WHERE THERE ARE NO WINTER WINDS, AND SNOW DRIFTS ARE UNKNOWN EXCEPT IN MEMORY

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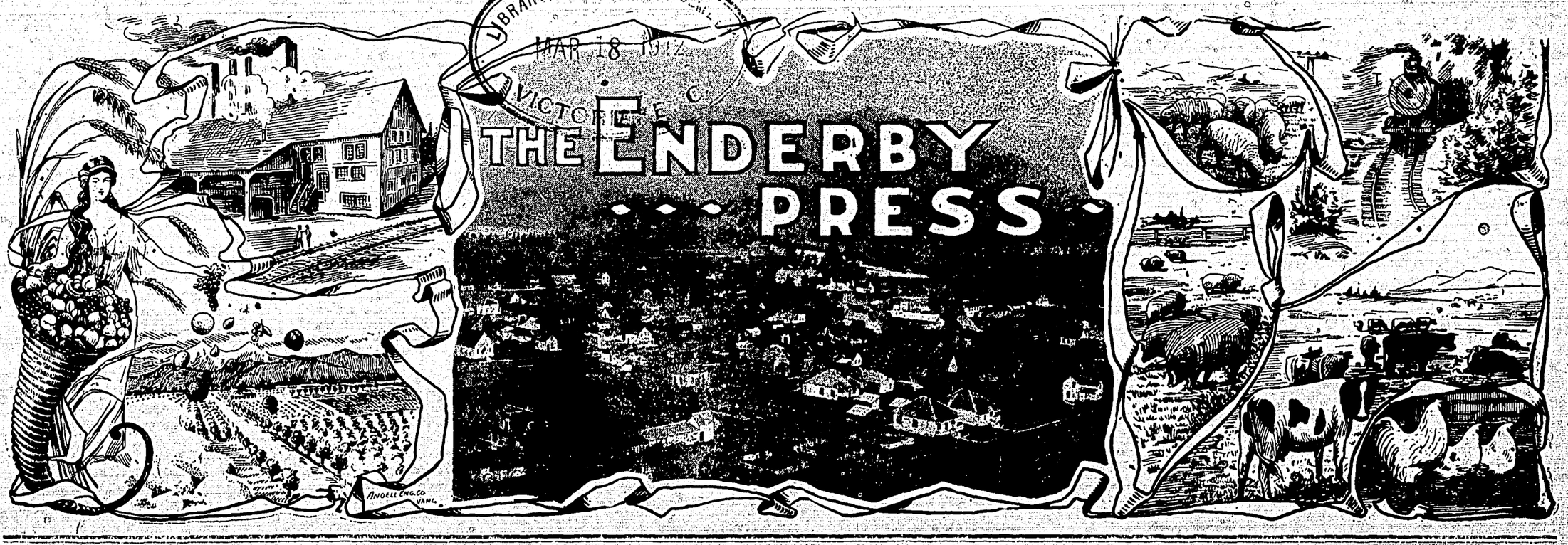

Enderby, B. C., March 14, 1912 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 5; No. 2; Whole No. 211

News of the Town and District of Interest to Enderby Readers

Hallett's bowling alley was opened last night.

W. E. Banton returned from the coast this week.

St. Patrick's dance at Mara tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Miss Edgell, of Kelowna, spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Moore.

Creditars are a superstitious set—great observers of certain days and times.

Mrs. Jas. Bell, of Mara, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Jas. Graham.

Capt. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, reports having reached the South Pole, Dec. 14-17.

The third annual meeting of the Okanagan Printers' Guild will be held at Vernon this week.

Don't forget the ladies' aid bazaar in the basement of the Presbyterian church to-morrow afternoon, Friday, Mar. 15th.

The robbins and the small boy with a juvenile hoe and a prodigious ambition for work, find the bulb bed at about the same time.

Manager Stevens, of the Okanagan Saw Mills, hopes to have everything in readiness to start the season's sawing by the 1st of April.

H. F. Hillard and F. R. E. DeHart of Kelowna, spent Saturday in Enderby, making an inspection of Mr. DeHart's fertile orchard lands known as Fortune Meadows.

Mrs. Bouch has moved her sewing rooms from the Blanchard & English block on Cliff street, to the rooms formerly occupied by them in the Deer Park Hotel block.

Rev. Mr. Stewart preached an inspiring sermon in the Baptist church on Sunday morning, the occasion of the public church service of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias.

L. A. Lantz has opened the Enderby Hotel tonsorial parlor. Mr. Lantz comes from the famous Anapolis Valley, and hoped to find here the fruit—industry—advanced to the degree of that great district.

Chas. Skeeles seriously cut his foot while clearing land near his place at Glen Mary the past week. Dr. Keith was called and has since cared for the injury with the result that Mr. Skeeles is rapidly recovering.

Some young scamp has recently found amusement in prying the letters off the Postoffice window and tossing them into the street. Constable Bailey is looking for him.

A. D. Birrell left on Saturday for Three Valley, where he has accepted a position as engineer for the big sawmill company. Mr. Swan, assistant engineer at the Okanagan Saw Mills, returned from the coast this week.

Ed. Shannon and Joe Clements, old New Denver boys, appeared in Enderby this week and enjoyed the salubrity of the climate and other things. Messrs. Shannon and Clements own property close to the town and came over to see it.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lemke left last week for Seattle, in quest of expert aid for their child's eyesight. As a result of the infant's illness some months ago, the little one was in danger of losing its sight, but a report has been received bearing the good news that there is every hope for the little one's recovery.

George Davis, who for several years has been located at Vernon, and while there was leading clarionet player in the Vernon Fire Brigade band, has been in Enderby the past few days looking into a business proposition he expects to take over. Mr. Davis has many friends in this section who would be pleased to see him locate here.

There is a probability of Enderby being represented by two rinks at the Vancouver bonspiel. Mr. Murphy is taking a rink composed of E. Evans, A. Reeves and W. Barrows, and Mr. A. E. Taylor hopes to go with a second rink equally as strong. They will leave Saturday or Sunday, the bonspiel opening Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. P. W. Chapman has leased the Birrell home, and has there established a conservatory of music, where he is accommodating the large class of students he has gathered about him. In addition to the Choral society, Mr. Chapman is leading the Enderby City Band, and has also a large number of pupils who are given lessons in their homes.

Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser will address a public meeting at Vernon on the evening of the 19th. A special train will leave Vernon at the close of the meeting, carrying the Premier and party out to the mainline, and affording an opportunity to anyone going to the meeting from the northern end of the Valley to get home the same night.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Lawes returned from their three-months' trip to California on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Lawes enjoyed to the fullest extent the many interesting features of the trip, and especially some of the beautiful Southern California towns, but the call of the hills beckoned them home, glad to be by the soft, slowly flowing Spallumcheen again.

Hon. Price Ellison was on the train to Vernon on Tuesday. He came in from Victoria to attend the nominating convention. It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Ellison would receive the rousing nomination of the convention, and he did. The following delegates were selected to attend the convention from Enderby: J. L. Ruttan, F. H. Barnes, F. Hassard, A. Fulton, H. M. Walker.

The Board of License Commissioners met in the City Hall last evening and among other things heard the application for the transfer of the Enderby Hotel license from Geo. E. Manning to R. E. Best. The transfer was made. The Clerk was instructed to notify both hotels that the law governing licensed houses will in future be enforced to the letter, not only in relation to the selling of liquor, but also in the matter of accommodations and conduct.

Constable Bailey had his hands full this week chasing the spring feeling out of numerous small boys, who recently had adopted the evil practice of amusing themselves pelting stones through windows, shooting air guns on the streets and otherwise damaging property. It should be known that there is a provincial law imposing a fine of not more than $100 and not less than $10 for any boy under 16 carrying a gun. One little fellow shot another with a buck-shot striking him behind the ear, the shot burrying itself beneath the skin and causing a painful wound.

The fire escape put in by the K. of P. lodge to make their hall conform to the regulations made by the police commissioners, has been passed upon by that body, and the K. of P. Hall is again open to all dances and public entertainments. The Knights will celebrate the occasion by giving a public social evening on Monday evening next, to which a cordial invitation is extended to all. There will be cards and other games, dancing and refreshments, and with it all a very merry time.

OLD "BALDY," IS DEAD

"Baldy" is dead. He didn't die because he wanted to. He died because there wasn't any more work for him to do. "Baldy" died standing up. There was much of the mule in "Baldy." He was just that positive in his opinions and contrary that if it were accepted as the proper thing to lie down to die, "Baldy" would die standing up—and he did. "Baldy" didn't exactly come into the Okanagan with that prince of pioneers, A. L. Fortune, but his grandmother or great grandmother did, and "Baldy" saw the light of day on the river bend where Mr. Fortune made his memorable landing half a century ago or thereabout.

Manager Moffet, of the Columbia Flouring Mills, says his company gave employment to "Baldy" for 10 years. He was a fiend to work. He loved it. And because they turned him into velvet, where he had nothing to do but eat and dream of the good old days, "Baldy" just stood up and died. They didn't have 'phone connection with the farm, otherwise the whole Columbia Flouring Mills force would have been present when the end came, "Baldy" was loved so. "Baldy" had more sense than the ordinary horse. His head and ears were large like a mule's; the rest of him was all horse. He was six years old in 1891. Peace to his old bones!

MARA CONSERVATIVES

The annual meeting of the Mara Conservative Association was held in Mara, on Wednesday, Mar. 6th. The attendance was large, and much interest shown.

The following officers for 1912-13 were elected:

Hon. President, The Hon. Martin Burrell; Hon. Vice-President, the Hon Price Ellison; president, Chas. W. Little; vice-president, S. D. Hine; secretary-treasurer, H. G. Davies; executive committee, Capt. Edwards, W. H. Ahier, B. W. Green.

The accounts for the year were passed, showing a balance on hand of $17.80.

The following delegates were elected to attend the nominating convention at Vernon: C. W. Little, Capt. Edwards, H. G. Davies.

Eggs for Hatching— S. C. Black Minorcas; from specially mated stock. $1.50 for setting of 13. Also duck eggs, $1 for 13. Mrs. J. McKay, Enderby. m7-6t

Just arrived: a shipment of Fit-Rite Suits. J. W. Evans & Son, sole agents.

Reorganization of Fire Brigade and Regular Drills Provided For

A meeting of the volunteer fire department was held at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of reorganizing. Chief English was in the chair and upwards of 20 members attended.

Mayor Ruttan addressed the meeting, calling attention to the new supplies the city was placing at the disposal of the department, and expressing the willingness of the city to provide everything within reason to enable the department to reach the best proficiency, and he urged the members to enter heartily into the work.

J. A. Warwick was elected secretary; A. Fulton, assistant chief, and E. B. Dill and E. J. Mack hose captains. The hose captains will select their teams from the names now enrolled, and these selections will be submitted at the next meeting of the brigade and the appointments made.

It was definitely decided that the regular meetings of the brigade will be held on the evening of the first Wednesday in each month, when the regular practices will be held. The fire tests or drills will be held at the call of the Chief.

The meeting adjourned to meet on March 20th.

CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

A meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening. The business before the meeting was in connection with a request from G. P. Sharpe for the privilege to slaughter within the city limits until the end of March. The Council previously had given him until the 1st of March to provide other quarters. Owing to Mr. Sharpe's inability to get his new slaughterhouse in readiness for killing before the 31st of March, the petition was granted.

Another matter before the Council was the purchase of 500 feet of fire-hose and the condemning of the odd-size hose which has caused the fire department so much trouble in the past. Other material, such as lanterns, etc., was also ordered.

The following sums of money were ordered paid:

T. A. Sharpe, engine hire	$ 60.00
Bank of Montreal, coupon int	60.00
Bank Montreal, coupon int	30.00
W. Agate, wages	6.00
Bank Montreal, coupon int	50.00
R. Blackburn, hauling sand	341.76
A. Gunter, coupon int	75.00
N. H. Kenny, salary assessor	125.00
MacLean Pub. Co., adv.	15.00
A. Reeves, stationery	6.55
The Walker Press, ptg	11.70
Okanagan Telephone Co,	3.25
Crehan, Mouat & Co.	50.00
Columbia Flouring Mills Co.	5.00
H. G. Mann, street lights	13.00
A. R. Rogers L. Co., lights	26.70
Union of Canadian municipalities, membership fee	10.00

SUTTON'S SEEDS FOR 1912

Flower, vegetable and farm seeds—imported in the original sealed packets from Sutton & Sons, the King's Seedsmen, Reading, England. Send for catalogue.

A. J. WOODWARD, Sole Agent
512 Granville St., Vancouver
also Victoria.

At Maundrell's—fresh bulk oysters.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL AT HOME

Nearly 30 years ago Hon. Martin Burrell was a "green hand" on a fruit farm in the Niagara peninsula. Eventually he became a fruit farmer near the Garden City, remaining here 15 years. Twelve years ago he left St. Catharines for the Golden West, eventually locating at Grand Forks. He went back to St. Catharines on March 5th as Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, and was greeted in the warmest terms by nearly 300 fruit growers of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association at a banquet in the Welland House.

"It was a triumphant return of the statesman to the place which held for him many happy recollections," says a despatch. "He dropped 'minister,' and became once more the enthusiastic fruit grower, meeting many old friends and entering with hearty thoroughness into the spirit of the occasion. Mr. Burrell's speech was full of encouragement. He urged fruit growers to continue setting the pace they had made, and gave them to understand that the government was willing to help them do so. The bill he has introduced this session for the encouragement and aid of agriculture was only a temporary measure. There had not been time yet for the government to do more than that, but he was gathering knowledge upon which to base an intelligent scheme whereby the government can give more generous assistance. Such constructive legislation on agricultural lines, of benefit to all, would see the light at the next session of Parliament. The minister was particularly happy in vein, in accord with surroundings, and he recalled numerous incidents of his early days in the district."

MILITIA ORDERS

The Enderby Troop, 1st B. C. H. will parade on Friday, Mar. 12nd at 7 p. m. sharp, at the K. of P. Hall, for squad drill. A full attendance is requested.

EDWARD C. J. L. HENNIKER,
Captain.

Promotions: To be provisional fare corporal, Trooper W. H. Logan.

If you have a drop of Irish blood in your veins, you will be proud to send your friends some of those exquisite St. Patrick's momentos that A. Reeves has just opened. They are beauties.

What about that new Spring suit? Let us take your measure while you can get your choice. J. W. Evans & Son.

If you would have a faithful servant and one that you like, serve yourself.

For Sale—Five young milch cows, just coming in. Gentle. Chas. Ashton, Enderby.

Latest styles in Men's Shoes, Hose, Shirts, Hats, etc., at J. W. Evans & Son's.

Smoked salmon, kippered salmon, bloaters, kippers, salmon belly, cod fish, mackerel. At Maundrell's.

Latest designs in Spring Neckwear. J. W. Evans & Son.

It is rumored that the Bank of Hamilton has designs on Enderby.

ONE WAY OUT

By WILLIAM CARLETON

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CHAPTER III.—Continued

The Middle Class Hell

SHE sent me away every morning with fresh hope and greeted me at night with a cheerfulness that was like wine. And she did this without any show of false optimism. She was not blind to the seriousness of our present position, but she exhibited a confidence in me that did not admit of doubt or fear. There was something almost awesomely beautiful about standing by her side and facing the approaching storm. She used to place her small hands upon my back and exclaim:

"Why, Billy, there's work for shoulders like those."

It made me feel like a giant.

So another month passed. I subscribed to an employment bureau, but the only offer I received was to act as a sort of bouncer in a barroom. I suppose my height and weight and reputation for sobriety recommended me there. There was five dollars a week in it, and as far as I alone was concerned I would have taken it. That sum would at least buy bread, and though it may sound incredible the problem of getting enough to eat was fast becoming acute. The provision men became daily more suspicious. We cut down on everything, but I knew it was only a question of time when they would refuse to extend our credit for the little we had to have. And all around me my neighbors went their cheerful ways and waited for me to work it out. But whenever I thought of the barroom job and the money it would bring I could see them shake their heads.

It was hell. It was the deepest of all deep hells—the middle-class hell. There was nothing theatrical about it—no fireworks or red lights. It was plain, dull, sodden. Here was my position: work in my class I couldn't get; work as a young man I was too old to get; work as just plain physical labor these same middle-class neighbors refused to allow me to undertake. I couldn't black my neighbors' boots without social ostracism, though Pasquale, who kept the stand in the United Woollen building, once confided to me that he cleared some twenty-five dollars a week. I couldn't mow my neighbors' front lawns or deliver milk at their doors, though there was food in it. That was honest work—clean work; but if I attempted it would they play golf with me? Personally I didn't care. I would have taken a job that day. But there were the wife and boy. They were held in ransom. It's all very well to talk about scorning the conventions, to philosophize about the dignity of honest work, to quote "a man's a man for a' that"; but associates of their own kind mean more to a woman and a growing boy that they do to a man. At least I thought so at that time. When I saw my wife surrounded by well-bred, well-dressed women, they seemed to me an essential part of her life. What else did living mean for her? When my boy brought home with him other boys of his age and kind—though to me they did not represent the highest type—I felt under obligations to retain those friends for him. I had begot him into his set. It seemed barbarous to do anything that would allow them to point the finger at him.

I felt a yearning for some primeval employment. I hungered to join the army or go to sea. But here again were the wife and boy. I felt like going into the Northwest and pre-empting a homestead. That was a saner idea, but it took capital and I didn't have enough. I was tied hand and foot. It was like one of those nightmares where in the face of danger you are suddenly struck dumb and immovable.

I was beginning to look wild-eyed. Ruth and I were living on bread, without butter, and canned soup. I sneaked to town with a few books and sold them for enough to keep the boy supplied with meat. My shoes were worn out at the bottom and my clothes were getting decidedly seedy. The men with whom I was in the habit of riding to town in the morning gave me as wide a berth as though I had the leprosy. I guess they were afraid my hard luck was catching. God pity them, many of them were dangerously near the rim of this same hell themselves.

One morning my wife came to me reluctantly, but with her usual courage, and said:

"Billy, the grocery man didn't bring out order last night." It was like a sword-thrust. It made me desperate. But the worst of the middle-class hell is that there is nothing to fight back at. There you are. I couldn't say anything. There was no answer. My eyes must have looked queer, for Ruth came nearer and whispered:

"Don't go in town to-day, Billy."

I had on my hat and had gathered up two or three more volumes in my green bag. I looked at the trim little house that had been my home for so long. The rent would be due next month. I looked at the other trim little houses around me. Was it actually possible that a man could starve in such a community? It seemed like a satanic joke. Why, every year this country was absorbing emigrants by the thousand. They did not go hungry. They waxed fat and prosperous. There was Pasquale, the bootblack, who was earning nearly as much as I ever did.

We were standing on the porch. I took Ruth in my arms and kissed her. She drew back with a modest protest that the neighbors might see. The word neighbors goaded me. I shook my fist at their trim little houses and voiced a passion that had slowly been gathering strength.

"Damn the neighbors!" I cried.

Ruth was startled. I don't often swear.

"Have they been talking about you?" she asked suddenly, her mouth hardening.

"I don't know. I don't care. But they hold you in ransom like bloody Moroccan pirates."

"How do they, Billy?"

"They won't let me work without taking it out of you and the boy."

Her head dropped for a second at mention of the boy, but it was soon lifted.

"Let's get away from them," she gasped. "Let's go where there are no neighbors."

"Would you?" I asked.

"I'd go to the ends of the earth with you, Billy," she answered quietly.

How plucky she was! I couldn't help but smile as I answered, more to myself:

"We haven't even the carfare to go to the ends of the earth, Ruth. It will take all we have to pay our bills."

"All we have?" she asked.

No, not that. They could only get a little of what she and I had. They could take our belongings, that's all. And they hadn't got those yet.

But I had begun to hate those neighbors with a fierce, unreasoning hatred. In silence they dictated, without assisting. For a dozen years I had lived with them, played with them, been an integral part of their lives, and now they were worse than useless to me. There wasn't one of them big enough to receive me into his home for myself alone, apart from the work I did. There wasn't a true brother among them.

Our lives turn upon little things. They turn swiftly. Within fifteen minutes I had solved my problem in a fashion as unexpected as it was radical.

CHAPTER IV.

We Emigrate to America

Going down the path to town bitterly and blindly, I met Murphy. He was a man with not a gray hair in his head who was a sort of man-of-all-work for the neighborhood. He took care of my furnace and fussed about the grounds when I was tied up at the office with night work. He stopped me with rather a shame-faced air.

"Beg pardon, sor," he began, "but I've got a bill comin' due on the new house—"

I remembered that I owed him some fifteen dollars. I had in my pocket just ten cents over my car fare. But what arrested my attention was the mention of a new house.

"You mean to tell me that you're putting up a house?"

"The bit of a rint, sor, in —— Street."

The contrast was dramatic. The man who emptied my ashes was erecting tenements and I was looking for work that would bring me in food. My people had lived in this country some two hundred years or more, and Murphy had probably not been here thirty. There was something wrong about this, but I seemed to be getting hold of an idea.

"How old are you, Murphy?" I asked.

"Goin' on sixty, sor."

"You came to America broke?"

"Dead broke, sor."

"You have a wife and children?"

"A woman and six childer."

Six! Think of it! And I had one.

"Children in school?"

I asked it almost in hope that here at least I would hold the advantage.

"Two of them in college, sor."

He spoke it proudly. Well he might. But to me it was confusing.

"And you have enough left over to put up a house?" I stammered.

"It's better than the bank," Murphy said apologetically.

"And you aren't an old man yet," I murmured.

"Old, sor?"

"Why you're young and strong and independent, Murphy. You're ——" But I guess I talked a bit wild. I don't know what I said. I was breathless—light-headed. I wanted to go back to Ruth.

"Pat," I said, seizing his hand—"Pat, you shall have the money within a week. I'm going to sell out and emigrate."

"Emigrate?" he gasped. "Where to?"

I laughed. The solution now seemed so easy.

"Why, to America, Pat. To America where you came thirty years ago." I left him staring at me. I hurried into the house with my heart in my throat.

I found Ruth in the sitting-room with her head in her hands and her white forehead knotted in a frown. She didn't hear me come in, but when I touched her arm she jumped up, ashamed to think I had caught her looking even puzzled. But at sight of my face her expression changed in a flash.

"Oh, Billy," she cried, "it's good news?"

"It's a way out—if you approve," I answered.

"I do, Billy," she answered, without waiting to hear.

"Then listen," I said. "If we were living in England or Ireland or France or Germany and found life as hard as this and some one left us five hundred dollars, what would you advise doing?"

"Why, we'd emigrate, Billy," she said instantly.

"Exactly. Where to?"

"To America."

"Right," I cried. "And we'd be one out of a thousand if we didn't make good, wouldn't we?"

"Why, every one succeeds who comes here from somewhere else," she exclaimed.

"And why do they?" I demanded, getting excited with my idea. "Why do they? There are a dozen reasons. One is because they come as pioneers—with all the enthusiasm and eagerness of adventurers. Life is fresh and romantic to them over here. Hardships only add zest to the game. Another reason is that it is all a fine big gamble to them. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. It's the same spirit that drives young New Englanders out west to try their luck, to pre-empt homesteads in the Northwest, to till the prairies. Another reason is that they come over here free—unbound by conventions. They can work as they please, live as they please. They haven't any cause to hamper them. Another reason is that, being on the same great adventure, they are all brothers. They pull together. Still another reason is that as emigrants the whole United States stands ready to help them with schools and playgrounds and hospitals and parks."

I paused for breath. She cut in excitedly:

"Then we're going out west?"

"No; we haven't the capital for that. By selling all our things we can pay our debts and have a few dollars over, but that wouldn't take us to Chicago. I'm not going ten miles from home."

"Where then, Billy?"

"You've seen the big ships come in along the water-front? They are bringing over hundreds of emigrants every year and landing them right on those docks. These people have had to cross the ocean to reach that point, but our ancestors made the voyage for you and me two hundred years ago. We're within ten miles of the wharf now."

She couldn't make out what I meant.

"Why, wife o' mine," I ran on, "all we need to do is pack up, go down to the dock and start from there. We must join the emigrants and follow them into the city. These are the only people who are finding America to-day. We must take up life among them; work as they work; live as they live. Why, I feel my back muscles straining even now; I feel the tingle of coming down the gang-plank with our fortunes yet to make in this land of opportunity. Pasquale has done it; Murphy has done it. Don't you think I can do it?"

She looked up at me. I had never seen her face more beautiful. It was

"My man—my wonderful, good man!"

The primitive appellation was in itself like a whiff of salt air. It bore me back to the days when a husband's chief function was just that—being a man to his own good woman. We looked for a moment into each other's eyes. Then the same question was born to both of us in a moment.

"What of the boy?"

It was a more serious question to her, I think, than it was to me. I knew that the sons of other fathers and mothers had wrestled with that life and come out strong. There were Murphy's boys, for instance. Of course the life would be new to my boy, but the keen competition ought to drive him to his best. His present life was not doing that. As for the coarser details from which he had been so sheltered—well, a man has to learn sooner or later, and I wasn't sure but it was better for him to learn at an age when such things would offer no real temptations. With Ruth back of him I didn't worry much about that. Besides, the boy had let drop a phrase or two that made me suspect that even among his present associates that same ground was being explored.

"Ruth," I said, "I'm not worrying about Dick."

"He has been kept so fresh," she murmured.

"It isn't the fresh things that keep longest," I said.

"That's true, Billy," she answered. Then she thought a moment, and as though with new inspiration answered me, using again that same tender, primitive expression:

"I don't fear for my man-child."

When the boy came home from school that night I had a long talk with him. I told him frankly how I had been forced out of my position, how I had tried for another, how at length I had resolved to go pioneering just as his great-grandfather had done among the Indians. As I thought, the naked adventure of it appealed to him. That was all I wished; it was enough to work on.

The next day I brought out a second-hand furniture dealer and made as good a bargain as I could with him for the contents of the house. We saved nothing but the sheer essentials for light housekeeping. These consisted of most of the cooking utensils, a half dozen plates, cups and saucers and about a dozen other pieces for the table, four table-cloths, all the bed linen, all our clothes, including some old clothes we had been upon the point of throwing away, a few personal gimeracks, and for furniture the following articles: the folding wooden kitchen table, a half dozen chairs, the cot bed in the boy's room, the iron bed in our room, the long mirror I gave Ruth on her birthday, and a sort of china-closet that stood in the dining-room. To this we added bowls, pitchers, and lamps. All the rest, which included a full dining-room set, a full dinner set of china, the furnishings of the front room, including books and book-case, chairs, rugs, pictures and two or three good chairs, a full bedroom set in our room and a cheaper one in the boy's room, piazza furnishings, garden tools and forty odds and ends, all of which had cost me first and last something like two thousand dollars, I told the dealer to lump together. He looked it over and bid six hundred dollars. I saw Ruth swallow hard, for she had taken good care of everything so that to us it was worth as much to-day as we had paid for it. But I accepted the offer without dickering, for it was large enough to serve my ends. It would pay off all our debts and leave us a hundred dollars to the good. It was the first time since I married that I had been that much ahead.

That afternoon I saw Murphy and hired of him the top tenement of his new house. It was in the Italian quarter of the city and my flat consisted of four rooms. The rent was three dollars a week. Murphy looked surprised enough at the change in my affairs and I made him promise not to gossip to the neighbors about where I'd gone.

"Faith, sor," he said, "and they wouldn't believe it if I told them."

That wasn't all I accomplished that day. I bought a pair of overalls and presented myself at the office of a contractor's agent. I didn't have any trouble in getting in there and I didn't feel like a beggar as I took my place in line with about a dozen foreigners. I looked them over with a certain amount of self-confidence. Most of them were undersized men with sagging shoulders and primitive faces. With their big eyes they made me think of shaggy Shetland ponies. Lined up man for man with my late associates they certainly looked like an inferior lot. I studied them with curiosity; there must be more in them than showed on the surface to bring them over here—there must be something that wasn't in the rest of us for them to make good the way they did. In the next six months I meant to find out what that was. In the meantime just sitting there among them I felt as though I had more elbow room than I had had since I was eighteen. Before me as before them a continent stretched its great length and breadth. They laughed and joked among themselves and stared about at everything with eager, curious eyes. They were ready for anything, and everything was ready for them—the ditch, the mines, the railroads, the wheat fields. Wherever things were growing and needed men to help them grow, they would play their part. They say there's plenty of room at the top, but there's plenty of room at the bottom, too. It's in the middle that men get pinched.

I worked my way up to the window where a sallow, pale-faced clerk sat in front of a big book. He gave me a start, he was such a contrast to the others. In my new enthusiasm I wanted to ask him why he didn't come out and get in line the other side of the window. He yawned as he wrote down my name. I didn't have to answer more than half a dozen questions before he told me to report for work Monday at such and such a place. I asked him what the work was and he looked up.

"Subway," he answered.

I asked him how much the pay was. He looked me over at this. I don't know what he thought I was.

"Dollar and a half—nine hours."

"All right," I answered.

He gave me a slip of paper and I hurried out. It hadn't taken ten minutes. And a dollar and a half a day was nine dollars a week! It was almost twice as much as I had started on with the United, it was over a third of what I had been getting after my first ten years of hard work with them. It seemed too good to be true. Taking flushed and eager. She clutched my arm. Then she whispered:

"But the rent this left me six dollars for food. That was as much as it had cost Ruth and me the first year we were married. There was no need of going hungry on that.

(To be continued)

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

THE RIVALS

Mr. Chesterton seems to be fond of the public debate. A few months ago he discussed the woman's question with a suffragette leader, and now we read of the crowds that came to the Memorial Hall in London to witness the duel between him and Mr. G. B. Shaw. The question for debate was in terse and colloquial terms. Mr. Shaw moved a resolution to the effect "that a democrat who is not also a socialist is no gentleman." Mr. Chesterton asserted the negative, to the effect that a democrat who is not a socialist is, or at least may be, a gentleman. Mr. Shaw is tall and thin. Mr. Chesterton is—not thin, and so the antithesis was physical as well as mental. Mr. Chesterton was slightly supercilious, ironic, mocking, and for once in his life Mr. Shaw was forced into fiery exposition and seemed for the moment actually to believe some of what he said. Mr. Hilaire Belloc was in the chair, and although the question at issue was not put to the vote, everyone seems to have had a good time. Neither Mr. Shaw nor Mr. Chesterton took any notice of the other's arguments, and so when Mr. Chesterton said that a man had as much right to own a piece of land as to own his arms and his legs, Mr. Shaw said that it was a burning outrage that thousands of pounds should be paid for a jewel while the market value of a baby was nothing at all. Naturally no conclusion was reached except that Mr. Shaw is capable of emphasized declamation and that Mr. Chesterton can stir him to display it.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

BUNIONS NO JOKE

Hard to get rid of them, too. Two or three applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor softens the thickest tissue, and removes it painlessly. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes corns, warts, and callouses quickly and painlessly. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

ARTISTS LONG-LIVED

The longevity of artists is almost proverbial, and the case of Thomas Robert Macquoid, who, at ninety-one, is still painting, is remarkable, but not unparalleled. T. S. Cooper, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy for several years after passing his ninetieth birthday; John Massey Wright, a water-color artist, born in 1773, was fully occupied and in active work up to the time of his death at the age of ninety-three. Most notable, however, was Titian, who, born in 1477, lived just one year short of a century, and continued to paint pictures until the very last.

TAINTED TRIPOLI

An old sea captain who happened to be in Tripoli at the outbreak of hostilities has expressed to an interviewer his surprise that any one should wish to possess so malodorous a spot. In point of fact he called it a dirty hole. "After holding my nose through half a dozen grimy and grewsome lanes, I fled aboard to get a hosing-down and a sniff of bilge water as an agreeable change." He says that "these turbaned chaps" may be romantic enough in fiction, but they "smell horribly" at close quarters. It has often happened that the picturesque East appeals more pleasantly to the eye than to the nose, and even to the eye a certain distance is needed for the full enchantment.

POOR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Sir John Gorst is trying to rouse the British mind to a sense of the futility—even to the viciousness—of an educational system which bears small relationship to the practical needs of the time. His indictment is not lacking in directness. "A starved and stunted race," he says, "is being allowed to grow up as a legacy for the next generation to deal with, for in most elementary schools children are only drilled, not educated." Again, "The higher and university schools are still fettered by mediaeval systems which makes the acquisition of learning to be produced at examinations the main work of the students." It would seem that the American system is not the only one which needs overhauling.

Head Doctor: How many patients died since yesterday?

Head Nurse: Seven.

Head Doctor: But didn't I inject eight?

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Have you got cold in your bones? Have you a bad attack of "general aching"? You know the feeling. Limbs ache, muscles seem to have become tired out, back aches, now and again a twinge of rheumatism strikes you here and there. Your chest feels tight, and there is a pain between your shoulders.

Cold is responsible for this condition, and a vigorous application of Zam-Buk will put you right. Take a hot bath, and then rub your chest and the aching limbs well with Zam-Buk.

Mrs. B. Gorie, 76 Berkeley St., Toronto, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Zam-Buk. A few weeks ago I was suffering from a bad cold, which had settled in my throat, chest and limbs. I tried all kinds of remedies, new and old and found very little relief until I used Zam-Buk. On applying this to my throat and chest I found such ease and relief from the tightness and soreness I determined to use only Zam-Buk. I also rubbed it on my limbs where I felt the rheumatic pains. In three days from the time I first began applying Zam-Buk I was free from the cold in throat and chest, and also the rheumatism in my limbs."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.

On the facade of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, to the right of the central entrance, the profile of a man's head is traced on the marble, the authorship of which is ascribed to Michael Angelo. The story runs that he and a friend made a bet as to which of them would draw a head best with their backs to the wall, a bet easily won by Michael Angelo, for he traced a perfect profile, whereas the other produced only a wavering, imperfect outline. The story further relates that the tool used was a nail! Both drawings are carefully preserved.

Mrs. J. B. Blossom, of Minneapolis, operating the largest cattery in the Northwest, began the industry a few years ago with a single Persian kitten which she purchased as a pet. Enthusiasm of her friends led her to the conclusion that a cat farm would pay. She bought some stock and began raising Persians. Last year she made nearly $1,000 out of it. Her cats have won prizes all over the country, and she has a shelf full of cups, badges, and diplomas.

A company has been formed in Jackson, Michigan, to manufacture a moving picture camera, the invention of a Jackson man, which is as small and light as the average Kodak. It is declared that this new camera means an enormous extension of the field for portable cameras. People travelling may take motion pictures of the places they see, later to convert the films into reels for private home entertainment.

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Discovery of Porcelain in Europe

(Result of Accident in the Quest of the Philosopher's Stone)

The date of the discovery in Europe of porcelain, as distinguished from earthenware, is known quite exactly. In 1708 the professional alchemist Bottger, of Meissen, acting under the "inspiration and assistance" of Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and later King of Poland, produced the so-called red porcelain, using for the purpose Saxon earth. Incidentally remarked, this "inspiration and assistance" consisted in imprisonment, with the prospect of release only when he had discovered that "philosopher's" stone which would change lead into gold—the discovery of porcelain being a side issue. It was only by accident that Bottger arrived at the use of kaolin for "china" making. Report says that this happened by some of the powder from his wig—such powder being in fact kaolin or true China clay—falling into the fire. It was not until 1710, however, that he had succeeded in manufacturing white porcelain; or at any rate it was not until this date that he showed it in public—namely, at the great Leipzig "Messe" or fair. The raw material was for a long time imported; but later it was found that there was an abundant supply in Saxony itself.

But this discovery of Bottger, to whom a statue has been erected in Meissen—in the "Burg" or castle of which he had been imprisoned—was after all but the re-invention of an art which had been long known to the Chinese and Japanese—in fact, Chinese porcelain was in use on the table of the Elector Augustus himself. There had of course been many attempts to produce the thin-glass-like material; but all in vain—all that had been done before Bottger's time was to produce the so-called soft or "frit" porcelain, which resembled the true porcelain in some particulars, and which was manufactured in France in the eighteenth century.

Just how long the Chinese had possessed the secret which refused to disclose itself to the European inventors, has until very shortly been as much a secret as the composition of hard porcelain was to the experts of the previous centuries; but now we can say that we know with tolerable certainty about when the Chinese commenced the manufacture of "China" ware.

It has long been supposed, by those who have studied the question, that the Chinese have known porcelain since the sixth century before Christ; this belief being based upon a statement by the French Jesuit Father d'Entrecolles, who had lived in the "Middle Kingdom," and who based his assertion on Chinese information. All belief in a still earlier origin—and this belief has long obtained among many who are interested in the subject—is based upon too little recorded evidence to be considered as of any value. The "Chinese porcelain," found in 1834 in an Egyptian grave of 1809 B.C., proved to be a fraud of the commonest sort.

But now having the advantage of long and careful research, Herr Ernst Zimmerman, Curator of the world-famous Royal Porcelain Collection in Dresden, has come to the conclusion that Chinese porcelain was invented toward the end of the fifth century of our era; and he names as the inventor the Minister of Public Works, of that time, Ho Chou. This Ho Chou is said to have been a collector and connoisseur of old painting and the like, and to have had a very thorough knowledge of antiquities. This was at a period when unfortunately the art of glass-making had been lost for some time, as that of hardening bronze is to us; and while the workmen did not dare to make new experiments, he succeeded in making out of "green" porcelain, vessels which resembled the long wished-for glass. Records of the same period go to show that workmen then had succeeded in making vessels which were "white and brilliant as jade."

Prior to this time, says Zimmerman, the Chinese records concerning porcelain are scarce and unsatisfactory. During the Tang dynasty—618 to 907 of our era—on the other hand, there commences a series of praises of the ceramic manufacturers of the time. Earlier records concerning ceramics can in no wise be considered as referring to porcelain; while there is no difficulty in recognizing in later descriptions the true hard porcelain. In fact, in the records above referred to, not only the time of the invention is mentioned, but even the way is pointed out by which it was arrived at, the production of a material the qualities of which lay between those of the previous ceramic wares and those of glass.

In any case, Bottger, of Meissen, was the first European who succeeded in producing, by ceramic process, a ware "between glass and pottery." So we may set it down as proved that Ho Chou invented the true hard porcelain about the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century after Christ; and that Bottger arrived at the same result about 1100 years later.

How Aviators are Killed

The reason so many aviators are killed or injured—the cause of one hundred accidents and sixty deaths, or close to two-thirds of the casualties of the aviation field—is not, as generally supposed, an excessive element of danger in flying due either to the limitations of the aeroplane or to the helplessness of the aviators in unsettled atmospheric conditions. These are but minor factors, being responsible for less than one-third of the accidents that have happened in air flight.

The aviation death-roll comprises the names of about one hundred men who have lost their lives on the aviation field in a little over three years.

To attribute all these deaths and accidents to the advancement of the new science would be little short of a libel on aviation as a profession as well as an applied science. Lieutenant Selfridge, Captain Ferber, Leon Delagrange, Charles Wachter, Charles S. Rolls, George Chavez, Lieutenant Princeton, Lieutenant Ridge, Captain Englehardt, and a few others, about twenty in all, may be said to have given their lives for the advancement of science, for they met their deaths in the first accidents of different kinds and these accidents had value for the lessons which they taught. These deaths may be regardede as the cost in flesh and blood of developing the new invention. But twenty deaths and about fifty accidents are all that can properly be charged to this account. The rest lost their lives, either because they undertook to fly without proper qualifications or training; or because they became careless and broke the rules of safe flying for the sake of gain or reputation; or because the makers of their aeroplanes were so pressed with orders that they could not stop to apply means of safety, or were so lured by the vision of returns and prestige to be gained by speedy and light machines that they overlooked the element of safety. In any event, the deaths from these causes were entirely unnecessary and avoidable.

The casualties due to the inexperience of the aviator are more numerous than the casualties due to any other cause, inexperience being responsible for over one-third of the deaths and half of the accidents. Twenty men lost their lives in the last twelve months because of their inexperience with flying machines. These were mostly cases where would-be aviators, eager to win prizes of gold and fame, entered the exhibition field with hardly any training or qualifications, often using self-made, crude contraptions for flying, that were absolutely unfit to go in the air. This was especially true in the cases of D. Kreamer, Mr. Penot, A. V. Hartle and W. A. Purvis in America; F. Wiesenbach, H. Bochmuller and L. Liere in Europe. All of these lost their lives through the combination of inexperience and bad machines. In each case the would-be flyer undertook to fly without knowing even the rudiments of the profession and used a machine that was bound to collapse at the smallest shock. The other thirteen had good machines, but lacked the training to operate them. Paillole, for instance, undertook to fly across country with only one week of training; Carlos Ténand tried to fly over a town with no more knowledge than he had gathered in a few weeks of self-teaching; V. Smith tried to fly in winds when his experience was confined to what he had learned in a half dozen flights.

This—the tendency of the beginners to undertake big feats—is one of the most deplorable features of aviation. Most of those who enter the aviation field to fly think that flying is the easiest thing in the world and seldom go to the extent of learning more than the rudiments of piloting an aeroplane before engaging themselves as professional flyers.

The exhibition field has ever spelt death and destruction for aviators and machines. Here the greed of the promoter, the ignorance of the crowd and the anxiety of the flyer to gain or maintain a reputation combine in making aviation appear a very deadly game.

Very often promoters of meets do not know anything about flying machines and the problems of power-flight. They promote meets just as they would promote a circus, and they expect flyers to perform under any conditions, like clowns. When they engage a flyer they require of him—and set it down in black and white in contracts—that he perform certain "stunts;" if he does not do so he will not be paid. Their favorite flyers are those who risk their lives to electrify the spectators.

The crowd is often no better than the promoters. It does not understand the subtler problems of flight and, therefore, expects aviators to do the impossible, and if they fail to come up to expectations they accuse them of being fakers. It is this that has sent a dozen of flyers to the hospital and several to the grave in the last six months, as flyers usually prefer to face any danger than to being called cowards or fakers.

The factor that has killed many experienced aviators is carelessness. It is an accepted truism in aeronautical circles that it takes an experienced flyer to make flying a dangerous profession. That is because some flyers have a tendency to become over-confident and careless. The deaths due to this cause are indeed more numerous than the deaths due to limitations of aeroplanes and unsuitable atmospherical conditions. A dozen good flyers were killed in the last two years because they were overconfident.

The responsibility of aeroplane builders is general and often direct. No matter what may cause the fall of an aeroplane the fate of the pilot when he strikes the ground is largely governed by the construction of the machine. If a machine is strongly built the aviator in a fall stands a chance of escaping with nothing more than a shaking or injuries. A weak machine on the other hand, will collapse at the impact of the fall and the aviator may be pinned to the ground by the motor.

SHOEING FOR ICE

There are several kinds of adjustable calks on the market, that is, calks that can be removed and also replaced without taking the shoe off of the foot. Some are threaded and screw into holes made in the shoe for that purpose, as a bolt screws into a nut; some are driven in and some slide into grooves and resemble a piece of knife blade. The style of calk that screws in is generally used in and around the cities, and are a good show shoe; the simplicity with which the dull calk can be removed and a sharp one replaced, make them a favorite for the city snow path. There is generally one calk used in each heel and two in the toe, but some use three in the toe and also an extra one at the outside quarter, especially in the hind shoe. As stated before, this is a good shoe on the snow path, but is of little benefit on the hard ice, as the calks, for a race horse, are not long or sharp enough, and also four or five of this type of calk are insufficient to procure secure footing, as the ice, being brittle, breaks away as the calk sinks into it, and it leaves no foothold for the propelling force, especially of the hind limbs.

In many countries where ice racing is in vogue, they still stick to the old style "chisel calk." This as its name implies, is a calked shoe with the heel calks turned up and drawn to a sharp edge and about three-quarters of an inch high, the toe calk is welded straight across the toe, and is given quite a slant toward the front so as to stick upright into the ice as the foot is leaving the surface. This gives a good toe purchase to get away from. This shoe is mostly used in the far northern ice races. They also use a four calked shoe that is forged out of a solid piece of steel. This obliterates all chances of a calk becoming lost or knocked off during a race, which would be a serious handicap indeed. This four calked shoe has calks similar to the chisel pattern, one at each heel, the outside heel calk being of the side-calk type, running lengthways. The toe calk is straight across and there is one extra calk at the quarter to assist in preventing the foot from slipping sideways. These calks, the same as the chisel calks, are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch high and enter the ice far enough so it can not all chip away and thereby they furnish a firm foothold.

The sole objection, of course, to this or the chisel calked shoe, is that, owing to the depth they enter the ice, while they give firm footing, it is bound to tire an animal, not only on account of the depth the calks enter the ice, but an animal shod with calks of this length must necessarily pick his feet up considerably higher than if he were shod with shorter calks, or plain. It is surprising how a low-gliding going trotter will act up when placed upon a set of these long, sharp calks, and as it enforces unnatural action, it must naturally be tiresome.

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This invention is the product of an English inventor. In the course of some electrical experiments he accidentally pressed a coin, which had fallen on to the table and was rolling off, against a metallic plate covered with a piece of paper, and at the same time against an insulated electric line. To his amazement he saw a sepia print of the coin impressed upon the paper. This happened about twelve years ago. Since then the inventor has followed up this observation, and has now developed a process for printing without ink. He uses dry paper impregnated with certain chemicals, whose nature is not disclosed. In the process of printing the paper travels over a metal plate, and the type is applied on the opposite side, a current of electricity passing through the paper. According to the particular metal used for the sub-stratum, and according to the mode of impregnation of the paper, a great variety of different colors can be produced, so that multi-color printing becomes an easy matter.

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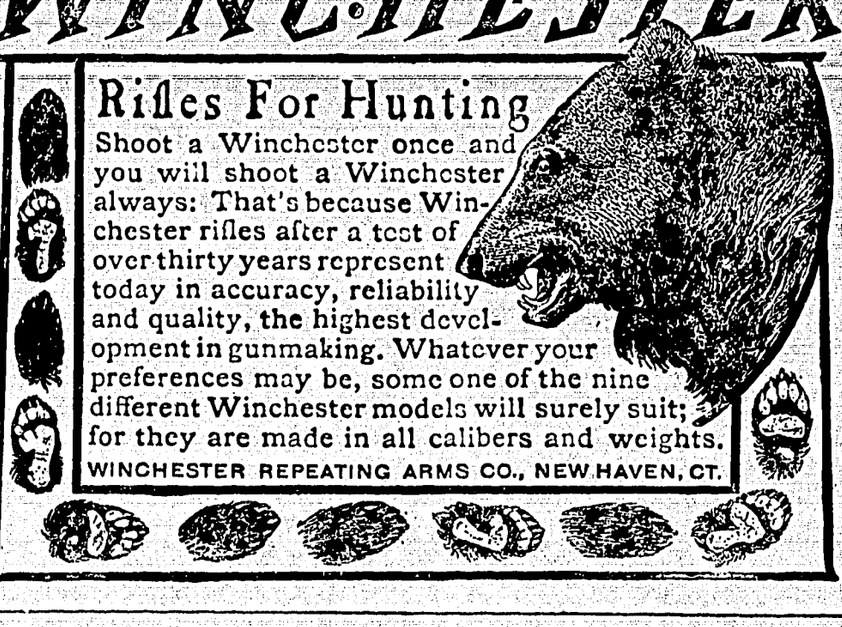

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MARCH 14, 1912

TAKING PAINS

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Joseph Lister was another instance of the truth of Carlyle's aphorism that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains. All his life he was engaged in taking pains, in showing how little things count, and, indeed, antiseptic surgery or Listerism, is little more than waging war against the minute, by the most scrupulous care and cleanliness—in other words, taking pains.

OKANAGAN'S PIONEER MINISTER

Whether the Liberals of the Okanagan put a candidate in the field to contest the constituency against the Hon. Price Ellison or not can hardly have any effect upon the ultimate result. There is the possibility of four candidates being nominated,—Conservative, Liberal, Socialist and Independent. In a four-cornered fight of this nature almost anything MIGHT happen, under ordinary conditions. But with a man of Mr. Ellison's type in the field, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. When one has served his constituency as faithfully as has Mr. Ellison, there can be no question as to the loyalty of the electorate to him. If at any time he had shown any disposition to be unfair or disloyal to any part of the constituency, then there might be an excuse found to bring out an independent candidate against him, and that candidate would then have some reason to go before the people and ask their support. But in the case of the Hon. Mr. Ellison, no such excuse can be found, and the people cannot be expected to turn away from the man they have known so long and by whom they have been served so faithfully. The man asking the support of the people must be reasonable if he expects to get their votes. If the party in power has sacrificed one district to aid another, or if the party member has been unfaithful to his people or has failed to make good in the position or positions to which he has been called, then the Opposition candidate or an independent candidate can go before the electorate and reasonably ask that the member be turned down and he, an untried quantity, elected in his stead.

It were folly to think of such a case against Mr. Ellison. He has advanced to almost the highest position in the Premier's cabinet, and in the council of his party; he has never left a stone unturned in his efforts to serve his constituency and the province most faithfully. Even his bitterest enemies politically have to admit that they can find no cause to complain of his work as an official of the Government and servant of the province as a whole.

In view of the unimpeachable record of Mr. Ellison and his government leader, it were folly to anticipate even the possibility of a change. If these men had never done anything for the country; if they were unknown and untried, even then they would be sure of being endorsed by the electorate, on a railway policy so progressive as that before the people. Mr. Ellison may be opposed; he no doubt will be, but it will be an opposition that will very little effect the number of votes that will be polled by him.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

This is the way the Vancouver News-Advertiser sizes up the recent Liberal convention at Vancouver:

"The Liberal convention proved to be the most hospitable political gathering known in the history of the province. It began making a platform before deciding that it would oppose the government. Having concluded to make a fight, the delegates proceeded with their programme. Any old or new thing that was offered found ready acceptance. Woman sufferage, local option, single tax, public ownership, personal registration, government operation of coal mines, more railways, the Natal Act, provincial industrial insurance, tax exemptions, eight-hour day and white fishermen were among the planks brought in by the delegates and gaily accepted. Probably none of the delegates were in favor of half these resolutions, and most of them had never given a thought to some of the subjects. But as the party did not expect to be in a position to give effect to these declarations everything was good. If some delegate had come along with a free silver plank, or a proposition to establish a white elephant reserve the convention would have added it to the collection. It did not matter that members have been opposing and will oppose the schemes now recommended and promoting the politics now condemned. Nothing mattered. The convention was the most accommodating, most irresponsible and least serious political gathering on record. The platform is a plaything, and no one will have more fun with it than the men who made it."

MID-WEEK HALF HOLIDAY

We, the undersigned merchants and businessmen of Enderby, do by these presents agree to close our stores and places of business at 12:30 p.m. each Wednesday, and to remain closed until Thursday morning:

Excepting, when a legal or civic holiday occurs on any other week day than Wednesday. In such case we will observe the legal or civic holiday and not the midweek holiday.

This agreement will go into force on the 3rd day of April and remain in force until and including the 25th day of September, 1912.

J. W. EVANS & SON
A. E. MAUNDRELL, per G.H.M.
A. FULTON
THE POLSON MERCANTILE CO
Per S. H. Speers
GEO. R. SHARPE, per G.H.S.
F. PYMAN
A. REEVES

Enderby, B. C., Mar. 11, 1912.

FANCY POULTRY STOCK

The Hazelmere Poultry Farm is holding its annual sale of stock, including most of the season's winners. In White Wyandottes, 6 cock birds, 10 cockerels, 20 pullets and about 50 hens are being offered. In S. C. W. Leghorns, 12 cocks, 30 cockerels, 100 pullets and 60 hens. We offer special prices on pens of 4 females and 1 male. Carefully mated

R. WADDELL, Grindrod, B.C.

GRADE "B" CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have inspected the premises and herd of Mr. L. Long, of Enderby, B. C., the herd consisting of 11 head of cattle. The premises do not conform strictly to the conditions as set forth in the "standard," and the herd has been tested once a year for tuberculosis and has been found free from that disease. Remarks, barn very good.

B. R. ILSLEY, V. S.
Feb. 1, 1912. Inspector.

DEER PARK RESTAURANT

Meals at all hours: afternoon teas; luncheons after the shows; bread, pies and cakes; hot coffee and sandwiches. Give us a trial.

Deer Park Scandinavian Restaurant
Cor. George and Cliff streetsf

If you want absolutely pure milk, tell the Glengerrack Dairyman. Mr. MacQuarrie states that he has now his milk house and dairy stock kept as sleek and clean as cement floors, whitewashed walls and plenty of running water can make it.

For Sale—Alfalfa hay, baled or loose. Apply Stepney Ranch. Enderby

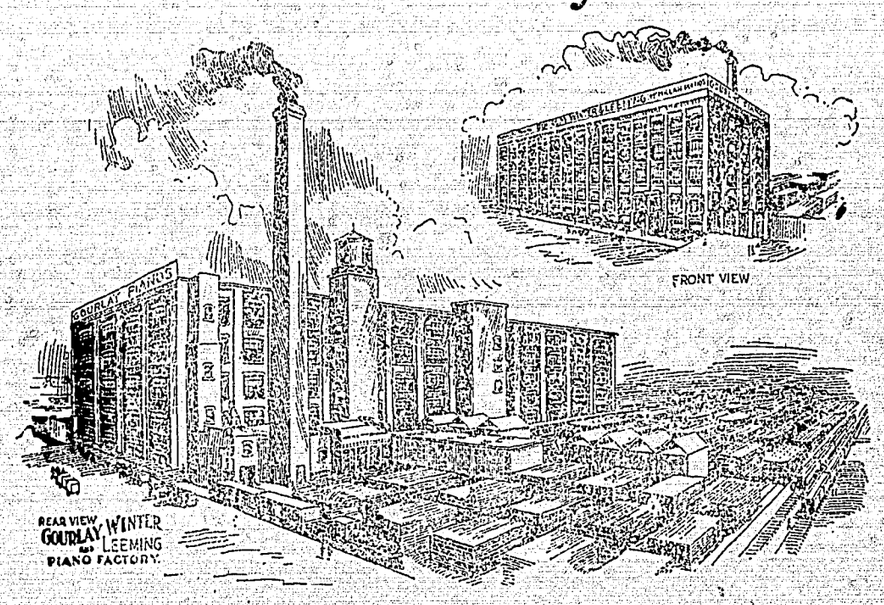
BLANCHARD & ENGLISH
Enderby, B. C.
Contractors & Builders
First-class Cabinet Work and Picture Framing.
Undertaking Parlors in connection.
Next to City Hall.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817
CAPITAL all paid up, $15,413,000: REST, $15,000,000.00
Hon. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal G. C. M. G.
President, R. B. Angus, Esq. Vice-President, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart.
General Manager, H. V. Meredith
BRANCHES IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed at current rates.
Interest credited 30th June and 31st December.
ENDERBY BRANCH A. E. Taylor, Manager

Where the Gourlay is Made



The great factory where is produced Canada's sweetest toned and most popular piano. And into this piano is built the Angelus, the world's most effective piano-player—the piano-player with the human touch. No home is complete without one of these instruments.

For prices and terms see—

Agent also for Church and Parlor Organs
Also Fire and Life Insurance
Office with Mr. GEO. E. PACKHAM, Deer Park Land Office
J. E. CRANE, Enderby Agent

Finest in the Country

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

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

When Home Building

Has it ever occurred to you that in building a frame house, costing say $2,000, you are losing every year $100, or 5 per cent, in depreciation, apart from the cost of repairs, as the life of a frame house is about 20 years at the outside?

Build brick and you will have a house that needs no repairs to the walls and will be worth as much, or more, 50 years hence as it is to-day, saving you quite a considerable sum in painting, insurance and fuel meanwhile. A large stock of first-class brick now on hand.

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co. **Enderby**

Deer Park Fruit Land

ENDERBY

No Irrigation Required

These lands are situated on the benches near Enderby and are especially suited for Fruit and Vegetables, and, having been in crop, are in splendid condition for planting.

An experienced fruit grower is in charge and will give instruction to purchasers free of charge, or orchards will be planted and cared for at a moderate charge.

160 acres, sub-divided into 20-acre lots are now on the market at $150 per acre.

Get in on the first block and make money on the advance.

Apply to—

GEORGE PACKHAM,
Deer Park Land Office, Enderby.

Look at Our No. 2 Dimension that we are selling at $12.00 per Thousand.

We also have some cheap Flooring, Ceiling and Drop Siding at $10.00 per Thousand.

Short Cordwood, $3.50 per load

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby
Formerly A. R. ROGERS LUMBER CO. Ltd.

Harvey & Rodie

Real Estate, Insurance, Etc. Post Office Block, Enderby

Buyers Should Distinguish

Between the real estate that is "a good thing to sell" and the real estate that is "a good thing to buy." For example, town lots in remote and doubtful townsites, and high-priced sub-divisions of fruit-land, etc., are "good things to sell." The profits are big, the buyers are not shrewd, and the business is easily handled.

The other end of the business, the handling of "good things to buy" is more difficult. The owners are not keen to sell and the buyers will not be fooled. But once a deal is closed there are no regrets coming for the buyer. This is the end of the business that we handle, and no other. There is not on our records the name of one buyer who afterwards expressed dissatisfaction.

NORTH OF VERNON, we do the largest real estate business in the Valley. You should take advantage of what we have learned while handling this business. Consult our list. Send our literature to your friends. If you knew the names of the local business people who have been quietly buying around Enderby and Armstrong since last fall you would be inclined to think that the time for you to buy had now come. Get our list.

JAMES MOWAT

Fire, Life, Accident Insurance Agencies

REAL ESTATE

Fruit Land Hay Land Town Lots

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of London.
London-Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool (Life dept
The London & Lancashire Guarantee Accident Co., of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

For your

Seeds, Ornamentals and Fruits

Go to the

HENRY Seedhouse & Nurseries Vancouver, B. C.

We have the finest stock on the Coast Last year being my first year in business, I was badly handicapped for want of stock, but not so this year. Send us your order and we shall give you satisfaction.

See our new catalogue (FREE.)

A. R. MACDOUGALL, Prop.

COAL! COAL!

I am prepared to fill orders for domestic coal; large or small quantities. James Mowat, Office Bell Blk.

For Sale—Sixty tons No. 1 timothy hay in bale, $22.50 per ton at barn. Also 25 tons meadow hay baled, $17 per ton at barn. Apply R. Waddell.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next regular meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Enderby, I shall apply for a transfer of the licence of the Enderby Hotel, situate on Cliff street in said City of Enderby, to Richard E. Best.

H. E. MANNING.

Dated, Feb. 6, 1911.

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

British North American Tobacco Co. Gets Foothold in the Okanagan

The tobacco industry in the Okanagan, while always most profitable, will in the near future prove to be the leading industry of the Valley. Under the able management of Mr. L. Holman, the industry has been slowly built up at the Kelowna headquarters. For many years Mr. Holman, unaided and alone, managed the growing, the sweating, curing and selling of the product. The success of the Kelowna Tobacco Co., even under these adverse conditions, was surprising, but Mr. Holman knew it was not what it should be. He has had some difficulty in interesting the owners of land in growing the weed. It was like nursing an infant through a period of weakness which nobody else could care for. But through it all his optimism has never wavered.

Mr. Holman is now about to see his fairest dreams realized. The Kelowna company and all its holdings have been purchased by a thoroughly up-to-date tobacco man, one who has spent 15 years in tobacco growing in Porto Rico, South Africa and the Southern States. And the plantation and stock and trade of the Kelowna company has passed into the hands of the British North American Tobacco Company, with Mr. A. W. Bowser, this tobacco expert, at the head of affairs. Mr. Bowser came into the Valley a week or two ago at the instigation of Mr. J. B. Haynes, who in turn was induced to visit the Okanagan by Mr. W. A. Dobson. Mr. Dobson and Mr. Haynes made the trip from London, Eng., together, and after completing their business in B. C., returned to England this month. Mr. Bowser was wired for after Mr. Haynes had looked over the field, and immediately came from the East. His long experience in the tobacco business enabled him to take in the situation at once, and in a few days the deal was closed.

It is not the intention of the new company to confine their operations exclusively to Kelowna. Mr. Holman knows, and Mr. Bowser's experienced eye quickly recognized the fact also, that the Northern Okanagan offers equal advantages for tobacco growing. The company will purchase land in this district to be planted in tobacco. They also will offer every inducement to our farmers to encourage them to put at least a portion of their land in to tobacco. The tests made last year in and around Enderby were sufficient to indicate to the satisfaction of these tobacco experts that soil and climatic conditions here are most favorable to the growing of the finest-grade of tobacco.

Mr. Bowser described the tobacco seen by him at Kelowna, as "some of the finest tobacco that has ever been grown in Canada." This gentleman is very sanguine of the success of the new enterprise, and as an index of his faith his opinion of the Okanagan leaf may be quoted:

"The tobacco compares very favorably with a fine Havana leaf, showing many of its chief characteristics, and with proper preparation will produce an article almost impossible of differentiation from the imported goods."

"The Money Maker" is the name of a neatly-printed pocket magazine issued monthly by the Colonial Investment Co., of Vancouver. It is filled with much interesting material and, naturally, advocates the small investor putting his money into the propositions fathered by the Colonial Investment Co. Taken in small doses with a pinch of caution so as not to overdo it, "The Money Maker" is all right.

GRADE "A" CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have inspected the premises and herd of Mr. A. McQuarrie, the herd consisting of 33 head of cattle, and find the same to be in a healthy condition. Each animal in the herd has been tested for tuberculosis within six months of this date and declared free of that disease. The premises are in a sanitary condition within the meaning of the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow sheds and milk shops.

B. R. ILSLEY, V. S.
Inspector.

Armstrong, B. C., Feb. 9, 1912.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or sub-Agent of the district in which rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee for $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

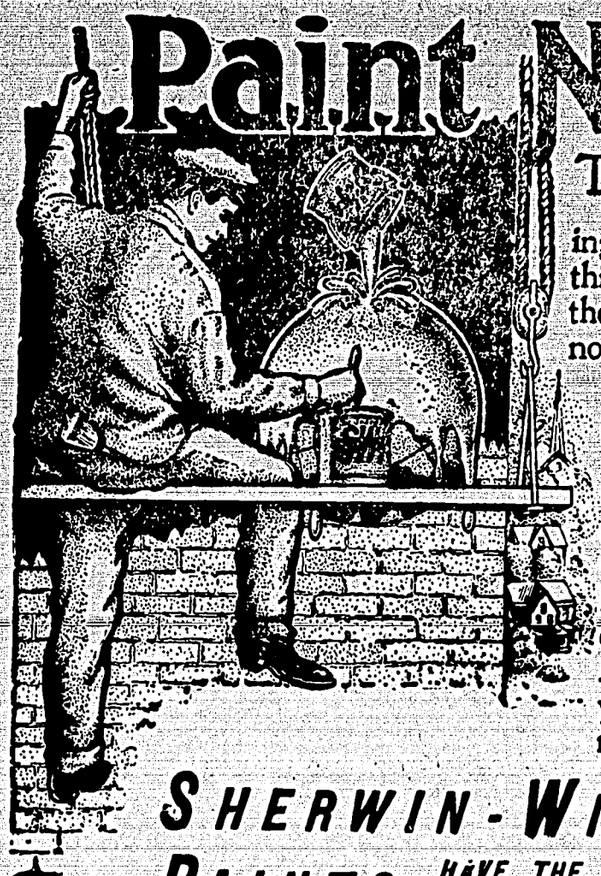
W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. sp2

For Sale—35 acres, one mile from Enderby, on Mara road; river front, good house, stable and chicken house. Also brick house in town. Apply Robt. P. Bradley, Chase, B. C.

China at reduced prices. See our window. J. W. Evans & Son.

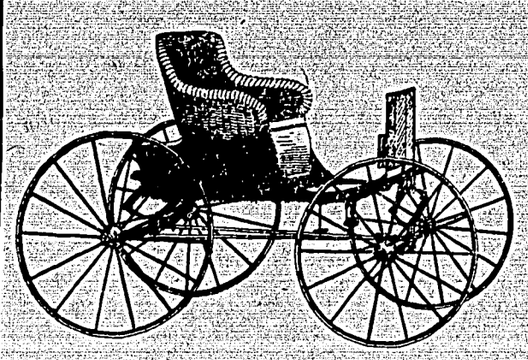
Paint Now!!



TIME to Paint. Make your buildings bright and clean this Spring. We have the best and most economical paint for you to use.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, PREPARED, the paint that spreads farthest, wears longest, looks best. Made of purest materials. A record of forty years of good paint making behind it.

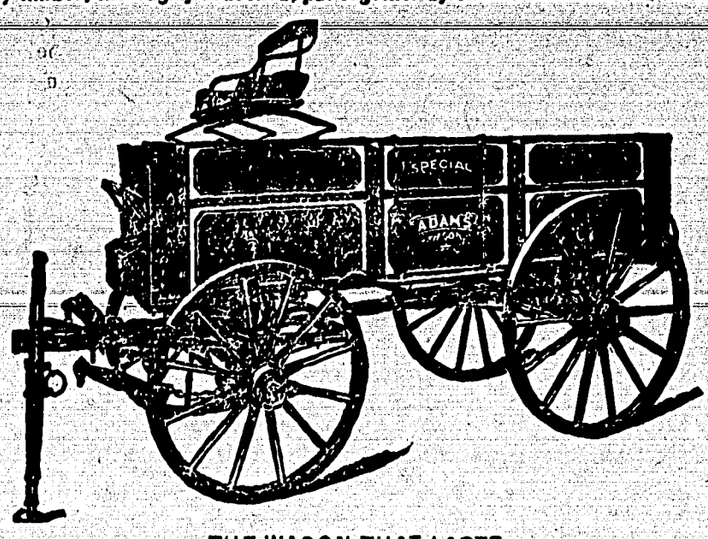
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PAINTS IN THE WORLD



We stock Wagons, Buggies, Disc Harrows Plows and all kinds of Farm Implements.

ADAMS' SPECIAL WAGON

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



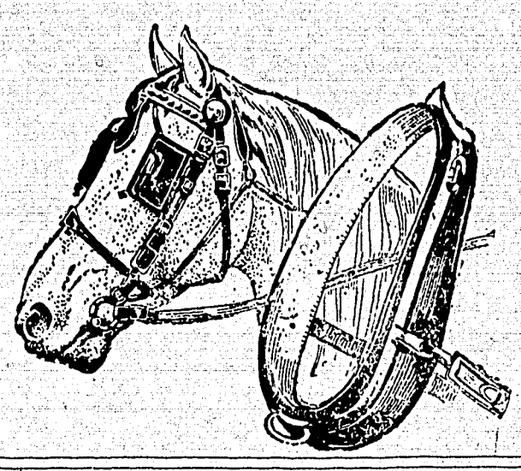
THE WAGON THAT LASTS

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

Harness, Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Stoves, Tinware, Graniteware, Sewing Machines, Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Let us quote you on your Spring Requirements. We can save you money.



Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FULTON'S HARDWARE Enderby, B. C.

DIZZY HEADACHE CURED IN ONE NIGHT

IF TROUBLED WITH HEAD-FULLNESS, RINGING NOISES, SPECS BEFORE THE EYES, THE STOMACH IS AT FAULT

"I had terrible pains in my head. My appetite faded away and when I did eat anything it disagreed and made me very sick for hours after each meal. The active pains in my stomach and the dizzy headaches I had to endure almost set one wild. Sometimes attacks came on so severely that I had to go to bed. I would feel so worn, depressed and utterly miserable that for hours I wouldn't speak to my family. My system was poisoned with wastes and nothing helped me till I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Without this grand system-cleaning remedy I would be sick, but each day brought me better health and spirits. I was cured and made as strong, ruddy and healthy-looking as one could wish, and will always use and recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"MRS. B. C. CURRAN,
"Westport, P.O."

Thousands who are in an ailing, low state of health need nothing else but Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure blood disorders, pimples, rashes, bad color, biliousness, liver, stomach and kidney troubles. Mild, certain and safe. Beware of imitations and substitutes, 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00, at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Moliere died while performing a part in one of his own plays.

The Archbishop of Paris would not allow his body to be inhumed in consecrated ground. Therefore the king sent for the archbishop and expostulated with him, but he was obstinate and would not willingly comply with his majesty's request.

The king desired to know how many feet deep the holy ground reached.

The bishop replied, "about eight."

"Well," replied the king, "I find there is no getting over your scruples; let his grave be dug twelve feet; that is four feet below your consecrated ground."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes AND GRANULATED LIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00

EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Why Suffer all Winter

Hardfield, N.B.

"It affords me great pleasure to convey, not only to you but to all sufferers from Backache and Rheumatism, the great relief I have obtained from the use of GIN PILLS. I feel thankful to you. I recommend GIN PILLS to everyone suffering as I did."

ROBERT M. WILSON.

Write us for free sample of GIN PILLS to try. Then get the regular size boxes at your dealer's or direct from us—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Money refunded if GIN PILLS fail to cure. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. R. P., Toronto. 122

STAMMERERS

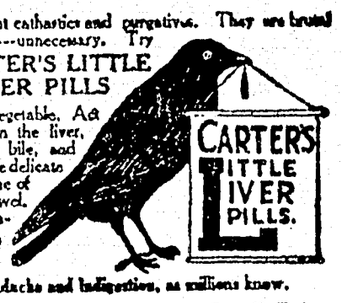
can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to 11

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE. BERLIN, ONT., Can.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness.

Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Some Queer Sea Superstitions Still Believed

Why does a sea-faring man—captain, cook or cabin boy—consider it unlucky to ship with a man who neglected to pay his laundry bill?

Why does a sailor nearing port after a lengthy voyage gather up old clothes and shoes unfit for further use and ceremoniously commit them to the deep?

Why does he like to sail on a ship which displays a shark's tooth firmly nailed to the bowsprit or jibboom?

Why does he like cats?

Why does he place great faith in the merits of a pig as a weather prophet?

The simplest answer to these questions is—because the average sailor is superstitious. He may not be quite as superstitious perhaps as the old-timer who went long voyages in sailing vessels, but even the advent of the four-day transatlantic liners—skyscraping steamships and floating hotels which travel from port to port on schedule time in defiance of storms, doldrums, and other unfavorable weather conditions—has not quite deprived the sailor of his reputation for superstitiousness. Some day he may become as a matter of fact as an underground railway guard, but there still lingers round him enough of the romance and mystery of the sea to make an interesting study of him and his odd beliefs.

During very rough weather at sea it would be hard to convince and old-time sailor that there wasn't a Jonah aboard. Many captains of the old school, who ought to know better, are so superstitious in this respect that it is not uncommon for them to take intense dislike to officers who have happened apparently to be the harbingers of bad weather, and especially fog. It is quite usual on board ship to find members of the crew nicknamed "Foggy Jones," "Heavy Weather Bill," or "Squally Jack."

Cats on board ship are considered lucky, and many a stray one finds a comfortable home and careful attention with Jack for its friend, although on the other hand, our domestic friend has at times been held responsible for the continuance of very bad weather and had to play the part of Jonah to the full extent.

Perhaps the most amusing superstition of the sailor is in considering it a crime for the member of the crew to leave port with his washing bill unpaid, as his neglect is generally believed to be the cause of bad weather being encountered just after leaving port.

The ways of invoking the gods of the elements to bestow fair weather and winds are numerous. Among the best known is that when nearing port after a lengthy voyage. Old clothes and shoes unfit for further use are collected and thrown overboard with much ceremony and faith as to the ultimate beneficial results which will carry the ship swiftly and safely into harbor.

One of the most curious superstitions is that dealing with the capture of a shark.

The natural dread and antipathy with which these monsters of the deep are viewed causes a capture to be hailed with much rejoicing. All hands, from the captain to the cabin boy, take a keen interest in the operations, and, having successfully landed the shark on deck—a proceeding that causes no little excitement—it is killed and its tail cut off. This trophy is then nailed either on the end of the bowsprit or jibboom, and is considered a valuable charm, capable of having the power to bring the ship fair winds and finest of weather. It is not uncommon to see sailing ships lying in port with this peculiar sign of the sailors' superstition, but the custom is fast dying out with the advent of the steamship, where the capture of a shark at sea is a very rare occurrence.

Another remarkable and weird belief is that connected with the albatross. These huge birds, measuring 14 to 18 feet from tip to tip of their wings, are only to be seen in the stormy regions of the Capes of Good Hope and Horn and the surrounding latitudes. They follow ships for weeks at a time. The peculiar belief of old sailors credit these birds with possessing the souls of ancient mariners who for their misdeeds have been doomed to scour these stormy regions for eternity.

During calms these birds are easily captured by a contrivance of the sailor's own invention, which being baited, attaches itself to the hooked bill of the albatross attempting to procure the bait, and the bird is then hauled on board. Few captains of ships will allow these birds to be killed by the crew on account of the belief that the killing would be certain to bring disastrous results.

The killing of a pig at sea is always an occasion of much importance, not only for the reason that fresh meat is to be enjoyed—a great luxury on a sailing ship after perhaps months of salt provisions—but also because what is termed a "pig breeze" or favorable wind may be looked upon as a certainty.

Pigs, when kept on sailing vessels, are often let out of their pens, and their movements are watched with keen interest. Should a pig show signs of laziness and merely lie down or wander lazily about the decks, this is considered a sign of calm weather, with little or no wind in prospect, but any friskiness and a great amount of squealing is hailed as a sure sign of winds, a very necessary factor for the navigation of a sailing ship.

Sailing on a Friday is, as many know, considered unlucky; Sunday is generally considered a lucky day, although the superstition as regards the day of sailing is almost forgotten and seldom commented on in these days of rapid travelling.

Whistling on board ship is considered a dangerous habit and a direct call for stormy weather. The culprit, whoever he may be, is quietly rebuked, although during calms captains and others indulge in the habit, preferring to risk stormy weather to the drifting about motionless.

The superstition in regard to what is known by sailors as St. Elmo's lights is vague, and beyond the fact that there is something uncanny about it, few men of the forecastle understand the cause of the soft glowing lights which sometimes appear on the tips of the yards and masts of a ship in very stormy weather. This phenomenon is due to the electrification of the air, the tips of the yards and masts forming a contact with a thunder cloud and earth. It was the belief among the Romans that when only one light could be seen the worst of the storm was still to come, and this single light was known by the name of Helong. However, when two or more lights appeared it was considered a sign that the worst of the weather was past.

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

BEETLES THAT GROW MUSHROOMS

Certain wood-boring beetles cultivate in their domains various species of fungi as food for their offspring. The kind of wood in which the tunnels are bored is carefully selected with a view to the successful cultivation of the fungi. These facts we owe to several recent investigators, of whom the latest is J. Bouverie, a French entomologist. Mushroom-growing ants have been known for a long time, and the list of insects that deliberately cultivate food for their young is probably not yet exhausted. Says Henri Coupin, writing in La Nature (Paris, August 26), of the work of Mr. Bouverie and his forerunners:

"When we examine the walls of the cavaties made by coleoptera of the group of Bostrychides in the wood of our trees . . . We find a sort of white crust, which appeared to the earlies observer to be only a salty excretion. . . . It was not until 1844 that Hartig recognized that this crust was in reality formed by a fungus, and that its presence was responsible for the change in the color of the walls to brown.

"This fungus—there are in reality several species, which Mr. Bouverie has studied—is not a simple mold, which would be useless or even harmful to the insect. It is in reality very useful in forming a healthful and abundant food for the larvae, which is proved by the fact that the latter develop better when the mycelium is more abundant. This is also explained by the fact that the filiaments of the fungus end on the gallery side in globules, rich in glycogen and oil. Further, the fungi of the galleries bored by the Bostrychides serve in some sort as drains to draw off the nitrogenous matters in the wood and place them at the disposal of the larvae. It has been noted that the Bostrychides bore their galleries only in quite fresh wood and in the inner bark, for only in these conditions does the fungus find the water and nourishment necessary to its development, as well as sufficient aeration. These conditions are so well adapted to the fungus that the tissues formed by it constitutes literally a pure culture.

"The first spores of the fungus seem to be brought in by the adult insects, either on the surface of their bodies or in their excretions. This sowing of the seed is evidently involuntary on their part; but both insect and fungus make the best of their association.

"There is a real symbiosis, for the fungus . . . finds itself located, by the act of the insect, in a very favorable medium, and on the other hand the insect finds in it a food sufficiently tender for its feeble jaws."

If a cough makes your nights sleepless and weary, it will worry you a good deal, and with good cause. To dispel the worry and give yourself rest try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It exerts a soothing influence on the air passages and allays the irritation that leads to inflammation. It will subdue the most stubborn cough or cold, and eventually eradicate it from the system, as a trial of it will prove to you.

THE HOBBLE SKIRT

He strolled out with his lady love,
A hobble skirt wore she;
Two souls with but a single thought,
Four legs that walked as three.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES!

ZAM-BUK HAS CURED THESE!

Friction on the hemorrhoid veins that are swollen, inflamed and gorged with blood, is what causes the terrible pain and stinging and smarting of piles. Zam-Buk applied at night will be found to give ease before morning. Thousands of persons have proved this. Why not be guided by the experience of others?

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from Zam-Buk. Last summer I suffered greatly from piles. I started to use Zam-Buk and found it gave me relief, so I continued it, and after using three or four boxes I am pleased to say it has effected a complete cure."

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

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

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

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

Try Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

Chamois skins that have become greasy and dirty may be cleaned thus: Soak the skins in water with which a fair quantity of ammonia has been mixed. After twelve hours of this bath, rinse them and then wash them in an ample supply of water and white soap. When dry they will be almost as good as new.

Shiloh's Cure

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

Premier McBride Opens Campaign at Kamloops on Railway Policy

Premier McBride opened the campaign at Kamloops on Wednesday evening of last week. In his opening address the Premier showed that he had not lost any of his old-time fighting spirit. He was "there with the goods" and was not afraid to show them and did not feel disposed to apologize for having them in his possession. Enemies may bark and yip at the Premier's heels, but he plods merrily on without sidestepping or taking the sidetrack.

In referring to the Liberal platform, the Premier said: "It is merely a joke and an imposition on the people of this province."

"In my policy for railroad expansion," he continued, "I ask the electors to endorse it. You will ask why must another election be brought on at this time? Because it is to the best interests of British Columbia and our policy is one that must be endorsed by the people before we can act upon it. Elections are hard work, but it is because our policy is so aggressive and wide in its scope that we ask your endorsement and I forsee an even stronger endorsement than before. We have never taken advantage of our power because we realize the trust that the people have in us. The government has worked steadily and legitimately, and the development of British Columbia has been our first thought. The railway policy is not merely a British Columbia affair, but Canadian, and the C. N. R. will be a great link for the whole of the Dominion, as will also be the Pacific and Great Eastern. We might almost call them Imperial ties too.

"It is up to this province to take the responsibility in the inaugurating of this great policy and boldly and courageously be up and doing. A great development has taken place west of the Great Lakes, and very soon the West will be the dominant factor in Federal affairs. Although British Columbia is superlative, we have no jealousy for the other provinces, but love and affection, which will make Canada one of the most loyal of any of the Imperial possessions. Canada has a great asset in British Columbia, for it is a land of promise, and with railway development will increase in industry and outrank all the other provinces through the opening up of further areas of rich land.

"In a policy of advancement railway extension must come first, and as road and trails meant life to the pioneers in the early days of British Columbia, so railways to-day will mean the development of the vast resources of a Greater British Columbia. The Concervative Government in nine years have done more in this respect than in the whole history of British Columbia, and a forcible demonstration of what we are doing is seen in the appropriation of nearly six million dollars for roads and trails this year.

"In the C. N. R. deal many have criticised and said that the policy meant ruin for the country, but in spite of that the C.N.R. means business as instanced by the great work of construction now going on along the Thompson and Fraser rivers. You can take it from me, that within 12 months you will hear the whistle of a C. N. R. engine in Kamloops.

"The Kamloops to Vernon line will also mean great business to this commercial centre, but it will take time, although the C.N.R. proposals will not be delayed like the C. P.R. in the early days, and I am safe in saying that within two years the C. N. R. will be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Take again the Peace river railway. There is a vast area of land that as yet has no transportation; a country that is rich in resources, and by the building of the Pacific and Great Eastern railroad, which is a part of the Government policy, the country will have a chance to grow. This road will be under construction within sixty days by Foley, Welch & Stewart, a most reliable firm who will push the work ahead and enable many settlers to find homes. This and the other railway developments will help the coast trade with the Interior and form part of a great highway to bind Canada together.

"The agreement we have made with the C.N.R., let me tell you, does not involve the public lands and money except in the matter of guarantees and right of ways and not like the C.N.R., which received vast tracts of land and cash subsidies. Compare the two agreements and you will see that this government is business-like in its dealings, and is looking after the public interests.

"The Coast to Kootenay railroad also will tend to develop that very important section of the country and by the construction of the road at once, British Columbia will be prepared and ready for the vast trade that will come in from the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal will mean much to British Columbia, and in fact the whole west, and by a net work of railroads the west will be enabled to have quick access to the coast, while the same will be the case on Vancouver Island.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

Preparations for the Annual Flower Show are already well in hand. The following prizes will be given. Select what you are going to try for and make every effort to produce the best:

1. Best collection of roses, 8 varieties, 2 of each kind.
2. Six named roses, 2 of each kind.
3. Four varieties of carnations.
4. Best group of lilies.
5. Best collection of perennials.
6. Best collection of annuals.
7. Best 12 zinnias, assorted blooms
8. Best collection of begonias, stocks, asters.
9. Eight named sweet peas, 4 each.
10. Four varieties of pansies, 3 of each kind.
12. Best bunch wild flowers.
11. Best variety of dahlias, not less than 8 blooms.
13. Collection of house plants.
14. Best grown fern.

Children's Exhibit

15. Best collection of cut garden flowers.
16. Best bunch of sweet peas, 6 of a kind.
17. Best bunch of pansies, 2 of a kind.
18. Best pot plant.

Vegetables

19. Six each of early potatoes.
20. Six each of carrots.
21. Six each of onions.
22. Four heads of sweet corn.
23. Three heads of celery.
24. Two heads of cabbage.
25. Best 12 pods of peas.

Best 12 pods of beans.

26. Best collection of vegetables, for amateurs only.

HAS RECORD FOR GROWING HAIR

Machela, Nature's Scalp Tonic, will do it in 95 cases out of 100. It is the only remedy ever discovered that is similar to the natural hair foods or liquids of the scalp. Removes dandruff, prevents falling of the hair and all other diseases of the scalp. Each package contains a packet of Machela Dry Shampoo Powder. Price for complete home treatment, $1.00. Sold and guaranteed by A. Reeves.

We have

Prime Meats

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

G. R. Sharpe,

ENDERBY, B. C.

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.

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

When God levels the hills and mountains to the smoothness of the plains, then there will be no rich or poor. The world will become a barren desert.

E. J. Mack

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables

ENDERBY, B. C.

Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

Prompt attention to all customers

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

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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

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TO CANADIAN ARCHITECTS

Competition for New University Buildings to be Erected at Point Grey, near Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Government of British Columbia invite Competitive Plans for the general scheme and design for the proposed new University, together with more detailed Plans for the buildings to be erected first at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

Prizes of $10,000 will be given for the most successful Designs submitted.

Particulars of the competition and plan of site may be obtained on request from the undersigned.

The designs to be sent in by July 31st, 1912, addressed to

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia

a4

Orchardists:

The Fraser Valley Nurseries, Ltd.

ALDERGROVE, B. C.

Have the Finest

Home-Grown Nursery Stock

Including—

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.

For full particulars, write—
RICHARD McCOMB,
General Manager,
Aldergrove, B.C

LIVE DISTRICT AGENT WANTED.

WONT GET DULL FOR YEARS

C. G. PIPER
Painter, Paper Hanger
House Decorator
ENDERBY
Box 43

For Sale by
THE ENDERBY TRADING CO

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	R.R. Construct'n Eng.
Foreman Machinist	Surveyor
Electrical Engineer	Mining Engineer
Electrician	Chemist
Power-Station Supt.	Bookkeeper
Architect	Stenographer

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

S. W. WALLEY
Local Agent Vernon, B. C.

SEEDS. Bulk and package. McKenzie's and Ferry's. J. W. Evans & Son.

Are you supplied with Enderby envelopes?

ENDERBY

Is the hub of the fertile Northern Okanagan.

ENDERBY is the banking and trading centre for Trinity Valley, Mabel Lake Valley, Deep Creek Valley and the Northern Okanagan Valley.

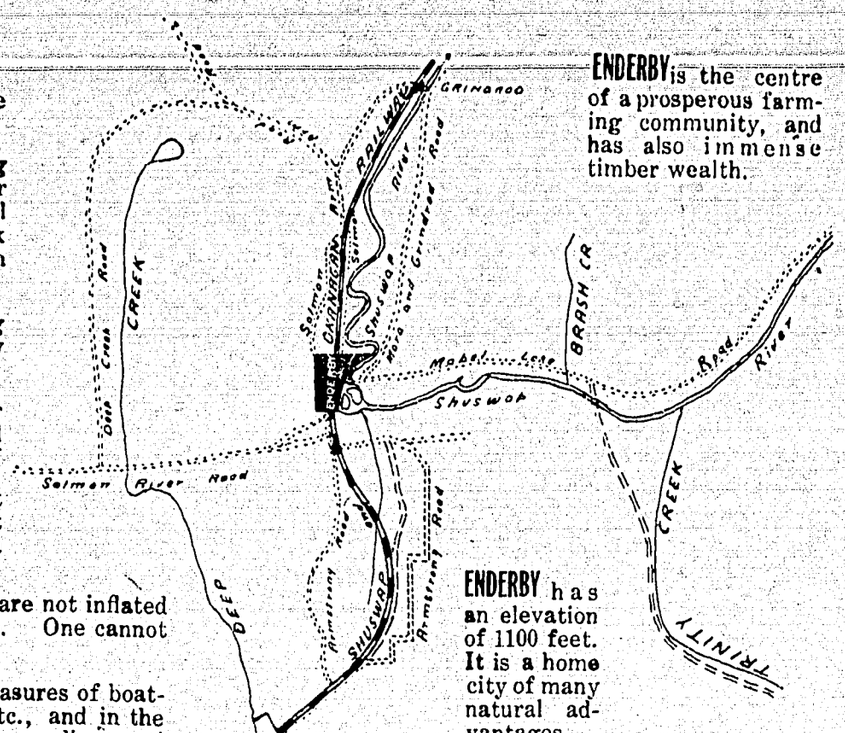
ENDERBY has a flouring mill of 500 barrels daily capacity.

ENDERBY has a lumber mill of 50,000,000 annual capacity.

ENDERBY grows, without irrigation, the finest apples grown in Canada or the world.

ENDERBY property values are not inflated but prices are going up. One cannot buy at a better time.

ENDERBY offers all the pleasures of boating, fishing, hunting, etc., and in the winter season, skating, curling and unsurpassed sleigh-riding.



ENDERBY is the centre of a prosperous farming community, and has also immense timber wealth.

ENDERBY has an elevation of 1100 feet. It is a home city of many natural advantages.

All Okanagan roads lead to ENDERBY

A TRAVELER'S EXPERILNCE

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

Among those in a train leaving New York one afternoon for a Northern suburb were a man and his wife, who were overheard discussing various ways and means of getting out of debt.

The husband had taken from his pocket a considerable number of papers; and as he did so he observed fretfully to his wife:

"I am completely in the dark as to how these bills are to be paid."

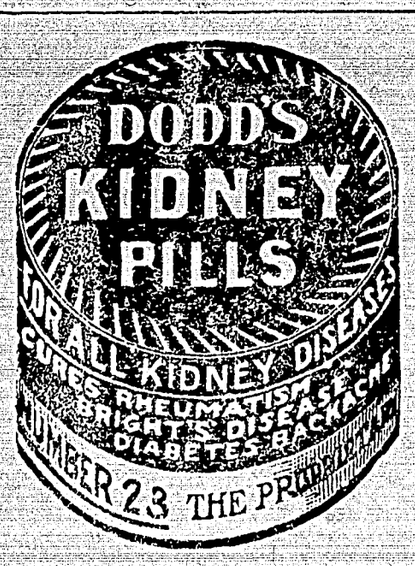
"Harry," said his spouse, as she indicated with her finger a highly tinted bill, "you will be even more in the dark if you don't pay this one—it's the gas bill."

* * *

The following story of a Wellesley Junior would tend to show that the sweet unreasonableness of the feminine mind is not wholly done away with by higher education.

This Junior filled a prescription for a tonic sometime during the spring semester. The medicine came in dainty little pills of a delicate apple-green shade. When the first supply was exhausted the young lady tripped back to the druggist and, taking out the last dose, which she had carefully rolled up in tissue paper, held it out to the astonished clerk and said, sweetly, "Will you please match this pill?"

On the island of Jersey the breeding of cattle is still systematically and carefully carried on. The authorities are particular that the island be kept immune from cattle diseases. Neither bovines nor hay and straw may land from the continent of Europe.



THOUGH IT'S "ONLY A COLD"—STOP IT BEFORE IT STOPS YOU

Have you ever heard of a case of catarrh, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, or pleurisy that did not start with a common cold?

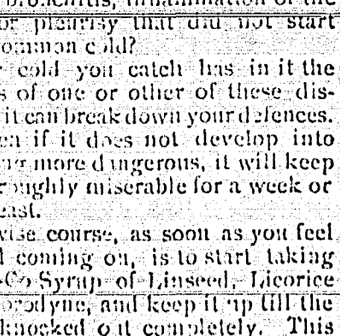
Every cold you catch has in it the makings of one or other of these diseases, if it can break down your defences. And even if it does not develop into something more dangerous, it will keep you thoroughly miserable for a week or two at least.

The wise course, as soon as you feel the cold coming on, is to start taking Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, and keep it up till the cold is knocked out completely. This splendid cough syrup will do the trick quickly and thoroughly.

You can feel perfectly safe in taking Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, or in giving it to your children. We'll gladly give your physican a list of its ingredients if you like. Your Druggist can supply either 25c or 50c. bottles. The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 117

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

That Reminds Me

At the Zoo two little girls were passing the parrots, sitting on perches out of doors.

"Ow—Glad-ys, Glad-ys, come 'ere!"

"Wot for?"

"Ow, look! 'Ere's a Jew duck!"

* * *

Reading that a red chequer homing pigeon, wearing a blue enamel ring marked 1911 L.S945, had been found at Ewell, Surrey, an old lady remarked that it was terrible how the love of jewelry appeared to be spreading among all classes.

* * *

"Who's that man who just kicked the chair over and threw a pack of cards into the fireplace?" inquired one waiter.

"Oh," replied the other, "he's the gentleman who tries to rest his nerves by playing solitaire."

* * *

The City of Chicago has decided to build a home for disabled poets. Such an institution has become more than ever a necessity in this age of motor traffic. Few persons have any idea of the number of poets who are run over each year while out for a walk composing their masterpieces.

* * *

The defence was ingenious, not to say ingenuous, but the facts were very black. Prisoner's counsel was winding up his impassioned appeal.

"I venture to say that the prisoner's story," he said, "carries conviction on the face of it."

"It does," said the magistrate, with a gentle yawn; "six months of it."

* * *

"Why did you select Charles instead of George?" asked Maude.

"Well," replied Maymie, "George said I had eyes like violets, cheeks like wild roses, shell-like ears and lips like cherries."

"Very pretty."

"Yes. But Charles said I had eyes like diamonds, teeth like pearls and lips like rubies. It seemed to me that his ideals were much more practical."

* * *

Once an old Scotch weather prophet at Whittinghame informed Mr. Balfour that "It's gaun to rain seventy-twa days, sir."

"Come, come!" said the statesman. "Surely the world was entirely flooded in forty days."

"Aye, aye," was the response, "but the warld wasna' sae weel drained as it is the noo."

* * *

The boy's fishing-pole was fastened under the root of a tree on the river bank, and he was sitting in the sun playing with a dog.

"Fishing?" inquired a man passing along the road.

"Yes," answered the boy as briefly.

"Nice dog you've got there. What's his name?"

"Fish."

"Fish? That's a queer name for a dog. What did you call him that for?"

"'Cause he won't bite."

Then the man proceeded on his way.

* * *

Mme. Melba tells a story of a little American millionaire.

"He stopped at the Savoy Hotel with his tutor and governess," she said, "and one night the two guardians went to the opera, leaving him alone in his apartment with his toys.

"About nine o'clock his bell rang furiously. He didn't understand the telephone, and one of the assistant managers hurried to his suite and knocked.

"'Did you ring, sir?' he asked.

"'Yes,' said the little fellow. 'Please send someone to hear me say my prayers.'"

* * *

Skeezick's car had turned turtle, and as he sat gloomily contemplating the situation Uncle Silas reined in his nag and stopped outside.

"Turned over, hain't she?" he observed.

"Yep," said Skeezick, shortly.

"Want to sell?" asked Uncle Silas.

"Yes," said Skeezick. "I'll sell out cheap."

"What's your upset price?" asked Uncle Silas with a grin.

Father (impressively): Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy?"

Irreverent Son: I'd stay here. The question is, What would become of you?

* * *

He was a poor, miserable-looking dog, and the stranger's heart was filled with pity. For the dog was howling, and it was only too evident that he was suffering pain. So he asked the tired rustic who lounged near why the dog howled.

"'Im?" asked the rustic. "He's just lazy, that's all."

"But laziness doesn't make a dog howl, surely?" queried the benevolent one.

"Does 'im," said the tired owner. "Only lazy."

"But how," queried the persistent questioner—"how can laziness make him howl?"

"Well, you see," said the rural lounger, "that pore dog is sittin' on some real, tough thistles, and he's too lazy to get off, so he just sits there and howls 'cause it hurts so."

* * *

The second-floor room of the little cottage was decorated with a shrivelled last year's Christmas wreath, depending from the creased and torn blind, and on either side of the wreath were pinned little flags. It gave the cottage a particularly festive appearance. One of the neighboring women, a broad and buxom person, of middle age, stopped in passing and looked at the window curiously, and as she did so a little old woman, as withered and shrivelled as the Christmas wreath, came and bid her "Good morning."

"Good mornin' to you, Mrs. Cowley," said the neighbor, cordially. "It's celibratin' ye are I see b' th' decorations, an' moighty foine they look. Ye must b'lave in Christmas."

The little woman smiled.

"Yes," she answered. "I'm celibratin' this for Terence, th' b'y. He's comin' home this day."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the neighbor. "Terry's comin' home. Ye don't tell me. I thought he was sent up for five years."

"So he was," said Terence's mother, beaming. "Yis, he was sent up f'r five years, but he got one year off f'r good behaviour."

"F'r good behaviour!" said the delighted neighbor, in sympathetic tones. "F'r good behaviour! Now, isn't it a comfort to have a son like that?"

* * *

"How do you like your new minister's wife?"

"Not very well. She's just as stylish as the rest of us."

* * *

The famous Cardinal Dubois, prime minister of France during the Orleans regency, had a violent temper, but was by no means ill-natured. At one time he was swearing at his clerks, saying that with thirty clerks he could not get his business done. Venier, his secretary, after looking at him a long time in silence, answered: "Monseigneur, take one clerk more to swear and scold for you; half your time will be saved and your business will be done."

With the Horses

Stallion certification at the various shows in Australia is now quite general. Some of the associations are demanding that mares shall also pass the test before being allowed to enter the arena. Not any of the state governments, however, have moved to make the examinations compulsory for horses whose services are offered to the public, but in most cases parades are held in each district every season, and certificates are granted to those which pass the tests. The public can then demand to see the certificate of any animal of which they may be in doubt.

This certification campaign has done incalculable good. Hundreds of unfit horses have been condemned and rendered useless for service, so that the percentage of condemnations at the show-rings now is comparatively small. In the young stock forward there is a marked improvement, especially in heavy sorts. A judge recently stated that he never saw, in Great Britain or America, a better lot of youngsters than those forward at the late Melbourne show. The certificates are now demanded at the yard sales, and, indeed, some of the auctioneers will not accept animals which have not passed the vet. Where uncertified animals are offered, buyers will not often bid for them.

* * *

One of the best prospects for the slow pacing classes in 1912 was recently purchased by J. E. Wright, of Prince Albert, Sask., from Geo. Arnold, Sutton West, Ont.

She is a handsome iron grey mare four years old, goes without the hopples, and with only eight workouts stepped a mile over the dirt in 2:22 and a quarter in 34 seconds. She is by Petition's 1st, son of Petition, he by Pistachio 2:21 1-4, a full brother to Nutwood, 2:18 3-4. First dam, Minnie McIntyre by Bronze's Blue Bull; second dam Sherry Cobbler, bly a thoroughbred horse.

This mare has learned very fast, and in the hands of a good man should beat 2:12 over a half-mile track before next fall.

* * *

During the turf season of 1912 there promises to be a pretty struggle for leadership among the Americans who have planned to race their horses in France. William K. Vanderbilt has been so tremendously successful with his big stable that he has been showing the way to all others by a wide margin.

Americans who have recently taken establishments over there are determined to give their distinguished countryman a stiff battle for the leadership, and Frank J. Gould and Joseph E. Widener are mentioned as Mr. Vanderbilt's most likely rivals.

Mr. Widener, when he first appeared on the French turf, figured only in the cross-country races, but for 1912 he has decided to take to flat racing. Thomas Welsh, one of the foremost of American trainers has been engaged to handle the Widener horses and many purchases have been made, including the supposedly ten best yearlings in France. These were secured for Mr. Widener by Eugene Leigh, another American turfman, who has long been identified with the French turf. Some of these yearlings cost Mr. Widener $10,000 apiece.

Frank J. Gould has a stable of 28 at Malsons Lafitte. His recent season was a tremendously good one, and he has also made purchases of famous matrons for his racing establishment.

* * *

Frank Wootton rode more winners this year than any other jockey since Tommy Loates had 222 successes in 1893, though Morny Cannon was not far behind with 185 winners in 1895 and 182 in three years previously. These records, of course, were surpassed by Fred Archer, who four times excelled T. Loates' best figures and in 1885, "The Tinman" rode 246 winners when he could not go to the scales at less than 8 st. 6 lb. Increasing weight is bound to prove a disadvantage to Wootton, but his career, so far as it has extended in England, has been extremely brilliant. He is not only easily at the head of the list this year, but has the best percentage of wins, an honor which usually falls to Maher. Wootton left for India this week, accompanied by A. Bowley. It has been very satisfactory to see the younger school in Winter, Rickaby and W. Huxley come to the front, and other boys like R. Stokes, E. Huxley and E. Calder show much promise.

Has a composer of grand opera ever stepped down from his pride of place to write musical comedy? Probably not. But that is precisely what Leoncavallo intends to do. The composer of "Pagliacci" will collaborate with Edward Morton, the author of "San Toy" and the adapter of other big musical successes, and together they will provide London with a musical comedy, which is, however, to be produced first in Milan.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Anaemic Mothers Here is Relief!

YOU CAN ENRICH YOUR WORN OUT BLOOD AND QUICKLY RE NEW YOUR HEALTH WITH DR HAMILTON'S PILLS

Sufferer of Twenty Years States Dr. Hamilton's Pills Are a Real Cure

"I can't remember any time during the past 20 years when my head wasn't aching. If I bent over, dark specks would come before my eyes, and it seemed as if all the blood in my body wanted to rush to the head." Thus opens the letter of Mrs. Enoch S. Spry, of Putnam P.O., and continuing her interesting statement she says: "Work or exertion made my heart beat terrible, and going up stairs caused such shortness of breath that it fairly frightened me. My doctor told me that if that was the cause Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the greatest blood renewer on earth. I tell you how I feel to-day and you can understand what a great cure Dr. Hamilton's Pills have made. I feel strong enough now to work like a man, as for going up stairs on the run, it doesn't bother me at all. I eat and sleep as any well person ought, and as for dizziness which used to frighten me so much, it has entirely disappeared. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. They helped me in other ways, too, and I know every woman that uses them will have comfort and good health." Refuse anything offered you instead of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c per box. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS
PRICE. 25 CENTS

Thousands Now Use This Low-Cost Cough Syrup

A Family Supply for 50c, Saving You $2—The Quickest, Best Thing You Ever Used, or Money Refunded.

The prompt and positive results given by this inexpensive cough medicine have caused it to be used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. It gives instant relief, and will usually wipe out the most obstinate, deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. It quickly succeeds, even in whooping cough and croup.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy that money could buy, at a saving of $2. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Children take Pinex Cough Syrup willingly, because it tastes good. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Splendid for hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchitis, etc., and a prompt, successful remedy for incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

SAVED HERSELF YEARS OF PAIN

IF SHE HAD USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FIRST

Mrs. McRea Suffered for Over Two Years, Then Two Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made a New Woman of Her

Previl, Gaspe Co., Que.—(Special)—That she might have escaped two years and seven months of suffering had she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills in the first place is the firm conviction of Mrs. John McRea, an old and respected resident of this place. And this is the reason she gives for believing so:

"For two years and seven months I was a sufferer from Kidney Disease brought on by a strain and a cold. My eyes were puffed and swollen, my muscles cramped and I suffered from neuralgia and rheumatism. My back ached and I had pains in my joints.

"For two years I was under the doctor's care, but he never seemed to do me any lasting good. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new woman of me."

To save yourself suffering cure your Kidneys at the first sign of trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure.

WHEAT, BARLEY OATS, FLAX

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables, by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired, on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1c per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

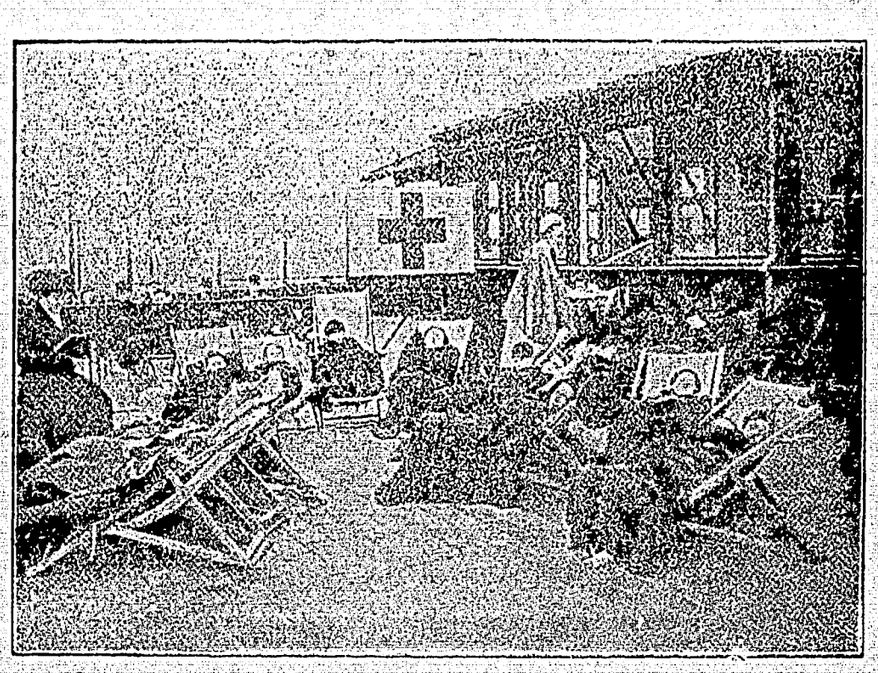
We invite farmers who have not yet employed us to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg Grain Trade, and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada, and any of its branches, also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreets and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON SONS & CO.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
703 Y Grain Exchange Winnipeg

Education by Moving Pictures

HOW FILMS ARE MADE FOR THE MOVING PICTURE SHOWS THAT ARE SO POPULAR NOWADAYS

THE time has long since passed when a sensible person could sneer at moving pictures, or minimize their importance in the life of the community. There are still many, however, whose attitude toward them is one either of avowed hostility or of suspicion. Recognized as inevitable, the moving pictures are even yet considered as a kind of evil, to be kept down as much as possible.



Picture of Consumptive Camp Shown on Moving Films

But while this has been, and still is, the attitude of most adults whose education has lifted them a plane above the enjoyment of moving pictures, the moving-picture audience and the moving-picture manufacturers have together been working out very practical problems of social service by means of the film dramas. They have been aided by those few wiser souls in the community at large who have had the good sense to see that in the popular interest in moving pictures lies a vast power for good.

We propose to tell here a few of the definite educational ends which have been aided by moving pictures, most of them without any further incentive than the desires of moving-picture audiences to learn and the desire of moving-picture manufacturers to serve the best interests of their patrons; and to show, in addition, what a wide educational field is as yet untouched, what an influence for good, if rightly directed, the moving pictures might exert over the young.

We fancy that the time will come, and before long, when every elementary school will be equipped with a film-projector, to be used in the study of history, botany, geography. All children love moving pictures. Two hundred thousand children go to the film theatres in New York each week. Instead of decrying this great natural interest, the part of wisdom is to utilize it.

The only true education comes through a rousing of the child's interest. Here, then, is an obvious educational weapon. Instead of dwelling upon the evils that ought to be suppressed, and painting a gloomy picture, let us point out the good which already inheres in the film dramas now being shown in the commercial theatres, and the good moving pictures are already accomplishing when put to special purposes.

A certain percentage of the films turned out by the better manufacturers for display upon the commercial screens are, to-day, educational, not because anybody has ordered them to be, but solely because the moving-picture audiences like to see such films, and the manufacturers prefer to maintain a decent standard.

One of the popular films of recent seasons was called "Boil Your Water." It was a microscopic film, showing the bacterial life in a glass of water, multiplied ten thousand times. The water was shown in the process of boiling, the bacterial life was seen to die, and finally the water was filtered off clear.

A second film, also microscopic, showed the life in a little pond, including what the photographer's catalogue describes as "terrific combats between water-fleas." It also showed the growth of a frog from the tadpole, and many other interesting things.

Another popular film was a picture of the diabolical career of a house-fly, from one generation to another. It showed him walking in filth and then wiping his feet in the sugar-bowl, all in the most vividly revolting manner. We fancy this film caused more than one garbage-can to be covered. It was rented by the State boards of health of Louisiana, Kansas, and Florida, by the health boards of Chicago and Galveston, by the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station, the University of Wisconsin, and the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Another film of distinct educational value was prepared at the suggestion of the New York Milk Committee, and was exhibited throughout the country. It showed, first, a dirty and unsanitary cow-shed. The farmer's son protested against such conditions, but his stubborn father, like most old-time farmers, refused to mend matters.

The son, with his wife and little baby, left the farm, moving into the city. Presently the baby fell sick from drinking tainted milk. Her grandfather, coming to see the child, discovered that the milk came from his own stable. Then he went back and reformed, the film finally showing a clean, model, sanitary dairy-stable in operation. The direct value of such a film, especially in the light of the character of moving-picture audiences, can hardly be questioned.

Moving pictures are already used in technical and medical instruction. Commandon, of Paris, not long ago astonished the French Academy of Sciences by displaying microscopic films showing what takes place in the blood of a mouse inoculated with the virus of sleeping-sickness. A German scientist has taken X-ray moving pictures of the processes of digestion, and very valuable ones of heart-action. Still other medical men have utilized moving pictures to show the external symptoms of various nervous cases. Also, there are over one hundred films showing surgical operations by skilled practitioners, which are available for medical school instruction.

In various schools of technology, moving pictures are utilized to show machine-shop methods. The entire behaviour of a machine in actual operation can thus be illustrated to a class-room; chips fly, workmen move about, feed the machine, carry off waste, and so on.

President Lincoln in His Study at the White House—Posed for by a New York Business Man

The United States Government has officially recognized the value of motion-pictures, for both education and recreation. The battle-ship Vermont was the first ship of the United States navy to be equipped with a projector, and films are regularly displayed, both for the instruction and the amusement of the crews. The army and the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture are following the lead of the navy.

Moving pictures are easily utilized in agricultural instruction. If a film-camera is placed by a glass seed-box, and a picture is taken six or eight times a day, the whole growth of a plant may be shown. Of course, when the film is run through the projecting machine, you see the seed go into the ground, sprout, grow, flower, and come to fruition all in the space of ten minutes; but if you make proper allowance for this acceleration, you get a vivid picture of plant growth. The behavior of harvesting machines, seed drills, and the like, can also be illustrated in action, in order to teach modern, scientific farm methods.

A hop grower in New York State uses moving pictures of his plantation to interest investors and buyers in the city, who cannot get out to see the actual process of hop culture. The American Tobacco Company has a similar series of moving pictures, covering the tobacco industry, which is used for much the same purpose. Salesmen for other industries, of varied kinds, now interest possible buyers by means of motion pictures.

We may well ask, if commerce can make such use of moving pictures, and if they are valuable in highly technical education, why should elementary education neglect them, where they would have the added appeal of dramatic and pictorial interest?

Indeed, many of the technical scientific subjects, and such of the medical subjects as are proper for general exhibition, have already been shown on the screens of the regular film theatres, with no little success, children and adults alike enjoying them and learning from them.

A fine film has been popularly exhibited by an American firm, showing the life and beneficent activities of the silk-worm. Being a series of actual photographs, there is no "nature faking" about it. Most children in school love to read about the silkworm, and to see pictures of it. How much more would they enjoy their study if they could see the eggs laid, see the worm eating his way out, shedding his skin, and spinning his cocoon, see the cocoon burst, see the whole life of this useful insect unfold before their eyes?

The same American firm has a splendid series of bird photographs, taken by cameras hidden in trees close to the nests, and operated by electricity. The mother-birds are shown on the eggs, flying away for food, coming back to stuff worms down greedy throats. All the intimate domestic bird-life is caught as few children, in cities, at any rate, can ever observe it.

Another wonderful bird film, taken by two Englishmen at great danger, shows the life of sea-birds on the face of a cliff. The picture is very exciting as well as scientifically valuable, for it shows the men preparing for the descent at the edge of the cliff, swinging off over space in their little sling-chairs, and descending the face of the precipice, the camera accompanying them on another sling-seat. If such pictures are not truly educational, and inevitably bound to interest the youngsters, one is hard put to say what is. Motion pictures of bird flights, indeed, have had definite influence on the development of flying-machines. They have a technical as well as an educational value.

A film made in March last, by an American firm, for commercial exhibition, shows the shelling of the old battleship Texas in Chesapeake Bay. The historic interest of this picture its value in displaying the effects of modern projectiles its dramatic depiction of naval warfare, its scientific interest, cannot be denied. We cannot conceive of a class of boys who would not delight to watch it, in connection with their studies.

The camera, in taking this film, was placed on one of the battleships that moved past the Texas at a four-mile or five-mile range. Views of the firing from the ship on which the camera was placed are followed by views of the Texas, showing how the shots landed. Similarly we see the guns of the New Hampshire, next in line ahead, belch forth, and these views are followed by pictures of the result, so timed that it seems as if the spectator follows each discharge with his eyes. The series closes with near views of the wrecked battleship and scenes on board, where the havoc is indescribable.

Not long ago an officer from the State board of health of Louisiana went to New York seeking moving pictures suitable to show in a health campaign. A car was to be run all over the State, containing sanitary exhibits, and moving pictures were to be a part of the programme, as a means not only of attracting the crowds, but of instructing them. Films for the purpose could be found in plenty. Here was an instance of sane recognition of the motion picture's vast possibilities for good; and, as we have mentioned, other health boards are also employing film dramas.

The University of Wisconsin, however, has gone a step further, and has taken definite measures to incorporate the moving-picture machine into its educational extension work.

As an illustration of the varied educational films which, without any orders from anybody the manufacturers have already provided for the patrons, especially the children, of the present commercial theatres, we have only to scan the lists of a single firm.

For instance, a well-known French firm, operating largely in America, has, besides certain scientific films already mentioned, such interesting pictures as "Bobbie's Microscope," showing the food on the table, the blood, the sap in a leaf, and other common things and processes under the microscope. It has a beautifully colored film showing the entire growth of a chrysanthemum. It has a marvelously clear picture of the life and activities of a carrot-caterpillar. If all these films, and many more like them, can be prepared for commercial purposes, and can interest people who have come to the theatre solely for amusement, without the aid of teacher or lecturer, how vast might be the carefully directed use of moving pictures in education!

But even more than in scientific subjects, the manufacturers have found profit in historical themes. The educational value of historical pictures, of course, depends upon the accuracy and skill with which they are arranged. To the credit of the manufacturers, let us state at once that much of the work has been done with great skill, and at great expense and pains. If, unaided by the suggestions of teachers or historians, the manufacturers can turn out educationally valuable historical films for the regular trade, how much more could they do if they worked directly for the schools, under expert supervision?

Two historic films, also by an American firm, which have proved very popular, shows episodes in the lives of Napoleon and Washington. William Humphreys, an actor, was engaged to play Napoleon, and the scene showing him on the rocks at St. Helena, though the rocks were on the shore of Long Island, is remarkably realistic. Washington was played by another expert actor, Joseph Kilgour.

Still another film of definite historic value was taken not long ago, with great labor, depicting the siege of Alamo. As that famous building still stands, it was possible to show the actual scene, and to make it more vivid for boys and girls than any account we have yet read in a school history.

Indeed, there are numberless historical films possessing that vivid, dramatic interest of action and movement which cannot be secured from the pictures in a book. They are exhibited throughout the country, before thousands and thousands of children; but they are not adequately explained. They are not related by a wise teacher to other subjects and to one another. They still await their proper use in the schools, to serve as a powerful weapon in education.

As in science, nature-study, and history, still more in geography the motion picture might be a great aid to education, inspiring interest and imparting instruction at the same time. The eye is the most open channel of appeal to the child; and the motion picture appeals to the eye with the nearest approximation to reality, because things move, grow, shift, correcting the perspective, giving the sense of life, imparting the added interest of variety and change.

Then, too, there is always something dramatic about a moving picture. Even in a street scene, somebody passes in whom you become interested; a dog runs into the view, a strange carriage appears and rolls away, making you wonder what its destination may be. If the camera itself is moving, you have the sense of moving along yourself. It is almost as good as actual travel. Geography, the study of strange lands and peoples, becomes vivid and real.

Let us take, as an example, the eruption of a volcano. The geography shows a picture of the mountain, which is pitifully tame by comparison with the actual scene. The children read about flowing lava; but no picture in the geography can show the lava flowing. A motion picture can show it, however.

Last summer a French firm exhibited in America a picture of Mount Etna in eruption. The camera had been placed as near to the crater as it was possible to get, and the lava and steam were seen to belch menacingly forth. Then the camera followed the lava stream down the mountain. The film shows a vineyard flooded by the molten mass, and a house burned up. Finally, the lava is observed to flow more sluggishly, and at length to harden.

Here, in a space of ten minutes, the moving picture can show to the child, more vividly and correctly than anything short of being actually an eye-witness, the processes of volcanic eruption. Here is a lesson in geography at once vivid, accurate, and intensely interesting. If such a film is not educational, and a useful weapon for instruction in a school, we do not know the meaning of the word education. It trains the child to learn by actual observation, and it inevitably holds his interest at the same time, because it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that children love moving pictures.

Another excellent example of the geographical value of moving pictures is afforded by a film taken not long ago at the Panama Canal. That film shows the sides of the canal as the train moves along; it shows the workmen and officers at toil and at rest; it catches the tropic vegetation; and, above all, it shows the huge shovels and derricks and machines in actual operation. You see the dirt fly, you watch the cut grow before your very eyes; you can see how a great canal is dug.

One of the favorite geographical subjects for the normal child is mountain climbing, especially in the Alps. A moving picture camera has been carried to the top of the Matterhorn, picturing various stages of the ascent, the perilous inclines, the glacier crossings, and finally the panorama from the summit. Other peaks of the Alps have also been scaled with a camera. These pictures have a thrill which no words of teacher or book can carry to the child.

There are moving picture factories all over the civilized world, and the various firms have sent, or will send, their cameras anywhere on the globe for interesting pictures. They have gone into the Russian wilds to follow a bear-hunt; they have gone into the African jungle; they have ascended snow-clad mountains. They have made pictures of wild beasts, of Chinese villages, far from the coast, where the life is the life of two thousand years ago; of coronation ceremonies, of aviation meets, of a myriad of interesting things. Thousands of these subjects figure in the geography which our children study in school. They are the most vivid possible illustrations. To exhibit them in school, properly explained by the teacher, is to make geography more interesting than it has ever been before.

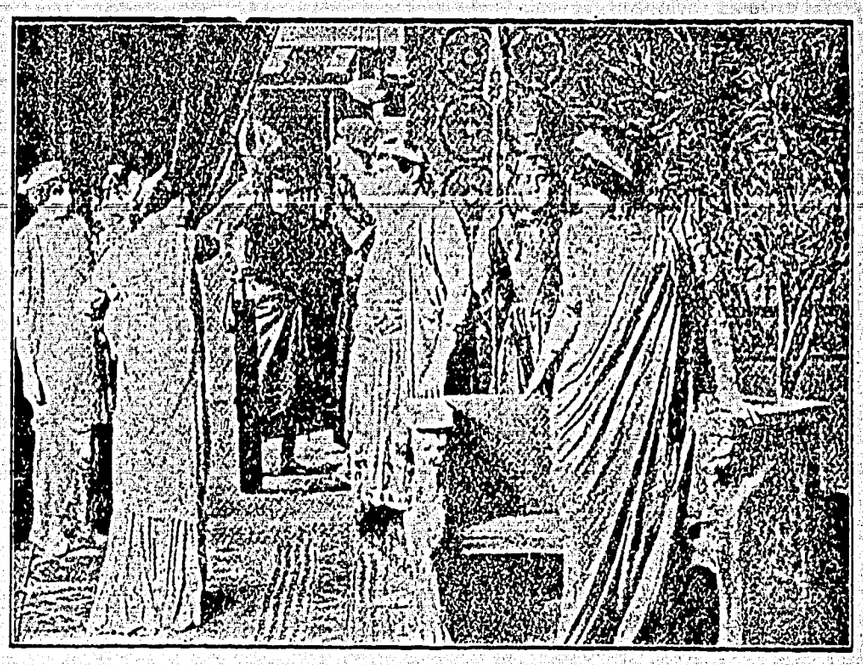
A picture taken in the heart of Africa shows the laying of a railroad track through the jungle. The sight of the actual encounter with the jungle, the fight with the rank vegetation, gives more vivid idea than one could possibly get otherwise of what the jungle means. It also shows clearly how a railroad track is laid. It makes the man of to-day think how much he would have enjoyed that picture when he was a schoolboy; and wonders how long it will be before the school-children of the present will see the wonders of the world illustrated by the marvelous aid of the motion camera.

The motion camera, indeed, can do more than exhibit the life of Chinese villages or African jungles. It can do more than show Arabian caravans crossing the desert, coronation processions passing through London, or grape-pickers on the terraces of the Rhine. Just as the growth of a flower can be shown by taking eight pictures a day, certain physical changes in the earth's surface can be illustrated in motion pictures, such as the movements of glaciers, the changes in a river's bed, the action of volcanoes—already, as we have seen, the subject of a film—and so forth. All such pictures, of course, when shown on a screen, present a tremendous acceleration in time, which must be carefully explained by the teacher. Nevertheless, the possibilities for real and vivid instruction are there.

It is only natural that Thomas A. Edison should speak enthusiastically in favor of motion pictures, since he is one of the men who has done most to make them possible. But his words in a recent interview given to the Dramatic Mirror, are none the less true. They are well worthy of every educator's attention.

"The motion picture," he predicted, "will be used for teaching many of the elementary subjects. What child, for example, gets a very well defined idea of a foreign country or people merely by reading about them? A printed description is obviously incomplete, and mental pictures are formed that are generally incorrect. No one visits a foreign land, no matter how much may have been read about it, without a sense of newness and surprise.

"For a child, reading and study are generally irksome. Now, if geography were taught by moving pictures, if foreign lands and cities were shown, if their topography and general characteristics were displayed, if the habits and demeanor of the people were depicted, and if their occupations and methods of work and recreations were illustrated, the child would have as clear an idea of everything as if the original scenes were viewed directly; and not only so, but the study of geography would be a tremendously interesting experience, and not a hardship, as it now likely to be the case.



Ancient History on Modern Films. Nero Sending a Cup of Poison to Britannicus

Let us hope and believe that this day is nearer than a great many good people suppose. Already private schools are installing projecting machines. A new public school building in Connecticut has a special motion-picture hall attached. And elsewhere the attention of educators is turning seriously to this new weapon of instruction.

ALL DEPARTMENTS IN LINE FOR YOUR SPRING CHOOSING

We have a study of your wants and feel satisfied we have the lines you want. THE BEST PROCURABLE.

Men's 20th Century Suits

Bench tailored by experts. That explains why they are so much better than other lines. The best dressers in town are wearing this line. It's up to you. The newest, niftiest patterns, Ready-to-Put-On or made to your order. Order your Easter Suit now.

The newest styles and colorings in Stetson Hats, also best English makes.

Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes

The best good shoe in Canada; not how cheap but how good.

JUST OPENED

The Choicest Range of Ladies' Waists

In Lawn, Muslin, Mulls and Marquesetts, at the lowest price consistent with quality.

OUR NEW EMBROIDERIES: "Exquisite", "Dainty" and "How lovely" are some of the expressions we hear; and "how reasonable" is the most frequent.

DON'T MISS SEEING OUR NEW LINE OF CURTAINS AND CURTAIN GOODS, in Nets, Lace, Madrass and Casement Cloths.

Special for Saturday:

TWELVE DOZEN KITCHEN TOWELS, part linen, size 24x21, ready hemmed, Saturday——3 for 25c

The Polson Mercantile Co.

AN ARTIST'S DEATH

A Detroit newspaper recently announced the death in a charitable institution for old men of a portrait painter of "some fame" at the advanced age of 80 years. Ill health and grief at the loss of his wife and two children at sea when he was still comparatively a young man had, it was said, robbed his right hand of its cunning. His patrons slipped away, and at 60 he was both homeless and penniless. As is not always the case under similar circumstances, a number of his old friends stuck to him in his adversity, and agreed that if his admission to some institution could be managed, as being the only open door, they would pay for his maintenance. This was arranged, and the offer communicated to him, only, however, to be refused with scorn. Later he was told that he was appointed assistant of the home without salary, a position (?) which he occupied for 20 years, and he died innocent of the deception and rejoicing in the belief that he had finished his days without becoming an object of charity. Cases such as this should be startling enough to awaken the most indifferent to a realization of the terrible condition of an old age of want and penury, and to an immediate determination to adopt some absolutely sure means of safe-guarding himself against such a calamity. The Government of Canada has supplied its people with a means of doing this, and by the payment at any Postal money order office of a small amount weekly, monthly or as may be otherwise arranged, protection against an old age of dependence and humiliation may be made with absolute certainty. For example, the payment of $1 a week by a man of 25 until he is 55 would give him an annuity from the latter age of $258.28 payable quarterly; while if he continued paying until he was 60, his annuity would be $397.36. In either case, if he died before the date fixed for the annuity to begin all his payments with compound interest at 3 per cent. would be refunded to his legal representatives.

Any post office will furnish literature descriptive of the features of the annuities system, or the same will be furnished by the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, to whom a letter will go free of postage.

Look at your old hat.

Is the sweat leather greasy; is the band slick; has it lost its color and shape?

If your hat is no longer comfortable for any one of those reasons "chuck" it and come buy a new one.

Top yourself off with one of our toppy hats.

Come to us for your furnishing goods and clothing; you will be clothed with "up-right" clothing at "down-right" honest prices. Bnd don't forget when you want shoes that we handle the original "Slater."

LADIES!

Our Millinery Opening will be on March 20th. Be sure and come.

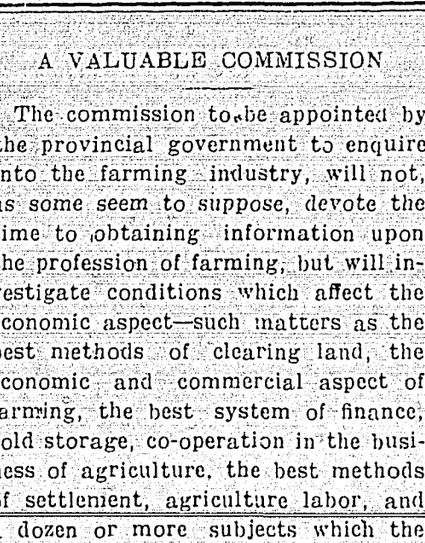
Enderby Trading Co., Ltd.

A VALUABLE COMMISSION

The commission to be appointed by the provincial government to enquire into the farming industry, will not, as some seem to suppose, devote the time to obtaining information upon the profession of farming, but will investigate conditions which affect the economic aspect—such matters as the best methods of clearing land, the economic and commercial aspect of farming, the best system of finance, cold storage, co-operation in the business of agriculture, the best methods of settlement, agriculture labor, and a dozen or more subjects which the situation in this province suggests as of importance to be considered.

WANTED—Reliable local agent for strong old-established Board Fire Insurance Co. with assets of over $35,000,000 Write Franco - Canadian Trust Co. Ltd., 1105 Dominion Trust Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Fit-Rite Suits at the same price as sold anywhere in B. C. J. W. Evans & Son.



Quick Results

May be depended upon from the use of our Want Ads. The births, deaths, marriages and the other Classified Columns are usually included in even a very perfunctory persual of the paper. They are as good for general business as they are for "Help Wanted," etc.

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Paid-up Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits $8,181,370

Total Assets (Over) $58,000,000

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Enderby Branch, S. W. HARDY, Manager

If you have land to sell

List it with me in time for my new booklet, soon to be issued. If you want to buy land see me.

Chas. W. Little

Eldernell Orchard, Mara, B.C.

FREE PUBLICITY

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Superintendent of Local Option, has just returned from attending the National Prohibition Congress recently held in Toronto, and reports that it was a large and enthusiastic Congress throughout. The work of the Dominion Alliance was outlined with a view to Provincial and then Dominion Prohibition. Mr. R. H. Cairns of Chilliwack, and Mr. W. J. Faris of Vancouver, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Dominion Alliance and Dr. Ernest Hall and Dr. Spencer, members of the executive. After the Congress Dr. Spencer visited his former pastorates and received a hearty welcome by large congregations and friends in Ontario. He reports that great interest in B. C. is in evidence in every place visited, many expressing their determination to come to this land of sunshine, showers and flowers.

HERE IS A TRAGIC SITUATION

In China, through drought and flood, 3,750,000 human beings are starving and will perish this spring and summer if relief does not come. In Canada foodstuffs worth millions of dollars are spoiling because the crops were too heavy for the railways to ship to the east. And this is happening while the Chinese nation is in the agonies of a new political birth. Has the world ever beheld such an appealing need as in China, or so urgent a call for "first aid" to the suffering as that which comes to Canada?

NATURE'S SCALP TONIC

Machela, Nature's Scalp Tonic, contains one ingredient that supplies nourishment to the hair root, one that kills the dandruff germ, and another that puts life and lustre into the hair. Each package contains a packet of Machela Dry Shampoo Powder. Price for complete home treatment, $1.00. Sold and guaranteed by A. Reeves.

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