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Advantages of this Great Valley Pointed Out by Experienced Breeder

A very interesting Farmers' Institute meeting was held in the Enderby school house, Tuesday evening. The audience was not large—indeed, it was shamefully small when the excellence of the addresses delivered is considered. Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Huffman, a number of ladies attended.

The speakers on this occasion were Mr. Wm. Schulmerich, of Hillsboro, Ore., who spoke on stock breeding, and Mr. H. D. Reid, on poultry.

Mr. G. H. Smedley acted as chairman, and in a few words of introduction presented Mr. Schulmerich, the first speaker. Mr. Schulmerich is a thorough stockman. He has had 28 years' experience in Oregon, breeding registered stock, and the "secrets" are to him an open book. It was a genuine treat to listen to him. His facts were boiled down solid. He hit hard, or did not hit at all. And in it all there was a naive humor that carried every point home.

Mr. Schulmerich paid a glowing tribute to the Okanagan. It was to his way of thinking the finest section of country in British Columbia, and he knew of nothing better anywhere.

He saw growing here the finest of fruits, the best of alfalfa and other feed crops, vegetables that were unsurpassed, and grain as good as can be grown anywhere. It is simply an ideal spot for the farmer. Everything the farmer needs can be grown to the highest perfection. He prophesied that at no distant date we shall see here a veritable paradise: when the bottom lands are cleared up and planted in feed for pure-bred stock, and the benches given over to fruit and vegetables.

As eloquent as Mr. Schulmerich was in speaking of the natural advantages of this section of the Valley he was thrice as eloquent in condemning the grade of stock he had seen on his present trip. If there was one word for him to leave for our farmers and stockmen to ponder over it would be a word pointing them to their folly in keeping on the farms in this favored of all districts the class of scrubs he had been shown. He saw everything here favorable to the stockbreeder who understood his business, and at the same time he could see nothing but failure confronting the man who insisted on giving his farm over to stock that should be sent to the shambles.

As to breed, Mr. Schulmerich, while a breeder of Jerseys himself, advised the Ayrshire for this Valley. This breed, he said, will produce the cheapest rich milk on hilly grazing land, and he certainly would advise every Okanagan stockman going in for dairy stock to tie to the Ayrshire—and nothing else. He discouraged the policy of one farmer raising one breed and another another breed. It would be money in their pockets if all would go in for the same breed, and stick to it. If all would do this it would mean \$10 or \$15 a head more for their stock when they had any to sell than if each farmer had a few of the numerous breeds, for then a buyer, knowing he could get Ayrshires in the Okanagan would come here when on the market for a carload or two carloads, knowing he would not have to travel over several districts to get the number he was looking for.

He advised the buying of regis-

tered animals only. And look carefully into the milk record of the forebears of the individual cow, or bull, or heifer you are buying. Every individual animal takes but one-fourth of its qualities from its parents; the other three-fourths come from remote ancestors. It is therefore seen how essential it is that the milk record of its ancestors of several generations should be looked into.

It took him fifteen years to learn how to feed a calf. For the first week it should have the pure milk, then gradually it should be worked onto skimmed milk. At six weeks the calf will take whole oats, and he found the correct proportions to be one pound of grain to three pounds of skimmed milk. It is particularly important, he said, if you are looking to breeding the best milkers, to make the milking period extend over ten months—never less. To do this you will have to feed well. Alfalfa hay and kale are a splendid combination. Never feed bran and alfalfa at the same time. Do not run into extra heavy cows. The 900-pound cow will give as much milk as the 1400-pound cow, and the 1400-pound cow will require just 35,500 pounds more of feed in ten years, than the 900-pound cow.

Get the sunlight into the barns, and get rid of the cow-stanchions. It meant 7 per cent more of milk to him when he changed from the stanchions to the individual stalls.

While at Sicamous a day or two ago, he witnessed 21 carloads of cattle and two of hogs, passing through to Vancouver. These cars had been loaded at Montreal, and he declared it was a shame to see such importations necessary when there is such a Valley as this close at hand for the raising of thousands of head yearly.

Mr. H. D. Reid followed Mr. Schulmerich, and was as interesting on the subject of poultry as the latter was on stock. Mr. Reid opened his talk by showing the unlimited market awaiting the poultrymen of the Province. He knew one poultryman in the Province who was cleaning up \$3 a year on every bird in his flock, which meant a profit to the breeder of \$3,000 annually. Another, with a smaller flock, was cleaning up \$5 per bird annually. What they have done and are doing, may be duplicated by any poultryman who will take the trouble to learn the secrets of the business. He did not think the question of breed was as important as the question of strain, and the watchword of his address was "results." There were no doubt some secrets in successful poultry raising, but none that anyone cannot learn by careful watching of the flock and sending all star boarders in the poultry pen to the pot as soon as discovered. The hens earliest out in the morning and last to bed at night are the ones to care for and breed from. They are the workers of the flock, and will be found to be the layers. The hens last off the roost in the morning and first on at night are too lazy.

Plenty of sunlight and air in the hen house, and enough wholesome food, changed every day or so to keep the flock vigorous and at work will soon settle the problem of eggs.

No bird except the very valuable ones for breeding purposes, should be kept in the flock longer than two years. Breed for egg production

week or two will be your winter layers, and are the ones you should breed from next season. Breed from the year-old hen, not from your pullets. He considered it better to raise the chicks with a little heat, though many preferred to raise them without heat. Feed nothing for 36 hours after the chicks come out, then give them a drink of milk, with the chill taken off, after this plenty of water and dry feed. As the chickens develop a little care should be given to the matter of green food. There was no food so good as the thousand-headed kale and alfalfa, with hulled oats, wheat and corn.

Workmen have for the past week been engaged in hurrying the completion of the interior of the Fulton block, and on Wednesday the plate glass front was put in. Last evening a volunteer committee of the townspeople were busy until a late hour decorating the building for the complimentary supper to be held there this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fortune, and to-day the ladies are putting on the finishing touches. This event promises to be the greatest of its kind ever held in the Okanagan. Old timers from every part of the Valley will be in attendance to do honor to the aged couple. As an evidence of their esteem, a party of Vernonites, headed by Mr. L. Norris, asked permission to make a presentation which will take the form of a costly set of silverware. It is earnestly urged that the invited guests will gather at the City Hall as early as 6 o'clock.

City Council Passes Upon Many Matters of Local Importance

A meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening. Mayor Ruttan in the chair; Aldermen Murphy, Worthington and Blanchard in their seats.

The report of the Returning Officer showing the election of Mr. Hartry alderman, and Mr. Pyman school trustee, was read, and Mr. Hartry qualified according to law and took the seat vacated by ex-Alderman Greyell.

A communication was read from Miss Florence Ronald and Miss Martha Hendrickson, conveying to the City Fathers the hearty thanks of the school children for the free tickets presented to the school children on the occasion of the 24th of May celebration. This evidence of the appreciation of the children pleased the Mayor and Aldermen.

A letter was read from Mr. S. Polson asking the City to continue the cement sidewalk from the railway crossing to the Polson store. It was stated to be the intention of the Council to continue the sidewalks and street grading to the end of the bridge, and an estimate will be prepared and submitted to the Council and will be duly published according to the law governing.

Mr. Robt. Jones applied for water service at his property, corner Russell and George streets, where Mr. Jones is breaking ground for the erection of a home.

A. R. Rogers Lumber Co. applied for water service at the photo studio near the bridge.

The second Monday in September was fixed as the date on which the sale of property delinquent for taxes will be held.

Mr. G. R. Lawes applied for a water main to be laid on his hill prop-

The Town and District and the Moving of the People

Thursday next is Coronation Day. God Save the King.

Coronation Day at Vernon promises a big day of pleasure to all.

A daughter was born in May to Mr. and Mrs. S. Bowles, of Sapperton.

Born—On Sunday, June 4, at their Deep Creek home, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pringle, a son.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, a recent arrival from the Northwest, has purchased the Walter Dodge place, Hullcar.

The Enderby stores will keep open all day Wednesday next, and will be closed all day Thursday, Coronation Day.

Mr. Seddall has rented a part of the Evans' Block, next to Orton's butcher shop, and is fitting it up as an office.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Ganesbury, Man., arrived in Enderby last week and at once took possession of the J. E. Johnson place, Deep Creek.

At the election of school trustees for the Grindrod school last week, the following were chosen: Gerald Neve, Geo. McEwen and W. Monk.

The Enderby baseball team went to Vernon yesterday and played ring-around-a-rosy with the Vernon team. The score stood 18-19 in favor of the Vernon team.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Matthews will be at home to their Enderby friends after June 15th in their bungalow, 619 Cornwall street, Victoria.

Geo. Robinson was in from Salmon Arm this week, where he has been for the past two months in charge of the Columbia Flouring Mills Co.'s supply store.

The young people of Enderby will hold a dance in the Fulton block on Friday evening. Armstrong orchestra will furnish the music, which indicates a good time for all.

Geo. McEwen has finished the erection of a modern barn on his farm at Grindrod. Mr. Lambert is also building a barn, and Mr. Monk is preparing to build a modern home on his valuable property.

The Pythian Sisters and Knights of Pythias will hold an ice cream social in their hall next Monday evening, and they invite all friends to be on hand to partake of their hospitality. Everything free to all.

Mr. Geo. Packham has secured a valuable window office in the Polson block, corner Cliff and George streets and is fast getting his office into shape to handle all the business in connection with the marketing of the valuable property recently purchased by him of the Crane Brothers, Hullcar. Mr. Packham knows he has a good thing in the Crane property, and will exert himself to place on it a class of settlers who will assist materially in bringing out the great advantages of that district.

A service of Thanksgiving will be held in St. George's church next Thursday, at 10:30. The form of service will be that authorized by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

to be used by the Church of England throughout the world on the day of the Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary. The service includes a descriptive address in which will be followed step by step the historic scene on that day to be enacted in Westminster Abbey. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The only celebration of Coronation Day in the Valley will be that to be held in Vernon. Particulars of the Vernon celebration will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in these columns. Ever effort is being made to make this an occasion that will be entered into heartily by citizens from every point in the Valley. It is safe to say that Enderby will send a big crowd to swell the numbers from this end of the Valley. The various fraternal societies will be represented in a street parade; there will be the usual games of lacrosse, baseball, Indian shinny, etc. The Enderby ball team will give the Vernon boys a chance to get even for the game won from them last Wednesday by Enderby. Special train service will be arranged for the day, the special returning to Enderby early in the evening.

Wanted—Girl to help in small family. Good wages, light work. Apply Mrs. V. C. Brimacombe, Enderby.

For Sale—24 S. C. brown Leghorn hens; must make room for young stock. Apply H. Gildemeester, Mara. For Sale—A double-seated open buggy, used only one month. Good as new. Cost, \$140; will sell for \$100. Apply, B. Louderbach, Enderby.

Mole Warfare--A Tale of the Manchurian War

A volume of short stories has just been published with the strange name—evidently a pseudonym—of Ole Lake-Ole on the title page as author. The volume is entitled "The Green Curve and Other Stories." The tales, eleven in number, were written originally for the entertainment of soldiers, and most of them have appeared from time to time in Blackwoods. The one that follows has been slightly abridged by us.

At last, after days of work, the excavation has been done. The actual tunnel—the mine-gallery—is but a replica, life-size, of the mine-chart kept with such precautions and jealous care by the Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, in his little straw shanty down in the lodgement whence the gallery started. This chart is plotted out on a large-scale parchment map of the fort in front, dog-eared and dirty because it was made by a Japanese engineer officer when working, before the war, as a coolie in this very defence work.

Degree for degree, foot for foot, with the help of theodolite, level and plumb-bob, the gallery followed its miniature prototype on the greasy parchment. If plumb-bob and measure, level and theodolite, have not led, the desired point underneath the main parapet of Port—shan has now been reached.

The chambers excavated at right angles, to contain the explosive, were cut as soon as the main gallery was estimated to have crossed below the deep ditch and to be well beneath the great parapet of the fort, the object to be blown up.

Into these chambers tons and tons of dynamite have been carefully carried and closely packed. The men who stood for hours along the gallery passing the cases from one to the other like water-buckets at a fire have now trooped out. The means of firing the charge have been put into position and connected. The charge is coiled up by the mass of frock, shawl and earth which has been placed for some fifty yards back in the gallery as "tamping." The senseless sentry to and fro of the mining trucks—those little trucks which have run forward empty and back again full their badly greased wheels often shrieking a horror-struck protest at their task—has ended and the mole-like miners have come up from underground.

As usual, no precautions have been taken. As far as possible, the means of firing the charge have in every case been duplicated. First, there is electricity. For this there are two entirely separate circuits, each connected to its own set of detonators in the charge and, to prevent possible damage from clumsy foot or falling stone, the wires have been carried in split bamboos along the gallery. The circuits have been tested several times and each time the little flick of the galvanometer-needle has shown that there was no break in the line. Besides the electricity there is the ordinary fuse, also in duplicate. Each is made up of three different links in the chain of ignition; the detonators in the charge, the length of instantaneous-fuse from them to a point some yards outside the tamping, and, lastly, the short piece of slow-burning safety-fuse, joined on in order to allow time for escape to the person igniting the charge.

Far away, at varying distances, are the guns, every one already laid on the doomed fort. Some will fire direct, others from behind hills, whence the target cannot be seen; but as soon as the smoke of the explosion shoots up and spreads mushroom-like into the sky, all will concentrate their fire on this work. Under cover of this equal of bursting steel and shrapnel bullets will the assaulting columns storm the breach. The stormers are now crouching under cover in the lodgements and parallels closest to the work.

All is ready, but not a moment too soon, for have not the listeners, lying prone in their branch listening galleries, heard coming from somewhere in the womb of Mother Earth the strokes of the Russians countermarching? Has not the rattling placed on the many colored captured Russian drum danced to the same vibrations? Hard it is to locate, harder still to estimate their distance; but without doubt the Russians are working, working near at hand too.

Down the hillside is the lodgement, that hole which looks like a distorted volcanic crater. Such, in fact, it is, being the result of exploding a few small mines, so placed that their resulting craters intersect and by overlapping form one elongated pit, a broad and very deep trench. The soil vomited up by the explosions has formed a parapet all round as it fell back. It was when the attackers found that they could advance no closer over the open that this pit was made. A tunnel had been made up to its position—this was the commencement of the mole's work—and the mines exploded. At once, even while the sky was still raining rocks and clouds of earth, the sappers and infantry advanced with a cat-like rush from the parallel behind and seized this point of vantage. Without delay they started with pick and shovel to improve on the work of the explosives. Cat-like, too, with tooth and nail have they hung on to their newly won position against all counter-attacks. In vain have the desperate Russians surpassed them—

selves in their nightly attempts to try and turn them out with bayonet, bomb or bullet. A foothold once established, the men of Nippon have hung on to the spot, steadily strengthening it the while.

From this lodgement was started the gallery for the great mine that is just about to be exploded to give them a road into the fortress, and it is here that all interest is now centred.

Down at the bottom of the hollow is a small group intently watching. At the telephone in the straw shanty kneels the operator. Over the top of the parapet, above which bullets and shells sting their way, peers the Lieutenant-Colonel. Close by, in charge of a hoarily-built sergeant, lies a curious innocent-looking like box with a handle, it is the dynamo-exploder. Near it two men are standing, each holding one end of an electric wire in either hand. The ends of these wires, where the metal protrudes from its black insulation, are scraped bright.

The telephone orderly speaks. The Colonel gives an order. Quickly and silently the two ends of wire held by one man are placed in the clamps of the dynamo, which are screwed down to grip them. The moment is fateful and dead silence reigns among the little group, whose drawn and dirty faces wear if possible a more anxious expression than usual. The orderly speaks again. The Colonel turns to the sergeant—"Fire!"

The latter throws his whole weight on the handle, forcing it down with a purring rattle, while all cower down, holding their breath.

Nothing happens.

Again—once more is the handle jerked up and forced down. Nothing happens! The man holding the second circuit steps forward and the exploder is quickly connected with it. Once, twice, three times does the handle rattle as it is forced down, by two men now.

Again—nothing!

"Who connected this charge?"

Captain Yamatogo of the Imperial Japanese Engineers steps forward and salutes—a small, thin man, so coated with dried sweat and earth that he might again be well taken for a coolie. He is responsible; he was in charge; but he happens to be the one chosen among many volunteers to go down and light the fuse, if necessary, and to go down and relight it should it not act the first time. The matter of the failure of the electricity can wait till later. A word, and he turns round, picks up a small portable electric lamp, which he straps round his forehead, and slings a thick coil of safety-fuse over his shoulder. A salute, and he has gone down the gallery, picking his way carefully.

As he strides along, his thoughts run over the possible causes of failure. He ponders over a dull boom which he fancied he had heard proceed from the direction of the tunnel some five minutes ago, just before they connected with the dynamo. No one else had noticed it, apparently, amid the storm of noise. He had decided that his ears must be playing him tricks, for he had done much underground listening recently; but now his thoughts again revert to this sound.

After walking for some two minutes, he almost stumbles into an obstruction; the left side of the gallery and the top have apparently fallen in. It is in a soft portion of the tunnel lined with timbers, which are splintered and lying about. He hastily searches the side walls for a gauge mark showing the distance from the mouth. He finds one; he is twenty yards short of the tamping, and therefore the pile of soil and rock is just over the ends of the safety-fuse. Whilst standing there he hears strokes and voices—voices close to him. He half draws his sword.

This explains the failure. His ears were right. The enemy have driven forward a tube and exploded a small counter-mine, smashing in the side of the gallery. Well, they seem to have succeeded in spoiling the attacker's plan, for the present at any rate. It will be impossible to dig these tons of earth off the fuses under some hours; the gallery is completely blocked. But stay—is it? He sees a small patch of darkness on the right-hand top corner of the mound. Scrambling up, he digs with his hands and finds a mere crust of earth. Behind this the opening is just large enough to crawl through. He wriggles along on his belly between the earth and the roof for some ten yards, then the mound slopes away and he stumbles down on to the floor again in the small space between the obstruction and the tamping at the end of the tunnel. He darts to the side of the tunnel and picks up two red ropes. These are the instantaneous-fuses.

Captain Yamatogo knows all that is to be known about fuses. He knows well that to light the instantaneous means death, as the flame would flash straight down to the charge before he could move. Not wanting to die uselessly, he heaves at the fuses to try and pull them and the pieces of safety-fuse joined to their ends from under the load of earth. He pulls, but they do not yield; dropping them, he whips out his knife. He will cut the instantaneous and splice onto it a longish piece of safety, long enough to allow him to get back over the obstruction after lighting. Two minutes will do it.

At that moment he again hears a voice, still closer than before. There is no time to lose, not even two minutes; the words are Russian. Quickly he makes up his mind, but, his resolve taken, he proceeds calmly. Taking out a little Japanese flag, he sticks it into the earth beside him, squats down on his heels, peels the end of the cut fuse and takes out a cigarette. As he does this, he cannot help recalling with a

grim smile that it must be just above where he now squats that he was kicked when working as a coolie, by a Russian officer. Then he thinks of his wife at home near Osaka, and of his two merry-eyed little boys.

He lights the cigarette and takes a long pull. Expelling the smoke with a hoarse cry of Banzai, he presses the end of the fuse hard on to the glowing cigarette end. There is a hiss and a jet of sparks.

TRAGEDIES OF SUPERSTITION

How long is it since the pastime of burning witches was abandoned? Many years, isn't it? On the British Columbia coast, however, there are still occasional tragedies of superstition. At Prince Rupert I found Daniel Waterbo, a poor old Indian, sitting on the edge of a canoe, an old man with a face like wrinkled leather, overtired, clad in the cast-off clothing of a settler. He had come from the home village to see the Great White Chief.

To look at the consumptive old man one would scarcely credit him with witchcraft, much less with putting a tribe in spasms of fear—but if you ask the Kitkatlahs they will tell you that Daniel Waterbo was a devil. As a matter of fact, all that the old man did was to fall in love with an Indian woman. The thing occurred a few years ago. Daniel pressed his suit with all the vigor of a young man, but the object of his quest did not reciprocate his ardor, and to influence her the old man is said to have practised witchcraft.

G. W. Morrow, of Prince Rupert, was Indian agent at Port Essington at the time, and he knows the story. It seems that Waterbo was seen by the tribesmen in his canoe, "peering into his death-box and muttering incantations." To go out on the face of the waters and chant is the favorite method of the hamatsu or sorcerer. The girl was one of those who saw Waterbo "making magic," and she complained to the tribal council that she was being bewitched. The old man was prosperous then, and the council was only too glad to have an excuse to seize him. The councillors thought judicious handling might induce him to pay a few dollars for his release. He was seized, bound, and thrown into a hut, where for five days he lay on the hard pan and was given little food. Daily the councillors visited him and called upon him to confess. They could get no confession and Waterbo was hustled out and dragged to the beach where he was tied to a stake placed at the low-water mark. One of the councillors took a rifle and they sat near to watch the waters flood in and drown the sorcerer.

An Indian girl who saw the preparations hurried off in a canoe to the settlement at Port Essington. Indian Agent Morrow, Magistrate Ford, and some constables hurried to the scene. They found Waterbo with the tide surging about his waist, writhing in efforts to free himself, and the councillors were arrested, taken to Port Essington, tried, convicted, and fined from \$30 to \$100. Even Waterbo did not escape the white man's justice. He was charged with being a sorcerer, and admitted that he had laid claim to being a wizard, his claim being more in the nature of a bluff to induce the girl to marry him. He was fined \$75 and bound over not to practice witchcraft for ten years.

A few days afterward Waterbo was seen in his canoe off the village, and one of the councillors took a rifle and wounded him. He was taken to the Port Essington hospital for treatment, and when he recovered he kept away from the village. He has also abandoned the pretensions of being a medicine man. He is now a fisherman.

"Do the Indians still believe in witchcraft?" I asked a missionary from the Skeena Valley.

"Every village has its medicine man, its tribal sorcerer," he replied.

On the river steamer Skeena I met a number of miners and traders from Hazelton and heard more of these tragedies of superstition among the northern Indians. These Indians are much more enlightened than the Kwakiutl of the south, the natives who still crush the bodies of their dead into little boxes and perch them high in the branches of the fir trees at the water's edge; these Indians of the Skeena have risen to patent leather shoes, and their belief affects paroxysms and silk shirt-waists, all of striking colors. Yet they fear witchcraft. Following death in some of the river tribes there has been murder. The father has reported to the tribal leaders that the dead son or daughter was bewitched, and often an innocent young man has been named as the sorcerer who cast the evil spell.

As an Indian woman lay near to death in her home at the Tahltan village near Hazelton a few weeks ago, and the wise men of the Tahltans decided that she had been bewitched. The tribes are usually divided into clans, and the sick woman was of the wolf-clan, and a wolf witch-doctor was called. He came dressed in wolf-skins, wearing a wooden mask typifying a wolf's head, and for two hours he danced about the couch of the dying woman, occasionally howling like a wolf and making threatening gestures which were thought to be necessary to drive out the witch which had, it was believed, taken possession of the woman's body. The witch did not show itself, and the woman became worse. The medicine man told the relatives that she had been bewitched and that he would ascertain

A Boon For The Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sour it. It is a most distressing ailment and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill remedies.

who had bewitched her. With a final howl the sorcerer dashed out of the hut and sprang upon a young lad, the only son of an old widow woman of the tribe. The boy was dragged to the couch of the sick woman, who admitted that she was bewitched, and while the Indians crowded into the hut, she pointed out the boy as the one who had bewitched her. Then she died.

What more evidence was needed?

In vain the mother wept and pleaded; vainly the boy cried and repeated again and again that he was not a wizard and would not know how to make magic. What could they do against the death-bed confession of the woman that she had been bewitched? What could they say against the death-bed accusation of the bewitched klotchman? From this court there was no appeal. While a mother wept and pleaded an Indian boy was strangled to death, another victim of superstition.

Bullock-Webster of the Provincial Police saved one Indian boy from the superstitious tribesmen, who had appointed one of their number as his executioner. This brave, brought before the officer at Telegraph Creek, deposed:

"My name is Lolli, an Indian Indian; I was declared for hunting at which Joe Cullinan was to be dismembered by me and his body sunk in Stikine River, for having bewitched a girl of our tribe. I believe in witchcraft. My tribe has always believed in witchcraft and has executed witches. I do not know it is wrong. I believe it is right."

An Indian girl had died in Lolli's village, and before her death she had cried out that witches were despoiling her and that Joe Cullinan, an orphan boy, twelve years of age, from one of the coast tribes, had bewitched her. Joe, of course, denied the story; but the girl had accused him in her ante-mortem statement, and no further evidence was needed. Joe was tied up by his thumbs while arrangements were made regarding his disposal. Lolli was appointed as executioner, and preparations were begun for the killing of the wizard. Meanwhile, Bullock-Webster was informed, and his officers hurried to the village and rescued Joe. Lolli escaped, but was later brought in by Indians for a reward.

Joe, the supposed wizard, recently graduated from the Indian school at Metlakatlah, where he was placed following the intervention of Rev. B. Appleyard, a missionary.

At Albert Bay, where the Kwakiutls live in a picturesque cluster of unplumbed huts on the shingle of a pretty bay, a people more backward than the northern tribesmen, I found a stronger belief in witchcraft than was to be found anywhere else, on the northern British Columbia coast. At the villages from Cape Mudge to Port Rupert the brown men fear each other, and take the greatest pains to prevent any other member of the tribe from obtaining their clothing. It is believed that one who can obtain possession of soiled clothing or of some part of the hair, nails, etc., of a person, is able to kill the owner of these parts by witchcraft. It is considered that the placing of the clothing of an enemy in a coffin would surely bring about his death.

I asked old Asakwettie of the Denekas how the witch-doctor bewitched the people. He said: "First you must get some soiled clothing of the man who is to be bewitched. Then get a thigh-bone from an old grave. The bone is split and some clothing is forced into the cavity. Then tie the bone up with sinews taken from a corpse and cover the whole thing with gum from a spruce tree. To make good medicine four bundles of this kind must be secured and placed in a box. Bury the box deep and light a fire over it. Then the owner of that clothing you take will fall sick; and the hotter the fire the greater will be his pain. Finally, when the box is hot, he must die. Only one way can he escape. If his friends find the box before it burns and take out the pieces of clothing from the bones, then he will get well."

THE LATEST EXPERIMENTS WITH RADIUM AS A CURE FOR CANCER

A demonstration of the effects of radium on cancer proved the feature of the proceedings of the British Medical Association at a recent meeting in London, where the distinguished Doctor Louis Wickham, of Paris—one of the world's highest authorities on radium therapy—dealt with the subject exhaustively. The curative influence of radium upon cancer has been hotly disputed, but in the light of Doctor Wickham's revelation the medical profession must revise all its ideas on the subject, according to medical press comment abroad. The points chiefly engaging expert attention just now are thus set forth in the London Lancet:

Can radium really cure any form of cancer?

If so, how does its curative influence actually affect the tissues concerned?

Can radium cure large cancers and internal cancers?

The first query has been answered in the affirmative by some experts, but there are still numbers of medical men who find great difficulty in believing that a tiny particle of radium can really destroy so deadly and firmly rooted a disease as cancer. Nevertheless, those professional men who heard Doctor Louis Wickham's lecture and who saw the beautiful specimens and photographs he exhibited can no longer doubt, says the London Medical Journal, that under certain favorable conditions radium can most certainly cure cancer. The chief necessary conditions are that the growth be accessible and that it shall be small and localized. The larger the growth the more limited will be the beneficial effects of the applications of radium. Hence every effort should be directed to detect such growths in the earliest stages possible. To quote from the columns from our contemporary:

"Under these circumstances, it naturally follows that the best results that have been obtained by the radium treatment in cancer have been where the disease has attacked exposed parts,

such as the skin of the face and hands; also cancer of the tongue, which is, of course, readily accessible. Cancer of such parts can be detected from its very earliest stages, and owing to the facility with which radium can be applied to them gives the best chance of a cure by its effects.

"To understand how radium destroys cancerous growths it is first of all necessary to have some idea of the constitution of such tumors. When examined under a microscope of high magnifying power, cancers in general are found to consist of myriads of tiny 'cells,' more or less globular in shape, which are in an active state of multiplication; and it is the remarkable rapidity of multiplication which characterizes these 'cells' that leads to the formation of a 'growth' or 'tumor.' No drug we know of has the slightest effect on active cancer cells; and nothing short of actually burning them up with a red-hot cautery or strong chemicals was known to destroy them until the X-rays were discovered; besides the X-rays and caustics, radium is the only other substance we possess that has the property of being able to destroy cancer cells.

"Thus it appears to be in part by stimulating the healthy tissues in which a cancer is growing to such an extent that they are able to gain the upper hand; when radium is applied to a cancer the normal 'cells' seem to become imbued with new life, and the invading cancer-cells no longer have it all their own way. At the same time the radio-active influence has a directly destructive effect on the latter."

ECCENTRIC SNOWFALLS

Miracles happen so often that we do not notice them. But The Observer, true to its name, records some interesting observations on a recent phenomenon:

"If it were not that a newspaper lives for today, and neither for yesterday nor tomorrow, a common occurrence like a fall of black snow would hardly have been worth recording. They have had one in the lower Binnen valley, above the Lake of Brienz, where the snow is said to have been as black as if it had lain in a city for a week. We can match the portent ourselves. Some years ago there was a fall of 'blood-rain' in Cambden square, due to the presence of swarms of a minute moving water-plant, known as 'Sphaerella pluvialis.' An organism closely allied to it gives the color to red snow, which has been known to fall at Carmona, in Germany, in Italy, in the Tyrol, and within the Arctic circle. Sand also causes red snow; at least Professor Suleher was of opinion that the phenomenon in the south of Europe was due to the sand of the Sahara carried across the Mediterranean by the sirocco."

LONG VOYAGES

The barque "Emma R. Smith" claims the record for the longest passage between Mobile, Ala., and St. John, N.B. She left the latter port on December 13th last, and the date must have been inauspicious, as the barque seemed to pick up all the stray misfortunes and bad weather floating around. At the end of the month she was forced to put into Key West with half her canvas and gear blown away. After refitting she left for St. John, N.B., about the latter part of February, only to run into a hurricane on March 7th and lose her deckload. After putting into Vineyard Haven to get squared up again, the barque left for her destination and arrived last week. As an instance of long sailing ship passages may be mentioned that of the "Howard D. Troop"—a St. John ship, which in the seventies made a passage of 6 months and 10 days from "Prisco to Falmouth. Other slow passages were those of the Portuguese barque "Albatross"—Lisbon to St. Paul de Loanda, 223 days; British ship "Denbigh Castle"—Cardiff to Mollendo—400 days; British barque "Bretshire"—Panama for Columbia River—put back into Acapulco after being 121 days out; American barquentine "Good News"—Philadelphia for Tacoma—200 days; British ship "Aysenia"—Punta Arenas to Falmouth—216 days.

UNWISE TO LIVE BELOW THE GROUND

People who make it a practice to sit in basement rooms finally become tubercular; they take cold easily and their general vitality becomes lowered. It is unwise to live below the surface of the ground.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

\$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys, Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc., Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K2055 Look Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy from— you can use it and cure yourself at home.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

COULD anything be more attractive than the display of spring millinery in the shops just now? The bright flowers, ribbons and feathers; the original shapes—some it must be confessed, rather eccentric; others attractively picturesque, and some practical, becoming and smart—present an almost unlimited range of styles and colors from which to make a choice.

To the question asked whenever new hats are exhibited: Will large or small hats be the more popular? the answer is: Both will be fashionable.

Any woman ought to be able to find a hat to suit her this spring. She can be as freakish or as conservative as she will. She can wear a hat that is enormous, medium or microscopic in size. She can add cubits to her stature by her hat or don a shape as flat as a pancake. She can turn her hat up in the back or in front or at the sides or both front and back or not at all. She can choose feathers or flowers or ribbon for trimming. She can select coarse straw or fine. She can pull her hat far down over ears and brow or pose it rationally.

Yes, there are hats for all women, but there's a strong probability that a large percentage of the women will not find their own hats.

A majority of the models are trying and demand either extreme smartness or decided prettiness of the woman who is to wear any of them successfully.



MISS AGNES LAUT
Canadian Novelist and Historian

Much depends upon how the hair is arranged as to whether or not the hat is becoming. The fashion is universally accepted, for the moment, in which the hair is arranged without the pompadour, or with a very small one, with the hair drawn over the ears.

Many of the newest hats have been designed for the covered ears and are intended to be worn covering the entire head, but this is too trying a fashion and is modified to a great extent: at the same time the close fitting shapes are attractive, if not too close nor too small.

With many of the shapes women are already familiar, for they are either repetitions or modifications of winter shapes. This is particularly true of the toques in bowl, melon, Piorrot, Persian and other forms; but these toques have for the most part taken on added height and they work out charmingly in the straw braids.

The variety in these braids is amazing. Everything is used from the finest to the coarsest, and the finest is wonderfully fine, while the coarsest is coarser than ever before. Only one thing is taboo and that is weight. The coarsest of the braids are surprisingly light and, as a rule, surprisingly supple as well, so that they may be draped and shaped almost as readily as the fine braids.

The stripes run lengthwise and are usually in black and white or black and color and quite narrow. The width is from six to eight inches and the stuff can be handled like ribbon, though, of course, it does not knot so closely, and instead of being tied the loops and ends are usually held by some ornament.

Striped braid of the same fine, supple sort is also used for draped or plain crowns with good effect.

Dark straw hats with bows of fancy ribbon and with brims faced with velvet are fashionable this spring, and there are many variations in the same style. It is, however, not so practical as might be thought, for light ribbons do fade quickly, but for the woman who can buy what she likes the purchase is a good one.

Black and white is an extremely fashionable combination this spring, and is seen to great advantage in millinery. Some of the most charming hats are white with black trimming and vice versa. The brim, edged with black velvet or faced with it, and the black velvet bows may not be strikingly novel or original, but are most becoming and smart, while an all black hat that might seem too sombre is transferred by the white wings or feathers. Fancy black straw braid with just an edge of velvet or binding to the brim and with a full white aigrette or two or three long ostrich plumes, is very smart, while the larger shape, with brim turned up at the left, is an old favorite.

The big bow in the back comes in with the hat trimmed squarely up in the back, a one time favorite that is here again this spring, and will be welcomed by many women, for a large percentage of the hats turned up in the back are turned down in the front, and there's no denying that the shadowing brim is more merciful to the woman past her early youth than is any version of brim rolling away from the face or narrow and cut off in a straight line across the brow.

Butterflies in every imaginable material and size are shown among the millinery trimmings. They are in straw, in lace, in silk, in feathers and are used to head long quills, fancy plumes, to hold ribbon bows, or as the only trimming of toques or severe hats, depending upon their shape, color and material rather than their elaboration for cachet. Mercury wings, too, are in demand and are used in many sizes.

Long quills made of velvet or o. flexible straw give good tailored effects and the number of fancy feather trimmings is legion. The superb ostrich plumes which are freely used on both large and small hats. Shaded colorings are much used this season, but the one-toned colorings are popular too, and here as everywhere one finds the note of vivid color struck.

Masses of fine plumage of the egret order, brushes of stiff feathers, high coque plume agrets, any and every sort of upstanding feather, which will lend height to the list are used, and there are stiff brushes of straw fibre and of horse-hair, starting from ornaments of the same material which brims tailored street hats smartly.

The high crowned, roll brim, small hat, with its two upstanding plumes lending it extreme height, is a fair example of the sort of thing the milliners are doing with ostrich plumes in connection with the small hat—and they are many. Despite what some chroniclers would have people believe—are not usually built up to great height, even when ostrich plumes trim them.

The Parisian dressmakers have thrown themselves into the work of launching the new "trouser" skirt with even greater energy than they displayed when the sheath skirt and hobble skirt made their appearances. At the Auteuil races and at fashionable gatherings in the Bois, quite a number have been seen, and not all worn by girls from the dress-makers', while models are being snapped up almost as soon as they are on show.

There is a good deal of exaggeration in the styles. Some of the skirts are so frankly "divided" as to be nothing short of trousers. The favorite style, so far, is to cover the trousers with a close-fitting tunic, slit up the sides. Another form is to have each ankle enclosed in what one might call the commencement of an Eastern pantaloons, which formation ceases about twelve inches up, the whole being encased in a tunic, without slits, reaching to about six inches off the ground. So far one may hazard the criticism that the new departure is hardly likely to be widely taken up, even by fashionable women—and yet one never knows. The same might have been said of the "hobble" skirt, yet what a success it had.

It need scarcely be said that there are two camps; those who are for, and those who are against the "jupe-culotte," and it must be acknowledged that even the prettiest dresses look old-fashioned by the side of this revolutionary garment. At all events, skirts will be narrow, that is decided.

JACKETS TEND TO BE LONGER

It seems that jackets are tending to become, if anything, a little longer, though not more than half-length at the very most, and with quite short ones still very fashionable. Tailor-made skirts remain short; many retain the apron panel in the front reaching from waist to hem, but in this case there is more trimming of braid or galloons about the back and sides set in regular designs. In other cases the apron is carried right across to the sides, and even in some cases right round to the back at the top; the back part being brought round to the front lower down, and almost meeting. This latter style gives a very straight tight effect, best suited to very slim figures.

In costumes, the trimmings of the skirt have their counterpart on the jacket—stitchings, buttons, braid, or galloons are used upon the basque or about the waist, always in some fixed design, so as to increase the slim effect of the whole costume. Jackets now usually fasten very far down, so as to leave plenty of room for the big jabot of tucked lawn, tulle, or lace, whose note of white will brighten up most of the spring costumes. As regards the collars of jackets, there is plenty of variety. We have sailor collars cut square across the chest in front, others may be pointed, others, again, fall in loose, wide lapels; while there are some very smart ones which are stretched down right across the upper part of the jacket, and are really more of a yoke than a collar. These last named, however, require a very good tailor to cut them correctly.

OPENINGS ON THE SIDE

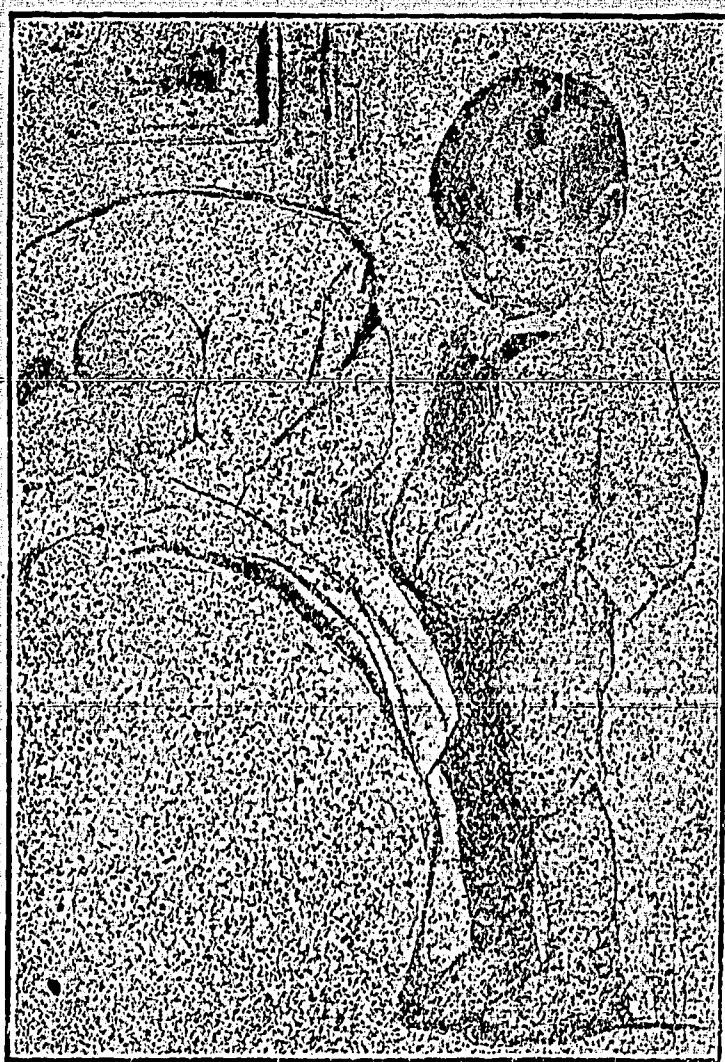
For the practical woman who walks and likes to be suitably dressed the serge costume is indispensable, and if she has a leaning to the "jupe-culotte," or divided skirt, it will be worn beneath the straight skirt of serge, with an opening on each side to allow of the free use of the limbs and to most people will pass unobserved.

The opening of a skirt on either side from the hips to the feet is not altogether unpractical, and in truth gives greater ease in walking. And, after all, if a woman likes to encase herself in a divided skirt, in satin, dark blue, or black, finishing with a tight elastic at the ankles, who will object if a second skirt reaches to the feet.

There is a tight, round skirt that may or may not have a "jupe-culotte" beneath it. For the general public it is quite normal, in fine blue serge, with wide black braiding, and a white embroidered muslin collar and cuffs, giving the first spring note.

RULES FOR THE TOILET

Don't use ammonia, soda or salts or tartar when washing the head. They turn the hair gray. Use nothing but good soap, soft water and a little salt.
Don't rub the face with a harsh towel.
Don't use cheap creams.



A NOSE OUT OF JOINT

Don't use heat or friction on the face if you have a tendency to hair growth.

Don't brush fine or medium hair. Use a coarse comb. Don't use depilatories for the removal of superfluous hair. They increase the growth.

Don't singe the ends of the hair. It causes the hair to split again and makes it harsh and brittle. Simply clip the split ends.

Don't steam the face. It acts like hot water. Don't let your hair hang to dry after washing it. Rub it with warm towels till thoroughly dry.

Don't massage the face longer than fifteen minutes at a time.

Chartreuse of Chicken.—Butter a pudding mould or a lard pan and line it with an inch layer of boiled and well-seasoned rice. Fill the centre with a mixture made of two cupfuls of cold, finely chopped chicken, a tablespoonful of butter, half a cup of breadcrumbs, one egg and enough chicken gravy or milk to moisten well; then season with salt, pepper and a little onion juice, parsley and celery. Put a layer of rice over all so the chicken will be entirely covered, and cover the whole to keep out the moisture, using buttered paper if there is no lid to the mould. Steam for forty minutes, turn out on a hot dish and garnish with parsley. Serve with chicken gravy, mushroom or tomato sauce. Turkey, beef, veal, pork or mutton may be used the same way.

TREAT FOR SMUT

The seed of all grains subject to smut should be given preventive treatment before sowing. This is neither a difficult nor an expensive process. For loose smut in oats or stinking smut in wheat, the treatment that will give best results is the immersion of oats for twenty minutes, stirring occasionally, in a solution made up of one-half pint formalin poured into twenty-one gallons of water. Sprinkling with this solution, if thoroughly done, will also accomplish about equally good results. Experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College show that in a five-year test of immersing oats in this formalin solution, the percentage of smut in the crop was zero. A five-years' test in sprinkling with the formalin solution showed a percentage of one per cent. only in one year. During the other four years the percentage was zero. With this simple treatment there is no excuse for smutty grain. Smut in a crop reduces the yield, and if it is present to any large extent, the quality of the grain is seriously affected. At the college at Guelph, experiments with oats show that there was a difference of eight bushels per acre between the yield from untreated seed and seed treated by immersion in the formalin solution. In the former case the yield was 60 bushels, and in the latter 68 bushels per acre. From a dollar and cents point of view, therefore, the treatment of seed for smut is well worth while.

WEIGHTING A HORSE'S FEET

The discovery of the fact that the speed of many trotting horses may be improved by weighting their forefeet was made in a rather peculiar way. About thirty-five years ago, Edward Butler, afterward a well-known and wealthy Democrat politician of St. Louis, Mo., was but a struggling young journeyman blacksmith. He was at that time in the employ of a man who was the owner of several trotters in the interior of New York State. The horseman had entered one of his horses in a race which was about to be run and on the morning of the day of the race had exercised the trotter on the track. When the horse was taken back to the stable it was found that he had lost a shoe from one of his forefeet.

Young Butler was in a dilemma, as he had no stock of shoes on hand, and the nearest place where he might get a shoe was a wagon shop three miles away. On arriving there he found there was only one shoe to be had, so on went the big shoe.

The horses got away pretty well together, but it was noticed that the trotter with the big shoe would throw his newly shod foot much farther forward than he would the other, and his speed seemed much increased. At any rate he won the race. The owner had another heavy shoe put on his other foot after the race, and when given a trial it was found that his strides were much longer and his time much faster so that ever since weighting has been in common practice.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The ran down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parke's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition, and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

SPRING SKIN TROUBLES

Pimples, Eruptions and "Spotty Complexions"

At this season, scores of people—girls and young women especially—find their faces disfigured by pimples, dark spots, eruptions, etc. The skin needs attention—needs renovating after the trying time it has passed through during the winter.

Just think what it has gone through! You have been out in rain and sleet and snow. You have been at one moment perspiring from skating, or some other exertion. Then you have stood to "cool off." You have spent hours of the day indoors at a temperature equal to summer heat. Then you have covered up your skin—except your face—and gone out into a temperature away below zero! No wonder that, with all these changes, the skin of the face and neck shows signs of needing attention.

Zam-Buk and Zam-Buk Soap are the remedies. Smear Zam-Buk lightly over the spots, the eruptions, the shallow patches at night, and wash with Zam-Buk Soap (only 25c. per tablet) each day. Then notice how quickly your appearance improves. As the rich, refined, herbal essences sink deep into the tissue, the hard, scurf-like patches are removed. Better color results. The cells of the skin become transparent. The blood beneath is able to impart its proper coloring to the tissue, and the delicate bloom of health replaces the sallowness and pallor of disease.

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for skin injuries and diseases. Eczema, ulcers, ringworm, yield to its use. For cuts, burns, bruises, children's rashes, etc., it is unequalled, and for piles. Mothers will find Zam-Buk Soap best for baby's bath! All druggists and stores at 50c. box for Zam-Buk and 25c. tablet (or 3 for 70c.) for the Soap. If you have any difficulty in obtaining order from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and send price.

DO NOT USE THE KNIFE

That is a barbarous way of treating corns—dangerous, too. Any corn, bunion or callous can be removed quickly and painlessly by Putnam's Corn Extractor, mark the name. Safe, prompt, painless. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the fever and restores the system. 25 cents.

Nina Turataviloff, a peasant woman at Telev in the Caucasus, is probably the oldest person in the world. Recently she celebrated her 165th birthday. Though she is now quite incapable of using her limbs, she is still in possession of her mental faculties.

The Norwegian Government have submitted a bill entitling women to be appointed to all the offices of State, excepting only military, diplomatic and clerical posts. The government was inclined to include even clerical posts, but the bishops opposed this plan.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Afraid to Eat?

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

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Best Materials, Best Workmanship, Best Fit and Durability. Not necessary to take our word alone for it—try a pair for yourself. We know that once you have worn

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you'll always wear them—no other kind will be good enough. "King of the Road" overalls are not the kind that rip the first time they are put on. They are made for heavy wear and never fail to give complete satisfaction.

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Our Made-to-Order Suits are the
kind to please the men who dress well

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Leaders in General Merchandise and Supplies

GRAND CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION

MARCELLUS JUNIOR

14758

The Property of the Stepney Ranch, Enderby

PEDIGREE MARCELLUS JUNIOR (14758)

SIRE: MARCELLUS (4653) (11110)

Dam—Melanie (16612) (14685)	by	Lord Stewart (5976) (10084)
Gr. Dam—Nina (16613) (8678)	by	Macgregor (4486) (1487)
Gr. Gr. Dam—Nance (4700) (573)	by	Farmer (3056) (286)
Gr. Gr. Gr. Dam—Lilley	by	Garibaldi—(318)

MARCELLUS is a big draughty horse, with lots of quality, and was champion at Victoria, and grand champion at the A.Y.P.A. Seattle fair in 1909, and he has proved to be a sure foal getter.

He will travel and stand for service this season as follows:

Monday noon at Enderby.

Monday night and until noon Tuesday, at Robert Waddell's ranch.

Tuesday night at Stepney Ranch.

Wednesday noon till Thursday morning at the Okanagan livery stable, Armstrong.

Thursday noon at Tom Clinton's.

Thursday night till Friday noon at the Belgian Syndicate, Vernon.

Friday night at Okanagan livery stable, Armstrong.

Saturday noon home till Monday morning.

TERMS—\$20 to insure; money payable when mare is known to be in foal.
For further particulars apply to STEPNEY RANCH, ENDERBY

LOANS

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

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

JAMES MOWAT

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The Phoenix Insurance Co. of London.
British America Assurance Co.
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool (Life dept)

The London & Lancashire Guarantee &
Accident Co., of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

ENDERBY PRESS

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each subsequent insertion.
Reading Notices and Locals: 15c a line.

JUNE 15, 1911

PREMIER M'BRIDE TOASTED

Among the federal and provincial
Premiers who are in London at pres-
ent, says a London despatch, the
Hon. Richard McBride is attracting
a great deal of attention. The great
advertising British Columbia has re-
ceived through her wonderful develop-
ment has brought Premier McBride
into the limelight, and he has been
photographed and interviewed by
most of the big papers. They all
have something favorable to say
about the Premier of Canada's best
province, and call attention to the
fact that he is the youngest Premier
in the British Empire.

Mr. Winston Churchill made a
pleasing and unexpected speech at a
highly complimentary banquet given
at the Savoy Hotel to Premier Mc-
Bride. Mr. Churchill was not on the
toast list, but loud calls brought him
to his feet to pay Mr. McBride a
warm tribute as a man "upon whose
striking visage high destiny had set
its seal." When Mr. McBride begged
Mr. Churchill to come to British Co-
lumbia to kill grizzlies, Mr. Churchill
jocularly replied: "In many quarters
here, a more popular proposition
would be that the grizzlies should
come to London on the contrary er-
rand. Such are the fortunes or mis-
fortunes of political controversy."

Attorney-general Bowser begged Mr.
Churchill and his colleagues to im-
press upon English manufacturers the
importance to England of Canada's
nearness to the far East. Let them
come to British Columbia and es-
tablish branch factories there to sup-
ply the markets of China, Japan and
the Orient generally.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY

The following resolution was passed
by the B. C. Fruit Growers Associa-
tion in convention at Kamloops last
week:

"Whereas, there has been introduced
in the Federal House a bill to pro-
mote reciprocal trade with the United
States, and

"Whereas, the proposed reciprocal
agreement will permit free trade in
fresh fruits and vegetables, and

"Whereas, the proposed reductions in
duties will have the effect of reduc-
ing the prices of our products in Cana-
dian markets:

1. Be it resolved, that we, the
directors of the B. C. Fruit Growers'
Association, put ourselves on record
as condemning the proposed recip-
rocity agreement between Canada and
the United States, as being detrimen-
tal to the fruit industry of B. C.

2. And be it further resolved, that
copies of this resolution be forwarded
to the Minister of Agriculture of B.
C., to the Boards of Trade of the
Province, to the Agent General of the
Province in Great Britain, to all the
members of the Dominion House from
B. C., the press generally, and the
Federal Minister of Agriculture and
Minister of Finance at London.

Carried unanimously.

R. H. AGUR, Chairman
R. H. WINSLOW, Secy.

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Box 198, Enderby, B. C.

E. J. Mack

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
ENDERBY, B. C.

Good Rigs; Careful Drivers;
Drying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commo-
dious Stabling for teams.

Prompt attention to all customers

Land-seekers and Tourists in-
vited to give us a trial.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

DOMINION LANDS

Editor The Enderby Press:

Dear Sir: North and West of Glen
Mary are several sections of timbered
bench land that for the past two
years could neither be bought nor
homesteaded, being simply held up by
the Dominion land department. On
these lands are quarter sections with
from six to 25 applications in the
office awaiting the opening of these
places for homesteading, and there is
probably not a single quarter section
that could not be made into a paying
homestead, if men were allowed to lo-
cate upon it.

Four years ago the district was un-
surveyed. Mr. Wm. Curry, who was
then in charge, was approached in
the matter. He said, "if the land is
suitable for settlement we will have
it surveyed at once" and in 30 days
it was done. In course of time set-
tlers located upon it. Mr. Curry
even took the trouble to notify the
applicants and come to Enderby to
fill out the necessary papers.

The Provincial Government has re-
peatedly been petitioned for a
road to assist the settlers to get in
and out of the Glen Mary section, by
wagon road, but, after three years of
waiting, we are now informed that the
road must be surveyed and gazetted
before the Government will do any-
thing on it.

Now your correspondent would like
to ask, is this a fair deal to the men
who have gone in and are struggling
with all the problems of a new coun-
try? Is it fair to the city, to say
that lands lying within sight of her
electric lights should be held up year
after year, is it fair to the Province
to tie up the resources of the coun-
try and check one of the best lines of
progress any community can make.

Are we, either as citizens or mat-
ter-of-fact businessmen, doing right
to quietly submit to such out-of-date
methods. Yours truly,

GLEN MARY.

POTATOE EXHIBIT

Editor The Enderby Press:

Sir: Will you kindly, through the
medium of your valuable paper, give
publicity to the following communi-
cation recently received in this de-
partment, with regard to the One
Thousand Dollar Stilwell Trophy to
be given for the best exhibit of po-
tatoes at the American Land and Ir-
rigation Exposition, to be held at
Madison Square Gardens, New York,
Nov. 3rd to 12th:

"At the American Land and Irri-
gation Exposition to be held at Ma-
dison Square Gardens, New York, Nov.

KAMLOOPS STEAM LAUNDRY

Parcels sent Monday, returned Sat-
urday. Apply G. G. Campbell, agent,
C. P. R. depot.

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing a specialty.

3rd to 12th, 1911, there is a One-
Thousand Dollar trophy offered for
the best exhibit of late potatoes. The
exhibit does not necessarily need to
belong to one individual, but may be
exhibited by a department of agricul-
ture, farmers' organization or dis-
trict. The main point is that the
One-Thousand-Dollar Stilwell trophy
is to be given for the best exhibit of
potatoes represented by marketable
quality, smooth appearance, flush
eyes and uniformity of size. The
yield of each variety per acre, which
acre must be officially surveyed, must
be sworn to by the grower, and at-
tested by two or more reputable wit-
nesses.

"It will readily appear to you that
the winning of a trophy of this char-
acter will advertise your Province at
this great exhibition extensively. We
are confident that splendid potatoes
can be grown in Western Canada, and
are very anxious that one or all of
the four western Provinces shall take
this matter up in a systematic and
careful manner, supplying a credit-
able exhibit so that, if possible, you
may win the handsome trophy re-
ferred to.

"Will it not be possible for your
Department to take up this matter.
We would like to have a reply from
you stating what you would be pre-
pared to do in the way of gathering
this exhibit."

Yours very truly,

WM. E. SCOTT,

Dep. Minister

If you have Land to Sell

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

Chas. W. Little

Eldernell Orchard, Mara, B.C.

IN THE CHURCHES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, St. George's Church,
Enderby—Service every Sunday 8 a.m., 11 a.m.,
and 7.30 p.m. LATE celebration of Holy Com-
munion 4th Sunday in month at 11 a.m. Sunday
School at 2.30 p.m. N. Enderby—Service at 3.15 p.m.,
2nd Sunday in month. Hulcar—Service at 3 p.m.,
4th Sunday in month. Mara—Service at 3.30 p.m.,
1st & 3rd Sundays in month. Regular meet-
ing of Women's Auxiliary last Friday in month at
8 p.m. in St. George's Hall. Rev. John Leech-
ter, Vicar.

METHODIST CHURCH—Service, Sunday, 11 a.m.,
& 7.30 p.m. Epworth League, Tuesday 8 p.m.,
Prayer Meeting, Thursday 8 p.m. Sunday
School, 2.30 p.m. R. DAWSON HALL, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday School,
2.30 p.m.; Church service, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.,
Young People's meeting, Wednesday 8 p.m.
D. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday School, 10 a.m.,
service, 7.30 p.m.; prayer meeting, Thursday,
30 p.m. REV. C. R. BLUNDEN, Pastor.



IT'S THE LAST WORD

THINNING FRUIT

Thinning fruit is not such a simple matter after all. Prof. W. H. Wicks horticulturist at the Idaho experiment station, points out that it is time to begin thinning as soon as the grower can determine which is the best fruit on the spur and after the early drops are over.

It takes a little experience to know which is the best little apple and a little more experience to tell when the early drops are over. As a rule the professor says, one fruit to a spur is sufficient, but he follows this not serve as an accurate guide in all classes, for some trees are more able to bring to maturity than others. Here, again, is need of a little insight as well as experience to judge of the individual capacity of the tree for fruit production.

The professor adds that a knowledge of the yield in past years is quite essential to aid in judicious thinning; to know how much the tree has done in the past, so as to judge what it can profitably do in the present.

Thinning fruit is about like any other branch of farming. It is easy to make rules; not so easy to know where exceptions come in.—Spokane Review.



NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first- and second-class lands at \$10 and \$5 per acre, respectively.

This regulation further provides that the prices fixed therein shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favourable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same.

Further notice is hereby given that all persons who have pending applications to purchase lands under the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the "Land Act," and who are not willing to complete such purchases under the prices fixed by the aforesaid regulation shall be at liberty to withdraw such applications and receive refund of the moneys deposited on account of such applications.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands,
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., April 3rd, 1911. a13-jun15

Hazelmere Poultry Farm

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Stock
Prize Stock For Sale

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—As they run from pens 1, 2, & 3, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 30; \$6.00 for 50.

If from any one pen, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$7.50 for 50.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—As they run from pens 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.00 for 30; \$6.00 for 50.

If from any one pen, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$7.50 for 50.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—As they run from pens 1 and 2; cockerel and pullet matings, or if preferred from one pen, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30.

Please Note: We retired from the past season's shows with our birds undefeated in any class. Season's record: Eighteen silver cups, four silver medals, one gold medal, club ribbons, etc.

Address—Hazelmere Poultry Farm, Enderby

OVER 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

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. Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST



Sir Wilfrid attends a private meeting of the Defense Committee of the Imperial Conference

—From the Toronto News

A PRESERVING HINT

Instead of waiting till later in the season and buying berries and fruits in large quantities try this plan. Each time strawberries are purchased for table, buy an extra pint or quart and make a pint jar of jam. It can be made while washing dishes or doing any work in the kitchen and takes no extra time. It is quickly made, can be cooled, sealed and set away the same day and the expense is not noticed, while the fruit closet will be filled without effort. This is a perfectly practical and satisfactory plan and can be applied to all fruits.

JUNE ROD AND GUN

Many interesting articles appear in the June number of Rod and Gun, published by W. J. Taylor at Woodstock Ont. There is also a paper of more than passing importance dealing with Game Law Violators who commit offences in one Province and escape punishment by going to another. The paper raises a question that will have to be settled sooner or later, and which, in the interest of game should be settled without undue delay.

Crenatory and chemical closets sold, installed and guaranteed by Fulton's Hardware. Price, \$30.

FOR SALE

Acting under instructions from Mr. Elson, I am offering a list of Household Articles for sale. Prices and full particulars may be obtained at my office. **WALTER ROBINSON** Cliff street, next City Hall.

Wanted—Tenders for slashing timber and cutting cord wood on the Columbia Flouring Mills Co. land. Apply, Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

If you want absolutely pure milk as the warm weather comes on, the Glengerrack early morning auto delivery will serve you.

For Sale—A few ewes of Leicester breed. Some with lambs, some without. D. Lindsay, Deep Creek, Enderby.

CORONATION DAY CELEBRATION

The only celebration of Coronation Day in the Valley will be that to be held in Vernon. Particulars of the Vernon celebration will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in these columns. Ever effort is being made to make this an occasion that will be entered into heartily by citizens from every point in the Valley. It is safe to say that Enderby will send a big crowd to swell the numbers from this end of the Valley. The various fraternal societies will be represented in a street parade; there will be the usual games of lacrosse, baseball, Indian shinny, etc. The Enderby ball team will give the Vernon boys a chance to get even for the game won from them last Wednesday by Enderby. Special train service will be arranged for the day, the special returning to Enderby early in the evening.

INSPECTION OF APIARIES

L. Harris of this city, who is one of the two inspectors of apiaries appointed this year by the Provincial Government, returned recently from a five-week's trip through his large district. He commenced at Mission Junction, and visited the section along the C. P. R. working on to the Nicola and Similkameen districts, and coming up by way of Okanagan lake. He found a great deal of interest manifested in bee-keeping in all parts of the district, and thinks that many more will engage in the business this year. He was glad to discover a very healthy condition in all the hives inspected, there being no traces of foul brood or other diseases to be seen.—Vernon News.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern:
I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by any member of my family without my consent by written order.

J. F. JOHNSON,
Enderby, June 5th, 1911. 178

Coronation Celebration VERNON, B. C. JUNE 22, 1911

BIGGEST AND BEST DAY'S ENJOYMENT EVER OFFERED BY THE
CITIZENS OF VERNON

Monster Parade

Consisting of Army Veterans, Old Timers, Militia, Fraternal Societies, School Children, Floats, Decorated Autos, Etc.

SPORTS

Consisting of Football, Lacrosse, Baseball, Indian Shinny, Foot Races and Firemen's Sports.

LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED

Excursion Rates from all points with arrangements providing for return at an early hour in the evening.

Complete program of sports maybe obtained later by applying to the

Secretary,
M. J. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

H. P. LEE, Secretary.

ENDERBY BRICK

THE BEST BRICK IN THE PROVINCE.

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

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co.

Enderby

NEW RESTAURANT

ENDERBY, B. C.

Next Door to Orton's Butcher Shop

Meals at All Hours. Ice Cream Parlor.

Sodas, Candies, Confectionery, Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff

TOM O. SHAY, Proprietor

PACIFIC COAST TESTED SEEDS

Arriving daily: our new and fresh stock of Seeds grown under contract by the best growers in all parts of the world; Seeds that will give the best results. One trial will convince you. Also a full line of Garden Requisites, Implements of all kinds, Bee Supplies, Sprayers, Spray. Also a full line of Chick Foods and Conkeys Remedies. Press the button, we will do the rest.
Catalogue Free.

The M. J. Henry Nurseries

3011 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.
A. R. MACDOUGALL, Mgr.

Store to rent after July 1st; size, 30x50 feet; furnace heated; basement full size. Can be got for three years with an option of renewal. Apply A. Fulton, Enderby.

He Never Had Your Chance

In this man's day there was little chance for the chap who started out in life as a workman with no special training. He was foredoomed to work for small wages until finally disqualified by old age. With YOU it is different. If you are not getting ahead as fast as you should in your chosen occupation, the I. C. S. will help you. A record of over 16 years of remarkable success in training thousands of ambitious wage earners for better positions and increased earnings enables us to state positively that we can help you, no matter how scant your time, money, or education may be. Don't neglect any possible chances for advancement. Send this coupon NOW.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 799, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked X.

Ad. Writer	Arch. Draftsman
Show Card Writer	Structural Engineer
Window Trimmer	Structural Draftsman
Civil Service Exams.	Contractor & Builder
Ornamental Designer	Foreman Plumber
Mechanical Engineer	Civil Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman	E. & C. Construct'n Eng.
Foreman Machinist	Surveyor
Electrical Engineer	Mining Engineer
Electrician	Chemist
Power Station Supt.	Bookkeeper
Architect	Stenographer

Name _____
St. & No. _____
City _____ State _____

District representative,

R. LAWRENCE,

Box 741, Nelson, B. C.

Pertinent Personalities

BYRON E. WALKER—beg pardon, Sir Edmund B. Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, has been scattering interviews in Winnipeg and along his route from Toronto with his usual careless freedom. He is the easiest man in Canada to interview, always excepting Colonel Sam Hughes. He will talk to a reporter any time of the day or night and on any subject from art to crops. All the reporter has to do is name his subject and Sir Edmund talks away. And the best of it all is that it is good copy, for he is one of the best informed men in Canada. His two favorite subjects are, however, art and crops. They are his hobbies. He is somewhat of a connoisseur on art and is a sort of



Macaenas for Ontario's struggling artists. On crops he has every bank manager from the Yukon to the Halifax make him out almost daily reports on the situation.

His garrulity in talking to newspapermen was almost the means of one poor Winnipeg reporter losing his position. The reporter was sent to interview Sir Edmund one morning. He was courteously received and the financier proceeded to give him a history of Canadian banking, and then launched out into a general review of the financial situation. The reporter glanced at his watch, it was getting dangerously near the dead-line, but Sir Edmund showed no signs of letting up, and started on a general summary of the crop conditions. When he had finished and started a few stray suggestions on art in Canada it was too much for the reporter and he unceremoniously made a bee-line for the door. The things his city editor said wouldn't look well in print.

Sam Hughes, M.P., for Gilbert Plains, has been recklessly scattering defiance on the reciprocity question in his constituency. He seems to have the same careless bravery as his namesake, Colonel Sam Hughes. It evidently must run in the family for the Manitoba Sam is a cousin of the doughty colonel. Sam Hughes, M.P., says that, now he has entered public life, he is finding it awkward to have a namesake. He has to shoulder the blame for all the sayings of the Ottawa member, which is a terrible burden. There are others, however, who find it awkward. One of the Winnipeg editors this week when he noticed the item about Sam Hughes issuing a challenge, jumped at the conclusion it was the colonel again and proceeded to gently roast him. It was just press time when the mistake was accidentally discovered and the editorial was hurriedly chiseled out of the plate while a new form was made up.

George Bradbury, M.P., by chance happened to be a witness of the incident and chuckled to himself. He said it reminded him of his own troubles with the Telegram when they ran his Indian speech some three weeks in advance.

Sir Frank Newnes, publisher of the Westminster Gazette and the Strand Magazine, who was recently in Winnipeg and is this week crossing the ocean on his way home is probably spending his leisure moments trying to figure out how he is going to square himself with his lady friends in the home land. He is a bachelor and when he arrived in New York he was interviewed by two lady reporters. In the answer to the question of "what he thought of the American women," he gallantly said nice things. However, he wasn't prepared to add all the superlatives he found adorned the interviews, for, on the strength of his few words, a most elaborate and complimentary interview on the American woman appeared in the Gotham papers.

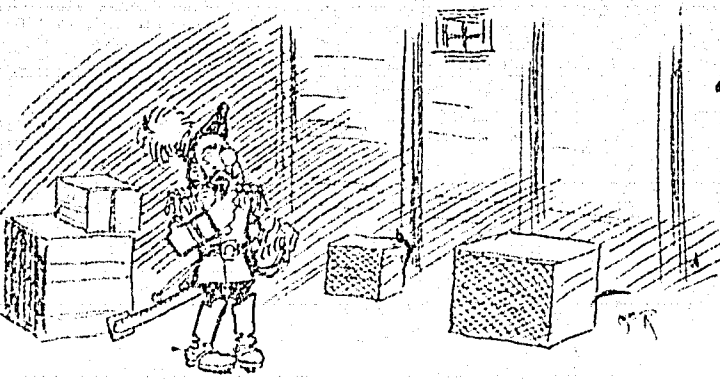
If L. J. Maxse, the caustic editor of the National Review, is to be believed, Canada has got very much the best of Australia in the matter of governor-generals. Lord Denman, the new governor of the Antipodes, he says, belongs to that group of English Liberal lords few of whom would be worth 20 shillings a week to any business man. "Their appearance in debate," he adds in the April issue, "is not infrequently the signal for merriment, and the obiter dicta of Lord Carrington and Denman might be worth preserving." He adds that he hopes the Australians will be able to take him seriously.

The members of the Winnipeg Dickens Fellowship will be interested in learning that the agitation in England against the sale of Dickens Memorial stamps has resulted in an entire change of the character of the memorial. It is now officially declared that the money will be devoted to the promotion of the copyright bill. This, however, does not satisfy the M.A.P. which has been leading the agitation against the stamp fund. The M.A.P. says:

"The best course that can now be taken is that the issue of these stamps be suspended, that a detailed and clear account of the money received for them should be issued, that the allocation of the money should be arrived at promptly, and the affair cleared up with as little disturbance as may be.

"To allow the enterprise to run on amid a mass of obvious absurdities, contradictions, recriminations, and explanations, without a single definite hint as to what is to be done with the money, would be most unfortunate; and one reason why I have dealt plainly with this matter is that the idea of issuing stamps on author's books is a most dangerous precedent, which, unless checked, is certain in the future to be imitated in irregular ways."

The coming visit of the governor-general recalls an experience a local officer had upon the occasion of a former visit of Earl Grey to Winnipeg. The officer in question was on the reception committee and was a little late getting down to the station. He found the station room so crowded that he couldn't make his way to the platform. He thought possibly he could get through the freight sheds to the platform and found a door open. A minute later a careful employee happened along and closed the door. The officer, plumped and spurred, found himself locked in the freight



sheds. He tried every egress; all were locked and it looked as if he would not only miss the reception, but have to spend a night in the sheds. He was growing desperate, when, by mere chance, a railway man turned up for something he had forgotten, and the excited officer was able to reach the local staff just as the train pulled in.

There are as many good stories told of Champ Clark, the new speaker of the American house of representatives as there are of the deposed czar, Speaker Cannon. Champ is one of the best storytellers in Congress, and his fame is almost as widespread as that of the immortal Ake. He recently defined a Democrat as, "A man who believes in Democratic principles and who votes the Democratic ticket." In the first Bryan campaign there were gold Democrats, silver Democrats and other varieties. Champ, in describing them used to talk about Dick Goodman's dog back in Missouri. "My dawg," Dick used to say, "is one-fourth setter, one-fourth pointer, and the other half is just plain dawg." "Now, like that dog," said Champ, "most of me is just plain Democrat. That's the kind of a Democrat I am."

BRITAIN AND AMERICA AS WORLD PEACE MAKERS

"Twice within the past twelve months the president of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before." With these words, Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, began an address to the House of Commons on March 13th. The occasion was the debate over the naval estimates. Several references had been made to the preparations being made at Washington for several months past by Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox, for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. When Congress assembled in its regular session next December, Mr. Knox hopes to be able to submit such a treaty to the Senate, providing for general and unlimited arbitration of all questions arising between the two nations. Sir Edward referred back to President Taft's remarks, made on December 17th, at the dinner of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which were repeated upon several other occasions. Mr. Taft said: "If we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations, at least, to establish between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

The present treaty between the United States and Great Britain excepts questions relating to the national honor, "vital interests," and the rights of third countries, if such are involved.

The British Foreign Secretary, frankly admitting his realization of the weight and importance of his remarks, then gave the following views of what British action might be under the circumstances:

"We have no proposal before us and, unless public opinion rises to the height of discussing a proposal of that kind, it cannot be carried out. But supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that, under no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that it would have a beneficial effect. The nations that made such an agreement might be exposed to attack from a third power. This would probably lead to their following with an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation which has refused to arbitrate. We should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should feel it something so far-reaching in its consequences that it required not only the signature of both governments but the deliberately obtained sanction of parliament. That I believe would be obtained."

The significance and importance of these remarks by Sir Edward Grey were at once recognized all over the world. Here we have not abstract forms of purely theoretical propositions, but the deliberate utterances of two responsible statesmen occupying the highest position in their respective countries in regard to the subject under discussion. While relating to an existing situation, they outline practical measures bearing not only on that situation, but foreshadowing a comprehensive policy for dealing with international differences for all time. The British press heartily supports the Foreign Secretary in his point of view. Sir Edward, however, took early occasion to make answer to the inferences widely circulated in the press and on the platform that his ideas foreshadowed a formal alliance between Great Britain and the United States. At the annual dinner of the International Arbitration League, in London, on March 17th, Sir Edward disclaimed any intention of conveying the idea that a formal alliance was contemplated, but said further:

"If a general arbitration treaty were made between two great nations and became firmly rooted in the feelings of the people of both countries, and if one of them was in the course of time made the object of an attack in a dispute with a third power, in which arbitration had been offered to and refused by the third power, certainly, I think, there would be a strong sympathy between the two powers who had made the general arbitration treaty. But that is a matter which depends upon public opinion and in which public opinion will take care of itself."

If an arbitration treaty is made between two great countries on the lines sketched out as possible by the president of the United States, let it be done between the two powers concerned without arrière-pensée, but don't let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficial results which may develop from it in the course of time—results which I think must extend far beyond the two countries originally concerned.

To introduce any such conditions or stipulation into an arbitration treaty would impair the chances of it here or elsewhere. It might even lead other countries to suppose that the arbitration treaty between the two powers was directed against one or more of the other powers. That would completely spoil its possible effect in mitigating the general expenditures on armaments."

In semi-official replies to Sir Edward's speech, made public in the parliaments of Germany and France, cordial support of the general idea of the Taft-Grey proposals is evident. Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition to the government in the House of Commons, "amid cheers such as have been rarely heard in the Lower House of Parliament," pledged his hearty support to Sir Edward. The French Chamber of Deputies has gone even further. It has decided to call upon the government to invite the cooperation of the other powers, in the discussion at The Hague, of the questions of simultaneous disarmament. On March 10th, the International Peace Bureau, with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, of which the United States is a member, sent out a circular letter to all the ministers of foreign powers concerning the question of the limitation of armaments as proposed in the resolution adopted by the last session of Congress. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the eminent French worker for international peace, paid a visit to the United States last month, and made a number of stirring public addresses. Baron de Constant is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, an officer of the Hague Court of Arbitration and a winner of the Nobel peace prize.

GOOD-BYE, GOD

An American dentist attended a banquet of artists in this city some years ago as representative of the New York Dental Society. Responding to a toast, he said he had never been in Canada before, and he proceeded to give his preconceived notions of this country. He had no idea we had such a fertile country and such magnificent cities. He had regarded it as a God-forsaken wilderness, and in this connection he told a story of a man who had bothered the Administration for a foreign appointment. At last he was appointed consul in some place in Canada. He was woefully cast down. So were his family, who had always regarded Canada as a God-forsaken country. That night, when the little girl was saying her prayers, she concluded by saying, "Good-bye, God. We are going to Canada."

\$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY FREE

LPAP	NRECA	UPML	ATSWYREBR
CPAHE	KCYREH	YBRAPRSRE	ERBA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known fruits. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE PRIZE. It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can probably make out 5 or 6 of them. To the person making out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. Should three persons send equally correct answers, the first two prizes will be divided between them, (each receiving \$50.00). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided (each receiving \$50.00), and so on in like proportions, provided they comply with a simple condition which we will write as soon as answers are received. WE DO NOT WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. If you can make out anything like a complete list, write us at once enclosing 2-cent stamp for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address: CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 80 MONTREAL, QUE.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Shiloh's Cure

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

COMBATING THE SLEEPING SICKNESS

The work of the British government in conjunction with the Royal Society in connection with the eradication of the sleeping sickness has been attended with complete success, two camps having to be closed owing to the demise of all old patients suffering from this scourge, and the absence of fresh cases. The propagation of this epidemic was attributed to the fly *Glossina palpalis*. The districts which were known to be pestered with this disease-carrier were carefully mapped out, and by careful investigation it was found possible to ascertain the regions of its activity. Owing to the rigorous methods advocated by the commission, and the energy with which such were taken up it was rendered possible to remove the inhabitants from the suspected zones and to stamp out the fly by extreme measures.

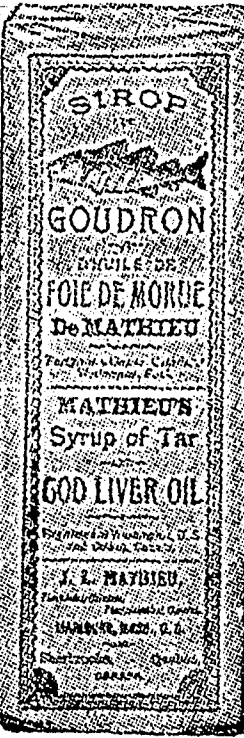
Just recently, however, it has been discovered that the *Glossina palpalis* is not the only germ carrier. A death occurred in England from the sickness, and a minute pathological examination revealed the disquieting news that the parasite was of a different character from that already ascertained. Inquiries showed that the victim had come from Rhodesia, from a district 400 miles south of the limits of the haunts of the *Glossina palpalis*, and further investigation resulted in the discovery of another species of the tsetse fly, the *Glossina morsitans*, as being the vehicle of infection, while it was also found that several other persons in Rhodesia were suffering from the same malady. Should such ultimately prove to be the case, the definition of the localities favored by the *morsitans* will be somewhat difficult as it is found over a much wider area. The region in which the case occurred has been searched for the *palpalis* but without success. It is not believed to come so far south, so that suspicion of the *morsitans* seems to be well founded. Possibly the former is a migratory insect, and if such is the case this unsuspected attribute will be closely investigated. Thanks to the measures adopted in Uganda it is hoped that this scourge will be completely eradicated from the country within a short time, and it is suggested that a commission should be dispatched to Rhodesia to stamp out the scourge while still in the incipient stage, so that the country may not be so extensively affected as have been the Congo, Uganda, and other parts of the Continent.

THE RESURRECTION PLANT

The Resurrection Plant, whose botanical name is the *Anastatica*, is sometimes called "The Rose of Jericho." No other plant has been credited with so many extraordinary qualities, and none has been of greater service to quacks

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes AND GRANULATED LIDS. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve, in Ampoules, 25c, \$1.00. EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



THAT HACKING COUGH

It will get worse instead of better unless you do something to cure it.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

will promptly cure coughs, colds, grippe, and all troubles arising from exposure and a run-down system.

Keep it in the house at all times, ready for emergencies.

Large bottle, 35 cents—all dealers.

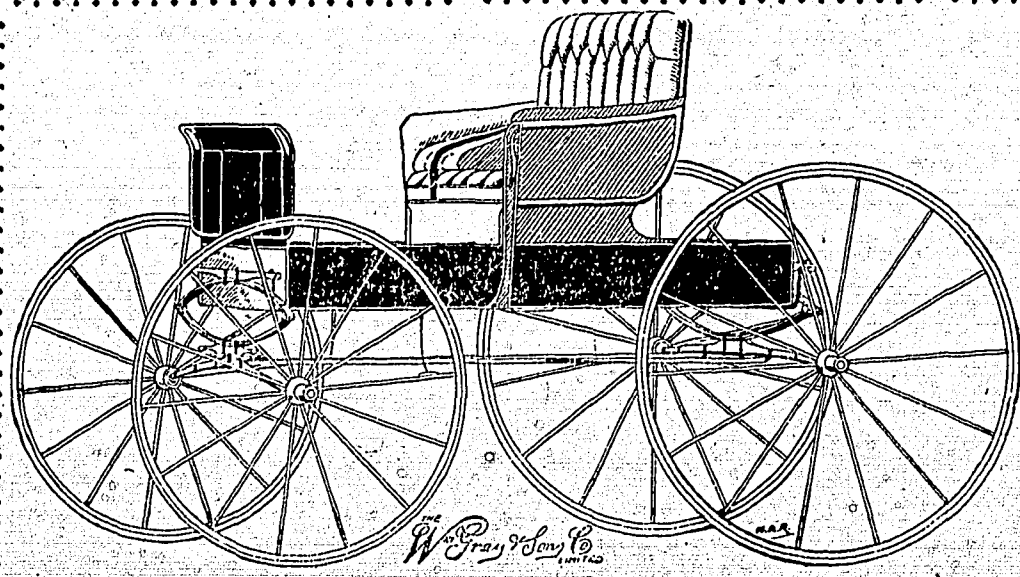
J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props. SHERBROOKE, Que.

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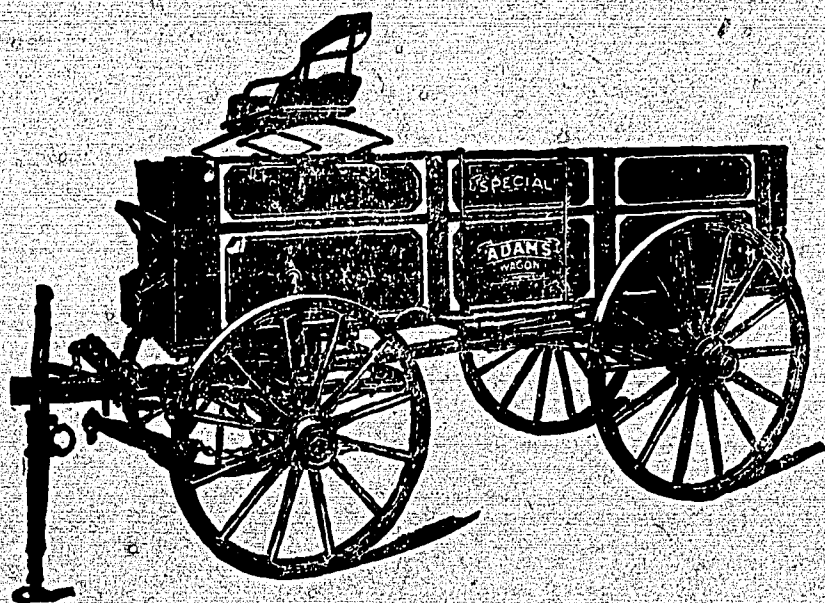
Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon

There's strength in
CANAWELLA
TEA



ADAMS' SPECIAL WAGON

Bone dry timber, thoroughly seasoned; put together by skilled workmen and neatly finished



THE WAGON THAT LASTS

This wagon has many features to recommend it, among which are the following: Jockey box, lazy back seat, rivetted wheels, clipped gears, grain tight boxes iron banded and securely braced, best southern box boards, extra heavy bottoms reinforced over the bolsters, heavier than any other bottoms made. This wagon is built specially for the Western trade handled by the

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LTD.

Also a complete line of lorries, heavy teaming gears, dump carts, stock racks and low wheel trucks. Catalogue and descriptive matter on application. Get full particulars from

FULTON'S HARDWARE

Mowers, Hay Rakes, Horse Forks, Harness, Rope Cable and Blocks

We can give you exceptionally good Value in these goods.

FULTON'S HARDWARE

PROFESSIONAL

W. E. BANTON,

Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Conveyancer,
etc.

Offices, Bell Block, Enderby, B.C.

WALTER ROBINSON

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Cliff St., next City Hall, Enderby

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Provincial Land Surveyor

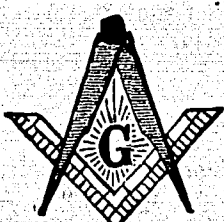
BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY, B.C.

DR. H. W. KEITH,

Office hours: Forenoon, 11 to 12
Afternoon, 4 to 5
Evening, 7 to 8
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Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

SECRET SOCIETIES

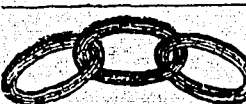


A.F. & A.M.

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

WALTER ROBINSON
W. M.

S. H. SPEERS,
Secretary



I.O.O.F.

Eureka Lodge, No. 50
Meets every Tuesday evening
in K. of P. Hall. Visiting
brothers all ways welcome.
R. BLACKBURN, N. G.
R. E. WHEELER, Sec'y.
W. DUNCAN, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE

No. 35, K. of P.

Meets every Monday evening
in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cor-
dially invited to attend.
WM. ANDERSON, C. C.
C. E. STRICKLAND, K. R. S.
R. J. COLTART, M. F.

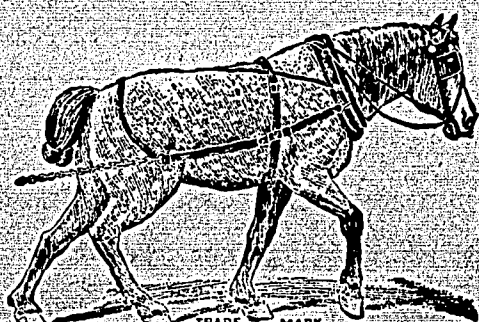
K. of P. Hall is the only hall in Enderby suitable
for public entertainments. For rates, etc., apply
to **R. F. JOHNSTONE, M. E., Enderby**



Canada's Best Range

**McClary
Kootenay**

Prices \$40 to \$68



Be Sure and Work The Horse THE GENUINE BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

Guaranteed to cure a saddle or collar gall while the horse is worked. Also for any kind of a wound or sore on horses or cattle. SHOULD BE IN EVERY STABLE.

ENDERBY, B.C.

Exasperating Jockeying in the Matter of Trinity Valley Road

Two year ago the matter of the Trinity Valley road and bridge was first taken up by the Board of Trade of Enderby. The settlers of Trinity Valley were asking the Government to open a wagon road and construct a bridge across the Spallumcheen river to give them access to the Mabel lake road to Enderby, thereby giving them a road to market at least one-half shorter than the road used by them via Lumby. Promises of immediate attention from Victoria were easily to be had, but definite action was slow to materialize. The influence of the Board of Trade was therefore requested. In the summer of 1909, Mr. A. E. Taylor, then secretary of the Board of Trade, wrote to Mr. C. Dubois Mason, Victoria, asking him to take up the matter with the proper department heads. On November 11th of that year a letter was read before the Board of Trade from Mr. C. Dubois Mason from which the following is an extract:

"I have to-day (23rd October) seen the Premier on the subject of Trinity Valley road and bridge and have shown him a number of photographs of the meadows of my brother's land in which he was very much interested. He is ready to take up the matter again personally if we can give him data and figures showing that the work can be done for considerably less than the estimate, (\$18,000.)

"Mr. Cooke, of the Falls, Enderby, wrote me on the 9th inst. on this subject: 'The bridge seems doubtful, as the Government engineer gave his estimate for a bridge one-fourth mile long and they say it is too expensive but he must have chosen a place where there are meadows both sides of the river. I know of several

places, and one in particular, where the river is only 75 to 100 yards across, with good banks on both sides.'"

In view of the assurance given by the Premier that he would take the matter up again if he could be shown the Board on November 11th, 1909, appointed Mr. F. H. Barnes, the Government bridge builder in this district, to go over the ground with Mr. Cooke, and make a thorough investigation, to enable the Board to go before the Government with a definite plan, and showing the cost of the structure required. Mr. Barnes complied with the request of the Board, and submitted the following report:

"I herewith submit my report on the bridge to be built across the Spallumcheen river, to give an outlet to the Trinity Valley:

"Proposed site is on section line between N. E. 1/4 22 and N. W. 1/4 23, Tp. 18, R. 8, W. of 6th meridian.

"The river at this point has No. 1 banks which do not overflow, and is approximately 75 yards wide and

about 7 feet deep at low water; a good, steady current which takes most of that width, and a straight run; no side currents at this point, and first-class approaches on either side. From bridge to Mabel Lake road is about three-quarters of a mile over level land slightly rising from the river; one small creek to cross, which would require a 20-ft culvert.

"On the south side of the river a grade of about 5 per cent. would land on the Trinity Valley benches, in say one and one-half miles, thus keeping the main road out of the bottom land, which in high water would tend to overflow.

"I think it would not be advisable to locate bridge any higher up the river for this outlet, as there are numerous flats and marshes which must overflow every spring at high water, and would entail a very long bridge. I would think this bridge could safely be put in for about \$5000—possibly less—at the place indicated on accompanying plan.

"Respectfully yours,

FRED H. BARNES.

A resolution was passed by the Board again taking up the matter with the Government. Some time later the Government engineer came to Enderby and went over the site with Mr. Barnes. His survey supported Mr. Barnes' report in every detail.

Early in 1910 Mr. Barnes received instructions to proceed with the construction of the bridge at Grindrod and later the bridge at Trinity Valley road. He proceeded with the work on the Grindrod bridge, which, owing to the lack of labor, required a month or six weeks longer than contemplated. In the meantime the order for the Trinity Valley bridge was withdrawn. Later the report was current to the effect that the Trinity Valley road and bridge were to be constructed from the Vernon end. It seemed strange at the time that this work, situated six or eight miles from Enderby should be put into the hands of Vernon gangs, 35 or 40 miles away, but so anxious were the settlers for the outlet this way that the question as to who should build it did not cause any worry either here or there.

Time went on, but there was no movement either with regard to the bridge or road. Early last June our Trinity Valley correspondent wrote:

"I have seen nothing in the issues of your paper as to any reply having been received by the Enderby Board of Trade to the communication they sent to the Government regarding the Trinity Valley road and bridge. This week, however, two settlers of this valley were deputed to wait upon Mr. Hamilton Lang, road superintendent, Vernon, as we could get no satisfactory information from him by letter, and I am glad to say that Mr. Lang informed the deputation that the questions relating to the bridge have now been settled, and that we may rely upon the road and proposed bridge being constructed in the course of the current year (1910). Mr. Lang also stated that he intends visiting the Valley next week in order to go over the intended line of that road to connect the N. E. branch of the Valley with the road to Enderby."

In October of last year our Trinity Valley correspondent wrote: "I regret to say that work on the Trinity Valley road is to close down on October 15th, leaving at least half the road, and the worst part of it, for next year."

When spring opened this year there were various reports as to when the work on the completion of the road would be started, but up to the present time no start has been made.

(Continued on last page.)

CITY OF ENDERBY

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

COURT OF REVISION

WHEREAS it is the intention of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Enderby to construct certain works of Local Improvement on Cliff street, Maud st., and Mill street, and to assess specially a portion of the final cost of the said works upon the property fronting or abutting thereon and to be benefited thereby; and

WHEREAS particulars of the said proposed works have been given by a public notice dated the 11th day of May, 1911, and published in The Enderby Press newspaper on the 11th, 18th and 25th days of May, 1911, now therefore

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held at the City Hall, Enderby, on the 12th day of July, 1911, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining complaints (if any) against the proposed special assessment or the accuracy of frontage measurements, or any other complaint which the persons interested may desire to make and which by law is cognizable by the said Court, but no complaint can be heard unless WRITTEN NOTICE of the ground of such complaint shall have been served upon the undersigned at least eight days before the holding of the said Court.

Dated at the City Hall, Enderby, this 1st day of June, 1911.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN,
City Clerk



PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

THE qualifying examinations for Third-class Clerks, Junior Clerks and Stenographers will be held at the following places, commencing on Monday the 3rd July next:—Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cumberland, Golden, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Peachland, Revelstoke, Rossland, Salmon Arm, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, and Victoria.

Candidates must be British subjects between the ages of 21 and 30, if for Third-class Clerks, and between 16 and 21, if for Junior Clerks or Stenographers.

Applications will not be accepted if received later than the 15th June next. Further information, together with application forms, may be obtained from the undersigned.

P. WALKER,

Registrar, Public Service
Victoria, B. C., 27th April, 1911

Fred. H. Barnes

BUILDER &
CONTRACTOR

Plans and estimates furnished

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

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

Cooking Stoves

Coal and Wood

Heaters

Ranges, Etc.

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

Wm. H. Hutchison

ENDERBY

We have

Prime Meats

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

G. R. Sharpe,

ENDERBY, B. C.

Bargains in Flooring

We have cleaned up our lumber bargains in Ceiling and Siding. We have on hand a limited amount of No. 3 Fir Flooring which we are offering at—

\$17.00 per thousand

Come before it is gone.

A. R. ROGERS LUMBER CO., Enderby

FOUR PHYSICIANS FAILED

Mr. George Pulos, a Well Known Tobacco Merchant in Brockville, Ont., Tells of His Faith in the Merit of Catarrhzone.

"In the fall of 1903," writes Mr. Pulos, under date of June 10th, 1916, "I contracted a very severe cold which developed into Catarrh. At that time I was living in New York State and treated with four different physicians, who afforded me no relief. On coming to Brockville I was advised by a friend to try Catarrhzone. I bought the dollar outfit and was gratified by the results. I was completely cured by Catarrhzone, and have used it since to abort a cold with unfailing results. It is the greatest medicine in existence, and I hope my testimony will be of some use to other fellow-sufferers.

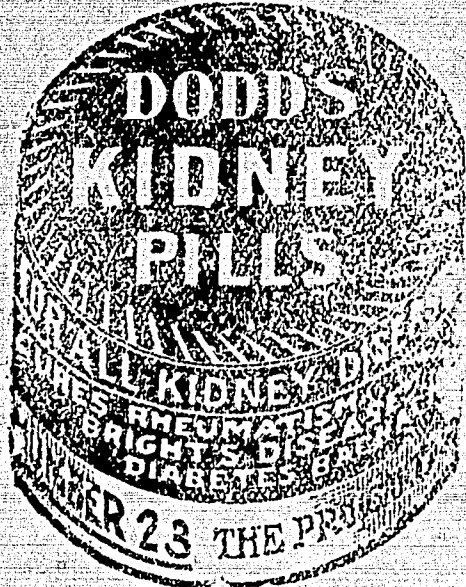
(Signed) George Pulos.
Refuse a substitute for Catarrhzone; it alone can cure. Sold in 25, 50c, and \$1.00 sizes by all dealers.

BENEFIT OF HILLS

One reason why the High Alps in mid-winter have achieved so marked a popularity is that they are a certain antidote for depression of spirits. It is impossible to feel "low" in mind when you are wrestling with ski in burning sunshine and deep snow, or to indulge in Weltsehmerz when you are obliged to lace and unlace your skating-boots at least some half-dozen times a day. These struggles with material difficulties prevent any morbid introspection, while the clear atmosphere which obtains five thousand feet above the sea may leave one grasping for breath, but serves to keep the stranger joyful. That the effect is not permanent, however, is obvious from the attitude of the natives of high altitudes in Switzerland. The babies may giggle as they slide along on their little ski, or propel themselves madly on diminutive toboggans down the steep snow slopes; but after the age of seven or so the Swiss is a serious, even morose person, who views life with an indifferent and jaundiced eye. High spirits are certainly not his characteristic, and I have an idea that he looks upon the flood of winter visitors as a kind of "visitation" from Heaven—like influenza or the plague. Unless the Swiss keeps an hotel, he shows no undue excitement at the arrival of batches of strangers from London, Paris or Berlin.

WATER UNFIT TO DRINK

Where foul smells exist water absorbs them, and it is then not fit for use. Water which has stood all night in an open vessel in a bedroom is unfit for drinking, unless the room be much better ventilated than bedrooms usually are.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta. May 20th, 1908
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."
OLE CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—\$1.00 for \$5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.
DR. E. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

DANCING TAUGHT

by mail at home. Waltz, Two-Step, Three-Step and Gavotte \$1.00. Send for list. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials.

PROF. W. E. NORMAN
98½ Osborne Street, Winnipeg

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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

PIPO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Storyettes

A BRIGHT little Medford lad heard his parents talking about the salaries of teachers.
"I don't see why they should pay the teachers," he said, very seriously, "when we children do all the work."

A PARSON was reading the Scriptures to an old sailor, "And Solomon," he said, "had 700 wives and 300 concubines."
"Dear, dear!" gasped the old salt, "what privileges them early Christians did have, to be sure, sir."

A CERTAIN medical specialist was in the habit of using a note-book to assist his memory. In the course of time his aged father died. The worthy doctor attended the funeral as chief mourner with due solemnity. At the close he was observed to draw out a note-book and cross out the words, "Mem.: Bury father."

SCIENTISTS are curious husbands. Once Mrs. Agassiz screamed on finding a snake in her shoe in the morning. Her husband asked what was the matter.

"Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot."
"Only one? There should have been three."
He had put them there to keep warm.

GEORGE ADE, at the New Theatre anniversary dinner, said of a modern tragedian: "The only trouble about his tragedy is that it makes you laugh. His pathos is side-splitting. It is like the pathos of the German poet who made a lover say to his lost love, as he bade her a final good-by at the railway station: 'Farewell. We part forever. But, to make the separation more gradual, I am going by an accommodation train.'"

AS the hospital ambulance dashed up to the curb and its surgeon sprang off into the curious crowd, the patient on the sidewalk partially recovered from her fainting fit.

"I don't want to go to a hospital," she declared, when she observed the approach of the uniformed doctor. "I'll be all right in a few moments; I'm not going in the ambulance."

"I don't want to go back without you if I can help it, madam," rejoined the physician earnestly. "We ran down three persons to get here without delay."

PETER L. HARRIS, the grain expert, was condemning the reciprocity idea. "The United States promoters of Canadian reciprocity expect too much of it," he said. "They expect to gain practically everything and to give practically nothing. Well, they'll get left—like Hi-Billings. I went to a horse sale one day and bought a horse for \$18. When he got the horse home he offered it a bucket of water, but it wouldn't drink. After that he gave it a feed of corn, but it wouldn't touch that either. 'By gosh,' he said, 'you're the very horse for me if you'll only work!'"

THEY were talking at a rehearsal—the greatest "producer," the greatest "character actor," and J. M. Barrie. And the actor averred that anything and everything could be expressed facially.

"I can tell it to the audience without speaking," he said.
"Then will you kindly go to the back of the stage," said Mr. Barrie quietly, "and express in your face that you have a younger brother who was born in Shropshire, but is now staying in a boarding-house on the south coast?"

AN Episcopal missionary in Wyoming visited one of the outlying districts in his territory for the purpose of conducting prayer in the home of a large family not conspicuous for its piety. He made known his intentions to the woman of the house, and she murmured vaguely that she'd go out and see. She was long in returning and after a tiresome wait the missionary went to the door and called with some impatience:

"Aren't you coming in? Don't you care anything about your souls?"
"Souls?" yelled the head of the family from the orchard. "We haven't got time to fool with our souls when the bees are swarming."

HE is known as laconic in addition to being a mite, as he never writes on his little pad more than enough to convey his meaning. He is a good cribbage player, and one night he won a watch and chain from a young man. The latter's father met the mite. The deaf and dumb man produced his little pad. On it the irate father wrote: "I understand you won Bob's gold watch the other night."

He handed it to the deaf and dumb man, and expected to see him offer to give up the spoil. Not so, however. Instead, he took the pad, wrote two words carefully on it, and returned it. Inscribed thereon were the words: "And chain."

AT Tel-el-Kebir (says E. L. Butcher in his volume on Egypt), the first Highland regiment that had been seen in Egypt was encamped apart from the rest of the English army. The natives took it into their heads that these were the wives of the English soldiers left unguarded. The Oriental imagination determined that the chance

Canal Worker's Experience

Some time ago I came to this place to work on the canal and through inclement weather and exposure contracted the worst kind of neuralgia. The pain would fill my forehead so that I couldn't see; it was just awful. I went to a druggist in town and was advised to use a 50c. bottle of Nerviline. That was the best advice and the best medicine I ever got. I will always recommend Nerviline for any ache or pain. It is so strong and penetrating it is bound to cure.

(Signed) A. B. Giorgi,
Trenton, Ont.

Doctors will tell you that nothing out the purest and most healing anti-septic drugs are used in Nerviline—but why it is so safe for family use, or the baby as well as the parent, if you haven't tried Nerviline, do so now—your neighbors are almost sure to know its manifold merits and uses.

was too good to be missed, and hastily arranged an expedition to carry off the women. I have heard that they were very much astonished at the reception they met, and that they changed their minds, and told each other that among those incomprehensible English the short petticoat was a robe of honor and only given to those who had proved their bravery in fighting.

WIEN Farmer Fairweight came to London on a flying visit he discovered many things—that buses could go without horses, that you could walk for a whole hour without striking a field of an acquaintance, and finally, that you couldn't hit a policeman simply because he compelled you to move out of other people's way. As he was being taken to the station he inquired what the policeman intended doing with him.
"You'll find out soon enough," said the policeman grimly. "Seven days, probably."
"Seven days! Ah, that's where I have ye," old Blinbottle! chuckled the farmer triumphantly, producing the return half of his ticket. "I've got to go back on Monday!"

The Horseman

The Western Canada Racing Circuit, with \$70,000 in purse and stakes, opens at Calgary July 1 and concludes at Regina Aug. 11. Calgary offers \$8,000 in purses at a straight 5 per cent. to enter and no deduction from winners. The early closing events close on April 15 with a payment of 1 per cent. Fort Garry, Man., has a meeting June 30 to July 3 and offers thirteen early closing events, including two \$1,000 stakes for the 2:13 and 2:19 pacers. These purses close April 15 with a payment of 1 per cent. The city of Winnipeg offers twelve purses, two of \$2,000, one of \$1,500 and five of \$1,000 each for its meeting and entries will close on April 15 with a one per cent payment. Brandon, Man., has its meeting July 24 to 29, and now offers \$1,000 purses which close April 15 with the usual 1 per cent. Regina finishes the circuit with a \$15,000 card. It has five early events, which close April 15. Here is an exceedingly strong young circuit with liberal purses, which should attract good lists.

The grand total of \$70,000 in stakes and purses is offered by the five associations that compose the Western Canada Racing Circuit. Starting at Calgary, Alta., July 1, the route includes two weeks at Winnipeg, Man. (the first week's programme being given by the Fort Garry Turf Club); Brandon, Man., and Regina, Sask. The programmes bristle with exceptionally good stakes, well arranged for the popular classes.

Calgary's two for the harness horse are mixed events for \$600 each for pacers of the 2:40 and 2:13 classes, while trotters are given the advantage of five seconds in each. Seven stakes are opened by the Fort Garry Club, five being for pacers, one for trotters and a free-for-all, both gait. These range in value from \$500 to \$1,000. The week following will undoubtedly see Winnipeg's most pretentious meeting, as all but one of the classes are worth \$1,000 or more, two being for \$2,000 each. A three-year-old stake, open to both gait, is worth \$500 and should bring out some high-class youngsters. Brandon's four classes, all mixed, are for \$1,000 each, while the concluding meeting, at Regina, has five stakes, all but one, that for 2:30 trotters, being for both gait.

The conditions are very popular ones, and horsemen are assured that plenty of class races will later be opened to allow all members of stables to start. This section is a delightful one to visit and for an early season campaign horsemen will do well to consider its advantages.

According to the records of 1910, King Hill Stock Farm has only about loads among western breeders of three-year-old trotters. Of the ones trained, four from this noted breeding establishment took records. No other Western farm came anywhere near this and the only ones in the country that did beat them out were Walnut Hall Farm with six and Patchen Wilkes Farm with five. King Hill Stock Farm has only about seventy-five mares, while each of the Kentucky farms have over 150 mares. Trainer James Healey, who came

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. Inflammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds a lodgment in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will eradicate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs little, and is as satisfactory as it is surprising in its results.

HER SKIN WAS YELLOW

"I had only to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills to appreciate their merit," writes Miss Annie M. Bryce, of Woodstock. "My system was out of order. My blood was weak and thin. I had a nasty murky complexion. My skin was hard and dry. The first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a complete change. I felt better at once. Healthy color came into my face. In about three weeks I was cured. Dr. Hamilton's Pills effect an easy cure. Try these good pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1.00 at all dealers.

Lady True, which is the tenth foal for his dam, and he is a pacing wonder. All of her colts are extremely fast, but this one promises to be something out of the ordinary. Mr. Wright has a number of prospects which he believes will show up very fast as soon as the training season is a little advanced.

PERFUME STATISTICS FROM A BOTANIST

According to the investigations of a German botanist, out of forty-three hundred species of flowers cultivated in Europe only four hundred and twenty possess an agreeable perfume. Flowers with white or cream-colored petals, we are told, are more frequently odoriferous than others. Next in order come the yellow flowers, then the red, after them the blue, and finally the violet, thereof only thirteen varieties out of three hundred and eight give off a pleasing perfume. In the whole list, as compiled by this authority, thirty-three hundred and eighty varieties are offensive in odor, and twenty-three hundred have no perceptible smell, either good or bad.

HOW WE TASTE

Strictly speaking, with the tip of the tongue one cannot really taste at all. If you put a drop of oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth you will find that it produces no effect of any sort. You only taste it when it reaches slowly to diffuse itself and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little mustard or cayenne on the same part you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly in order not to blister the tongue—while if you put it lower down in the mouth you will swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant. The reason is that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with the nerves of touch, not nerves of taste proper, which go to a different centre of the brain together with the very similar threads which supply the nerves of smell for mustard or pepper. That is why the smell and taste of these pungent substances are so much alike, is everybody must have noticed, a good sniff at a mustard pot producing almost the same irritating effects as an incautious dose.

Shiloh's Cure

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

CURED THE WIFE AND HUSBAND TOO

GREAT WORK DONE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS IN ONE QUEBEC FAMILY

Thomas Lauriault had Kidney Disease and His Wife Bright's Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Them Both Well.

Lac Caymont, Que. (Special).—There is a world interest in the simple story of Madame Thomas Lauriault of this place. In her own words, it is as follows:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured my husband of Kidney Disease and myself of Bright's Disease. We recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer from Kidney or Bright's Disease."

This is a splendid example of the grand work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing among the plain people of Canada. Kidney Disease is the commonest of all ailments among those who have to work hard, because the kidneys are the first part of the body to feel the wear and tear of heavy work.

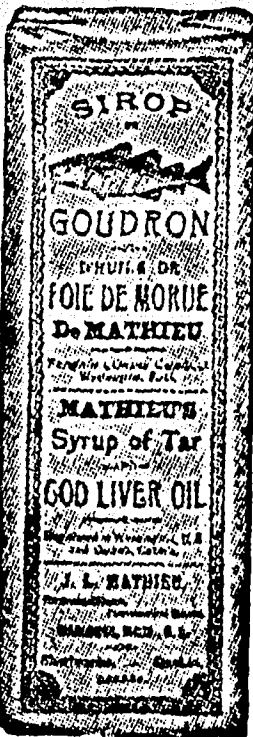
When the kidneys go wrong the blood goes wrong, and the whole body goes wrong. Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease are the usual results. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure these by simply curing the kidneys.

There's Strength in
CANAWELLA TEA



COLT DISTEMPER

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What is Wrong with American Newspapers

In a series of articles on "The American Newspaper," now running in Collier's Weekly, Mr. Will Irwin argues that the outstanding fact in the journalistic history of this country during the past hundred years has been the shifting of the seat of power from the editorial page to the news columns. At the present time he notes that, while newspaper writers are more competent and high-minded than ever before, the ethical tone of the newspapers is constantly going down. He lays the blame for this situation on newspaper owners.

Four main currents, Mr. Irwin observes, run through the history of American journalism; four elements fused to make our press what it is. The first current was shaped by Anglo-Saxon tradition; each of the others had for a source some dominant personality—a Bennett, a Dana, or a Hearst.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries English journalism was based on the idea that the editorial directed toward expressing and forming public opinion is the most important feature of a newspaper. American journalism, in its inception, was based on the same idea. This idea produced its best type just when it ceased to dominate. Horace Greeley, whose career reached its climax in the period of our Civil War, was the flower of the old school. "He really led," Mr. Irwin says, "and he did it solely through the power of his editorials. By virtue of his honesty, his mental vigor, and his journalistic style, he really molded public opinion." Commercial necessity forced upon him concessions to news for news' sake, but he cursed that necessity. He, like all his kind, was a publicist, not a newspaper man.

The man who invented news as we know it was James Gordon Bennett. "I renounce all so-called principles," he said in his salutatory in The Herald. He got out to find news and to print it. "Bennett, ruthless, short in the conscience, expressing in his own person all the atrocious bad taste of his age," remarks Mr. Irwin, "was yet a genius with the genius power of creation. And he, through two stormy, dirty decades, set an idea of news upon which we have proceeded ever since." Mr. Irwin continues:

"The Herald's commercial success—within three years it had taken the lead from all the New York newspapers—forced the others to follow him; newspaper work became a struggle then for beats and for earliest publication. When Bennett began, two short railroads comprised all the means of rapid communication in the United States. Working with the tools he had, Bennett performed prodigies. His marine couriers transmitted European news hours ahead of his rivals; he kept in touch with our borders by private lines of pony messengers. In the Mexican War, his despatches so far beat the Government advices and the United States mails that it became a matter for official complaint at Washington. Before the telegraph he had experimented with schemes for quicker transmission by semaphore, pneumatic tube and even balloon; the poles on the first telegraph lines were still green when Bennett had made the invention a part of his own system."

Charles A. Dana, with his New York Sun, made the next great step forward. His idea was that newspaper writing is an art. Under Bennett's regime the emphasis had been all on the news, rather than on journalistic workmanship. Dana saw no reason why journalism, the little sister of literature, should not be beautiful. He came to believe that the clever, subtle and sound narration of news was a task worthy of all the taste, the culture, and the soul-force that there is in any man. As he worked it out, the art of reporting is the art of the plain tale, decked mainly with those details which the trained eye of the good reporter comes to perceive. So appeared the Sun style—easy, often witty, full of detail and incident, but always clear.

The fourth current, that of yellow journalism, may be said to have originated in St. Louis and San Francisco during the eighties, and reached full tide in New York during the nineties. Pulitzer and Hearst were its two main sponsors. To the former Mr. Irwin credits the discovery that popular success can be won by newspapers. Mr.

Pulitzer made the St. Louis Post-Dispatch such a champion of popular rights that to this day the humble citizen of St. Louis tends to write to the "P.D." before he employs a lawyer. Hearst's forte was—and is—his mastery of popular psychology, his intuition in estimating the subtle values in public taste. His first two aides were S. S. Chamberlain and Arthur McEwen. Says Mr. Irwin:

"Consciously or unconsciously, Hearst and Chamberlain were working on a principle whose formulation was as original to our Occidental journalism as Bennett's discovery of news. He who serves the intellectual and artistic demands of the populace must give them in some measure what they want. If he proceeds from the very highest ethical and artistic ideals, he must make concessions, or they will not listen. But having established a common ground with his public, he may give them a little better than they want, so leading them up by the slow process of education to his own better ideals; or he may give them a great deal worse. When Hearst began, the spirit of the old-age editor still guided newspaper publication; the great majority of editors, no matter how strong their desire for circulation, still served news and editorial in fashion much more intellectual than the public wanted; still appealed to the mind rather than the heart. Hearst's task was to cheapen the product until it sold at the coin of the gutter and the streets."

"So he came generally to reject all news stories which did not contain that thrill of sensation loved by the man on the street and the woman in the kitchen; no paper ever published fewer news items to the issue. He trained his men to look for the one sensational, picturesque fact in every occurrence which came to the desk, and to twist that fact to the fore. 'What we're after,' said Arthur McEwen, 'is the "gee-whiz" emotion. Pressed for further explanation, he said: "We run our paper so that when the reader opens it, he says: "Gee-whiz!" An issue is a failure which doesn't make him say that.'"

The real power in Hearst's yellow journalism during recent years has been, as everyone knows, Arthur Brisbane. In this connection Mr. Irwin writes:

"The country has forgotten, if it ever knew, his influence in making sensational journalism yellow journalism. We think of him as the writer of those 'heart-to-heart' editorials which even the judicious sometimes admire. With the hindsight so much better than foresight, the men who built with Hearst in his building days at San Francisco saw what a chance they missed when they walked on the edge of Brisbane's methods. For Hearst said again and again: 'I wish I could get the same "snap" into my editorials that you fellows get into the news columns.' Arthur McEwen tried the hardest and came nearest to grasping what Hearst wanted. The truth is, McEwen had too much of what the prize-ring calls 'class.' His talents as journalist and writer were basically too high and sound."

"Now arrived Brisbane; he became the genius of The Evening Journal, deepest yellow of all newspapers. He was a man after Hearst's own kidney. He found how to get "snap" into the editorial page, how to talk politics and philosophy in the language of truckmen and lumbermen. Day by day for ten years he has shouted at the populace the moral philosophies of Kant and Hegel, the social and scientific philosophies of Spencer and Huxley, in lurid words of one syllable. On alternate days he has shouted, just as powerfully, the inconsistencies which suited Hearst's convenience of the day, the fallacies which would boost circulation, pull in advertising, kill rivals."

As a writer, with these editorials, as an editor, with thorough grasp of what his kind of reader wanted, he came to typify yellow journalism in its last period of real power. The profession of journalism rightly calls him the one widely influential editorial writer in these declining days of the daily editorial page. Such Hearst newspapers as "use" his work publish a million and a half copies for at least five million readers. In the nature of Hearst circulation, he reaches that class least infused with the modern intellectual spirit of inquiry, least apt to study their facts before forming their theories—the class most ready to accept the powerfully expressed opinions of another and superior being. We cannot view American civilization without reckoning in this young exponent of means which justify ends, any more than we can view it without reckoning in his employer and discoverer—Hearst."

So far Mr. Irwin's record goes in the first three articles in Collier's on which this summary is based. The moral to be drawn from the fact, will emerge in later articles in the series. In the meanwhile Mr. Irwin communicates to the public in a recent lecture in New York on "The Moral Responsibility of the Press" his conviction that the chief responsibility of present-day journalism rests on the news editor. "The aim of the news editor," he says, "should be to publish only such things as would be best for the democracy. When the news editors do this, the millennium will come." He adds:

"I can best explain what is wrong with newspapers nowadays by an example. Suppose a clever, wealthy advertising man should come to the doctors of this city and say: 'Here, I am going to organize you, and advertise what you can do, and you will make ten times as much money as you are making now.' Suppose the doctors consented. Now the moral tone of the medical profession would fall."

"Well, that is just what is wrong with the newspaper profession. The ethics of the journalists themselves—the newspaper writers—are constantly going up. But the ethical tone of the newspapers is constantly going down. The fault is with the man who gets hold of the paper. He is a business man. He has to have considerable money, because no paper in this city is worth less than two millions. And it has been my experience that men who have amassed a million or two have lost their ideals. So the newspaper writers are bossed and wronged by the men who have no sympathy with their moral views."

THE PLAGUE PANIC

Definite announcement that the plague had invaded England was made last month in the London Times. The malady asserted itself among the rats in East Anglia and for a time seemed to be spreading itself rapidly over a wide area. Thus a dead rat infected with the bacillus of the disease was found a dozen miles from where the outbreak first asserted itself. In India the particular kind of flea which chiefly carries plague infection, from rat to rat is called by the scientific name of *pulex cheopis*. That species seems to be infrequent in England and the United States, although specimens have, we read in the London Nature, been found on rats here and in Great Britain. For the time being the attention of experts is directed to ascertaining what other variety of rat parasite is the principal host of the plague bacillus. The London Times prints a communication from one authority to the effect that rabbits in all countries harbor a flea that conveys the bacillus of plague, but this has not been finally established. It is rather difficult to separate the subjects of plague and rats in the popular mind, observes The British Medical Journal. "The two have been rendered obscure by a kind of confusion due to the rat panic interjected into the plague panic." There is still some doubt whether the rat and the plague are invariably associated. Some doubt exists as to whether the flea preying upon the black rat conveys the bacillus to man. But first of all we have to find out what is meant by the term plague.

Plague is in reality an acute infective disease, "an infectious fever," to quote the well-known writer on the subject, Doctor R. T. Hewlett, whose paper appears in London Nature. The symptoms in man develop within a few days of infection, according to this authority, whose conclusions and impressions differ somewhat from those of others. The signs of the presence of the malady include fever, headache, giddiness, weakness, with staggering gait, great prostration and delirium. In three-fourths of the cases, the lymphatic glands in the groin, armpit and other regions are inflamed, infiltrated and much enlarged, constituting the "buboes." Hence the name "bubonic" plague. In the remaining cases the lungs may be primarily attacked—the "pneumatic" form—or a severe blood infection may develop—the "septicemic" variety. In both of these buboes are absent or a late development if the patient lives. Occasionally an eruption of pustules or carbuncles appears on the skin. Further, "The bubonic form is hardly infectious or even contagious, but the pneumonic variety is highly infectious, owing to the presence of large numbers of the infective agent, the plague bacillus, in the expectoration from which it is readily disseminated in the air. In some instances the patients do not appear particularly ill, and are able to go about, though such cases are liable to sudden death from heart failure."

The micro-organism of plague was discovered independently by Kitasato and by Yersin in 1894. It is a stumpy, rod-shaped organism or "bacillus," having rounded ends, and measuring as a rule about 1-8000 inch in length, and 1-16000 inch in breadth, but longer forms occur. In smears made at an early stage of the disease from the buboes, expectoration or blood respectively, in the three varieties, the bacillus is present in enormous numbers, and if the films are stained with an aniline dye, such as fuchsin, it tends to stain deeply at the ends ("polar staining"), the centre being hardly stained at all; this is a very characteristic appearance. In older lesions peculiar, large, rounded or ovoid "involutions" forms of the bacillus are met with. The organism can be readily cultivated in various media—in the laboratory, it is non-motile, and does not spore, and is readily destroyed by heat (60° to 65° C. for ten to fifteen minutes), and by disinfectants. The plague bacillus is pathogenic for a number of animals, in addition to man—the rat, mouse, guinea-pig, rabbit, hare, ferret, cat, monkey, etc. In the United States the ground squirrels are attacked."

The agent by which the disease has been so widely disseminated is the rat, adds Doctor Hewlett. Infection from man to man is almost negligible, the rat fleas being the intermediary between rat and man and mechanically carrying the infection—the plague bacillus—from rat to rat and from rat to man. For combating the spread of plague the extermination of rats is, therefore, the first step to undertake. How this is to be done in the less civilized portions of the earth is a problem which that British student of the subject, Sir Ray Lankester, is tempted to give up in despair. He is of opinion that the so-called *cheopis* flea is the regular and established carrier of the plague bacillus in Asia and the Mediterranean. He writes in the London Telegraph:

"Other fleas will serve as the go-between of the rat (in which the disease called plague is really native) and man—should they be (as, for instance, are a certain Australian flea and another North American flea) 'wandering' fleas ready to infest plague-stricken rats and healthy human beings, and to pass from one to the other. Happily, our own little human flea (*pulex irritans*) is more or less of a stay-at-home (though he is fond of the badger), and so is the big flea of North European rats. Bugs and lice, as also large blood-sucking flies, seem to carry in certain cases merely the microbe which they happen to come across. But there are other more remarkable and definite arrangements between some of these insects and certain very deadly microbes, by which it is provided that a definite species of microbe is sucked up from a diseased animal or man by a definite species of insect, and in the digestive tract of that species of insect only will that microbe live, and not only thrive, but undergo therein a most peculiar second phase of existence, changing its shape and appearance and multiplying itself. In this second phase the microbes may (but this has only been seen in a very few kinds) become male and female and fuse with one another, just as the egg-cells and sperm-cells of higher animals fuse with one another. Then the fertilized female microbe breaks up into thousands of minute young, which effectually spread their kind when they pass out of the insect into the stab or pin-hole wound which it makes in a new victim, a man or large warm-blooded animal. These carriers are distinguished from mere casual carriers as 'host-carriers,' because they serve not merely as temporary trans-acting agents, but as homes or second hosts in which the parasite nourishes itself, grows, and multiplies."

Plague is still in some respects the most elusive and inexplicable of diseases, according to The British Medical Journal. "Why it should remain comparatively dormant for centuries and suddenly spread far and wide again, no one has attempted to explain. The present 'pandemic' may be dated from 1894, when plague reached Canton and Hong Kong. Since then it has effected lodgments in fifty-one countries. It has devastated India and is now taking its heaviest toll in Manchuria. Its failure to establish itself in many lands is reassuring, but should not, our contemporary adds, convey a false sense of security. Plague was present in Manchuria ten years ago. It has never 'struck hard' until this month. Possibly the reports within the next few weeks will indicate an amelioration—and perhaps not."

"Not only England, but the whole world, gradually forgot about plague during the nineteenth century. It disappeared from England and also from the whole of Western Europe (with the exception of one subsequent outbreak at Marseilles) between 1666 and 1681. It lingered in Russia and the Balkan Peninsula for more than a century afterwards, but finally vanished from Constantinople in 1841. It never really vanished from Asia, but withdrew into remote regions where its existence in an endemic form was either unknown or disregarded. It lurked in the Himalayas, in the mountains south of Mecca, in the swamps of Mesopotamia, in the plains of Yunnan, and probably in parts of Turkestan and the Caucasus."

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first and second-class lands at \$10 and \$5 per acre respectively.

This regulation further provided that the prices fixed therein should apply to all lands with respect to which the applications to purchase were given favourable consideration after the date of said regulation, namely April 3rd, 1911.

Further notice is now given that by virtue of a regulation approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 10th of May, 1911, that the regulation dated the 3rd of April, 1911, be held not to apply to applications to purchase vacant Crown lands which were received by the Assistant Commissioners of Lands on or before the said April 3rd, 1911, and with respect to which the required deposit of fifty cents per acre had been received by said Commissioners on or before the said April 3rd, 1911.

ROBT. A. HENWICK

Deputy Minister of Lands

Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., 16th of May, 1911. my18

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We supply you with any quantity.

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FULTON'S HARDWARE

Do not forget the Local Option Convention at Kelowna, B. C., all day Tuesday, June 27th, 1911. Great subjects will be discussed by prominent ministers and laymen. Local Option Leagues, Temperance Lodges and W. C. T. U. Unions will be represented. Every one interested in temperance reform requested to be present. Special rates arranged by boat and rail. Get standard certificates.

Queen's University, Kingston, has finally decided to separate from the Presbyterian church, and will become as all educational institutions of any real merit ought to be—free from any denominational church tie.

Exasperating Jockeying in the Matter of Trinity Valley Road

(Continued from page 7)

It is the opinion of most people in this section that the Provincial Department of Works should be called upon to make an investigation of the road problems of the Enderby Mabel Lake district. The feeling is general that this district is not receiving the attention promised by the Department and which it is entitled to. It is pointed out that while thousands of dollars of public moneys are being spent building scenic roads from Vernon into the district to the south to take the place of less prominent roadways already in existence, the great purpose of which apparently is to assist the big land companies to boom their holdings, the settlers of this end of the Valley have to petition year after year for the paltry hundreds doled out to them—if at all—to enable them to get upon their holdings by even a sleigh road. We are not going to say whether these settlers are right or wrong in their opinion, but this much is certain: it is not a good thing for the Okanagan for this feeling to prevail, nor would it prevail if there were not some reason for it. The people are sick and tired of promises emanating from the Vernon office with regard to roads in the Enderby-Mabel Lake district. The district is developing rapidly, and the Provincial Government is not supplying the roads to keep pace with the development. Either Mr. Lang has too much territory to cover or will not see the needs of this district. It is time something were done. If, two years ago, the Government saw the need of the Trinity Valley road and bridge, and appropriated money for the completion of the bridge and road, which must have been done or work would not have been ordered thereon, what became of the money? Where was it diverted? And why was it diverted? Surely if the need of the bridge were felt two years ago, it is felt as acutely now.

It has been said that Enderby district uses up every cent of the annual appropriations for road and bridge work in the district. No doubt of it. But who makes these appropriations? And with what object are they made? Last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Works, about \$7000 was spent in the district on roads and bridges. This out of a total of \$83,000 appropriated for the Okanagan. This year the appropriation was \$153,000. In view of this magnificent appropriation for the Valley by the Provincial Government it was hoped that the work endorsed two years ago by the Department would be carried out. But there is no indication of it up to the present time.

It will be noticed in his report to the Board of Trade, Mr. Barnes particularly refers to the unsuitability of the river bank for a bridge higher up the stream than the site chosen by him and afterwards decided upon by the Provincial engineer. In spite of this it was intimated last fall that the bridge site had been moved three miles higher up the river at a point where the banks were low and marshy and where the bridge would be most difficult to construct. It is to be hoped that there will not be any change in the site previously selected. And that the settlers will be given something more than promises of "immediate attention."

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In any part of the Northern Okanagan Valley north of Vernon, apply to

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