of a cupful of grated chocolate, and boil without stirring until it spons a thread from the point of a spoon. Have beaten stiff the white of an egg. Pour the boiling mixture upon it and stir until it begins to stiffen. Drop from spoon on waxed paper in little bonbons or pour into greased pan before it begins to stiffen. Mark into squares with a buttered knife.

Candied Orange Peel.—Soak the peel over night in water to cover, using one-half cupful of salt to two quarts of water. Drain it, boil twenty minutes; drain again, boil twenty minutes; drain a third time, and boil till tender, using cold water each time. Slice into thin strips with sharp knife or scissors While slicing make a sirup of one pound of sugar and one cupful of water for every pound of peel. Put in peel and boil slowly till syrup is all taken up. Take up peel and roll in granulated sugar, separating the pieces as much as follows.

SEVEN HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To make stained water bottle beautifully clean and bright put in salt and pour on vinegar, let stand a few hours, then shake. Rinse in clear water.

Damp salt will remove tea stains from crockery.

Turpentine is the best preventive for moths. Saturate pieces in a spoonful of boiling water before immersing them.

Equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar, make a splendid polish for furniture.

To turn out a cake from a tin without breaking wrap it around a damp sloth for a few minutes.

To turn out a pudding boiled in a basin, hold it for a few minutes in cold water. This will prevent it sticking to the cloth.

KITCHEN HELPS.

Kitchen Ventilation.—Take two screw eyes; screw one in top and centre of window frame in groove in which the lower sash runs. Screw the other eye in the middle frame of top sash six inches from the top. Take a heavy cord, pass through the eye in top of frame, and tie in eye through sash. Tie other end of cord around eye in sash. Pull one end of cord; pull top sash down. Pull other end of cord, pull top sash up. Good ventilation at all times, and especially good in letting out the fumes from cooking.

Butter Hint.—Place the thin paper that comes around brick butter and cut. The paper will move with the knife without breaking and the result will be that the butter will be smooth and not a speck wasted.

Small Potatoes.—Save all your small potatoes, those about the size of marbles, until you have quite a number, then boil them with their jackets or covering on, and while still hot peel them. They are excellent either to fry for breakfast or to use in salad. This helps us not to waste the little potatoes and it is not a tedious manner to prepare them by this method.

Ham Hint.—Take slices of fresh ham and place in a dish and cover with milk. Let stand for an hour or more. Most of salt falls to bottom and leaves the ham sweet with just the amount of salt to make it delicious.

Measuring Without Scales.—The following table will be found convenient when you are without scales:

One fluid ounce contains two tablespoonfuls.

One dram, or sixty drops, makes a teaspoonful.

One rounded tablespoonful of granulated sugar, or two of flour or powdered sugar, weigh one ounce.

One liquid gill equals four fluid ounces.

One fluid ounce (one-quarter of a gill) equals eight drams.

A piece of butter as large as a small egg weighs two ounces.

Nine large or twelve small eggs weigh one pound with the shells off.

One level teacupful of butter or granulated sugar weighs half a pound.

One quart sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

A common sized tumbler holds about one-half pint.

Four cups liquid one quart.

TAXICAB STOCK EARNINGS

Do not underestimate the **earning power** of the **Taxicab.**

The **Taxicab habit** grows, and where there is one user to-day there will be two to-morrow.

To the **Taxicab** patron all other methods of city travel seem common-place and ordinary.

We advise the purchase of **Taxicab Stock** at **$6.00** per share, par value $5.00, because it has a **big** future, and is now a **big money earner.**

Subscriptions will be accepted up to 100 shares in the order received at this office.

E. A. ENGLISH Adelaide and Victoria Streets **TORONTO**

Send for our illustrated booklet. A5

THE HUMOROUS HAT.

Comical Incidents in the British House of Commons.

The hat, whether in action or repose, may be the occasion of much humor. The spectacle of a disheveled man madly chasing his hat across the street is one that never loses its zest; and it is said by a writer in the London Globe that the dignity of the British House of Commons is not seldom relieved by some unfortunate statesman's misadventure with his glossy "stopper."

The House is always hugely delighted when a member sits on his hat, as Colonel Lockwood did one night, and the incident, although by no means infrequent, never seems to pall.

As a matter of fact, the member who provides some such relief as this at a time when party feeling runs high does a considerable although unwitting service. It is a matter of common observation that the tension between parties is always sensibly relaxed when one of these little incidents has occurred.

The most famous hat incident took place when Mr. Gladstone was Premier for the third time, and had to intervene on a point of order after a division had been called. The rules require that in such circumstances the member addressing the chair must do so with his hat on, and Mr Gladstone could not find his hat.

In despair he grabbed that of a colleague, which was at least four sizes too small for him, and the spectacle of the minute head-gear rocking about on Mr. Gladstone's massive head was one that those who saw it will never forget.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A LITTLE LIFE SAVER

There is no other medicine for little ones as safe as Baby's Own Tablets, or so sure, in its beneficial effects. These Tablets speedily cure stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds, thus preventing deadly croup, allay simple fevers, and bring the little teeth through painlessly. Mrs. C. A. Weaver, Saskatchewan Landing, Sask., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little one in cases of colds, stomach and bowel troubles, and other minor ailments, and have never known them to fail in speedily restoring the child's health. I think there is no medicine for babies like the Tablets." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co,. Brockville, Ont.

Home is a place where a man can do as he pleases—if he is married to the right woman.

OVERBOARD AT SEA.

Terrible Experience of a Young Scotch Sailor.

To be lost overboard on a dark night, hundreds of miles south of the Cape of Good Hope, with a strong wind blowing, and to live to tell the tale, does not happen to many sailors. William Galloway, of the crew of the British ship Kilbrannan, had such an experience several years ago, and told his story to a reporter of a San Francisco newspaper of the time, from which the following account is taken.

Galloway is a brown-faced Scotch laddie who says "mither" for mother, and everything about him, from the frayed buttons of his jean trousers to the wiry-looking tufts of hair which peep from beneath the front peak of his little fore-and-aft cap, betoken the rollicking, happy-go-lucky deep-sea sailor boy. Of his adventure, First Mate William Coalfleet said:

"It was eight o'clock in the evening. We were fifty-five days out from Philadelphia, bound for Hiogo, Japan, and near latitude forty-four one south, longitude fourteen forty-four east. A strong easterly wind was blowing. It was dark and bitter cold, and the sea was running very high.

"Galloway was half-way up the ratlines, unhooking a block from the main-sheet, when the ship gave a lurch and he fell into the sea.

"The captain threw him a life-buoy. The ship was brought up in the wind as quickly aspossible, and a boat lowered and manned. I took command of her.

"We heard the boy shout as we were lowering the boat, but he had yelled himself hoarse, and we had nothing to guide us as we pulled aimlessly about in the heavy sea.

"We pulled round for over an hour, and as we lost sight of the ship several times, and the night was getting rougher and thicker I was about to give up the search in despair, when we heard a feeble moan, and straining our eyes, saw Galloway clinging to the life-buoy almost under our bow.

"We soon had him on board, but it took some time slapping and rubbing to put warmth into his rigid limbs."

Galloway said to the reporter: "I am a good swimmer, and managed to ride the big seas that came along, but it was terribly cold, and my legs began to feel like lead. It was a good job for me that the water was so black, or I never could have seen the white life-buoy as it came to me on the crest of a wave.

"I got it under my arms and stopped paddling. I was tired out. I shouted as long as I could, but my voice grew husky.

"The albatrosses and mollyhawks swooped down on me, and I kept waving my arms, thinking every moment that one of them would drive its beak through my skull.

"I lost all hope, and thought of mother and my sisters in Glasgow. Then I saw the white hull of the mate's boat. I tried hard to shout. They heard me, and I was soon hauled on board.

"The captain gave me medicine, and with plenty of warm blankets and hot coffee, I soon began to feel myself again."

BLACK AND GREEN TEA.

May be Made Indiscriminately From Either Plant.

Early writers speak of tea as having two varieties. One, Thea bohen, they supposed to be the source of the black and the other, Thea viridis, of the green tea. But Robert Fortune established the fact in 1843 that, while these two varieties existed, black and green were made indifferently from both.

The tea flower is small, single, white and has no smell. The seeds are three small nuts, like filberts, and have an oily and bitter taste. The leaves only are used.

In China there are about three crops annually, the first being gathered as soon as the leaves break in the spring, April to May, and the latter as new "flushes" (buds), are made by the plants which have been stripped of their earlier foliage, this harvest beginning in June or July and lasting as late as September or October.

An almond-eyed Oriental, Lo Yi, the earliest Chinese writer, pronounces this eulogium on tea:

"It tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind, dispels lassitude and relieves fatigue, awakens thought and prevents drowsiness, lightens and refreshes the body and clears the perceptive faculties."

We all have our faults, but we prefer to be our own fault finders.

Why are the sleeves of the shirts a man buys always too long?

Necessity is the stepmother of industry.

The Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

THIS APPEAL IS TO YOU!

REMEMBER That Every Sick Child in Ontario Whose Parents Cannot Afford to Pay for Treatment is Treated Free.

The Hospital for Sick Children had last year in its cots and beds 1,155 patients—383 of these were from 267 places in the Province. Sixty-five per cent. were children of poor people who could not afford to pay.

TWO CLUB FOOT CASES IN PLASTER.

Since its organization the Institution has treated 15,613 children; 11,556 of these unable to pay and were treated free.

If you know of any child in your neighborhood who is sick or has any deformity send the name of the parent to the Secretary.

GOING HOME IN A WEEK

The Hospital for Sick Children is not a local but a great **Provincial** Charity for the sick child of the poor man in any part of **Ontario** has same claim upon its help as the child who lives within the shadow of its walls in Toronto.

MASSAGING A PATIENT.

There were 69 cases of Club Feet treated in the Hospital last year and 67 had perfect correction.

BEFORE AFTER

Just think of it—Your money can help the Hospital to do the good work of straightening the crooked limbs and club feet of little children. Please help us.

Please Send Contributions to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Sec.-Treas., The Hospital for Sick Children, College St., Toronto.

Don't be Careless

about your health

The breaking-up of Winter is the most trying time of all on the constitution. Prepare for it by strengthening the vital centres and feeding the tissue and nerves. Nothing is so beneficial as the right emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It benefits at once. Renewed energy is yours in a few days after starting treatment.

A. REEVES

Druggist & Stationer

Cliff St. Enderby

GREAT REDUCTION

In Larigans and Shoepacks !
WHILE THEY LAST—

Reg. Price,	$7.00;	now,	$4.80
"	5.00;	now,	2.85
"	3.25;	now,	2.25
"	3.00;	now,	2.15

New samples for Spring Clothing.

Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Wheeler & Evans

City Meat Market

THOS. E. WOODS, Proprietor

The best Fresh, Salt and Cured Meats; chicken and Fresh Fish weekly; eggs and vegetables.

Orders by Mail

receive our prompt attention.

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.

Anor Matthews

Cliff Street Enderby

ENDERBY Hotel

The Home of the Old-Timer and the abode of the New-Comer. All will find a warm welcome at the pioneerhouse and you'll be made to feel at home, no matter when you hang up your hat.

H. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor
Enderby

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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FEBRUARY 24, 1910

PUBLIC SCHOOL SANITATION

It is believed that the following remarks on school sanitation (copied from a recent number of the Journal of Education, published by the Government of Nova Scotia and reproduced in the B. C. Public School Report) will prove both interesting and profitable to all school officials, as well as the parents of all school children. "With good health, everything; with bad health, nothing."

To the Teacher: The poisons of some of the common as well as some of the most loathsome diseases are frequently contained in the mouth. In such cases anything which is moistened by the saliva of the infected person may, if it touches the lips of another, convey disease. The more direct the contact the greater the danger.

It is the purpose of health officials to keep in isolation all persons having communicable disease during the time that they are infectious. But in many cases this is impossible. Little restraint is put on certain mild diseases as measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps, and even such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis are frequently so mild as to be unnoticed, and children affected by them mingle freely with others. It is probable that in such cases one of the chief vehicles of contagion is the secretion of the mouth and nose. It is believed that much can be done to prevent contagion by teaching habits of cleanliness. But if such instruction is to be effectual it must be continuous. The teacher must notice and correct violations of these rules as habitually as the violation of the more formal school rules are corrected.

When the floors are swept, wet saw dust (not wet enough to wet the floor) should be sprinkled on the floor in front of the broom, as it will collect the dust and prevent it from rising, leaving the floor clean and dry. The custom of sprinkling water on the floor before sweeping is to be avoided, because where the drop of water falls the dirt is fixed to the floor and is very imperfectly removed by the broom. When the floor dries it is but little better than it was before it received attention.

The janitor or caretaker should at least once a week go over the walls, window and door casings, ledges, corners, etc., with a cloth damped (preferably in any disinfecting solution) even with plain water, so as to remove all the adhering dust. Cloth wants to be very damp.

Even if the question of disaese and contagion did not enter into the matter at all, the subject ought to be given more attention by teachers. Our schools should not only teach reading, writing and arithmetic, but it is perhaps quite as important that they should inculcate cleanliness, decency, refinement and manners. Cleanliness should be taught for its own sake, even if it had no relation whatever to health.

Children should be taught to wash the hands and face often, and keep their persons and clothing clean; for if one should then be taken down with a communicable disease there will be less danger of infecting other pupils or things. They should also be taught the reasons of the following rules, and carefully watched and directed until all objectionable habits are lost and replaced by good habits. This duty is really the most important work of the teacher, and should be done even should the teaching of the book lessons be delayed.

To be placed in every Class Room and given to every pupil: Remember these things—

Do not spit if you can help it. Never spit on slate, floor or sidewalk

Do not put the fingers into the mouth.

Do not pick or wipe the nose on the hand or sleeve.

Do not wet the finger in the mouth when turning the leaves of books.

Do not put pencils into the mouth or wet them with the lips.

Do not put money into the mouth.

Do not put pins into the mouth.

Do not put anything into the mouth except food and drink.

Do not swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half-eaten food, bean blowers or whistles, or anything that is put in the mouth.

Do not drink out of the common drinking cup before allowing some water to run over the edge of the cup that is to be applied to the lips.

Never cough or sneeze in a person's face. Turn your face aside.

Keep your face and hands clean; wash the hands with soap and water before each meal.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSIVE PLAN

Premier Deakin of Australia, in a speech a few days ago at Sydney, stated that the military scheme which had been received from Lord Kitchener, would make the defence act more effective. The scheme would begin to come into operation immediately and preliminary arrangements and appointments had already been made. It was decided to prevent bloodshed and invasion and to enable Australia to stand for herself in the empire and to assist the empire to stand against the world.

WILL ABOLISH VACCINATION

A bill to abolish compulsory vaccination in Ontario has been introduced in the legislature of that Province by Mr. H. R. Innes of Norfolk. Mr. Innes says that evils can result from vaccination in many different ways, and his bill aims to repeal the present act and let each person decide for themselves if they wish to be vaccinated.

FINANCED FOR SIX MILLIONS

The Coteau Power Company, which proposes to construct electric railways in the Okanagan Valley, has been financed to the extent of six million dollars.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF ENDERBY. NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the School District of Enderby, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, Enderby, B. C., on Friday, the Twenty-fifth day of February, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as Trustees on the Board of School Trustees of Enderby, in the place of Mr. A. A. Faulkner, resigned.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the School District as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and 2 p. m. of the day of nomination. In the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened on Monday, the Twenty-Eighth day of February, 1910, at the City Office, Enderby, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The qualifications for a person to be nominated and elected as Trustee are: That such person is a householder in the School District, and a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and is otherwise qualified under "The Public Schools Act, 1905," and amending Acts to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said District.

Given under my hand at Enderby, B. C., this 17th day of February, 1910,

GRAHAM ROSOMAN,
Returning Officer.

Northwest Flour and Feed

I carry only high-grade Grains and Flour.

Produce taken in exchange.
I want 12,000 eggs before March 15th.

WALTER ROBINSON
City Hall Grocery.

F. T. TURNER

Plumbing and Steam Fitting

All kinds of Tin and Zinc Articles Repared

Rear Evans Blk Enderby

For Sale—Five-roomed cottage on Mill street near George. Cash or terms. Apply, Mrs. W. A. Covey, Enderby.

Our Clothing Patrons

Should be delighted with this Spring's styles and selections, which have just been received. We want you to see them.

Come in now and make your selections — next month will be buying time. Look around this month, and in doing so don't miss our clothing department. For Style, Fit and Quality we can show the goods.

Do not forget what we have told you about our shoes--

If you want QUALITY in shoes we can satisfy you. You can get nothing better for the money. We have the popular shapes.

Enderby Trading Co. Ltd.

Leaders in General Merchandise and Supplies

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant: John Moser, farmer, Mara, B. C.

(b) The name of the stream or source: Unnamed; locally called Sullivan creek; flowing through Sec. 9, Tp. 20, R. 8.

(c) The point of diversion: About 600 yards east of public highway on E. ½ of S.E. ¼, sec. 9, Tp. 20, R. 8, W. of 6th M.

(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second): One cubic foot.

(e) The character of the proposed works: Small dam and flume, pipe or ditch.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used: Frac. of W. ½ of S. E. ¼, sec. 9, Tp.20, R. 8, consisting of 46 acres more or less, situate east of public highway.

(g) The purpose for which the water is to be used: Domestic and irrigation.

(h) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage: About 46 acres of S.E. ¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 20, R. 8, situate east of the public highway.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works: one-tenth acre.

(k) This notice was posted on the 22nd day of February, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 22nd day of March, 1910.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet: On Government lands east of my holding —none.

JOHN MOSER,
~~Per C. W. Little,~~
Mara, B. C.

We can still show the Goods

Some prime stall-fed beef on cut at the present time

Our Sausage is still a Leader

Fish and Poultry

G. R. Sharpe,
ENDERBY, B. C.

Horseman's Supplies

You furnish the horse flesh and I will do the rest. In addition to my buggies, cutters and sleighs, my blacksmith shop and wagon works, I have placed in stock a complete outfit of single and double harness, lap robes, blankets, brushes, curry combs and horsemen's supplies. Everything new, and the best. Call and inspect. I believe I can save money for you.

Wm. H. Hutchison
ENDERBY

Buy a Sharple's Cream Separator

They save you $15.00 a year per cow. We send them out on 30-days' trial. If you are not satisfied you can return same and it will cost you nothing. Try one and be convinced.

We handle the IDEAL woven-wire fence

Also single-strand steel barb wire.

Daisy Barrel Churns
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Tinware and Graniteware of every description
McCLARY'S Stoves and Ranges
Sewing Machines, $27 to $50
All the Latest and Best in Washing Machines
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Iron Pipe and Fittings
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Pumps
Fairbank's-Morse Gasoline Engines and accessories
Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

We aim to satisfy your wants in the Hardware line.

A. Fulton

Hardware, Tin & Plumbing Establishment. Enderby

Spring will soon be here, and you will want lumber to make repairs and improvements

We also intend to make improvements in our yard and consequently will have an assortment of odds and ends on which we can name attractive figures. Call and see us and we will try to fill your wants.

A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.
Limited
Enderby B. C.

Fred. H. Barnes

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History Repeating Itself

"Why Do Ye that which It is not Lawful to do on the Sabbath Days!"

A month or two ago the following circular letter was sent to the press throughout the west, and presumably the east, by the Canadian Rational Sunday League, with reference to the methods of the Lord's Day Alliance:

"The secret methods of the Lord's Day Alliance have recently come to light. The public has at last become aware of the methods which are used by that body to make legislation and also to enforce it. Several letters sent out by the Alliance have reached citizens who behold the serious inroads that this organization is making upon public rights.

"Letter No. 1, marked 'important, confidential, personal,' reads in part as follows: 'Toronto, Oct. 28. Dear Sir,—This letter is sent to all branch Alliance officers and all clergymen with the double purpose of making known the important movement for Lord's Day preservation herein detailed, and to request their strong and practical assistance in making the effort an unqualified success. We desire that you will not make public in any way the proposed action until public announcement is authoritatively made. It would be most inopportune to give the public any definite information concerning this matter. Under all the circumstances we are sure you will heartily rejoice to know that there is a very strong probability that an order will very soon be issued by the Postmaster-General, requiring all postoffices in Canada to be entirely closed the whole of every Lord's Day. Every citizen who desires the preservation of the integrity of the Lord's Day, should rally to the defence of this movement. Personal letters of appreciation should be sent to the Postmaster-General (no postage required), commending his purpose in this regard. Strong resolutions should be adopted, and sent forward to the Postmaster-General. * * We do not ask for immediate action. We write to let you know what is coming, and give you ample time to prepare for strong, wise and positive action, as soon as necessary. Have everything ready, and we can get our commendations to the authorities before the opposition can be organized, thus 'spiking their guns.' We are forewarned and so forearmed."

"Letter No. 2 reads: 'Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1909. Dear Sir,—A complaint has reached us that you carry on work of —⊙— on the Lord's Day. This is very clearly forbidden by the Lord's Day Act. We have no desire to cause you trouble or expense, although we are expected to report the complaint to the authorities for prosecution; are writing you without prejudice, this friendly letter to ask you to have all such work on the Lord's Day continued. We will be pleased to hear from you by return mail, and beg to assure you that if you will state this Sunday work will not be carried on hereafter we will not report the complaint."

Both of these letters are signed by T. Albert Moore, general secretary of the Alliance.

"Hundreds of these letters have been sent out to overawe the supposed offenders. In these letters there is practically a compounding of the offence, and pardon is offered, though indirectly. Herein lies an attempt to usurp civil functions. The Alliance not only has informers all over the country, but is conducting a secret correspondence which virtually threatens citizens and attempts thus to administer justice. What conclusion does the public come to regarding the Sabbath legislation that the Alliance has been the means of putting on our statute books? Will the public be confident that the aims of the Alliance are solely for the public welfare? Is the Alliance a purely disinterested party?

"For two and a half years the Rational Sunday League has appeared before the public soliciting its support and endeavoring to express in various ways the desire of the public for a better and more reasonable Sunday.

"The general purpose of this Society is to obtain a Rational Sunday for the people. It believes in a Sunday that is devoted to all the interests of a high and elevating character, instead of a Sunday that is restricted to the particular interests of a few. It declares as its cardinal principle that every person should be guaranteed his rest day, and as far as possible this should be Sunday. But the league recognizes, that in order to bring about the best possible Sunday for all, that some will be called upon to render public service on that day. The specific cause of the organization of the Rational Sunday League, was the fact that serious inroads were being made upon the liberties of the people by those who favor a very strict type of Sabbath. The numberless prosecutions which enlarged technical violations of the law to the dimensions of criminal acts, constituted a direct menace to that freedom which is basic in our institutions.

"The chief point of criticism that the League has to offer to the Efforts of the strict sabbatarian is, that it is to be feared that the real reason of his campaign is not so much to secure a rest day for all as it is to obtain a monopoly of Sunday for certain particular interests. There has been a marked tendency in recent years for a certain dogmatic section in the Church to seek to organize the Church as an institutional power in order to gain its object by numerical and physical force in Federal and Provincial politics. There can be only one outcome to this and that is, that the Church will inevitably be led to fighting for favors and privileges for itself. * * * Recent developments disclose a very secret campaign being carried on at the present time by the Lord's Day Alliance to prohibit the settlers in the North-west from getting their mail on Sunday. To those who know the conditions of frontier life this would seem to be an unnecessary hardship."

The officers of the Canadian Rational Sunday League are, J. Enoch Thompson, K.C.R., Chairman, and V. J. Gilpin, B. A., secretary-treasurer, Temple Bldg., Toronto.

The order referred to in Letter No. 1, of the above circular letter, came from the Postmaster-General a few weeks ago, and as a result all postoffices are absolutely closed on Sunday, access to letter boxes and all. Already the matter is receiving the attention of the business world and citizens generally, and it is evident that the order will bring about a fuller understanding of the Lord's Day Alliance operations than has heretofore been had.

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Business will be continued at our old stand until May. After that in new location, which will be announced later.

M. J. HENRY, 3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Having disposed of our nursery grounds to be cleaned up by May, I am prepared to offer special prices on all cash bargains.

Splendid assortment of ornamental trees, acclimated stock, having been growing on our grounds for years, from 10c up.

One of the best selection of roses in B. C., in all leading varieties, suitable for this section, in good 2-year blooming sizes, 25c each, $20 per 100, $150 per 1000; smaller ones half price.

50,000 fruit trees in leading varieties. Let me price your list.

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(Extract from Lowery's Ledge.)

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SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls must be made of solid leather—sham won't do where strength is essential. Then, too, they must be comfortable, foot-conforming, wear-resisting, weather-defying shoes, for the healthy, hearty school boy or girl steps on something besides carpet floors, and therefore needs not the finest, but the best fitting and the best, and year in and year out you will find this in the Ames-Holden School Shoes—Shoes built for hard service.

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COST OF RUNNING LONDON

GREAT LIABILITIES OF THE BIG CITY.

Run of Generous Principles—Cost of Departments of Government Immense.

In spite of the fact that the city of London is universally regarded as one of the richest of the cities of the world, and certainly as the wealthiest and most important square mile on the face of the globe, it is not generally appreciated how numerous and how costly are the activities of the ancient corporation which governs that city and to what an extent the people of the London outside the city—the Greater London—is indebted to the city fathers.

The London Express of a recent date contained the following interesting article.

Before attempting a summary of the work of the city and of the great cost of it, let me cite two instances of what might well be called its disinterested generosity. I find those in the new "Old Bailey" and in the open space outside the city boundaries, but maintained by the corporation. Only a very small part of the work of the "Old Bailey" is provided by the city. Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford all bring their criminals to its bar; but the entire cost, which amounts to nearly $60,000 a year, is borne by the city.

So, too, with the open spaces, Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, Highgate Woods, West Wickham and Coulsdon Commons, and West Ham Park have been preserved to the public largely by city funds, and now form an annual charge upon them of about $70,000. Epping Forest alone costs the city $23,500 a year.

KEEPING LAW AND OREDR.

But the cost of running the city is not to be estimated by such comparatively small sums as these. Take, for example, what the city spends on the preservation of law and order and the prevention of crime. One item alone—the maintenance of the police force—absorbs $900,000—add to this the $58,500 for the Central Criminal Court—a building, by the way, which has cost the capital sum of $1,715,000; some $43,000 for the Mayor's Court, which deals out ready and admirable justice in civic cases; $35,000 for the city of London and certain lesser courts; and no less a sum than $50,000 for magisterial dealings with minor crimes. I should point out, however, that the expenses of the city of London court are considerably minimized by the fees received from litigants, and the same remark would apply, but with less force, to the ancient mayor's court in the Guildhall.

A great liability is always facing the city in respect of the bridges which span the river and rest one end on the city shore. The Tower Bridge, for instance, constitutes an annual charge of no less than $68,500; but the Bridge House Estates have been so admirably managed in the past they they now produce an income greatly in excess—some $400,000 in excess—of the expenditure under that head.

COST OF MARKET.

Again, the markets of the city spell money, both in revenue and expenditure. The London Central Market alone have over $500,000 spent annually upon them, but in return the city, by rents and tolls and sundry payments, receives no less than $590,000. In the case of the Foreign Cattle Market, where the expenditure amounts to $270,000, the receipts do not equal the expenditure. Billingsgate, on the other hand, after demanding an expenditure of $25,000, nobly returns it with a profit of $35,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH COSTLY.

But the great cost of running the city is perhaps more apparent when one considers its expenditure on the public health. Here there is a "little bill" of $950,000, of which, in addition to $45,000 spent in direct salaries and wages, no less than $365,000 is required for sanitary expenses, $185,000 for paving and repairing pavements and $130,000 for cleansing and watering.

As an employer, the city is a great benefactor to the country at large, and must pay in salaries and wages some half a million a year. Nor can anyone say that its salaries do not form a living wage—whether we look at the recorder, who receives $22,500 a year, or the common serjeant, with his $15,000 a year, or the city chamberlain, with a similar salary. On the other hand, the wages are good, and the city holds a fine record in the length of service rendered by its employes and the generous pensions they receive when they are no longer fit for active work.

INSANE EXPENSIVE.

Then there is the city's asylum, which is run at the cost of $135,000 a year, of which $85,000 comes back in the form of payments of private patients; the expense of the Guildhall Library and Museum, amounting to $40,000, and all of it "out-of-pockets"; the cost of such schools as the City of London's schools for boys and girls and the Freeman's Orphan school, accounting for another $145,000, with a net loss of about $70,000; nor must one forget that the $65,000 spent in connection with the Mansion House (including robes for the Lord Mayor and the upkeep of the famous coach and harness) is an item to be regarded as a clear loss, from a financial point of view.

LUNCHEON $10,000.

In the working of so great an institution as the city corporation, whose credits in its balance sheet exceed seven million pounds, and whose work is so diverse and diffuse (doesn't it, by the way, risk an annual liability of $125,000 for its School of Music)? it may be expected that one would find some curious items both of expenditure and receipt. Space will not permit of an account of these, but it will probably interest our readers to hear that, while the city has to pay $1,600 a year to keep up the Monument, it recovers from the public no less than $3,800 in fees and $100 for the guide book to that familiar column; that the average cost of a royal luncheon in the city is $10,000; that the supply of gas and water at the Temple Bar Memorial amounts to $100; that the city expended last year $1,700 on landing dead bodies found in the Thames; and that the lord mayor—happiest of all British taxpayers—has the enviable privilege of not paying income tax on his mayoral $50,000 a year.

One final item. At the last royal reception at the Guildhall, in one crowded hour of glorious life, the Guard of Honor contrived to consume $100 worth of "light refreshments!"

SQUIRE OF SANDRINGHAM

KING EDWARD IS FOND OF OPEN AIR LIFE.

Abundant Exercise and Fresh Air Keeps His Majesty's Health Good.

No European sovereign is so much a man of the open air as the King, and since he came to the throne he has seemed to live even more and more out of doors, writes a London correspondent. His majesty's health is excellent evidence of the good results which follow abundant exercise and much fresh air. He is 68 years old, but with increasing years he retains his surprising vigor of mind and body. He is singularly energetic, though not active in the sense of one who walks rapidly and far. When there is nothing better available for an out-of-door occupation he does not despise the gentle game of croquet, though he has never fallen a victim to golf.

He is not afraid of rain, and my observation leads to the belief that he actually revels in the brisk freshness of a heavy shower. He hardly ever uses an umbrella, or, at least, I can not remember having seen him do so.

FOR LIFE OUT OF DOORS

he prefers clothes which will resist the rain, but he does not seem to like a mackintosh. Clad in a long cloth cape, which completely covers his other clothes, he scorns to take shelter from even a tropical downpour. He likes the sea not only in its fairer moods, as when he is yachting in pleasant weather on the Solent, but also when he can watch it in storm. Often I have se n him out on a small terrace overlooking the Bay of Biscay when the waves were rolling savagely in towards the shore. The rocks threw up the spray in fine clouds as the King stood watching the sunset beyond the Cote des Basques, and enjoying the salt wind that came in from the stormy Atlantic. On his tour abroad this year the King was perpetually out of doors, in the royal yacht, or ashore in motor-cars or carriages. He picknicked wherever he could, even at Girgenti and Pompeii, Malta was entirely traversed in the Duke of Connaught's motor-car.

"SQUIRE OF SANDRINGHAM."

His Majesty is, indeed, at his best when he is at home in Norfolk. Then he becomes as one of the Norfolk farmers, and the people of King's Lynn delight to name him "The Squire of Sandringham." Those of us who most highly appreciate his majesty for his great gifts of statesmanship, for his illustrious position among European rulers, for his power, as M. Delcasse put it, of doing the right thing in the right way at the right time in the right place, have only a slight idea of the deep affection which is entertained for the King as squire. He is the best of landlords, of course, but he is also a strict one. No public-house is allowed on his majesty's property. Instead, he has provided clubhouses in every village on the estate.

The King is not in the least selfish in the enjoyment of his Norfolk estate. Even on days when big shoots are toward, with perhaps the famous Horseshoe covert to wind up the day, there are few restrictions imposed. Not only is Sandringham one of the most perfectly managed properties in England, but it is one of the most open. Wide highways intersect it. Just now on the broad main road, which sweeps round by

THE BEAUTIFUL GATES

presented on their marriage to the then Prince and Princess of Wales by the city of Norwich—gates from which the King has not removed the arms of the many titles he bore when prince—the graceful pheasants strut or leisurely lift themselves over the fences into the wood. Never a keeper is in sight. November usually finds a damp wind blowing from the Wash, an unpleasant product of the North sea, but for the wayfarer the sturdy pines break its force and, even in winter, give a fresh, wholesome aroma to the air. From the end of the avenue the Wash may be seen on a fine day glittering in the sunshine, but normally when frost is absent it is a dull brown stretch of shallows. The avenue is open to any one bent on an autumn walk, and all the ravages of the storm of two years ago have ben repaired.

His majesty has not attempted to be a crack shot like his friend and cousin the late Don Carlos or his lively nephew the King of Spain. King Alfonso likes to take off coat and cap when he gets in a hot corner and make the most of it. With his majesty, I fancy, shooting is a means to an end. He likes the sport for its own sake, but more because it takes him among the healthy delights of field and wood.

Motoring the King has made an art. It has meant much to him in the ease and comfort with which he can spend hours in fresh air and all the time in open country. He has robbed ceremonial of half its tir someness by his recognition of the capabilities of a perfectly organized motor stable.

HERE AND THERE.

Little Paragraphs About 'Most Everything.

Nelson's biggest gun had an extreme range of one mile.

Each time a shell is fired from a Dreadnought it costs $500.

The Insurance upon St. Paul's Cathedral is about $475,000.

The Pope has thirty-five secretaries to answer his daily average of 22,000 letters.

Bathing before breakfast is bad, according to a well-known London doctor.

Torpedoes are impelled from the torpedo-tube at an initial speed of 40 knots an hour.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the celebrated French actress, has a dress valued at $7,500.

The Czar of Russia, with 90,000,000 acres, is the biggest landowner in the world.

As a protection against heat the Berlin fireman wears a jacket filled with water.

Paris has opened a store for the exclusive sale of accessories for aerial flight. This is the first of its kind in the world.

If a Chinese sailor rescues a drowning man, he is bound by Chinese law to keep him and feed him for the rest of his life.

"Doctor, I'm afraid I have a bad case of influenza." "Not at all, sir! You couldn't say 'influenza' if you had."

A girl like an extravagant young man—if she isn't going to marry him.

A padded cell yawns for the young man who uses perfumed stationery.

DESCRIPTION OF CHICAGO

HORRIBLE AFTER DARK, SAYS MRS. ATHERTON.

No Other Place on Earth Comparable to the Windy City in Its Wickedness.

The only two bright spots in Chicago, which she calls gloomy, ugly, frightful, dirty and money mad, are the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park and the Hull House, according to Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, of San Francisco, novelist, writer, and world traveller. Hull House, believes Mrs. Atherton, does much to redeem Chicago, and she asserts Miss Jane Addams is the most wonderful woman in settlement work in the world.

"If I had to live in Chicago I would just as soon live in the slums as any place else, I see little choice.

"I think the work of Miss Addams is wonderful. That is the word. And she is at the head of an institution than which there is no greater in the world.

AFRAID TO GO OUT AT NIGHT.

"I am afraid to go out here at night. If it is necessary to venture out after sundown I leave every cent of money behind. No place in the world can compare to Chicago in its after dark wickedness, and therefore I say that any one who has done the great good here that Miss Addams has deserves more credit than those in similar work in other cities. The conditions she has had to face must have appalled a fainter heart.

"Chicago is not only bad in social conditions, but physically it is ugly. The only beautiful spot I have seen was the Lincoln monument. I did get a glimpse through the clouds of smoke of a beautiful facade on a downtown building, but it was so begrimed and in such inartistic environs that the effect was marred."

"But our residence districts," was feebly offered in defence.

"HIDEOUS HOUSES OF RICH."

This stirred only new words of condemnation.

"Those hideous houses of your rich along the lake front ruin all the natural beauty that nature has tried to give to your city. They are positive blots. And those signs. Why are they not torn down? Beautify the town generally; don't spend all the money and time in the parks."

"But Chicago women, surely you will say that they are beautiful?"

HULL HOUSE ALL RIGHT.

"Now, really, I can't say. Your women go along the streets so fast I have to dodge to keep out of their way, let alone watching for beauty. In the carriages and automobiles they seem so afraid of the smoke that they bundle up in yards and yards of veil.

The streets? I have seen mountain trails in better condition. But you have Hull House, and that sends a great white light through the gloom. Its rays encircle the world, for the good accomplished here has had its effect elsewhere.

CAT AND RAT ARE CRONIES.

Eat, Sleep and Play Together—Pussy Defends Protege.

An intimate friendship between a pet white rat and a big cat is reported by a correspondent of St. Nicholas. When the white rat was about 2 months old by accident a stray cat was allowed to enter the room. It was immediately expected that pussy would devour the rat.

But there was great surprise when the rat instead of showing fright and running away ran toward the cat and nestled itself under the cat's warm breast. The cat is apparently as fond of this white rat as she would be of her own kittens.

When they are fed they are given pieces of meat cut in strings. Each one gets hold of a string at either end and they try to see which can eat the most of it. The cat usually wins because she is the stronger.

If the white rat is missing the cat hunts first in the wicker basket in which they sleep together and then in every nook and corner and sometimes in the cellar or attic until she finds the rat.

Pussy and the white rat have been together now for a little over a year, and the cat is thoroughly responsible for this, for when stray cats come around to the back door she jumps out of her corner, shows fight and chases them.

THIS HERO CAUSED PANIC

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE STR. PANNONIA.

Brave Steward Was Threatened by Foreigners Who Didn't Understand.

Heroism on the part of a young steward caused a panic at sea among the 1,441 steerage passengers of the Cunard liner Pannonia, during a recent voyage from Mediterranean ports. When the immigrants were released many of them sought to kiss the man they had threatened three weeks ago.

"Girl overboard!" "There she goes!" shouted a score of steerage passengers, when a steward rushed to the rail and threw a lighted lamp covered with a long, white sheet, into the ocean.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

A few days after the Pannonia had left Fiume one of the passengers was heating water over an alcohol lamp. A sudden lurch of the vessel tipped over the lamp, which was resting on the edge of the woman's berth, and the sheet took fire. Immediately there was a cry of "Fire!" The steerage passengers began to pick up Bibles and beads. Some of them rushed to the upper decks and commenced to pray.

The cry of "Fire" had been heard by a young steward, who seized the sheet, wrapped it about the lamp and, running on deck, threw it overboard. Several score of other steerage passengers, who knew nothing of the fire, seeing the white sheet, began to shout in their native language: "Girl overboard!"

SAW THEIR MISTAKE.

In an instant a panic followed. The crowd of excited foreigners gathered around the steward and began to threaten him. The noise and shouts reached Captain Irvine, who was on the bridge. He then tried his best to calm the frightened passengers. Calling to six sailors and two junior officers, he sent them out in lifeboats and also threw overboard two illuminated buoys. For fully twenty minutes a search was made around the vessel for the supposed girl that had been thrown overboard. Finally an interpreter was secured, who told the steerage passengers the truth.

The steward was thanked by the steerage passengers for his heroism and presented with trinkets which came from different parts of the world.

HIGHEST RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Rests on 43,000 Cubic Metres of Solid Masonry.

The Fades railway viaduct, carrying the Paris (France) main line between Montlucon and Clermont-Ferrand over the Sioule gorge, has just been opened. Situated between Saint-Priest-Sauret and Ancizes-Saint-Georges, it rises to a height of nearly 450 feet above the level of the valley, and is said to be the highest railway bridge in the world. French journals assert that it is fifteen feet higher than the Gokteek bridge in the Shan hills in Burma, and thirty feet higher than the Garabit bridge over the Truyere valley in the Department of the Canal.

The bridge, which is a continuous steel girder structure 525 yards in length and 22 feet wide, with a lattice bracing 40 feet deep and weighing 2,400 tons, is supported on two enormous rectangular piers of masonry over 300 feet high, which in turn rests on pedestal bases nearly 70 feet high. The 43,000 cubic metres of masonry upon which the bridge is supported is founded on solid rock. The centre span between the two piers is 470 feet long, and is flanked by two spans each 380 feet in length. The centre span was constructed in sections, 20 feet to 25 feet long, which were built out, section by section, from each pier until the two arms met and were joined.

The work begun in October, 1901, was delayed by the subsidence of the rock foundation of one of the abutments, the designs of which had ultimately been modified. The bridge had in consequence to be continued for a distance of nearly 180 feet over an auxiliary pier 100 feet high, the foundations of which were sunk to a depth of nearly 150 feet. The modification delayed work on the superstructure for several years.

What a noisy world this would be if we all preached wha t we practise?

NOT FOR MONEY SAYS MRS. QUIRK

WOULD HE BE WITHOUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Cured His Lumbago of Twenty Years Standing, and Made Him Feel Twenty Years Younger.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., Dec. 20.—(Special).—Sixty years of age, but hale and hearty and with all the vigor of a young man, Mr. Richard Quirk, well known and highly respected here, gives all the credit for his good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over twenty years from Lumbago and Kidney Disease," Mr. Quirk says, "and after consulting doctors and taking their medicines, made up my mind I was incurable. I was unable to work when I was persuaded to buy a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To my great and happy surprise I had not taken half a box when I experienced great relief. Seven boxes cured me. That was in 1900, and I am still cured. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for any money. I am twenty years younger than before I took them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other diseases caused by the presence of uric acid in the blood.

PRECIOUS STONES OF INDIA.

Diamond Industry Limited—Ruby Mining Profitable.

Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, spinels, tourmalines, garnets, rock crystals, and various sorts of amber and jadeite are the precious stones found on India's coral strand. The ruby and jadeite are the only stones of considerable value produced. Large quantities o. turquoise come from Sikkim and Tibet, that from the latter country being harder, darker blue, and therefore more valuable. The importation of precious stones into India amounts annually to about $4,900,000.

The deamond industry is limited, and is carried on in southern India, the northern part of the Indian peninsula and in the central provinces. Ruby mining is carried on in Upper Burma and ,next to petroleum, is the most profitable of the mineral resources of the state, the value of the product being about $500,000 annually. One ruby of seventy-seven carats was taken out a few years ago valued at $133,330.

Sapphires used to be mined in Kashmir, but the mines are now said to be exhausted. The yellow, white, blue and green varieties of sapphires are found in the ruby bearing gravels in Burma. The spinel is found in considerable quantities in Burma.

Tourmaline stones of blue, green and black in coloring are found in Upper Burma, Garnets are mined in Jaipur. Rock crystal, cut for cheap jewelry, known as valeam diamonds, is found in Madras. Another quartz crystal, found in Kalabagh, is cheaper and is used for necklaces. Chalcedonic silica is called happik and embraces many forms of agate, mined in the Deccan. Agates and carnelians are cut and prepared for market in Bombay. Large quantities are shipped to Europe and China. Jadeite of beautiful green veins is found in other parts of India. The stone sells for $50 to $100 a hundredweight.

NEW COUNTRY TO BE BORN.

Jews Are to Establish Kingdom in Cyrenacia.

A new country is about to be born into the world, and the world so far knows little or nothing of it. It is to be called Cyrenacia, and is situated in Northern Africa, between Egypt and Tripoli.

Here the Jews are to establish their long-talked of kingdom. From Roumania, from Russia, and even out of England, they are preparing to move.

The preliminary regulations have been kept secret for fear of international complications, but it is now known that the powerful Ito Society (the object of the society is to procure a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot remain in the lands where they at present live) sent an expedition there quite recently, and though their report is not exactly favorable, it is, on the other hand, not so unfavorable as to deter the bolder Jewish spirits from attempting an organized scheme of colonization.

A thousand lusty young men, armed for protection against the fierce Arab nomads, are to be the pioneer settlers. After them will come the older men with their wives and families. Transportation will not be difficult, for the new holy land lies within easy distance of both Russia and Palestine. It is even nearer southern Europe. Yet it has been closed to Europeans from time immemorial. This is owing to the jealousy of the Turkish Government, which has absolutely declined, except on very rare occasions, to permit travellers to pass into the interior.

Yet Turkey welcomes the Jews as Jews, the reason being that they have behind them neither soldiers nor gunboats, so that thre is no fear of the Porte being called upon to pay compensation in case a few scores of them are killed by the desert tribesmen.

And this is an eventuality that is very likely to happen, for no more dangerous people exist anywhere than the fierce fanatics who now occupy the territory which it is presently proposed to call by its ancient name of Cyrenacia.—Pearson's Weekly.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Most of our irritability comes from hunting the rough places in the road.

That is a dangerous religion which would not be known but for its label.

No amusement can be healthy that does not give us a better heart for living.

If your virtues are writ in heaven they will be visible on earth without a telescope.

Much so-called religious effort is an attempt to make others feel as bad as we do.

It is better to help one lame dog than to waste all your powers talking about loving everybody.

The thing that worries some saints is that God seems to be doing things without consulting them.

The people who cry for practical preaching are the first to demand "the simple gospel" when they get hit.

Many a saint would have less trouble wrestling with the devil if he would get out and wrestle with a ball for an hour or two.

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

It isn't how far you get on in this world, but how well you cover the distance you do make.

"A Little Cold, You Know," will become a great danger if it be allowed to reach down the throat to the lungs. Nip the peril in the bud with Allen's Lung Balsam, a sure remedy containing no opiates.

Some people get credit for being patient when in reality they are too cowardly to start anything.

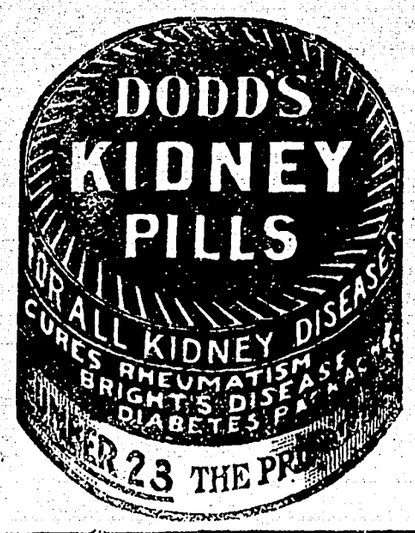
There is nothing equal to Mother Groves' Korm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

PETER THE GREAT'S STATUE.

A monument of Peter the Great has just been erected in St. Petersburg, and is the work of the celebrated Russian sculptor, Leopold Bernstamm. The incident symbolized took place in the Bay of Cronstadt. Peter was on his way to visit some ironworks, when he observed some sailors in distress. He impetuously waded into the water, and was for several hours engaged in the work of rescue. The exposure hastening the end of Russia's great ruler.

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:

"Some men could do a better job at after-dinner speakin' ef they didn't eat so all-fired much."



KING, THE GLOBE TROTTER.

Left Montreal Oct. 23rd, at 1 p.m. to walk to Vancouver, 2,896 miles, ov r the C.P.R. tracks. wearing CATSPAW RUBBER HEELS.

King passed Port Arthur, 991 miles, Dec. 14th.

When will he reach Vancouver,

113 prizes offered nearest guessers.

Contest free to all.

Each guess given a number in order received, and prize list mailed.

Prizes mailed to winners.

Guess on a postal card.

Write plain.

Address Dept. B,

WALPOLE RUBBER CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

TWISTING IT.

"You say he called me a big sausage?"

"That was evidently what he meant."

"Tell me exactly what he said."

"He said you were thin-skinned."

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to dispel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflammed parts which exclude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents is within the reach of all.

EASY NOW.

She—Marry you! Didn't you hear me vow that I wouldn't marry the best man on earth?

He—That's all right. We can be married up in a balloon.

After a Cold Drive don't fail to take a teaspoonful of Painkiller mixed with a glass of hot water and sugar. It surely prevents chills. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

HEROIC.

The real hero is he who can bear his own troubles as stoically as he does those of his friends.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Is Compounded by Experienced Physicians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited Drugs. Try Murine for Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. Try it in Baby's Eyes, for Scaly Eyelids. Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, will send You Interesting Eye Books Free.

A GENTLE INSINUATION.

Lady—"My husband gives me a piece of jewelry every birthday."

Friend—"You must have quite a collection of them now, my dear."

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency. When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them systematically is certain to effect a cure.

WARY.

Thompson — "Suppose a man should call you a liar, what would you do?"

Jones (hesitatingly) — "What sized man?"

Tearing Down Signals does not delay storms. Opium-laden "medicines" may check coughing, but the cold stays. Do not trifle; when you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balsam, free from opium, full of healing power.

TELLING.

The banker's "teller" is he who,
when to the bank you go,
If overchecked your balance is,
Politely tells you so.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

BLAMING HIMSELF.

"Did you ever get bunkoed?"

"Once, but I suppose it was my own fault."

"How was it?"

"I gave a preacher $50 for marrying me."

Children Like PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

It is so pleasant to take—stops the cough so quickly. Absolutely safe too and contains no opiates.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY.

Dates Back Two Centuries Before the Birth of Christ.

Russian explorers have made a singular and most interesting discovery of a subterranean city in Central Asia. In Turkestan, on the right bank of the Amu Darya, in a chain of rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karki, are a number of large caves, which upon examination were found to lead to an underground city, built, apparently, long before the Christian era.

According to the effigies, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the existence of the town dates back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ.

The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils, pots, urns and vases.

The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the fact that they built in several stories; by the symmetry of the streets and squares, and by the beauty of the baked clay and metal utensils, and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

It is supposed that long centuries ago this city, so carefully concealed in the bowels of the earth, provided large numbers of people with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers.

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment, and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

THE TRUTH GETS OUT.

"Ah, Mrs. Goodwin," said the person as he pushed his chair back from the table. "I haven't eaten as good a dinner as this since I was here six weeks ago."

"Neither have we," piped little Elmer from the place near the foot of the table.

The Japs Did It. They supplied the Menthol found in "The D & L" Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

Have two small trees, one for the family and the other for charity. Let each one, especially the children, hang some simple gift on this tree. The next day someone can distribute these gifts among poor children, for even in the smallest communities we always find those less fortunate than ourselves. In a certain Sunday school this plan is successfully carried out each year.

R R R

Radway's Ready Relief

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and ALL PAINS and ACHES

Inflammation of the Kidneys, of the Bladder, of the Bowels, of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, Croup, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frostbites quickly cured by

Radway's Ready Relief.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec

WANTED

MUSKRAT

45c. No. 1.

Canadian Hide and Skin Company, 86 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

140 acres, 70 acres cleared, close to Bothwell, Kent County. Good house and farm buildings, good roads. Terms easy. Apply to Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, London, Canada.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR

PAPER STOCK

WASTE PAPER OF ALL GRADES. Also Rags, Iron, Metals, Rubbers, Etc.

E. PULLAN, Adelaide and Maud Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Phone for particulars. Main 4693.

COUGHS & COLDS

LEAD TO CONSUMPTION

Colds are the most dangerous of all forms of disease. A neglected cold leads to Bronchitis, Consumption, Pneumonia. "Coughs" are the result of irritated bronchial tubes. "PSYCHINE" cures coughs by removing the irritating particles and healing the inflamed membrane. It is a germicide and destroys the tubercle germ. It is a tonic that strengthens the lungs, the liver, and tones up the system. It makes for better health in all conditions of humanity. Get strong and the cough will disappear. "PSYCHINE" makes weak people strong. It cures coughs of the most obdurate kind and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Write for Free Sample.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers 50c. & $1 per bottle.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

STOCKS.

TO INVESTORS—YOUR ORDERS TO buy or sell Stocks will receive my personal attention. S. M. Mathews, Broker, 43 Scott St., Toronto.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system—constant practice; careful instruction; few weeks complete course; tools free; graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College 221 Queen East, Toronto.

New Term

Our Winter Term begins on January 4th. Our equipment, courses and all facilities are unexcelled, and we can do better work than ever before. Write for catalogue.

British-American Business College, Y.M.C.A. Bldg., TORONTO.

FIVE DOLLARS a day sure, made selling our labor-saving machines. Experience unnecessary. Everybody buys. They sell themselves. Agents wanted everywhere. A postal to-day brings particulars. Charles Adams, Sarnia, Ont.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk Booklet Free. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF—IN ACOUSTICON—one of the marvels of the electrical age. In use throughout the world. Write for catalogue. General Acoustic Co., of Canada, Ltd., 468 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ALL YOUR SILVER CLEANED IN ONE MINUTE. No scouring, rubbing or polishing, just dip in warm water containing "Electrus" and wipe on towel. Perfectly harmless. Send 35 cents for package. Useful household article given FREE for a few minutes of your time and 2 cents postage. Economic Supply Company, St. Catharines, Ontario.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

FURS We Make Everything in Furs, Coats, Jackets, Muffs, Stoles, Caps, Gauntlets, etc. Write for catalog.

RAW FURS we pay highest prices. Write for price list.

D. H. BASTEDO & CO., 77 King St. E., Toronto.

FURS Do you trap or buy Furs? I am Canada's largest dealer, I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; remit promptly. Also largest dealer in Beefhides, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free. 9

JOHN HALLAM TORONTO

MARLATT'S **Hair Promoter**

GROWS HAIR ON ANY HEAD

50c. and $1.00. Guarantee with every bottle. For sale at Drug Stores and Barber Shops, or

MARLATT HAIR PROMOTING CO., 93 Bathurst St., Toronto.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS

MERRY XMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR 1909-10

HELP CANADA'S NEEDY CONSUMPTIVES

THE net proceeds from stamps sold will be used for the extension of the work of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. The available beds were trebled as the result of last year's Stamp Campaign.

BUY THEM. USE THEM.

HELP THE GOOD WORK ALONG.

THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE.

ONE CENT EACH.

Not a single patient has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her inability to pay.

EVERY STAMP SOLD IS BULLET IN THE WARFARE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

If not on sale in your town, write J. S. ROBERTSON, Sec.-Treas. National Sanitarium Association, 347 King St. W., Toronto. All information furnished and stamps mailed promptly on receipt of order.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. H. W. KEITH,

Office hours: Forenoon, 11 to 12
Afternoon, 4 to 5
Evening, 7 to 8
Sunday, by appointment

Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

W. E. BANTON,

Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Conveyancer,
etc.

Offices, Bell Block, Enderby, B.C.

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.

Enderby Lodge No. 40
Regular meetings first Thursday on or after the full moon at 8 p. m. in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

FRED. H. BARNES, W. M. — J. C. METCALF, Secretary

I. O. O. F.

Eureka Lodge, No. 30
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. hall, Metcalf block. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. A. McMorland, N. G., A. Reeves, Sec'y, E. J. Mack, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
ROBT. N. BAILEY, C.C.
C. E. STRICKLAND, K.R.S.
R. J. COLTART, M.F.

K. of P. Hall is the only hall in Enderby suitable for public entertainments. For rates, etc., apply to— R. F. JOHNSTONE, M. E., Enderby

Special

These are the Prices To-day

Owing to market fluctuations, prices are subject to change without notice:

Moffet's Best Flour, $1.70 49-lbs
Three Star Flour, $1.60 per "
Drifted Snow Pastry, $1.60 "
Whole Wheat Flour, $1.55 "
Graham Flour, - $1.45 "
Four Star Chop, $1.35 per 80 lbs
Three Star Chop, $1.30 per 80 lbs
Two Star Chop, $1.25 per 80-lbs
Bran: $.85 per 70 lbs.
Shorts, $1.15 per 90 lbs.
Middlings, $1.25 per 90 lbs.
Oats, $1.30 per 100 lbs.
Oat Chop, $.90 per 60 lbs.
Wheat, $2.20 per 125-lbs
Barley Chop, $1.05 per 70 lbs.
Whole Corn, $2.00 per 100 lbs.
Cracked Corn, $2.15 per 100 lbs.
Rolled Oats, $.75 per 20-lb sack.

Also a full line of Cereals and Wheatlets at Right Prices. Free delivery to any part of the Enderby city.

Terms: Net Cash with order

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company, Ltd.

Enderby B C.

House Cleaning

Will soon be on. Call and see my stock of Carpets, Matting, Linoleum, Wall Paper, and all necessary articles for beautifying and making the home comfortable.

W. T. HOLTBY
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
BRADLEY BLK. ENDERBY

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned, as proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, in the City of Enderby, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Mr. P. H. Murphy, at Enderby aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said P. H. Murphy, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Enderby, B. C., this 1st day of February, 1910.

BESSIE BELL, Administratrix,
P. H. MURPHY.

If you have not tried the Glen Gerrack milk and cream, you do not yet know the satisfaction of being milk-satisfied.

GAME PROTECTION ACT

Under the new game protection law, it shall be unlawful for any person (other than officers and men of His Majesty's army and navy and of the permanent corps of militia for the time being in active service in the Province), who is not actually domiciled and has not been in actual residence for six months in this Province, to at any time hunt, take or kill any animal or bird, or to angle (as the term is generally understood) for any fish in any waters of this Province; or to carry, except when travelling, firearms, fishing rods, traps or other devices of any description for taking animals, birds or fish without first having obtained a licence in that behalf. Such licence shall be in one of the forms set out in Schedule A to this Act; and every such licence may be signed and granted only by the Provincial Game Warden or any Government agent in the Province, and shall be in force for only that period for which the same has been issued. The fee to be paid for a general license to hunt for or shoot any animal or bird, and to angle shall be $100, but such licence shall not give the holder the right to kill more than two moose, two wapiti, two mountain rams of any one species, or more than three in all; three goats, three caribou and three deer of any one species, or more than five in all; or more than two hundred and fifty ducks."

BUSH FIRE ACT

The amendment to the Bush Fire Act brought in by the Hon. Chief Commissioner at the present session of the provincial house is as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person, whether such person be the owner or occupier of land or be the agent, servant or contractor of or for such owner or occupier, to set out, or cause to be set out or started, between the first day of May and the first day of October in any year, within any fire district, any fire for the purpose of clearing land, unless such person shall have obtained a permit under the hand of the Fire Warden, Government agent, Gold Commissioner, Timber Inspector, Forest Ranger, Mining Recorder, Provincial Police Officer or Constable or any other officer appointed under the provisions of this Act to enforce the provisions and requirements thereof, and unless the person who has obtained such permit shall, by himself, his agent, servant or contractor, constantly watch over, manage and care for any fire set out or started pursuant to such permit, and shall observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading."

TIMBER LICENCE ACT

The act to amend the Land Act in which provision is made for the perpetual tenure of timber land held under special licence, was introduced last week by Hon. Price Ellison, chief commissioner of lands. The amending act provides that special timber licenses shall be transferable and renewable from year to year while merchantable timber in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable exists on the land covered by the license. It is provided that the holder of any license who wishes to renew under the provisions of the amendment act granting perpetuity of tenure must surrender his old license within two years from April 1, 1910.

APPLICABLE TO ENDERBY, TOO

In a recent issue the Penticton Press gives some figures relating to the cost of cement sidewalks which should be of interest to the people of Enderby. It says:

"If the business people of Penticton wish to assist the Council in building up the town without adding to the burden of the municipality, there is no better way for them to do it than by having granolithic sidewalks built in front of their properties. It is customary in the laying of granolithic walks for a town or municipality to borrow the sum required to do the work and then charge up the whole amount against the property along the side of the street upon which the walk is laid, the sum to be paid back with interest on twenty-year debentures as a frontage tax. For illustration, let us figure the cost of laying a walk in front of a 30-foot lot, and the amount the owner would have to pay back annually to the municipality. The cost in Penticton would be about 22 cents per square foot. In measuring the width of a walk, a builder measures from the bottom of the curb-stone on one side across the walk to the bottom of the curb-stone on the other side. The curb-stone being a foot high, it is evident that what would really be a six-foot walk would measure eight feet. Thirty multiplied by eight, multiplied by 22 cents, would give the cost of the walk at $52.80. This divided into twenty annual payments gives $2.64 per payment. The interest on $52.80 for one year at six per cent. amounts to $3.17. Payment and interest together for the first year would amount to $5.81. The interest would be reduced each successive year in proportion as the principal was reduced."

AGAINST THE ORDER

The following resolutions passed by the Alberni Board of Trade indicates the line of objection to the Sunday closing order which was recently made by the Postmaster General:

"Whereas, it appears that a rule has been issued that the public shall be denied access to their post office boxes from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday of each week.

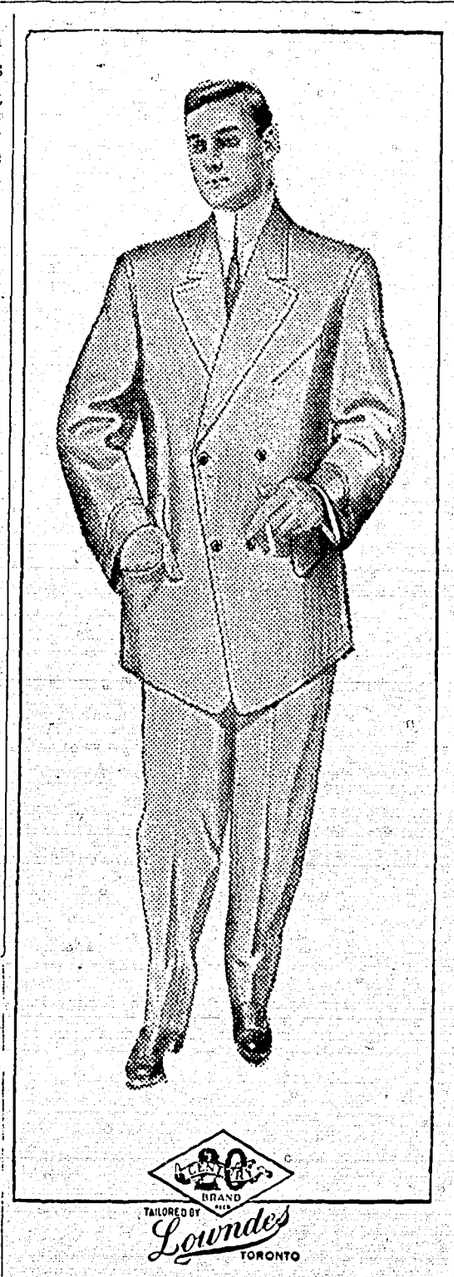
"And, whereas, the operation of such an order will prove a great inconvenience to the public and even to the postmasters in rural post offices, for the following among other reasons: In rural places where the mail arrives by stage or steamer and the time of arrival is very often irregular and frequently late on Saturday night, it will involve that the people in the town and still more, people living a few miles distant, will have to wait for hours on Saturday night, the tardy arrival of the mail or else be unable to answer letters by the following mail, which, in places not receiving more than a bi-weekly service, would mean a delay of four days. Sunday is often the only day in the week that men working at a distance from the postoffice, can get down for their letters. The rule proposed would be an inconvenience to the postmasters themselves as the boxes being accessible to the public on Sunday causes them no trouble or Sunday work, while the new rule would compel their attendance at the office both at midnight on Saturday and also at midnight on Sunday, a very irksome restriction, more especially in cases where, as often happens, the postmaster does not live on the premises. Moreover, the need of such rule has not been demonstrated by any public agitation or discussion or called for by any representative body so far as we know.

"Therefore, the members of the Alberni Board of Trade do strongly urge upon the postal authorities the advisability of cancelling the said regulation. And further resolved that copies of this regulation be sent to the Postmaster-General, the inspector for British Columbia and to our Dominion and Provincial members."

UNNECESSARY RULES

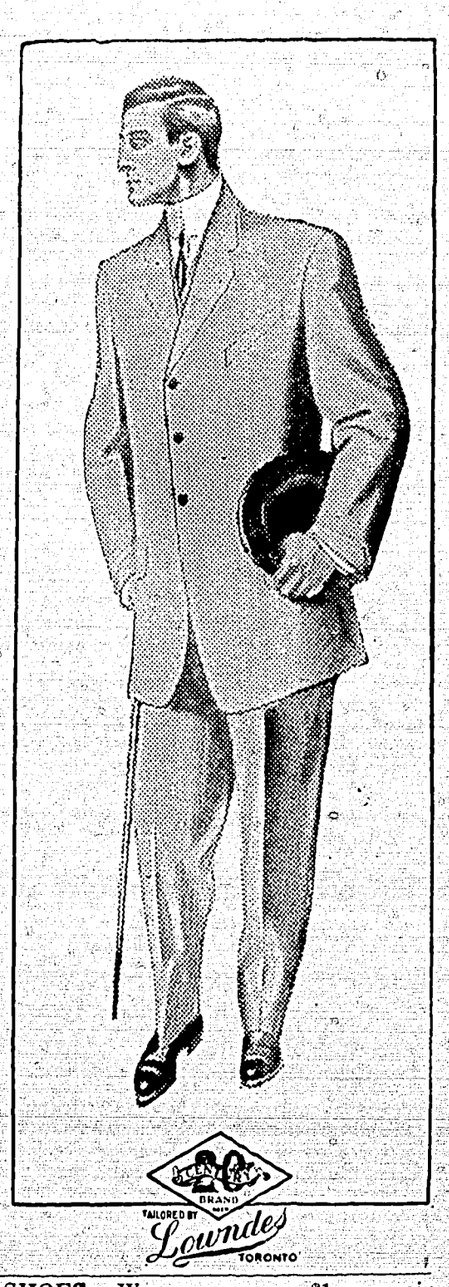
The Armstrong Advertiser has this to say: "Mail is of the utmost importance. Canada depends on mail being received promptly, and a hundred and one complications are sure to arise from this order being put into effect. A day's delay in the receipt of communications very often has resulted in immense loss and entanglements. The very unreasonableness of the order will defeat it. No one wishes to work on Sunday, and employees are never asked to, except in rare instances when absolute and positive necessity compels it, and all the man-made laws in creation will be of no effect when this condition arises."

Man and wife want situation on farm by 1st of March. Wife, cooking and housework; man, general farm work. Experienced. Address, Chris Jones, Armstrong, B.C.



MEN

We are just in receipt of our Spring Suits. A full line of Lowndes goods. There can be none better. These are the leaders; quiet but stylish; smart and dressy, for all occasions. Pants and Suits. See our line before placing your order for Spring Suit.



We are also prepared to take your order for an Art Tailoring Co.'s suit. These are the highest-class tailors in Canada. Come in and let us show you this season's samples and the new styles of cut. Satisfaction guaranteed

A nice line of Tooke's Tailor-made Shirts. These are the coat-shirts — the common-sense shirt—the latest thing in Shirtdom.

Let us show you our new line of MEN'S SHOES. We can save you $1 on a pair

During Lent we shall keep on hand the choicest smoked Fish.

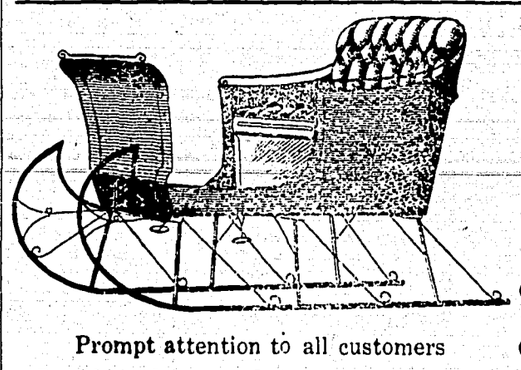
THE POLSON MERCANTILE CO.

Hazelmere Poultry Ranch

White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese
White and Partridge Wyandottes

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

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



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

Cutters and Fashionable Winter turn-outs.
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.

If you want to Buy, Sell or Trade

A FARM
A FRUIT LOT
A HOUSE
A BUSINESS LOT
or A BUSINESS

I have them at Mara, Enderby, Vernon, Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, or elsewhere. Write to me. My new list is ready.

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

BREAD

We are still making bread from Moffet's Best Flour; 3 loaves for 25c. Bread like mother used to make: not chaffy, and full weight. We won first and special at Salmon Arm Fall Show for best loaf made from Moffet's Best flour. Patronize home flour and labor, and deal with—
A. J. POUND, City Restaurant

John S. Johnstone
Contractor and Builder, Enderby

Having added a cement brick machine to my cement plant, I am now prepared to enter into contract for all kinds of cement work. Portland cement, plaster and lime kept in stock.