

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

NO. 6

Farm Lands

—AND—

Building Lots

FOR SALE

On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN INSURANCE

Red River Loan and Land Co.

LTD.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office

293 Market Street

SOAP SOAP SOAP

BARGAINS IN TOILET SOAP

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap
5c a cake; 6 for 25c

Pure Castile Soap, Cake or Bar
5c a cake; 3 for 10c; 20c per lb.

Pure Transparent Glycerine, Benzoin, Witch
Hazel, Howard's Hard Water, Rose Bouquet,
Pure Oatmeal, Azora Rose
10c a cake; 25c a box

Plantol Soap
20c a cake

Pure White Glycerine
25c a cake

A FULL SUPPLY OF PICTURE POST CARDS AND
SOUVENIR GOODS

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

We can Repair your Watch

Many people have trouble in getting their watches to run and keep good time. Our twenty years' experience has given us a practical and scientific knowledge of all watch wrongs. We guarantee satisfaction. Accurate Timekeeping. Special Attention to Mail Orders.

A. DAYKIN

Jeweller and Optician

CARMAN

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 13.34

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives 9.55
No. 121 departs 10.10
No. 124 arrives 18.35
No. 123 departs 18.50

Local and General

Starkey House, Carman.

WANTED.—A good servant girl.
—Apply to Mrs. Chard.

BORN.—On Sunday, January 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, a daughter.

On Wednesday, January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, a daughter.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are guaranteed for ever. If you need a machine, let us talk it over.—John A. Thomson.

Miss Maude Wilson returned from Winnipeg on Saturday, after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Graham.

The C.O.F. have issued invitations for an At Home to improve evening, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

To refinish old rusty stovepipes try Sherwin-Williams' Stovepipe Enamel. No smoke. 15 and 25c.—John A. Thomson.

The recent storms have not put the railways out of business in spite of the heroic efforts to run trains. All trains are behind time, and many have been cancelled altogether till conditions improve. No scribe was stormbound in Winnipeg from Friday till Monday, hence the delay in publishing the paper this week.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced a rate of single fare for the round trip to Winnipeg, on account of the nineteenth annual bouspiel, to be held Feb. 6th to 16th. Tickets for contestants will be sold Feb. 2nd to 6th, and for the general public Feb. 8th to 13th, inclusive. All tickets will bear a final return limit of February 20th, 1907.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating William J. Campbell, engineer; Orin A. Thomas, agent; Marie Thomas, wife of said Orin A. Thomas; Edward J. Ryall, hotel keeper, and Francis J. Butcher, barrister, under the name of "The Carman Steam Laundry Company, Limited." The chief place of business of the company will be at Carman. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Concert by International Entertainers

The entertainment given by the above company on Wednesday evening of last week, under the auspices of the C.O.F., can only be characterised as "fair." One of the advance notices stated that S. Homer Eaton was not the whole show. Perhaps it is as well that he isn't. His impersonations are good, but his "patter" is sheer twaddle. Undoubtedly the best item on the programme was the song, "Annie Laurie," charmingly rendered by Miss Mazie Jackson. This was really a musical treat. D. L. Stewart's violin playing was nothing above the average. Will McLeod caused some amusement in his role as comedian, but he is out of his element with his alleged sailor's hornpipe, while his idea of a naval uniform is somewhat crude. Altogether it cannot be said that the company came up to expectation.

Oddfellows Organize

The Independent Order of Oddfellows are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts on Thursday evening last, when a lodge was organised in this town. Grand Master Doyle, of Carman, assisted by a large number of officers and members from outside points, directed the proceedings, and it is safe to say that this lodge, opened under such favorable conditions, has a bright future before it.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Nolve (Grand, W. C. Soole; vice-grand, J. Murray; recording secretary, M. S. Kennedy; financial secretary, W. Bates; treasurer, F. Humphries; physician, Dr. Duxbury; warden, W. Mose; conductor, Jas. Kennedy; inside guard, J. D. Proctor; outside guard, Walter Porter; chaplain J. J. Holliday.

At the conclusion of the ceremony an adjournment was made to the Grand View Hotel, where a sumptuous and daintily-served repast was awaiting them. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Angle for the admirable manner in which they attended to their guests. The room was tastefully decorated, and the tables fairly groined under the weight of the good things provided. It was a very late—or, rather, early—hour when the company finally dispersed.

Among the brethren present from other lodges were: Mr. A. S. Doyle, Grand Master of Manitoba; Mr. H. B. Rose, Past Grand Master of Manitoba; Messrs. A. Macdonald, A. H. Snodgrass, John Knight, F. Bridge, G. Sills, T. Smith, M. Bates, J. Fournier, G. Jenkins, Stevens, S. T. Hopper, Larson, and Crawford.

Council Meeting

The Council of the Municipality of Grey met on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, in the Council Chamber. Present: Mr. R. H. Staples (reeve), and Councillors Bedford, Hamel and Antoine.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Applications for the office of solicitor were read from S. R. Lundlaw and J. H. Haverson.

Bedford—Hamel: That John H. Haverson be appointed solicitor for the Rural Municipality of Grey at a salary of \$75 for this year.

Application from C. H. Lemmon for printing was read.

Hamel—Bedford: That C. H. Lemmon be given contract, at schedule rates, for municipal printing.

Applications for office of assessor for Wards 1, 2 and 3, and also one for Ward 4, were read.

Re appointment of assessor for townships 8 and 9, ranges 2, 4 and 5 W.

Bedford—Hamel: That R. J. Wilson be appointed assessor for townships 8 and 9, ranges 2, 4 and 5 W., and that the name of R. J. Wilson be inserted in by-law No. 29, and that the salary be \$105.

Re appointment of assessor for townships 8 and 9, ranges 6 and 7 W.

Hamel—Bedford: That A. Bonney be appointed assessor for townships 8 and 9, ranges 6 and 7 W., and that the name of A. Bonney be inserted in by-law No. 29, and that the salary be \$79.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law No. 28 be introduced and read a first time.

Bedford—Hamel: That by-law No. 28 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law

BANK of HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$30,000,000.

Head Office, Hamilton.

J. Turnbull, Gen. Mgr.

95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Farmers' notes discounted. Collections made. Drafts sold, payable at all points in Canada, the United States and Europe.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest compounded half-yearly on 31st May and 30th November.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS operated upon favorable terms. A cancelled cheque is the safe receipt for money payments.

ELM CREEK BRANCH, W. C. SOOLE, Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN
THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
COMMERCIAL AND 'FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

The Chance of the Season!

With every \$10 purchase of goods

WE WILL ENLARGE YOUR PICTURE
IN CRAYON OR WATER COLORS

And put it in a nice picture frame for \$2.50. Frame and work on exhibition.

When making purchases ask for picture coupon.

We have more Fur Goods than we care to carry over, and will clear same at cost:

One Fur-Lined Coat, Nouter Collar, to clear \$28.00
One Fur-Lined Coat, Marmot trimming, German Otter Collar, to clear \$30.00

EVERYTHING MARKED AT SPOT CASH PRICES

Holliday & Simpson

ELM CREEK, MAN.

No. 29 be introduced and read a first time.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law No. 29 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Application from Dr. H. F. Vernon for the position of Health Officer for Ward 1 was read.

Hamel—Bedford: That Dr. H. F. Vernon be appointed Health Officer for Ward 1, at a salary of \$10, and that Dr. J. Duxbury be appointed Health Officer for Wards 2, 3 and 4, at salary of \$40, and that the names of Dr. H. F. Vernon and Dr. J. Duxbury be inserted in by-law No. 30 as health officers.

Bedford—Hamel: That by-law No. 30 be introduced and read a first time.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law No. 30 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law No. 31, for borrowing money, be introduced and read a first time.

Hamel—Bedford: That by-law No. 31 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Antoine—Hamel: That by-law No. 32, for regulating pool rooms, be introduced and read a first time.

time.

Bedford—Hamel: That by-law No. 32 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Bedford—Hamel: That this Council sit as a Court of Revision on the 23rd day of April, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Council Chamber, in the village of Elm Creek.

The following accounts were read:

E. L. B. McLeod, accountant	
R. Smith, charity	4.50
J. L. Pictou, road work	
Ward 4	3.00
W. Cann, scraping snow off sidewalk	2.00
J. A. Thomson, putty, oil and lamp for office	3.45
A. Miller, sawing wood	2.00
Mrs. Hollingsworth, cleaning office	1.50
W. C. Soole, telephone	1.50
Elm Creek Mail, printing and advertising	15.05
King's Printer, copies of Manitoba Statutes	3.30
Dr. Duxbury, travelling expenses, etc.	13.00
Bedford—Hamel: That all accounts as read be paid.	
There being no further business, the Council adjourned till Tuesday, March 12th 1906, at 10 a.m.	

HAVE YOUR CHILDREN ANY SORES, RING-WORM OR ULCERS?

ZAM-BUK WILL SURELY CURE

Here are a few instances of Zam-Buk's healing power:

Three children in one family in Burk's Falls have been cured of serious skin diseases by Zam-Buk.

Mrs. Minnie Ellis, of St. John's West (Welland County), says: "My baby had a kind of rash on his head quite a lot of small red spots and pimples. I applied Zam-Buk and was delighted with the result."

Mrs. Goring, of Longford Mills, says: "Zam-Buk is a wonderful healer of ringworm. I tried everything that could be thought of, but nothing was able to cure until Zam-Buk came. It is a fine remedy."

Mrs. Bridges of South Cote, Sask., writes: "I used Zam-Buk on baby's cheeks when they got chapped, with excellent results. It is the best thing I know for burns and shall always keep Zam-Buk in the house."

Zam-Buk is particularly adapted to delicate and tender skins. It is free from all mineral coloring matter and from animal fat, being purely herbal. It heals cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, chapped places, eczema, ringworm, running sores, bad leg, enlarged veins, piles, scaling sores, etc. As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold eases the tightness and aching.

All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price 5 boxes sent for \$2.50.

A School for Drivers.

A trainer once remarked that he had often seen a \$10,000 horse entrusted to a groom whom the owner of the horse would not have trusted with a \$10 bill, says the Boston Transcript. Draught horses are now very costly, a good pair costing from \$500 to \$700, and even more, according to their weight, beauty and so forth; and yet we often see them driven by a man who is not fit to handle a mule. A school for driving has lately been started in Paris, especially for the benefit of cab drivers, and in Chicago a firm using some hundreds of horses is giving this winter a series of lectures or instructions to its teamsters. The truckmen and contractors of Boston would find it to their advantage to adopt some similar plan. Even the carelessness about blanketing horses in the street is probably due as much to ignorance and thoughtlessness as to downright indifference.

A Sound Stomach Means A Clear Head.

The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live is a draught upon their vitality, highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings. Many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach, and consequently keeping the head clear.

Among the answers to questions at a recent school examination were the following interesting examples of youthful misinformation:

"Gross ignorance" is 144 times as bad as just ordinary ignorance.

"Anchorite" is an old-fashioned hermit sort of fellow who has anchored himself to one place.

"The liver is an internal organ." "Vacuum is nothing with the air sucked out of it; put up in a pickle bottle—it is very hard to get."

Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Agnew's Cataract Powder. Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Cataract Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. After using Dr. Agnew's Cataract Powder he was benefited at once. It is his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents a box.

She—That Mr. Plans, the architect, has a funny way of pronouncing things, hasn't he?

He—He hasn't noticed it.

She—Why, yes. Didn't you hear him allude to a sore throat?

He—A sore throat!

She—Yes. I heard him mention a gorgyle several times. We always call it gargle, you know.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

One of the scientific bureaus at Washington was not long ago in need of some temporary employees, and the Civil Service Commission not being able to supply them, a sort of examination was held by the head of the bureau himself.

"Where is the zenith in the horizon?" one applicant was asked.

"The spot directly over one's head," was the reply.

"Yes. And can two persons have the same zenith at the same instant?"

"It would be possible."

"Indeed! And how do you figure that?" the examiner asked, as, without waiting for the answer, he put down "0."

"If one stood on the other's head," the applicant suggested softly.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventative of inflammation of the lung and consumption by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and all the world with pitiable subjects, hopelessly stricken. The use of this syrup will prevent the dire consequences of neglected coughs. A trial, which costs only a few cents, will convince you that this is correct.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Some in Which Legality of Union With Foreigners and English-Speaking Girls Is Questioned.

Only too often do girls in English-speaking countries in their marriages contract marriages with foreigners with whom they have fallen in love, and live to find that in the eyes of their husband's countrymen they have, after all, not been wives at all. It would be a difficult and lengthy task to arm the public and particularly the ignorant parent and the unsuspecting girl against the dangers of these mixed marriages, says a correspondent of the London Express, but in the space I have at my disposal I should like to point out the salient facts to be ascertained before such mixed marriages can be at all reasonably safe. And first I may say that generally all foreigners who marry English girls in England can only do so legally by the laws of their own country when they have first complied with all the requirements of their own country in the matter of an intending marriage. And the chief of these requirements are (1) that they should publish in their country the notices of such intending marriage as required by law, and (2) that they should obtain the consent of their parents to the marriage if they are under a certain age—which varies from 21 to 30.

In Austria, after the intending bridegroom or bride is 24 years of age, no parental consent is necessary. But if the man is in any way still connected with the military service he must have the consent of the military authorities.

In Belgium the law allows a Belgian to marry a foreigner abroad according to the laws of that foreign country, but the marriage will not be valid in Belgium if he is under 21 and has not obtained the consent of his parents. If between the ages of 21 and 25 he must make a "respectful and formal request" for his parents' advice, and if the parents object they may apply to a court of justice and state their grounds for refusal, and such refusal may be upheld. If the son or daughter be 25 years of age no consent is required.

In Denmark any person contracting a marriage, whether there or abroad, requires the parental consent when under the age of 25, and a widower must not contract a second marriage within three months of the death of his wife.

By the law of France no man may contract a marriage under the age of 25 without the consent of his parents. From that age until he is 30 he will be required, as in Belgium, to perform the "acte respectueux," and his act differs from the Belgian in that he has to perform it three times over, at monthly intervals, and it is not until a month has elapsed from the third formal request that he will be allowed to contract a valid marriage. Orphans must not marry without the consent of that Continental monarchy, the family council. In all cases of a Frenchman marrying a foreigner abroad the usual notifications must be posted at the mairie of the commune in which he last had his abode.

In Germany, consent of the father is required until the son is 25 and the daughter 24 years of age, and if either is an orphan the consent of the legal guardian is needed. The publication of an intended marriage of a person abroad must be made in the place where he last dwelt in Germany two weeks before the marriage and it must also be made by advertisement in the domicile of a foreigner, though in this case a declaration from foreign local authorities that no impediment exists is accepted as an alternative. Any person wishing to marry a second time must show that a legal settlement has been made on the children; if any, of the first marriage.

By Italian law an Italian who marries a foreigner abroad in compliance with the laws of the foreign country is legally married; but here again it is conditional on his also complying with the requirements of the Italian law. To marry without parental consent a man must exceed 25, and a woman 21 years of age, and they must publish the usual notices of the marriage in the commune in Italy, where the Italian party was last domiciled.

In the Netherlands persons under 25 must not marry without the consent of the parents, and between 21 and 25 they must perform the acte respectueux to which I have referred. Over 25 years of age neither consent nor acte respectueux is required. In Spain for civil marriage consent is required until the man is 23 and the woman 25; in Sweden and Norway consent is not necessary after 21, but widowers must not re-marry until six months after the death of their wives, and if a man seduces a woman under promise of marriage she is held to be his legal wife.

In Russian law the marriage, if between a male Russian and a foreigner, must be celebrated in a Russian church or by a Russian priest and an undertaking must be given that the children will be brought up in the Russo-Greek faith; while in Greece the law is so unfriendly to mixed marriages that I would advise any young woman contemplating marriage with a Greek to make him become a naturalized Englishman first.

This, briefly, sums up the preliminaries which the Continental nations demand before recognizing a mixed marriage. There are in addition important considerations affecting the marriage of divorced persons, widows, and there are many other points which would need attention.

Union in the East.

Church Work. A Church of England journal, published in the Maritime Provinces, urges the creation of a new Synod or ecclesiastical Province, consisting of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The proposal is interesting as showing the trend of feeling in the Provinces down by the sea toward a union rather than a division of their forces. It is in line with the proposal to have one Maritime and one Atlantic Province, which is now being agitated by the religious movement of the continent. In the fact, that a church union is growing between the churches of Canada and Newfoundland.

The Mark That Tells



For-Ande trademark (in red) on every For-Ande garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink, — your own dealer as guarantee it. Underwear thus trademarked is softer, warmer, more flexible, better wearing.

BETTER UNDERWEAR

FIRE INSURANCE.

Full Amount May Not Be Paid Even When Loss Is Complete.

In a fire insurance policy the sum insured merely marks the maximum liability accepted by the insurance company and determines the premium to be paid. It is not in any way admitted by the insurance office as a measure of the value of the property insured.

If I have a life policy for \$5,000, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century, my heirs can, on proof of my death and their title, receive at least \$5,000, possibly more if there are bonuses. If I have a ship and I insure her with marine insurance companies for \$5,000, I can recover the full \$5,000 at once should my ship be totally lost.

But if I insure my house against fire for \$5,000 I cannot recover \$5,000 unless I can prove the house to be worth fully that sum. All that I am entitled to demand is the actual value of my house immediately before it was burned, and I must give every assistance to the insurance company in order that the actual value may be justly determined.

By statute the insurance company has the power to reinstate that house, as far as the sum insured will go, instead of paying me anything. In practice, compensation is usually agreed and paid in cash without recourse on either side to the right of reinstatement, but in no case am I entitled to more than the actual value of my house as it existed just before the fire.

Something That Should Be Rubbed In.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and applying it to the surface beneath which the pain lies, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not unusual in the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected part and relief will come.

Mozart lived thirty-seven years. His first mass was composed when he was less than ten years of age, and the enormous quantity of his compositions was the work of the succeeding twenty-seven years. Mozart wrote forty-one symphonies, fifteen masses, over thirty operas and dramatic compositions, forty-one sonatas, together with an immense number of vocal and concerted pieces in almost every line of the art.

Dabbles.—Stippler—Did Miss Kutts admire your paintings? Dobber—I don't know. Stippler—What did she say about them? Dobber—That she could feel that I put a great deal of myself into my work. Stippler—Well, that's praise. Dobber—Is it? The picture I showed her was "Calves in a Meadow."

Real Reform.

Dabbles—There goes Rhymer and his rich wife. She married him nearly a year ago to reform him. Scribbles—Did she succeed? Dabbles—Sure. He hasn't written a poem since they faced the parson together.—Chicago News.

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Star's Pipestone Tablets would prove a great service to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion. 4 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 50 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—4.

The Hugonots.

Here are two essays on the Hugonots by Chicago public school pupils: "The Hugonots are people in France that are followers of Victor Hugo. Their leader is a man named Jean Valjean that was a thief, but got converted and turned out well. The Hugonots are very good people. A lady named Evangeline wrote a long poem about them, but it don't rhyme."

The Hugonots is the name of a big thing like a steam roller that the mogul used in India to run over people. It squashed them to death and was very terrible. It had eyes painted on it like a dragon and snorted steam when it was running. They are no hugonots any more."

John Bright and Lord Mansfield.

In one of his speeches in the house of commons John Bright quoted in a spirit of banter and ridicule the well known lines written by Lord John Mansfield in his callow youth: "Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning, be all on our side, but let us all be on our side."

Lord John, who was present, immediately got up and pulverized the great tribune by retorting: "I would rather be the foolish young man who wrote those lines than the malignant old man who quoted them."

JOE HOWE'S POPULARITY.

Based Upon An Infinite Knowledge of His Province and Its People.

He became familiar not only with the Province and the character and extent of its resources, but also with every nook and corner of the popular heart, our ways of looking at things, our feelings, prejudices, idioms, till at length he was able to play on every string in our hearts as it suited him.

He graduated with honors at the only college he ever attended—what he called "the best of colleges—a farmer's residence." He was admirably qualified physically and socially for this kind of life. He didn't know that he had a stomach; was ready to eat anything and to sleep anywhere. These were strong points in his favor: for in our hospitable country, if a visitor does not eat a Benjamin's portion, the good woman of the house suspects that he does not like the food, and that he is pining for the dainties of the city. He would talk farm, fish, or horse with the people as readily as politics or religion. He made himself, or rather he really felt, equally at home in the fisherman's cabin or the log house of the new settler, as with the substantial farmer or well-to-do merchant; would kiss the women, remember all about the last sickness of the baby, share the joys and thoughts of the men, and be popular with all alike. In those days when there were few roads in the Province, or when bridge paths were dignified with the name of roads; when the fishermen and farmers along the coast did their business with Halifax by semi-annual visits in their boats and smacks; when the postman carried Her Majesty's mail to Annapolis in a queer little gig that could accommodate one passenger; when the mail to Pictou and the Gulf of St. Lawrence was stowed away in one of the great-coat pockets of a sturdy pedestrian who kept the other pocket free for the packages he shot on the way, we can fancy what an event in almost any part of the Province the appearance of Joe Howe must have been.

He came along fresh, hearty, full of sunlight, brimsteering over with news, fresh from contact with the great people in Halifax—and yet one of themselves, hailing them Tom and Jack, and as happy with them as if in the king's palace. "Joe Howe came to our house last night," bragged a little girl as she skipped along to school next morning. "he kissed mamma and kissed me too." The familiarity was seldom rebuked for his politeness was contagious. He was as full of jokes as a peewee, and had as few airs—From Principal Grant's Sketch.

Practical Forestry.—The Canadian Dairyman is pressing strongly upon the Ontario Government the need of a forestry policy for the older counties. It says: "Recent trips through considerable sections of Hastings, Northumberland and Norfolk Counties, in each of which dairying is the main agricultural pursuit, revealed the fact that hundreds and hundreds of acres of land, fit only for wood lots, have been cleared of all timber and brush and now are practically useless for any other purpose. Much of this land is composed of high sandhills, on which practically all vegetation has been destroyed by the fierce heat of summer and lack of moisture. Winds blow the sand from these hills, and in some cases make nearby roads almost impassable. In other cases the timber has been removed from the low, swampy lands, with the result that streams are drying up and hundreds of farmers suffer from the effects."

The Dairyman urges the Government to adopt the suggestion of Dr. Judson Clark, the forestry expert, to lend municipalities any money that might be required to purchase such waste lands and reforest them. In ten or fifteen years the timber would be able to refund the loan with interest. In Germany, where this policy has been carried out, the revenue derived from some of the municipal forest is sufficient to meet the local taxes and leave a small bonus for each ratepayer.

Boys Outnumber Girls.

When one gets down to cold-blooded statistics, many old beliefs perish. There is the general belief that there are more women than men in this country. The census knocks out this belief by showing that in Canada there were at that time 2,751,708 males and 2,619,807 females. That this proportion is being maintained is shown by the fact that there were 66,464 male children under one year of age and 65,116 female children of the same age. Another persistent belief was that the excess of girls would be found in the older and more settled parts of the country, and the excess of boys on the frontiers of settlement. The facts are the reverse of this, as the following figures of population under one year will show:

Male. Female.
British Columbia 1,274 1,290
Manitoba 3,674 3,575
New Brunswick 4,092 3,902
Nova Scotia 5,198 4,991
Ontario 23,600 22,913
Prince Ed. Island 1,058 1,046
Quebec 25,242 25,109
Alberta and Sask 2,333 2,356

What Killed the Ducks.

This is not just the time of the year for hunting stories, but here is one from The Harvester Post that all good sportsmen will read with pleasure. The story is told of Mr. Ralph Brunt: "Sitting on a log near a bay out West several years ago, he chanced to notice six fine teal coming along in a straight line, one after another. They were coming straight for him. Quick as a flash Ralph raised his gun, and with unerring aim, fired at the foremost bird. The teal getting the benefit of the full charge, dropped dead, and the other five coming up behind it at tremendous speed, were unable to swerve or dodge, and the terrific impact against the dead body of their leader broke the necks of all five birds. The thing happened so quickly that Ralph didn't credit it till he saw the six dead birds in a heap. Local sportsmen declare that the incident is unique, and in fact say that they would never have believed it had not Ralph Brunt himself reached for the truth of the story."

BREAKDOWN OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Too Frequent These Days—Prevented by use of the Great Restorative

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The keen competition of life is now felt in all grades of society, and as the result prostration, paralysis and insanity are becoming more and more common as the natural outcome of exhausted nerves. Sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, headache and a general lack of energy and ambition are among the early indications of nervous troubles, and with women the result is not infrequently derangements and irregularities of the feminine organism. If a committee of experts on diseases of the nerves were to prescribe for you they would give you just such a formula as that of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for this medicine is composed of the most powerful restoratives known in medical science.

This is no idle boast, as we shall be pleased to prove to you if you will have your physician call at these offices and examine the formula.

What we consider as better proof of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do for you is to be found in the letters of recommendation published from time to time in Dr. Chase's Almanac and in the newspapers of this country.

Mr. Albert Saunier, Willow Bunch,

Sask., writes: "I received the two boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food which I ordered from you and have found it to be an excellent medicine. It has proven a splendid treatment for headache and a run down system, and I have recommended it to many people."

Mr. Alexander Honsburger, 10 Moore street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "For some years I was much afflicted with nervousness, which grew on me and developed into paralysis of the limbs so that I became helpless. The best efforts of three doctors failed to even relieve me, and though I tried a Buffalo specialist, he, too, was baffled in my case. I gradually grew worse and was in such a bad condition that I despaired of being well again."

After taking several boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was able to resume work and am now feeling better than I did for twenty years. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the king of all medicines, for through its use I recovered health after long suffering."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Murder Figures.

Some interesting statistics have been gathered lately regarding crime. They show that there is an alarming increase in the number of murders as the years go by. In 1894 there were three times as many murders in the ratio of population as there were twenty years ago. From 1885 to 1900 there were 131,561 murders and homicides. During the last nine months New York and Chicago had a murder every two days, Philadelphia and St. Louis every five days, Kansas City one every seven days, Boston one in six days, and St. Paul one in ninety-one days.

Intemperance is assigned as the chief cause of the taking of life. In comparison with Germany it found that during 1904 there were 104 homicides a million in this country, as against five a million in the Kaiser's land. During that year 85.15 per cent of those tried for murder were convicted. In Germany, where here only 10.5 per cent were found guilty. Of 8,488 homicides in 1904 in the United States only 116 were put to death.—Kansas City Star.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try and be convinced.

Schooner Candid, owned by Captain Payzant, of Port Moulton, from Halifax, loaded with coal, went ashore in the harbor at Liverpool N.S. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

Kidney Experiment.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have gained their faith in, and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's true friend.—4.

Pat—Who goes there?

"Officer of the day."

Pat—Thin phwat the dickens are you doing out here at night?—Ally Sloper.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King"

says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

The city of New Westminster has gone out of the real estate business for the present. The city realized the sum of \$45,000 on the lots bought at tax sales during the year.

Mild In Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

The Usual Way.

When a mother forbade her daughter social gaiety on the ground that she "had seen the folly of such things," the daughter very reasonably answered that she wanted to see the folly of them too. That is the attitude of youth toward the warnings of age.—London Lady.

OLD LEATHER.

Uses to Which Discarded Boots and Shoes Are Put.

Old boots and shoes of leather are cut up into small pieces and then are put for two days into chloride of sulphur, the effect of which is to make the leather very hard and brittle.

When this is fully effected the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water, dried and ground to powder. It is then mixed with some substance that will cause it to adhere together such as shellac or other resinous material or even good glue, and a thick solution of strong gum.

It is afterward pressed into molds to form combs, buttons and a variety of other useful objects.

Prussiate of potash is also made out of old leather. It is heated with pear ash and old iron hoops in a large pot. The nitrogen and carbon form cyanogen and then unite with the iron and potassium. The soluble portions are dissolved out and the resulting salt added to one of each, produces the well known Prussian blue, either for dyeing purposes or as a pigment. London Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 50 cents a box.

Mr. Minard (sagefully)—Before I married you was there any doddering idiot gone on you? Mrs. Minard—There was one. Mr. Minard—I wish to goodness you'd married him! Mrs. Minard—I did.—Los Angeles News.

The joy of life is never fully realized until the blessing of freely giving and freely receiving has been learned.—Richmond.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Influence.

No human being can come into the world without increasing or diminishing the sum total of human happiness, not only of the present, but of every subsequent age of humanity. No one can detach himself from this connection. There is no sequestered spot in the universe, no dark niche along the disk of nonexistence to which he can retreat from his relations to others, where he can withdraw the influence of his existence upon the moral destiny of the world. Everywhere he will have companions who will be better or worse for his influence.

The Usual Way.

When a mother forbade her daughter social gaiety on the ground that she "had seen the folly of such things," the daughter very reasonably answered that she wanted to see the folly of them too. That is the attitude of youth toward the warnings of age.—London Lady.

CROSSES FINIALS

METALLIC ROOFING C.

TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Backache

Any pain from a backache, lame spine, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., is cured by the use of JOHNSON'S BACKACHE LINIMENT. It cures in 10 to 20 minutes. It is the only remedy that cures the backache.

Let your doctor prescribe JOHNSON'S BACKACHE LINIMENT. It cures in 10 to 20 minutes. It is the only remedy that cures the backache.

W. H. B. No. 622.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Scott & Co.'s Report of
Local and World's Markets
Jan. 22, 1907.

The wheat situation continues firm and almost daily gives further evidence of developing greater strength. The action of the market, however, is as yet influenced or controlled more by speculative trading than by an active demand for actual wheat. The latter we expect will awake to life and energy, just as soon as the merchants nearest to the consumer begin to realize the probability of the incoming of supplies for the future. In the meantime the speculative traders, being more on the alert to recognize and take advantage of possible changes in supply and demand, than the more deliberate and conservative trader in the actual wheat, buy very freely in the speculative market, whenever any decline takes place. But as it is not their desire at all to become possessed of the actual wheat, but only to secure a profit on their purchases, they are content, at the present time, to sell back at a small advance the wheat they have bought. In this way the market, instead of holding firm every day and advancing gradually, are subject to sharp reactions, because when a fair advance has taken place, and then on some day the news and gossip of the market come forward less bullish than the previous day, those who have previously bought will throw their holdings on the market in order to secure the moderate profit they have in them, and under present circumstances the market declines again. Thus on Saturday last markets were slightly easier on this profit taking and on Monday there being some news, considered bearish in character, the market was followed by a decline of 1-16c in the two days. The market on Monday, however, was followed by renewed strength since then, and the loss in price has been regained, so that today's closing prices show a gain of 1/8c to 3/8c on the week. During the week no special circumstance has made its appearance to deeply affect the market, but what we have been continually pointing out in previous reviews regarding the tendency of the wheat situation to develop toward a higher level of prices is becoming more apparent. The American Visible Supply which on Sept. 1st, 1906 stood at 18,000,000 bush, larger than same date in previous year is now 4,250,000 bush, smaller than a year ago, and the quantity exported from America from July 1st, 1906 to Jan. 26th, 1907 is 31,000,000 bush, greater than for same period last year. Russia, during the same period has exported 59,000,000 bush, less than in the previous year, and last week Russia only shipped 640,000 bush, against 1,232,000 bush same week last year, and 2,616,000 bush same week in 1905. Notwithstanding this small shipment of Russian wheat, European stock decreased 3,000,000 bush last week compared to an increase of 200,000 bush last year. In the last two weeks European stocks have decreased 8,000,000 bush compared to a decrease of only 500,000 bush in same period last year. The latest reports from the Argentine state that the wheat crop is not turning out nearly as well as was predicted some weeks ago. These reports tend in some measure to confirm our previous view that the weather over the principal wheat growing areas of the Argentine during the growing and maturing periods of the crop had not been favorable to the production of a large and good yield. There were too many reports of wet and cold weather, favorable no doubt for producing a large crop of straw, as we have at times seen in this country, but not filling the heads. The Argentine and Australia will almost immediately now be at the height of their shipping season, and for a few weeks half of the world's shipments may come from these two growers, but we expect their heavy shipments will soon be over and be succeeded by moderate weekly quantities during the remainder of the year. At the present time the amount on ocean passage is only 26,400,000 bush, being 3,584,000 bush less than same date last year. With a moderate amount on ocean passage, fast reducing stocks in Europe, and very large European requirements to be filled it seems to us there must spring up before long a good demand for our wheat and that when it comes it will mean higher prices.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market follows very closely the fluctuations in the U. S. markets. The railroad movement does not improve, and business is at a standstill. The big mills buy all the wheat enroute they can in order to keep up the supply for daily grinding. Severe winter weather still covers all of Western Canada. Prices today are 1 Hard 76c, 1 Nor. 74 1/2c, 2 Nor. 72 1/2c, 3 Nor. 70c, spot, enroute and futures closed, January 74 1/2c, May 77 1/2c, July 78 1/2c. All prices are for in store Port William and Port Arthur.

U. S.-Jap. Conference.

Washington.—After two hours conference at the White House, regarding the Japanese question on the Pacific coast, the California delegation in congress authorized the following statement:

"The California delegation has had a very full and harmonious discussion with the president, the secretary of state, and the secretary of the navy, on the Japanese question relating to the Japanese on the Pacific coast. The character of the discussion leads us to feel confident that a solution will be reached satisfactory to all concerned."

The result of the meeting is that the delegation has telegraphed to the president of the San Francisco board of education and the superintendent of schools to come to Washington at once.

London.—Mr. Whiteley's will makes a number of generous charitable bequests, the chief being \$5,000,000 to provide and maintain almshouses to be known as the "Whiteley Homes for the Aged Poor." He leaves \$250,000 to each of his two sons. His sister and her two daughters are given annuities of \$5,000 each. His wife, from whom he was separated, is "provided for during life."

Besides several other family and household bequests, he leaves sums varying from \$2,500 to \$10,000 to a number of hospitals, while sums of \$25,000 each are left in trust, one to be applied annually through certain clergymen to "Whiteley Christmas gifts," and the others devoted to the promotion of cricket, football, rowing and swimming. Any residue to be divided between Mr. Whiteley's sons.

McGill Principal for Scotland.

London.—Principal Peterson McGill is mentioned in connection with the appointment as principal of Glasgow university. The Scotsman remarks that he is an invaluable work in solving problems for development and extension, and it is not unlikely these will have to be faced in Scotland. He has gathered round him a staff of remarkable brilliancy.

Sixty Miners Perished.

Charleston, W. Va.—Late advice received from the scene of the disaster at the Stewart Mines company's mine at Stewart, Fayette county, are that the number of victims will be about sixty, instead of 75 or 80, as was at first estimated.

Big Diamond Robbery.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The biggest diamond robbery in the history of this city occurred here Sunday, but the fact did not leak out until later. Katie Krakoski McKenna was the victim. At least \$4,000 worth of jewelry was taken.

Carrie Nation's Latest.

Washington, D. C.—Carrie Nation called at the White House. She was denied admittance, and harangued the crowd regarding the treatment offered her. After speaking about a minute she voluntarily retired.

For Canada and U. S.

Albany, N. Y.—A bill incorporating "The Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada," with a board of 39 managers, has been introduced in the legislature.

FRAUDS IN OLD BOOKS.

Antique and Rare Volume Dealers, Montreal and Limited.

A well known collector acquired what he took to be a book published by Aldus in the year 1480. He paid \$1,000 for it and believed that it was an original Aldus, because the publisher's press mark, a dolphin coiled round an anchor, appeared upon it. When the book was shown to an expert it proved to be beyond a shadow of doubt a modern antique—that is to say, it was simply a copy of the original work printed by an ingenious book faker. So clever was the imitation that only an expert could tell it from the original and rare book. Scores of persons during recent years have bought facsimiles of rare works under the impression that they were getting the originals. Dickens' "Sunday Under Three Heads" has been faked many times and sold as original to collectors who no doubt treasure them as rarities. Genuine copies of this little book are worth a good sum, and some unscrupulous dealers, taking advantage of the circumstances, have had it reprinted and palm off the copies on unsuspecting bibliomaniacs for the genuine first edition.

Many men make a living by "doctoring" old and rare books for unscrupulous dealers. These men are adepts in the art of book restoring and are quite able to make good any part of an imperfect copy. For instance, if a rare book has a leaf missing it is handed over to a restorer, who reprints the page with battered type, the paper upon which it is printed being afterward discolored with chemicals or tobacco water in order to give it the true antique hue.

The first folio Shakespeare is, of course, of great value, and it is safe to say that every possible deception has been practiced in fitting up copies of this work for sale. At one time the manufacture of first folio Shakespeares was quite a trade. A first folio having several leaves missing had leaves inserted from the second folio, while in one case the entire play of "Cymbeline" was reprinted and inserted in a first folio. The "faked" pages were so cleverly done that several experts were at first unable to detect them when turning over the pages of the work in question. Book restorers, as a rule, are most ingenious artists, and they can produce an imitation of a page of a rare book which will deceive hundreds of collectors. One particular restorer has "doctored" more than a thousand old books during the last two years, producing pages in facsimile and supplying colophons or decorated capitals. There is not a thing wanting to make a book complete that this man cannot skillfully "fake."

Womanly.

"What," she asked, "is your idea of a womanly woman?"

"One," he replied, "who takes the comb out of her back hair every little while and gives it two or three upward scrapes and then jabs it in again."

Mica when reduced to a powder form is used as a lubricant for a high speed machinery. It keeps the bearings free from dust and resists cold and dampness.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Patterson Brought Wife to the Rescue.

Barque Coloma.

To the perseverance, determination and ready wit of an Ontario woman, Mrs. Minnie Patterson, telegraph operator at Cape Beale, B.C., and wife of the lighthouse operator, the officers and crew of the wrecked barque Coloma owe their lives. When the Coloma was wrecked on Dec. 7 in that part of the graveyard of the Pacific where the Valencia met her fate, Mrs. Patterson traveled along five miles of rugged, storm-swept trail, through bogs knee-deep, and in the teeth of a hurricane, until she reached Bamfield cable station, where the Dominion Government steamer Quade lay with steam up. She told the officers of the perilous condition of the Coloma's crew, and the steamer arrived at the scene of the wreck just in time to save the men. Let Capt. Allison, the skipper of the Coloma, tell the story of a deed which must make the Empire proud of the women of British Columbia, for Mrs. Patterson, although born in Ontario 23 years ago, has lived for 13 years on the west coast. Capt. Allison said:

"The old Coloma is now at the bottom, and if it had not been for a plucky little woman we would all be there, too. Mrs. Patterson is a noble woman. That rocky and boggy trail for it was of both kinds—would have been a stout man's work. When the Quade, which she sent to us, arrived we were preparing for the worst. For 30 hours we had clung to the wreck and were exhausted. The seas had been breaking over us and the vessel was going to pieces with terrible rapidity. How we managed to hang on is more than I know. There were ten of us on board, and we owe our lives to that plucky little woman."

Mrs. Patterson was born at Brighton, Ont. At the age of sixteen she married Thomas Patterson, keeper of the Cape Beale lighthouse. Her father is Capt. Huff, a former member of the Legislature. She is twice a heroine, for at the time of the Valencia wreck she remained at her post at the telegraph office at Cape Beale for a day and a night, and she it was who was chiefly instrumental in having boats despatched from Victoria, which saved some of the passengers and crew of that steamer. She also attended to the wants of the few who were able to reach the lighthouse and assisted in every way the work of rescue. But for her splendid endeavor another terrible tragedy would have been added to the gruesome history of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Canadian Trapper's Life.

The last few years of the life of John Macdonald, son of the Rev. John Macdonald, the first missionary who worked in the Canadian Northwest, and L. C. S. Ward are brimful of adventure. Mr. Macdonald has been working for the Hudson Bay Co. in the Far North, while for the past six or seven consecutive years Mr. Ward has been trading on his own account with the Indians and half-breeds.

In this wild country it is no uncommon thing for a trapper to spend months without seeing a soul excepting the solitary mail carrier, who trudges along with his dog led, often covering as much as 100 miles in a day. The country in the district where these old trappers live abounds with moose, elk, muskox, Arctic foxes—in fact, it is a veritable hunter's paradise.

During the season the trappers, who are composed almost solely of Indians and half-breeds, make from \$500 to \$1,000, according to the plentifulness of furs. During the summer months they pass their time spending this money. Horses are unknown among the Rib and Beaver tribes, dogs, snowshoes and canoes being the sole means of transportation.

These Indians are also marvels of endurance, and one halfbreed is credited with having covered more than sixty miles on foot in less than seven days, but such instances are rare. Attempts have been made to harness moose, and a trapper named Poacher, Purdy has succeeded in taming a sleigh or his home-made wagon—Edmonton Correspondence Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The Metric System.

The adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by Kynochs, Limited, one of the great manufacturing firms of Birmingham, has revived interest in the question of its general adoption. Its proponents and opponents are fighting the question out valiantly. Sir Samuel Montagu, president of the Decimal Association, is very optimistic. He sees in this action of a leading firm the early adoption of the system. In an interview he said: "No nation which changed its system of weights and measures has ever adopted our system, and no nation that has adopted the metric system has ever gone back on it. It is so much easier to count in tens, is it not? It has been estimated that a million sterling a year would be saved in the education of the children if they were not obliged to learn our present cumbersome system. These considerations apart we want to follow other nations in adopting the metric measure. It will greatly facilitate our foreign trade. For instance Japan uses the metric system, and in trading transactions, will naturally give a preference to Germany or France, where the same system is in use, because their merchants will be saved the great trouble which our system of weights and measures puts upon them."

A Bear in Parliament.

The young ladies on the ground floor of the Langevin Block, Ottawa, were in a state of fright the other day when a bear made its appearance in the corridor. The animal belonged to Mr. Sam Cassidy, and had escaped from a shed nearby. It was soon in custody again.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERMEDIATE SERIES, FEB. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 1-8. Memory Verses, 1-3—Golden Text, Gen. xii, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. H. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.) Not counting Adam, who in many respects stands alone, there are seven typical representative men in Genesis—Abel, Enock, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph. We have had the first and third under consideration, with just a glance at the second, and now we come to the middle one of the seven, the only man in Scripture who is specially called "the friend of God," and he is so called three different times (II Chron. xx, 7; Isa. xli, 8; Jan. ii, 23). Our Lord says that we are His friends if we do His commandments, and He also says that if we do the will of God we are His brother and sister and mother (John xv, 14, 15; Matt. xii, 50).

The new people on earth, the descendants of Noah, the new head of the race, became degenerate, like the antediluvians, though possibly not to the same extent, but we find them in chapter xi, 4, in organized rebellion against God, so much so that the Lord had to confound their language and scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. Then in chapter xi, 10-32, we have the next ten generations from Shem bringing us to Abram, concerning whose times it is written that his people served other gods (Josh. xii, 2). From the surrounding idolatry God called him out that He might transplant him and make of him and his descendants, in a separate land, a separate people unto Himself that through them the nations might know the only living and true God. God does not drive people, but draws them by some revelation of Himself, and His glory; so we read that "the God of glory appeared unto Abram" (Acts vii, 2). We are also told concerning him that he was looked for by a city which hath foundations (Heb. xi, 10), evidently the city of Rev. xxi, 3, which was also encouraged by a glorious prospect set before him which made Egyptian prospects seem of small account. The antediluvians, who believed God, saw something in the cherubim which made them as strangers here. And when our Lord asked the disciples to deny self and follow Him, He did not fail to tell them of a time of reward and glory (Matt. xvi, 24-26).

Believers will never be content to stagnate on earth as strangers till a glorious future takes hold of their hearts, making them blind to the allurements of earth because of the glory of that light. Then all things merely earthly will seem as nothing compared with the glory of the kingdom. It was the Lord who appeared to Abram and spoke to him, and we must hear His voice in our hearts for ourselves—that is, we must receive His word as a message to our hearts, believing that He means us.

The promise to Abram in the first three verses of our lesson included a land, a posterity, and a worldwide blessing and still awaits its complete fulfillment. The fourfold "I will" of these verses is suggestive of the worldwide reach of the promise, but one "I will" of God makes the thing sure.

At Haran Abram was detained till his father died (chapter xi, 31, 32). Just why is not plainly told, but we see later in the Bible story that Caleb and Joshua were kept many years from entering the land of promise by the unbelief of others, and there is a possibility that there was some unbelief on the part of Terah, for we know that unbelief cannot enter in (Heb. iii, 19). Abram was seventy-five when he and Sarai, his wife, and his nephew Lot left Haran and entered Canaan with all their possessions and pitched at Sichem (verses 4 to 6) with the Canaanite still occupying the land, but he saw the Lord and not the Canaanite, for

Faith, mighty faith, the promise sees and looks to that alone. Laughs at impossibilities and cries it shall be done.

Here the Lord appeared again to Abram (verse 7), the first time in the land and probably the first time since He appeared to him in his faraway eastern home, and confirmed to him the promise. And Abram builded his first altar in the land and worshiped God in His appointed way according to the teaching of Gen. iii, 21, and the example of Abel and Noah.

In verse 8 we find that he removed to a new place, but he does not fail to build an altar and worship. We can go in peace anywhere on earth with God, but one has well said that we had better not cross the threshold without Him. The rest of the chapter tells of further journeyings, but this time it is down to Egypt because there was a famine in Canaan, and we find no altar in Egypt. We do see Abram planning a lie and afterward rebuked for it by the king of Egypt.

The Lord who fed the children of Israel for forty years and sent Elijah food by the ravens and multiplied the widow's meal and oil could easily care for Abram in famine time.

But Abram did not know of these things, and he was only learning the way of faith. With all our increase of light and knowledge, are we doing better than he did? We have also the story of Naomi, but do we never leave our Bethlehem? A study of events which happened afterward at Sichem and Bethel is most profitable. If we take the words in verse 9 "going on still," we have a good motto, provided we journey with God always.

Concerning the yet future fulfillment of the promise to Abram see Mic. vi, 20; Jer. xxxii, 41.

Horror of Chinese Famine.

Washington.—Further serious consequences are expected in the Chinese famine districts unless immediate aid is forthcoming. According to state department advices outbreaks are of daily occurrence, and an epidemic is feared by relief workers. Great concentration camps have been formed in the south of China, where thousands of refugees live under awful conditions. Estimates have been made that it will cost \$30,000 daily to feed the 4,000,000 persons who are starving. A story is told of one family consisting of the mother, father and two children. The mother left home December three or four women were in search of food and the father despairing of aid threw both children into the river. The mother returned and learning of what had happened, drowned herself. The grief-stricken father followed. The government is selling grain and salt where it can. In Hsu-Cou-Fu in crushed to death in the mad rush for food. The price of vegetables has doubled, and coal and coke cost more than ever before.

Rush of Settlers to Northwest.

Montreal.—W. B. Chandler, immigration agent for the Soo line of the C. P. R., states that the rush of Americans to Canada this spring will be greater than ever. There are hundreds in North Dakota alone who have made arrangements to cross the border, and thousands of Americans will invade the Canadian prairies as soon as the snow has disappeared. The movement will start about the last week in February, the majority having already purchased lands and being anxious to get on their new homesteads in time for sowing.

"We have already arranged to take a number of big parties to Canada intact. They will travel with all their household furniture and farm machinery. The Northern Pacific, Soo line and Great Northern are laying in rolling stock in the Twin Cities to be in readiness for the early spring rush. The land men in the west have reaped a harvest this winter in the sale of Canadian lands."

Insanity in New York.

Albany, N. Y.—A steady increase of insanity in New York state is reported by the state commission on lunacy, in its eighteenth annual report made public recently. The net increase for the past year of cases in all institutions, was 886. In the state hospitals alone it was 839. The whole number of new cases developed during the year was 5,761, slightly more than the preceding year. The total of insane in all institutions at the close of the year was 28,302, of which 980 were classed as criminals, 1,468 were discharged as recovered, 1,142 improved permanently in the community and 74 temporarily insane were discharged. Alien insane deported to Europe during the year numbered 180.

Must Be Punished.

Constantinople.—Fehmi Hasha, chief of the secret service police of the palace and a great confidant and favorite of the sultan, has come into serious conflict with the embassy owing to his action in causing the seizure recently of a ship's cargo, destined for Hamburg. The sultan tried to pacify the embassy officials by immediately ordering the release of the cargo, but Germany, in a forcible note to the porte, now demands the punishment of Fehmi Hasha, pointing out that in the step taken he was guilty of an infraction the penal code, rendering himself liable to life imprisonment.

Pope Has Changed.

Paris.—It is learned that as a result of the advice tendered to the pope by French prelates, the pontiff changed his position towards the church and state separation question in France, and will issue new instructions under which it is believed it will be possible to organize public worship under the supplementary church and state separation law introduced by M. Briand, the minister of education. Cardinal Richelieu, archbishop of Paris, has sent telegrams to the members of the French episcopate, requesting them to attend another meeting here. A preliminary assemblage, of bishops at which thirty were present, took place recently.

Cattle Embargo Question.

London.—Addressing a committee of the Irish Cattle Traders' association, William Field, M. P., said he was convinced that a continuation of the present policy meant the elimination of the native traders who, under the present conditions of Ireland, could not hope to cope with the ever growing foreign competition. Mr. Field writes to Freeman's Journal denying the statement made by Mr. Morrison at Liverpool that 40 per cent. of the imported Irish cattle had tuberculosis. The Journal editorially again discusses the very grave results that would necessarily accrue from the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle.

Japan's New Warships.

Tokio.—During the year 1907 the following warships will be launched at Japanese yards: At Kure, battleship Oki, 15,000 tons; armored cruiser Ibako, 14,600 tons; second class cruiser Megami, 3,400 tons. At Yokohama, armored cruiser Kurema, 14,000 tons. At Sasebo and Kobe, cruisers Toneya and Obedo, 10,000 tons each. At Ageo, torpedo-destroyer Kirusuki, 380 tons.

Gen. Booth Sails.

London.—Gen. Booth sails for New York on Feb. 23. He will spend a week in Toronto, a week in New York, in Montreal four days, Ottawa two days, Winnipeg five days and in Vancouver two days.

Fear Canada's Exports.

London.—At a meeting of the Farmers' club, House of Commons, a paper on Chamberlain's tariff commission report, and said preference upon the colonial over foreign fruit would be made, a substantial item in any bargain with the colonies. The increasing importation of butter was also held to furnish evidence of a good basis for a preferential arrangement. Very few of the witnesses before the commission desired the importation of Canadian store stock as they dreaded the chance of disease, and not more than half a dozen favored the exemption from duty of imported bacon.

Lord Strathcona's Activity.

Montreal.—The intense cold experienced during his visit did not worry Lord Strathcona. His friends prevailed upon him to stay in the house one day, but he was about on other days just as cold, attending meetings, transacting business, rushing to Ottawa, and giving dinners at his house on Dorchester street. He left Montreal in the best of spirits. In fact, as the prophets would say in stock market parlance, Lord Strathcona is 88 and is going to par.

A Bank at Prince Rupert.

Montreal.—Among the banks at Cobalt are: Commerce, Imperial, Standard, Ottawa, Montreal, and another is going, thus showing confidence in the mining territory. Competition between the banks continues as keen as ever. The Commerce has just opened a branch in Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, a move in which the hand of Senator Cox can be seen.

Lord Beresford Sails.

London.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford left Southampton for New York on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm. Lord De Laval Beresford, a brother of Lord Charles, was killed in a railroad wreck at Enderlin, N. D., on October 23 last. The admiral is coming to the United States to attend to his late brother's affairs.

May Abandon Churches.

Rome.—It was reported in well-informed quarters that the pope had made his last sacrifice in the matter of the conflict with France. The vatican insists that not only must the parish priests and mayor sign the leases, but that the bishops and the prefects countersign them. If the proposal of the bishops is not accepted, the abandonment of the churches in France is considered likely.

Encounter With Troops.

Amsterdam, Holland.—A brief encounter with the troops sent to the scene of the native rebels in the island of Java, Dutch East Indies, sufficed to suppress the rebels, whose ring-leader and fifteen followers were killed and many wounded.

Advances for Postal Clerks.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the house A. C. Macdonnell (South Toronto), learned from Minister Lemieux that the government had under consideration the question of increasing the salaries of post office employees and that an announcement will be made shortly.

Big Royal Appointment.

More than 1,200 tradesmen appeared in the New Year's Gazette—not in the uncomfortable part of it, but in a section which tells them that they are entitled to use the royal arms over their shop fronts.

Their warrants, however, as royal tradesmen, do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard. They are of all sorts and descriptions—bakers, butchers, and candlestick-makers, and moreover, chimney sweepers, heraldic painters, sword cutlers, interior decorators, gold lace men, geographers, bagpipe makers, bridecake makers, purveyors of turtle, and—in spite of the horrible example of Henry I.—there is a maker of lamprey pies.

There are hat makers and confectioners at Marienbad and Homburg, bootmakers, chemists, and steel pen makers, rose growers, tobacconists, and fruiterers all over the country, and in India and Malaya, purveyors of lavender water at Plymouth, and Wallington, and even a "contractor of fat" and of "billet wood."

There is a maker of yachting shoes and a manufacturer of tweed, tartan, and Highland cloaks.

Impurities in Ice.

The opaque centre of a cake of artificial ice, a French physician has pointed out, is due to freezing from the outside, the impurities, including bacteria, being crowded into the last portion to solidify.

Probably.

Dupont—I think your son will be celebrated if he lives long enough.

Durand—In what way?

Dupont—Why, for his great age.

Paris Literary Hunt Goes.

The Librai Nouvelle de Paris has just closed its doors. It was founded in 1949, at the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the Rue de Grammont, and had a brilliant career. One of its finest productions was the first collected edition of the complete works of Balzac. During the second empire and the first years of the third republic the place was frequented by all the noted literary men of the epoch, who chatted and turned over the books.

Encourage the Children.

Give the boys a chance with poultry. When the girls show a disposition to handle poultry encourage them as well, says the Feather. The young folks would do well with poultry if permitted to have the opportunity of making an income from selling it. Never discourage the members of the household by taking from them the profit of the labor bestowed upon poultry keeping.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

\$1 Per Annum in Advance.
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.

Published every Thursday Morning at
the office, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING RATES

Notice for commercial or standing advertisements made known on application.
First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents.
Special rates for long term contracts, and for advertising in local editions. 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All advertising copy must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

Bank of Hamilton

The Bank of Hamilton have issued their financial statement for the year ending November 30, and the figures reflect exceptionally sound banking. Net profits for the year amount to \$371,251.52, being a trifle over 15 per cent. on their capitalization of \$2,500,000. Reserve stands equal to capital, and it is proposed to devote a substantial share of the profits not required for dividends to the inauguration of a pension fund for the staff. This recognition of faithful service must commend itself to shareholder and public as a move in the right direction, and preferable to still further accumulation of a reserve fund, now ample to insure the stability of the institution. The Bank of Hamilton shows up with total assets of over \$32,500,000, and a feature of their statement that stands out is that \$11,000,000, or over one-third of their total assets are "liquid," in other words, immediately available for any financial emergency. A comparison with former statements shows steady progress, and indicates that the Bank of Hamilton, while not the largest, is one of the soundest and best managed financial institutions in Canada.

The bank's promises stand at a little less than a million dollars, and considering that the bank maintains practically one hundred branches, the capital locked up in premises is insignificant, averaging less than \$10,000 per branch including their substantial new head office building. Evidently the Bank of Hamilton does not believe in the prevailing "marble palace" craze, and a mental review of their main offices in Hamilton, Toronto, and Winnipeg reveals plain, substantial, "commercial" buildings, evidently bringing in good rentals apart from the banking rooms, and all of a type that renders them marketable assets, should change of location ever become desirable in the future.

The location of the hundred branches of this institution is significant, and when carefully studied indicates a policy well worthy of emulation by all Canadian bankers. Over ninety per cent. of its branches are located in the small towns throughout Ontario and west of Winnipeg to the coast. The Bank of Hamilton seems to walk hand in hand with the railways opening up new country, placing very necessary banking facilities at the disposal of trade and agriculture in these new districts. This renders a valuable service to our commerce, and is certainly preferable, from a public point of view, to dividing the banking business in older centres already adequately supplied with branch banks. That the Bank of Hamilton has been able to render this service to the country, with profit to themselves, is gratifying, and should encourage other banks to leave the beaten track and assist in developing new territory throughout Canada. The annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton took place on January 21st, when the annual statement was submitted in full detail to the shareholders of this enterprising and successful institution.

The Dufferin Leader says Mr. Roblin is not far away in his desire to promote patriotism. True. The Leader goes on to say that

Mr. Roblin should infuse a little more into his Carmichael constituents, as when a Union Jack was brought out at a concert last week it only elicited a few lonely hand claps, while had it been the Stars and Stripes and an American audience the rafters would have been made to ring with applause.

Now this so-called Union Jack was like the Leader's attempt to belittle the Government's flag policy—very small. It was of the kind used for decorating children's Christmas trees, and are sold at the rate of two for five cents. To compare such a thing with the glorious flag of the British Empire is childish in the extreme. Wonder if the Leader man was among those who contributed the "few lonely hand claps."

School Report for January

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM:

Enrolment 14
Average Attendance 12.2
Present every day 6
Never late 5
Total number of lates 22
Neither absent or late:
Fred Baragar

INTERMEDIATE ROOM:

Enrolment 36
Average Attendance 27.38
Present every day 7
Never late 21
Total number of lates 31
Neither absent or late:
David Warner
Cecil Holliday
Dollie Allward
Isaac Johnston

PRIMARY ROOM:

Enrolment 27
Average Attendance 20.23
Present every day 4
Never late 10
Total number of lates 30
Neither absent or late:
Theo Warner

FOR SALE OR RENT

Good Farm for sale or rent, 1 1/2 miles from Elm Creek. Two hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. Apply to W. M. Burrows, Elm Creek. 27.12.0

FARM FOR SALE

First-class Farm for sale, N.E. 33-8-4 and N. 1/4 N.W. 34-8-4, one mile from Culross station. 240 acres, nearly all under cultivation. House, barn, etc., on the property, also a good supply of water. This is one of the best farms for wheat growing in this part of the country. For further information apply to Peter McAllister, Culross, Man. 24.1.4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of John O'Connor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Manitoba Trustee Act, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of John O'Connor, late of Township Nine, Range Five, West, in Manitoba, farmer who died on or about the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1905, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Elizabeth O'Connor, Elm Creek, Manitoba, administratrix of the said estate, on or before the Twelfth day of February, A.D. 1907, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration, and notice is hereby further given that after the said date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims filed with her within the time limit as aforesaid.

Dated at Elm Creek, this Fourth day of January, A.D. 1907.
ELIZABETH O'CONNOR,
Administratrix.
Per J. H. HAVESON,
Her Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions from Mr. F. B. Poidevin, who is leaving the district, to sell by auction, at the Livery Barn, Elm Creek, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th
at 3 p.m., the following farm implements, stock, and household goods:

One bay mare, nine years old
One roan horse, eight years old
One roan pony, nine years old
One milking cow, eight years old
One wagon
One hay rack (new)
One set heavy sleighs
One cutter
One buggy
Two prairie breaking plows
One set heavy double breaching harness (new)
One set single harness (new)
Two horse blankets (new)
One hay knife (new)
One scrub scythe (new)
One stone jar churn
Two creamers
One lamb-lined coat (new)
One cockstove
One buckwheat
One croquet saw
One scoop shovel (new)
Also a quantity of household goods, too numerous to mention

Terms—Under \$10 cash. For sums over \$10 credit will be given to October 1st, 1907, on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. per annum interest. A discount of 5 per cent. for cash on all amounts over \$10.

J. A. STOREY,

Auctioneer

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
Suit Cases and Club BagsALSO A FINE LINE OF
Fur Coats and Robes

—AT THE—

Elm Creek Harness Shop

JOS. RIME, Prop.

W. ROSE, Mgr.


Marriage
Licenses
Issued.

C. H. LEMMON.

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

**HELP FOR
VICTIMS
EYESTRAIN**



Most cases of headache, nervousness and insomnia are due directly or indirectly to eyestrain. Drugs afford only temporary relief, our scientifically-adjusted glasses will positively remove eyestrain with all its attending afflictions.

J. H. COCHRAN
Jeweller - CARMAN

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

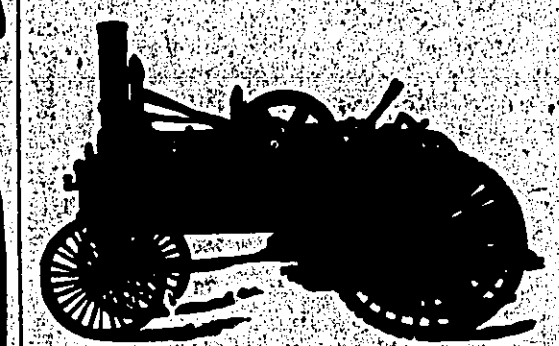
PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HARRISON** on Patents sent free. Send now for our circular. Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American**.

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Machinist

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of every description.Threshers Supplies, Rubber Belts,
Hose, Brass Goods, Oils, etc.,
supplied on the shortest notice.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

Manitoba Lands

THE Province of Manitoba has, approximately, 1,000,000 acres of land for sale throughout the Province, to which the attention of intending settlers and others is desired. These lands are the cheapest now on the market, and may be purchased direct from the Government on the very easy terms of ten yearly instalments, with interest at 6 per cent., placing the power to purchase well within the reach of all bona fide home seekers, irrespective of their financial standing.

HAY. In districts where drainage is required, the Government of Manitoba have already and are now inaugurating very extensive drainage systems, whereby lands that are low or flat are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. When once this land is reclaimed it is especially rich and productive. When not entirely drained it yields an abundance of wild hay of the best quality, and is, consequently, invaluable for stock-raising purposes.

Up-to-date maps of the Province are kept on hand, upon which are marked in red all lands for sale. This will be sent free, with price and full particulars, upon application.

For all information and business to be transacted, apply to—

L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

Having purchased the Grand View Hotel from Mr. W. T. Kennedy, I venture to hope for the support of the town and district, and take this opportunity to assure my patrons that the house will be conducted equal to the best hotels in Winnipeg. Special attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, whether permanent or transient. A full line of Pabst and other beers on draught and in bottle. Wines, liquors and cigars not to be excelled.

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.

RURAL
MUNICIPALITY
OF GREY

REEVE Culross

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CAMPBELL & KEMP

Proprietors

Carmen

Local Agent:

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Laundry Work left at the tailor

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will be returned the same week.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advantage of having their Patent Business transacted by Experts. Preliminary—free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advisory sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Reg'd., New York Life Bldg., Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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Good Table Board and Rooms. Bar stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special attention given to the travelling public.

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THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "The Strollers"

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(Continued From Last Week.)

She entered the room, looking into the fire. Was the prospect of sharing the gay life attractive to him? An adventurer himself, he was drawn toward the flames of dramatic art, and with a certain interest in the comparative culture of the circuit on the wilderness.

As he sat before the glow, the light of the burning slugs, playing off the above the dying embers, outlined the stalwart yet active figure and the magnificent, musing features. But when, with an upward shower of sparks, the backing fell and the dancing flames cast yet more gleamy shadows behind them, he looked back at his heavy, hewn chair and again bent an attentive look upon the legions of the circuit on the wilderness.

"Or, if you desire," resumed the manager, after some hesitation, "it might become a business venture as well as a pleasure quest. Here is a striking story. Will the strange warrent bring us into port—that is, New Orleans? There have been a scattering tale. The company is well equipped, has a varied repertory, while Constance—her name is a hint in itself. If you know her as I do, had watched her art grow—his voice, trembled—and to think, sometimes I do not know where the next day's entrance may come from! That she!"

He broke off abruptly, gazing at his companion half apologetically. "We players, sir," he resumed, "present a jovial front, but—tapping his breast—"few know what is going on here!" "Therein," said the younger man, emptying his pipe, "you have stated a universal truth. He pushed a small, dark, round object toward the remnants of the embers. "Suppose I were so minded to venture—and he mentioned a modest sum—"in this hard and we patched up the play together?"

"You don't mean it?" cried the manager, eagerly. Then he regarded the other suspiciously. "Your proposal is not inspired through sympathy?" "Why not through the golden prospects you have so eloquently depicted?" replied Saint-Proper, coldly.

"Why not indeed?" exclaimed the manager, eagerly. "Success will come; it must come. You have seen Constance, haven't you? The live in every character to her, heart's core. How does she do it? Who can tell? It is a hereditary trait?"

His voice sank low with emotion. "Yes," he murmured, shaking his head thoughtfully as though another image arose in his mind. "A hereditary, a divine heritage! But soon he looked up. "She's a brave girl," he said. "When times were dark she would always smile encouragingly, and in the light of her clear eyes I felt anew the Lord would temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

"One, two, three, four," rang the great clock through the silent hall, and at its harsh clangor Barnes started. "Bless my soul, the maids! I'll be up and doing and find us here!" he exclaimed. "One last cup! To the success of the temperance drama!"

In a few moments they had parted for their respective chambers, and only the landlord was left downstairs. Now, as he came from behind the bar, where he had been apparently dozing and secretly listening through the half-opened door leading into the kitchen, he had much difficulty to restrain his laughter.

"That's a good one to tell Ezekiel!" he muttered, turning off the lights and sweeping the ashes on the hearth to the back of the grate. "To the temperance drama!"

CHAPTER VI.

DOWN the hill, facing the tavern, the shadows of night were slowly withdrawn, ushering in the day of the players' leaving. A single tree at the very top, isolated from its sylvan neighbors, was bathed in the warm sunshine, receiving the earliest benediction of day. Down, down came the dark shade, pursued by the light, until the entire slope of the hill was radiant and the ad-colored foliage flaunted in newborn gayety.

Returning from the stable, where he had been looking after his horse, the soldier stood for a moment before the inn, when a flower fell at his feet, and, glancing over his shoulder, he perceived Susan, who was leaning from her window. The venturesome rose, which had clambered as high as the second story, was gone, plucked, alas, by the wayward hand of a coquette. Saint-Proper bowed and stooped for the smiling, but how hapless flower which lay in the dust.

"You have joined the chariot, I hear," said Susan.

"For the present," he replied.

"And what part will you play?" she continued, with smiling inquisitiveness.

"What a pity! You would make a handsome lover." Then she blushed.

"What am I saying? Besides—"

"I believe you have eyes for some one else. But remember—"

"Shaking her finger and with a regret-

ful turn of the head—"I am at the theatre and therefore vain. I must have the best part in the new piece. Don't forget that, or I'll not travel in the same chariot with you." And Susan disappeared.

"Ah, Kate," she said a moment later, "what a fine looking young man he is!"

"Who?" drawled her sister.

"Mr. Saint-Proper, of course."

"He is large enough," retorted Kate leisurely.

"Large enough! Oh, Kate, what a phlegmatic creature you are!"

"Fudge!" said the other as she left the chamber.

Entering the tavern, the soldier was met by the wily old lady who bobbed into the breakfast room and explained the kind of part that fitted her like a glove, her prejudices being strong against modern plays.

"Give us dramas like 'Orsino,' 'The Rival Queens' or Webster's pieces," she exclaimed, quoting with much fire for her years.

"We are only the dead walls or vaulted grave!"

"And do not forget the 'heavy' in your piece!" called out Hawkes across the table. "Something you can dig your teeth in!"

"Nor the 'juvenile' end," chimed in the Ottilie Adams.

"Adams makes a great hit in a small part," laughed Kate, appearing at the door. "My lord, the carriage is waiting!"

"My lady, your tongue is too sharp!" exclaimed Adams, nettled.

"And put in a love scene for Adams and myself," she continued, lazily floating into the room. "He is so fond of me it would not be like acting!"

This bantering was at length interrupted by the appearance of the chariot and the property wagon at the front door, ready for the journey. The rumbling of the vehicles, the resounding hoofs and the resonant voice of the stable boy, awakened the young lord of the manor in his chamber above. He stretched himself sleepily, swore and again composed himself for slumber, when the noise of a property trunk thumping its way down the front stairs, a step at a time, galvanized him into life and consciousness.

"Has the world come to an end?" he muttered. "No, I remember. It's only the players taking their departure."

But, although he spoke carelessly, the bumping of boxes and slamming and banging of portable goods annoyed him more than he would confess. With the "crazy quilt," a patchwork of heptagons of different hues and patterns, around his shoulders, clothing him with all the colors of the rainbow, he sat up in bed, wincing at each concussion.

"I might as well get up," he exclaimed. "I'll see her once more—the perverse beauty!" And, tossing the kaleidoscopic covering viciously from him, he began to dress.

Meanwhile, as the time for their going drew near, mine host downstairs sped the parting guest with good cheer, having fared profitably by the patronage the players had brought to the inn, but his daughter, Arabella, looked sad and pensive. How weary, fat and stale appeared her existence now!

With a lump in her throat and a pang in her heart she recklessly wiped her eyes upon the best parlor curtains when Barnes mounted to the box, as robust a stage driver as ever, extricated a coach from a quagmire. The team, playful through long confinement, tugged at the reins, and Sandy, who was at the bits, occasionally shot through space like an erratic meteor.

The manager was flourishing his whip impatiently when Constance and Susan appeared, the former in a traveling costume of blue silk, a paletot of dark cloth and, after the fashion of the day, a bonnet of satin and velvet. Susan was attired in a jupe sweeping and immensely full to be in style—and jacket with sleeves of the pagoda form. The party seemed in high spirits as from his dormer window Mauville, adjusting his attire, peered through the lattice over the edge of the moss grown roof and leaf clogged gutters and surveyed their preparations for departure. How well the rich color of her gown became the young girl! He had told himself white was her best adornment; but his opinion veered on the moment now, and he thought he had never seen her to better advantage, with the blue of her dress reappearing in the lighter shade above the dark paletot, in the lining of the bonnet and the bow of ribbons beneath her chin.

"On my word, but she looks handsome!" muttered the patron. "Might sit for a Gainsborough or a Reynolds! What dignity! What coldness! All except the eyes! How they can lighten! But there's that adventurer with her," as the figure of the soldier crossed the yard to the property wagon. "No getting rid of him until the last moment!" And he opened the shutters wider, listening and watching more closely.

"Are you going to ride in the property wagon?" he heard Saint-Proper ask.

"Yes, when I have a part to study. I sometimes retire to the stage, though."

She answered lightly. "I suppose you will ride your horse?"

Of his reply the listener caught only the words "sighing" and "lame."

she observed the manager, and he to the theme and then to Mauville's surprise, spring into the wagon himself. "Why, the fellow is going with them?" exclaimed the landlady. "Or, at any rate, he is going with her. What can it mean?" And hurriedly quitting his post, he set out being completely, he hastened to the door and quickly made his way downstairs.

During the past week his own addresses had miscarried, and his gallantry had been love's labor lost. At first he had flattered he was making progress, but soon acknowledged to himself he had underestimated the enterprise. Play had succeeded play—he could not have told what part favored her most! Ophelia sighed and died; Susan danced on her grave between acts, according to the programme, and turned tears into smiles; the farewell night had come and gone—and yet Constance had made no sign of compliance to reward the patient wooer. Now, at the sight of these preparations for departure and the presence of the stalwart stranger in the property wagon, he experienced a sudden sensation of pique, almost akin to jealousy.

Stepping from the tavern, it was with an effort he suppressed his chagrin and vexation and assumed that air of nonchalance which became him well. Smilingly he bade Susan and the other occupants of the chariot farewell, shook Barnes by the hand and turned to the property wagon.

"The noise of your departure awakened me," he said to the young girl. "So I have come to claim my compensation—the pleasure of seeing you!"

"Depart!" she laughed quickly.

Momentarily disconcerted, he turned to the soldier. "You ride early."

"As you see," returned the other immovably.

"A habit contracted in the army, no doubt!" retorted Mauville, recovering his easy self-possession. "Well, a bumping trunk is as efficacious as a single call! But as for me, Miss Constance, for we may meet again. The world is broad—yet its highways are narrow! There is no need wishing you a pleasant journey."

His glance rested on Saint-Proper for a moment, but told nothing beyond the slight touch of irony in his words, and then shifting to the young girl it lingered upon each detail of costume and outline of feature. Before she could reply Barnes cracked his whip, the horses sprang forward, and the stable boy, a confused tangle of legs and arms, was shot as from a catapult among the sweet williams.

The abrupt departure of the chariot was the cue for the property wagon, which followed with some labor and jolting, like a convoy struggling in the wake of a pretentious ship. From the door Mauville watched it until it reached a tollgate, passed beneath the portcullis and disappeared into the broad province of the wilderness.

(To Be Continued.)

SHELTER FOR THE FLOCK.

Sheep Can Be Made Comfortable A Very Little Cost.

As it is economical on the part of any owner of any animals to feed well during the winter and to keep the stock in the best condition, it is the best plan for him to provide good warm shelter for all his animals. This refers most particularly to a flock of sheep, says the American Sheep Breeder. It is commonly thought, and the thought is commonly expressed that sheep, being provided with a thick woolly coat in the winter, do not require any other shelter than a board fence and a comfortable yard to pass the nights in. It is a very common accident for such persons to lose a few sheep and lambs every winter by exposure to cold and neglect. Animals suffer from cold when they are shivering in an exposed yard on a cold winter's night quite as much as their owners may do under similar exposure. And it is a waste of money for food is the same as money to the owner of a flock of sheep. Of course this error reduces the profits from a flock of sheep that is exposed to the cold.

It will cost very little to make the sheep comfortable. A rough board shed that will break the force of the cold winds will be sufficient. It should have a tight roof that it may be dry. Dry cold is far more bearable than a much better temperature with a wet skin. But the wind of a cold freezing night will kill sheep that would be comfortable if their skins were dry and protected by the dry fleece. It is quite often thought sufficient that the sheep were sufficiently protected by their woolly coat although exposed to rainstorms which freeze the fleece on their backs. The truth is that the fleece of a sheep should not be considered in this part of their management as any greater protection than the hairy coat of a cow, and the flock should have as much care for their protection as all other animals of the farm get.

Ventilation is a very important part of the management of all shelters for sheep—indeed, for all animals. The rule should be to give a square yard of floor space for every sheep in shed or covered yards at the least. This is twice as much as the sheep will cover, thus leaving half the floor for moving space. The sheep will habitually lie close together, and thus there will be ample room for the wanderers to move about comfortably. Some of the sheep will bunch together, but this will be perfectly safe, for sheep may safely crowd together if there is ample room for all and none pile up on the others. The only safe rule in the management of sheep is to wholly prevent by sufficient precautions any risk of panics in the yards or sheds as may happen by the presence of a dog in the place. Strange dogs should always be kept from the sheep. The home dog may go anywhere among the sheep with safety, but a strange dog may cause a panic in which some sheep will be lost. Thus the fences of the open sheep yards should be well protected by two strands of barbed wire on the top.

MR. G. C. CREELMAN.

President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph—Sketch of His Busy Career and Work.

The past few years have witnessed a quiet revolution in the conditions and methods of agriculture in Ontario, a revolution in which scientific methods have superseded the haphazard ways of earlier days. A number of energetic men have been the mainpring of the movement, and one of these has been Mr. George C. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. Creelman is an illustration of what may be accomplished by energy combined with a strong and attractive personality. At the age of thirty-seven he has accomplished what most men would be content with at fifty or sixty.

It has been known for sixty years that heating caoutchouc gave isoprene, but nobody knows how to reverse the process. It is not impossible. In fact, it has been done on a small scale, for isoprene allowed to stand a long time in the laboratory has spontaneously changed into caoutchouc. If, then, one could accelerate and complete the process the main difficulty would be overcome, for isoprene can be made from turpentine. Then, says the Independent, the rubber industry would be transferred from the forests of Brazil to our own pine woods, provided, of course, the manufacture were cheap enough. Chemists can do a great many things that they do not because it does not pay. They can manufacture quinine artificially, but the process is too expensive to be profitable. On the other hand, Germany has snatched from India an industry worth many millions a year by the discovery of an economical process for the manufacture of indigo. It is cheaper and better to make it than to raise it. Such will probably be the case with rubber, although its present high price is not likely to last much longer. The jump in price came from the sudden demand caused by many new uses. The natives of Brazil could keep up in gum shoes and rain coats by their slow process of tapping the trees, but now that the world is using 60,000 tons of rubber a year and is calling for more all sorts of expedients have been practiced. Rubber goods were weighted and adulterated until they cracked and crumbled at a touch. Old rubber was carefully collected and reworked, but it never could be made to regain its youthful elasticity and vigor. The increased demand has been met in various ways. It was found that nearly all paints with milky juice, such as the poppy, contained caoutchouc—at least in small quantities—and from some of them it could be profitably extracted. Instead of waiting for the caoutchouc to rise slowly, like cream from the milky juice or collecting it by rude and dirty methods of coagulation, the centrifugal separator was introduced and a much purer product quickly obtained. Countries possessing suitable tropical colonies established extensive rubber plantations. The Para rubber tree begins to yield when six or seven years old, and already the cultivated rubber is becoming an important factor. Within seven years it is expected that the product of the trees now planted in Ceylon and the Malay states will reach between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds a year and in double that time will be five times as great, or as much as is now yielded by the Amazon forests.



MR. G. C. CREELMAN, President Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

ty: the responsibilities which usually come with grey hairs rest with him on a sunny and light-hearted figure.

The appointment of Mr. Creelman to the presidency of the Agricultural College four years ago was like coming home. After his early education in the schools of Collingwood, the town of his birth, he sought an education in scientific agriculture at Guelph, and completed his course with the degree of B.S.A. at the University of Toronto in 1888. A year later he was appointed to the staff of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. Here he labored with success for nine years, where the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hodson led to his appointment as superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario in 1899. This afforded a wide field, and from that day onward Mr. Creelman has worked for the uplift of the farmers of this province. Under his administration the member ship in the institutes grew rapidly, new features were added to the meetings, Women's Institutes for the improvement of the conditions of life for women on the farm were organized and orchard demonstrations were given. In this work Mr. Creelman's personal magnetism was of the greatest value in carrying farmers' meetings forward by the impetus of his own enthusiasm and arousing interest in dry subjects by his attractive manner of speech and wealth of apt illustration.

When, therefore, in March, 1903 Dr. James Mills was appointed to the Dominion Railway Commission his natural successor seemed to be Mr. Creelman. Though the college was then in a flourishing condition, the new president has promoted and witnessed a still further expansion. The Macdonald Institute and Hall, for women, have been completed, organized and put on a running basis; a farm machinery hall has been added to afford instruction in handling and repairing farm machinery; several departments have been divided and enlarged, and the departments of nature study and manual training have been developed. Last year there was in all an attendance of 1,004 students at the college. The routine of college work is a heavy tax, but June brings excursions of farmers to the college numbering 40,000 people; these have to be received and addressed by the president. There are also many meetings of dairymen, fruit-growers, the Experimental Union, the Winter

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WHEN 6 REMEDIES HAD FAILED

HE TRIED BILEANS

Now he has Dyspepsia no more. Strange why people should not try the very thing which would do them good until last! Mr. Geo. La Perwin, of 36 St. Paul St., Toronto, tried six different remedies for dyspepsia, headache, and heartburn before he tried Bileans. The six did him no good. Bileans, however, cured him! He says: "I had heartburn, dyspepsia and wind after food. The nourishment I took seemed to do me no good, and the pain I suffered was very acute. I tried six different remedies before Bileans, but they did me no good. With Bileans it was quite different. I found they relieved the flatulence, and the pain within a few hours, and a short course resulted in a complete cure."

In every country where they have been introduced, Bileans have quickly taken first place because of their rapid and lasting cures of indigestion, liver and kidney complaints, anemia, headache, debility, constipation, piles, female ailments and irregularities, rheumatism, liver chill, etc. Purely herbal and containing no alcohol they are an ideal family medicine. All stores and druggists sell at 50c a box, or from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

West Indian Negroes

The West Indian negro is a torrid creature. He catches the quail by the cruel expedient of throwing sticky powder cayenne or bird pepper in the little dark pits where the birds "wash." The burning powder gets into the eye of the birds, which, confused and help less, are then easily caught. When he wants a wholesale supply of fish, he explodes a piece of dynamite, which was probably intended for the making of new government roads, over a boat in a mountain stream, and the fish are killed by the concussion. But his favorite resource is the bark of the dogwood tree. This he drops into a river hole, and the mullet, intoxicated comes to the surface of the water. This singular property of the dogwood has caused it to be employed as a narcotic. Pearson's.

Noted the Symptom

A little girl went for the first time to church with her mother. All went well during the service, but the child grew nervous during the sermon, which was a long one. The mother tried in every way to keep the little girl quiet, but in vain. Finally the child observed that the preacher had a pompous way of infusing his chest and lungs at a few paragraphs or long sentences, and she began to cough. Just as the mother was warning the child that the cough would soon stop, he did for another start, and the tired child burst out as her mother's assurance, "No, he won't; he's swelling up again."—Woman's National Daily.

A MOTHER'S PRIDE

A mother's greatest pleasure is in seeing her little ones bright, playful and healthy. The well child is a blessing to the home, but the sick child is a regular little tyrant. A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets will make the sickly child well, or an occasional dose will prevent sickness. There is nothing to equal these tablets as a cure for stomach and bowel troubles. They make teething easy, break up colds, expel worms and cure simple fevers. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst not to contain one particle of opiate—they never do harm—always good. Mrs. G. M. Kemp, Carleton Place, Ont., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my little one since he was a week old, and have found them a splendid medicine. At eleven months he weighed over twenty-six pounds. The tablets are sold by druggists or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

Cost of Producing Eggs

The average farmer doesn't know what it costs him to feed a hen nor how many eggs his hens produce. Then, too, some hens will produce six, eight, ten or even twelve dozen eggs in a year and some none whatever. Raising all the food, it will cost from \$1.25 to \$1.40 to feed a hen a year. If she lays twelve dozen eggs in the year, the eggs cost 10 to 12 cents per dozen for food.

Colds on the Chest

Ask your doctor the medical name for a cold on the chest. He will say "Bronchitis." Ask him if it is ever serious. Lately, ask him if he prescribes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this disease. Keep in close touch with your family physician.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

When you tell your doctor about the best cure for your cold, he will tell you of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and its prompt relief, and its safety for every age. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best.

AN INDIAN NOT AN INDIAN

When He Is Living Away From His Band or Tribe.

When is an Indian not an Indian? This point was decided by Police Magistrate D. W. Dumble of Peterboro' in a judgment recently given in the case of Rosel against Kelly. This was a charge by Chief of Police Rosel laid under the Indian act C. S. O., chap. 43, and under which James Kelly, a Peterboro' hotelkeeper, was charged with having sold intoxicating liquor to Richard Cornelius, an Indian. The case was tried on Monday, the 14th, and judgment given a day or two after.

On the morning of the 8th of January Kelly sold to Cornelius and two white men three rounds of whiskey, for sale to the white men is no offence at law, but the statute makes the sale to an "Indian or non-treaty Indian" an offence subjecting the seller to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months nor less than one month or to a penalty not exceeding \$300 nor less than \$50.

Mr. Haverson, for the defence, submitted that Cornelius was not an Indian within the meaning of the act. Whether or not one is an Indian is not determined by the color of his skin or the amount of Indian blood in him. Cornelius is two-thirds Indian and is very dark, but he is an Indian within the meaning of the act. Mr. Haverson argued that under the act the expression "band" means "any tribe, band or body of Indians who own or are interested in a reserve or in Indian lands in common, of which the legal title is in the Crown or who share alike in distribution any annuities or interest moneys for which the Government of Canada is responsible."

The expression "Indian" means: "Any male person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular band." The expression "non-treaty Indian" means: "Any person of Indian blood who is reputed to belong to an 'irregular band' or who follows the Indian mode of life." The onus of proof here lay upon the prosecutor, and it was not established that Cornelius came within the class "Indian or non-treaty Indian," as defined by the act. Cornelius himself swore that he was not a member of any "band" and that he did not receive any "annuity." In fact, he was an Oneida, but he had no permanent home. At present he was living in a rented house at Indian River engaged in contracts with the white men in cutting cordwood.

The case was dismissed by the Police Magistrate.

ACROSS CANADA IN 3 YEARS

Remarkable Trip Made by English Lecturer Gathering Material.

A walking geography of Canada arrived recently in Vancouver, B.C., in the person of Mr. H. Haywood, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and lecturer with Canada as his subject.

To master his subject Mr. Haywood has travelled from Halifax to the Terminal City by daylight, the tour having taken him three years. He has travelled thousands of miles by rail, steamer, and stage, also many hundreds of miles on foot, visiting large and small centres, new and old settlements, farm and mining districts, lumber camps, industrial centres, places that would afford him an opportunity of obtaining particulars respecting the resources of the country. Mr. Haywood's aim has been to thoroughly know the country, from Atlantic to Pacific, its means and methods of transportation; its population; its products, and general resources; its cities and towns, and what they are noted for, so that he may make use of such knowledge during his lecture tours round the world. The views, with which his lectures are to be illustrated, will show the beauty spots that are of note and interest, besides street views, cities, parks, rivers, waterfalls, public institutions, and such scenes as would be an inducement to travelers and tourists generally to visit.

He also desires to induce travelers from Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Australia, and New Zealand to favor the Canadian route in visiting England, so that they may become acquainted with Canada, its people, and the many picturesque spots that are to be seen from Vancouver to Halifax. His lectures will also be given in the United States.

He will try, while in British Columbia, to obtain a perfect collection of views descriptive of the country, so that outsiders, that is, people in other parts of the world, who may attend his illustrated lectures, may gain a good idea of British Columbia and its many beautiful scenes, with which the whole province is so richly endowed; its great resources, stores of wealth, and the advantages to be derived by making it the great highway to Europe.

Criminals Like Canada

A number of offenders, have recently endeavored to escape conviction in London, Eng., by promising to emigrate to Canada, which seems to have a fascination for the ordinary criminal. Two corporals of the Irish Guards who stole regimental money had tickets for Canada when arrested, and a burglar who had committed before the court said he had committed his crime with the best of intentions, wanting the wherewithal to go to Canada for a new start.

January

Month of Joy and New Year pledges. Promises no more to fall! Also month of opening wedges. Wharby we may break them this year.

A Cheerful Year Book

Economy in the use of machine oil and axle grease means prodigality in work.

Your Doctor

Can cure your Cough or Cold, no question about that, but why go to all the trouble and inconvenience of looking him up, and then of having his prescription filled, when you can stop into any drug store in Canada and obtain a bottle of SHILOH'S CURE for a quarter.

Why pay two to five dollars when a twenty-five cent bottle of SHILOH will cure you as quickly?

Why not do as hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years: let SHILOH be your doctor whenever a Cough or Cold attacks you.

SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee.

The next time you have a Cough or Cold cure it with

SHILOH

PATENTS ON INVENTIONS.

Must Be in the Names of the Actual Inventors.

The law provides for the granting of patents only to the actual inventor of the patented invention, and a patent granted in the name of any one else is invalid. For this reason it is essential that the application for patent be made in the name of the one whom the law regards as the inventor. In some factories it is the custom to patent every invention in the name of the president of the company. This frequently happens because the company has been built up on inventions made by the president or other officer, and as a matter of pride the president wishes to see all patents issued in his name.

This is a dangerous thing to do in the case of inventions which were conceived by the employee independently of the officer, such as inventions wholly worked out by employee without suggestion or assistance from the officer, for if in a suit brought under such patent it were shown that while the patent was granted in the name of the officer the invention was actually made by an employee the patent would be declared invalid, and usually a suit would not have reached such a stage until it was too late to go back and patent the invention in the name of the real inventor.—Edwin J. Prindle in Engineering Magazine.

NO DIFFERENCE

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid cures any form of Piles: Internal, External, Bleeding, Blind, Itching, Suppurating, etc., are simply names of the stages through which every case will pass if it continues.

Piles are caused by congestion of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, and no case of Piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does fail. \$1.00 at any dealer or The Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 14.

Cock Crows—An Extinct Trade

"Cock crows in the past got good pay," said an antiquary. "But theirs is an extinct business now. Cock crows were employed by the rich in their town houses to crow the hour. They crowed only the rising hour for the most part, but during Lent they crowed everything—even the halves and quarters—all night long. It was a kind of penance. These men were trained from childhood to crow. Sometimes if their childhood an operation was performed on their throats to give them a more cocklike delivery. An ancestor of mine on the maternal side was a famous cock crower in his day."—London Graphic.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CLEMENT & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Clement for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALTERS, ROGERS & MANN.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures Catarrh, and cures the system. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Crows Need Fresh Air

Do not keep the cows too closely confined this winter. Let them become accustomed to remaining out every day that is not stormy. Unless ventilation and sanitation be perfect, confining cows all the time weakens their constitutions, and their health is liable to be damaged. Cows in this condition are also much more liable to disease by infection, such as tuberculosis.—Farm Journal.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

The world only knows Danton as the embodiment of brutal ferocity, or as he liked to call it "audacity." There has, however, just been published for the first time the inventory of the sale of his household effects after his execution, which throws some of the better light of simplicity upon the character of the butcher of the Terror. Whatever else he may have been, Danton appears to have been no money making revolutionist. He lived with his father-in-law in a poor sort of house at Sevres, and his effects are set down at three cows, two pigs, twenty fowls, twenty-one pairs of pigeons, some bacon, half a dozen hams, an old coach, "a stud," consisting of an old donkey, and furniture that the sale price showed to be poor. Not much to lose a head for.—London Globe.

A Short Way With Rivals

The short of Afghanistan, who will witness a military demonstration in which 25,000 troops will take part when he visits India during the winter, was married, while he was still little more than a boy, to seven wives, each the daughter of a powerful chief. He now has four wives, the eldest of whom is a shrew whose fierce outbreaks his highness is said to bear with almost Christian fortitude. She has killed with her own hands three of her slaves whom she caught flirting with her august lord, and she disfigures those whose physical attractions might appeal to him. In appearance the sameer is a broad, rather clumsily built man, with a tendency to stoutness.—Onlooker.

The Motor Cruise

"Don't you sometimes envy these very wealthy people their enjoyments?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I never cared for the smell of gasoline."—Washington Star.

RHEUMATIC AGONY

Nothing Reached the Root of the Trouble Until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Were Used.

"I suffered almost untold agony from rheumatism. For several weary months I was confined to bed. I had the best of medical treatment, but nothing seemed to reach the root of the disease until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These have completely restored my health." This strong emphatic statement is made by Mrs. Edna Morrill, Woodstock, N. S., a lady who had practically been given up as incurable by doctors. She further says: "I suffered for over two years and rheumatism seemed to be firmly implanted in my system. At the outset I was able to attend to my household duties, but at night I suffered the greatest pain. I at once began to take medicine but my condition actually grew worse. I was ultimately forced to remain in bed, suffering untold agony with every movement. Finally the doctors told me the trouble was incurable. One day I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to do so. Presently the pains were not so severe, and I began to feel myself gaining. Shortly after I was able to get about, and in less than three months I was perfectly well. For this condition my thanks are gratefully due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Morrill by driving the rheumatic poison out of her blood. They actually make new blood. They don't bother with mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they have cured the worst cases of anaemia, (bloodlessness) headaches, and backaches, kidney trouble, indigestion, neuralgia, nervousness and the special ailments of girls and women whose blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Music Served Hot

A phonograph which can be heard a mile away is the new French invention, the ephone. The sound is produced by the use of what are called speaking flames, and the principles governing the method were first explained in 1903 by G. C. Porter before the London Physical Society. Mr. Porter found that if a tuning fork be struck and then held in the flame of a Bunsen burner the sound is perceptibly increased. The maximum of sound intensity occurs when the fork is held where the flame is hottest. The French inventor G. Landet uses a record which has the sound vibrations marked not in depth, but in length, and the stylus travels horizontally, like a pendulum. The stylus separates the gas chamber into two parts, and the gas then passes on to the burners. The vibration of the disk open and close the gas openings, causing the flow to vary. The sound is so intense that it can be heard a mile away. It can be lessened by regulating the burner, but the power of sound is found to be always proportional to the energy given out during combustion.—Musical Age.

Hired to Be Fired

According to the Baltimore News, there's a new occupation in that city. Its title is "dischargee." As explained by an employee, when anybody makes a complaint at a big establishment the "dischargee" is called up before the complainant and vigorously reproved.

"Why didn't you deliver that parcel to Mr. Jones?" asks the boss. The "dischargee" makes some lame excuse, carefully rehearsed beforehand, and gets in return a torrent of denunciation and an order to "go to the office" and receive his pay. The "dischargee" gets his money, and Mr. Jones goes away happy because he has sent a man his job. Half an hour later the "dischargee" goes back, to be dismissed for some other angry customer.

THE FINANCIAL VAMPIRE

I feel there was, and he bought some stock (Even as you and I). He was told it was strong as eternal rock. (We called him a lamb of the newest flock). But the fool he bought an enormous block. (Even as you and I).

Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make. And the spoil of our head and hand. Belong to the Magnate who knew too much. (And now we know that he knew too much). But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he sold (Even as you and I). And then, with a bound, it upward rolled. At the word of the Magnate who controlled. But the fool was scared and his feet got cold. (Even as you and I).

Oh, the toil we lost and the spoil we lost. And the excellent gains we planned. Belong to the Magnate who knew too much. (And now we know that he knew too much). But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he sold (Even as you and I). And the price went down like a tree that's felled. (Yet somehow the Magnate's surplus swelled). But ruin for that same fool was spelled. (Even as you and I).

And it isn't the dress and it isn't the loss. That stings like a red-hot brand. It's coming to know that we don't know much. (Seeing at last we can never know much). And never can understand. —Carolyn Wells.

SECOND TO NONE

Deputy Minister of Education Colquhoun On Canadian Papers.

A high tribute was paid to the newspaper press of Canada by Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, in his address before the Daughters of the Empire at the Canadian Institute in Toronto recently. Mr. Colquhoun's subject was "The Press of the British Empire," and he said that he considered the Canadian press, for sincerity, earnestness, and unselfishness, to be easily in the first rank in the Empire. The Canadian press was frank in its expression of opinion, but intelligent in its opinions, and the speaker knew no country where public opinion was so accurately reflected in its periodicals. Canadian papers were, perhaps, less brilliantly written than those of England, but they were nearer to the life of the people.

The cost of production was one of the greatest difficulties of a Canadian newspaper. High import duties had to be paid on inks, presses, and type-setting machines, though there was no justification of such a duty, as such machinery was not manufactured in Canada. Moreover, the Canadian press had to compete with hundreds of United States periodicals.

The great characteristic of the colonial, and especially of the Canadian press, was its free discussion of imperial matters. Such freedom should be encouraged, and it would be found that the newspapers of Canada would be the most valuable and efficient agents for the cause of Imperial Federation.

In Australia the population was chiefly in the cities, thus producing wealthy and powerful newspapers. The tone of the great Australian dailies was very similar to that of the English ones, the problems were new ones, as in Canada. They were rather heavy papers; not so readable as those of Canada.

Of the South African papers little was known in America, nor did they exert much influence outside the colony, though they were often well written and ably conducted.

The press of Great Britain the speaker considered to be the ablest in the world, as it was the oldest. Of recent years a certain amount of American disregard of accuracy has been introduced, and some American violence of tone, but, on the whole, the English press was likely to remain dignified, able, and respectable. It was one of the greatest influences which England was exerting upon the world.

A Woman of the Day

Lady Edgar, President of the National Council of Women of Canada, is the widow of the Hon. Sir James David Edgar, K.C.M.G., P.C., late Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada. She has held the offices of President and Vice-President of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, has been Vice-President of the United Empire Loyalist Society, and was for ten years Secretary of the Infants' Home and Infirmary of Toronto. Lady Edgar has contributed from time to time articles on historical subjects to magazines and journals. Her first book, "Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War," won the praise of the late Mr. Gladstone as the best book he had ever read on Canada. Her next production, "The Life of General Brock," appeared in the "Makers of Canada Series," in 1905, and has been favorably reviewed in the English and Canadian press. Lady Edgar is now engaged in writing the life of James Edgar, Secretary to the Chevalier de St. George, which is being compiled by permission of King Edward VIII. Letters and manuscripts in the Royal libraries.

For Shot in Home

In regions where the hens go into winter quarters about November and seldom get out till the snow melts in April, get out hens is advisable to take the place of insects, grubs, etc., and the hens find when hatching during the summer months.

A Horse with a Strained Shoulder

Is sound as a dollar in 24 hours after you rub the sore spot with Fellow's Leeming's Essence. It gives instant relief in all cases of Strains, Bruises and Swellings—draws the pain right out—strengthens the weak back, shoulder or knee. Whether you have one horse or twenty, accidents are liable to happen any time. Keep a bottle of

Fellow's Leeming's Essence

handy so you can have it when needed.

See a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 10

A Doubtful Compliment.

Although Mr. Hobbs was taken a his face value by his son and here there were times when the youthful William's admiring tributes embarrassed his parent in the family group. "I had quite an encounter as I came home tonight," the valorous Mr. Hobbs announced at the tea table. "Two men slightly intoxicated, were having a quarrel on the corner. As usual, there was no policeman in sight, and they were in a fair way to knock each other's brains out when I stepped between and separated them."

"Weren't you afraid, father?" asked Mrs. Hobbs in a quavering voice.

"No, indeed! Why should I be?" inquired Mr. Hobbs, inflating his chest.

"I guess there isn't anybody who could knock any brains out of my father!" said Willy proudly.—Youth's Companion.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

Scandalous.

Mr. Moth—Glad to see you on your feet again, old man! What caused all the trouble?

His Neighbor—Why, I dined off a seemingly woolen overcoat, and it turned out to be the worst kind of shoddy. I tell you the extent to which food adulteration is carried on nowadays is nothing short of criminal.—Luck.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disemper

A Great Consideration.

"You consider him the foremost of our arctic explorers?"

"I do," answered the publisher. "I know of no one else whose literary style approaches his."

Approval.

"Do you think they approved of my sermon?" asked the newly appointed rector, hopeful that he had made a good impression on his parishioners.

"Yes, I think so," replied his wife "they were all nodding."

Dr. Stearn's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO DON'T know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it. THOSE WHO DO know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

COUGHS, Croup, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Voice, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Malaria, Anemia, Chills and Fever, Difficult Breathing, General Weakness, Female Troubles, Stomach, Bile, Appetite, Hemorrhages, Night Sweats, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach.

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible form. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Stearns, Limited: "I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable relief and cure made by Psychine, which have been made in my own case. Three men, well known to me, Albert Brown and John McKelvey, of St. John's, Nfld., were afflicted with the most violent form of Catarrh of the Stomach, and they are now in good health. I feel it my duty to advise you of this fact, and to state that Psychine is the only remedy for this disease."

John McKelvey, J.P., Green Harbor, Nfld.

Psychine, pronounced S-teen, is for sale at all up-to-date druggists. If you doubt or are general case cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Stearns, Limited, 170 King Street West, Toronto.

The WEST HOTEL

Main St.
WinnipegMODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATEFifty-eight Bedrooms with
all conveniences
Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

BANK OF HAMILTON

ANNUAL MEETING

Held 21st January, 1907.

Report of the Directors.

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report to
the Shareholders for the year ended
30th November, 1906.

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account 31st December 1906, was.....	\$ 25,150.83
The Profit for the year ended 30th November 1906, after deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, are.....	571,251.82
Premium received on new stock.....	2,300.00
	\$259,012.55
From which have been declared four quarterly dividends in all 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital.....	\$214,822.21
Carried to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock.....	29,850.00
As above.....	\$244,672.21
Carried to Reserve of Interest Account.....	\$5,000.00
Allowance to Re-President Authorized by Shareholders.....	8,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$11,070.01

General Statement

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 2,556,030.02
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	\$ 19,618,874.92
Deposits not bearing interest.....	4,770,637.73
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada and the United States.....	128,263.50
Deposits due to Agents of the Bank in Great Britain.....	\$ 61,751.01
Dividend No. 70, payable 1st December, 1906.....	162,000.00
Reserve, Dividends unpaid.....	\$1,020.01
	\$27,379,523.45
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 2,470,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	2,470,000.00
Amount reserved for Rebate of Interest on Current Bills Discounted.....	75,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	110,520.01
	\$5,115,520.01

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 501,523.39
Dominion Government Notes.....	2,711,789.09
Deposits with the Dominion Government as Security for Note Circulation.....	125,000.00
Notes of other Banks in Canada and the United States.....	1,301,533.02
Deposits due from other Banks in Canada and the United States.....	329,910.43
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian.....	2,211,601.52
Real Estate, Mortgages, Debentures and Stocks.....	\$31,456.21
Loans at Call, or Short Call, on negotiable securities.....	1,737,177.32
Notes Discounted and Advances current.....	\$11,021,523.27
Notes Discounted, etc., overdue (estimated loss provided for).....	29,271,866.33
Bank Premises, Furniture, etc.....	55,231.45
Office Furniture, Sundry, etc.....	942,100.00
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises), Mortgages, etc., other Assets not included under foregoing heads.....	101,182.01
	57,379,523.45

BANK OF HAMILTON,
HAMILTON, Nov. 30th, 1906.
J. TURNELL,
General Manager.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH

Year	Paid up Capital	Reserve	Circulation	Deposits	Total Liabilities	Total Assets
1897	1,217,000	725,000	90,249	6,457,456	7,849,449	9,816,674
1898	1,250,000	775,000	118,578	6,770,991	8,134,569	11,149,111
1899	1,317,000	1,000,000	118,725	6,770,991	8,134,569	12,030,077
1900	1,384,000	1,211,119	1,385,460	10,019,591	11,817,592	11,817,592
1901	1,451,000	1,400,000	1,660,221	11,519,506	13,479,019	17,067,170
1902	1,518,000	1,600,000	1,816,115	11,157,250	15,241,375	19,401,412
1903	1,585,000	1,700,000	1,916,536	15,861,880	19,122,171	21,949,796
1904	1,652,000	1,800,000	2,016,957	17,583,119	20,391,987	24,718,614
1905	1,719,000	1,900,000	2,117,378	21,401,157	25,317,157	28,886,018
1906	1,786,000	2,000,000	2,217,799	25,375,569	29,373,368	32,501,319

It will be seen by the above that during the last ten years the Bank's
Capital increased..... 97 per cent.
Reserve increased..... 210 per cent.
Circulation..... 111 per cent.
Deposits..... 27 per cent.
Total Assets..... 230 per cent.

As Others See Us

The following effusion purporting to come from Winnipeg, is taken from a recent issue of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald:

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—Reports from Prince Albert tell of a terrific snowstorm of a week ago. The flakes fell for six days incessantly to a depth of nine feet in the open and drifts fifty-four feet high piled up.

Fortunately, the snow was soft, and the settlers had no difficulty in digging tunnels from house to house. It is not probable that the snow will disappear before spring, and many farmers are arranging to live under it for the winter.

A few who did not have their fall plowing done have propped up the snow in the fields and are carrying on the work as usual.

Their only complaint is the dimness of the light.

Since the mantle of snow is so thick no fire is required in the houses, and in order to prevent being overcome by heat little cooking is being done.

Where it is absolutely necessary to come to the surface, ladders are used and the shafts are carefully covered with trap doors to prevent a draught from annoying those under the snow.

The secretary of the United States Treasury says he notices a scarcity of small bills. Same here. Plenty of large bills, of course, but can't get the change! Very provoking.

Look out for R. H. Staples' store opening.

J. Duxbury, M.D.

Coroner for Province of Manitoba
Medical Health Officer for Grey
Office at rear of drug store. Office hours
10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Night calls
answered at Mr. Allward's residence,
next to the chopping mill.H. F. W. VERNON, M.D., C.M.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McLAULAN,

Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit
Elm Creek on the First Monday in each
month, for the practice of his profession.
Office at rear of the Drug Store.

J. H. HAVERSON

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, and the
Municipalities of Dufferin and Grey.
Agent and Appraiser for the Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation.
Unlimited amount of money for investment.
Will be at Elm Creek on Municipal Council days
for transaction of general business.

F. J. BUTCHER

SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.Special Examiner in the Court of King's
BenchSolicitors for the Canadian Bank of
Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

L.O.L. No. 1760.

Meets the Friday night on or before
the full of the moon in each month.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to
attend.Rev. G. C. GRANT, W.M.
G. SIMPSON, R.S.

J. A. STOREY

ELM CREEK MAN.
Terms reasonable: to be had on application

A. HAMEL

Auctioneer
FANNYSTELLE MAN.
Terms on applicationFANNYSTELLE
LIVERY STABLEFirst-Class Horses and Rigs
Orders promptly attended to.

ALPH. POIRIER - Prop.

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done
Orders by mail promptly attended toWayside
Temperance
Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms

Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

ELM CREEK - - - MAN.

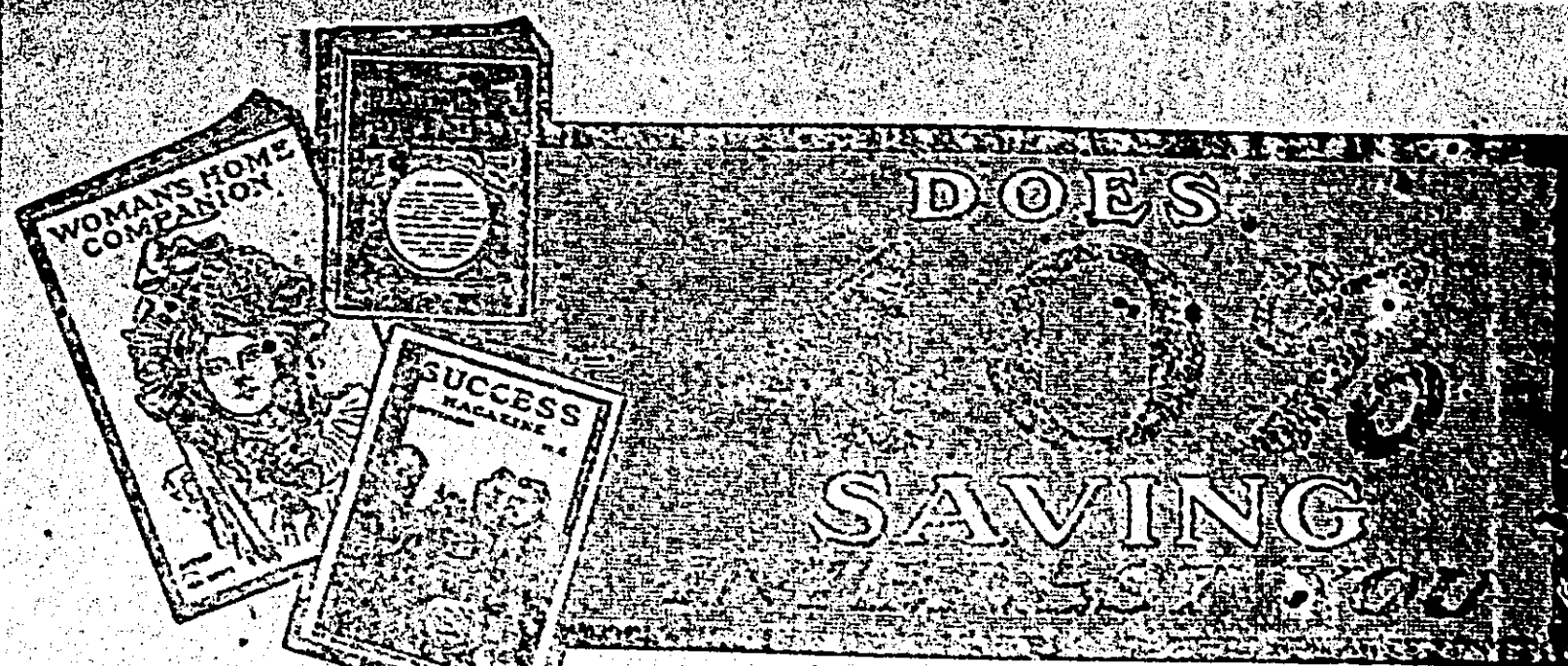
(Opposite C.P.R. Depot)

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beauty, and general construction, and
are made to withstand the most severe
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doubt as to durability, and one that will
teach you the highest appreciation of
what is best in music.

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Woman's Home Companion	1.00	only
Success Magazine	1.00	
	5.00	
The Mail	1.00	\$3.60
REGULAR PRICE	\$6.00	

The time for subscribing to only one periodical is past. Every refined home, where good reading is appreciated, has its family group of periodicals—something for the man; something for the woman; something for the young people. These three magazines fill the bill completely as a year's supply for the library table. You will want them anyhow, so why not get them with the Mail, saving 40 per cent. as well as the trouble of corresponding with four publishers?

Six millions of the best people in Canada and the United States have found these three great magazines—the Review of Reviews, the Woman's Home Companion, and the Success Magazine—a joy, help, and inspiration. We are proud to be able to offer them in one great combination with the Mail.

If for any reason you do not want all the magazines for yourself, send them to your friends. No present is more acceptable.

Review of Reviews	Woman's Home Companion	Success Magazine
The more magazines there are the more necessary is the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, because it brings together the best that is in all the most important monthlies in the world. Such is the flood of periodical literature that nowadays people say the only way to keep up with it is to read the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Entirely over and above this reviewing section, it has more original matter and illustrations than most magazines, and the most timely and important articles printed in any monthly. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS covers five continents, and yet is American first and foremost.	has the largest subscription list of any ten-cent magazine—three million people read this one magazine every month. Besides the helpful, intimate things that women want to know, there are delightful stories and articles by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Jack London and Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; inspiring editorials by Dr. Edward Everett Hale; Miss Gould's fashion pages, her dressmaking lesson and her freeshopping service; Miss Farmer's cooking department; the children's own pages; in all twelve useful departments—something for all the family and for the woman—everything.	enters upon its tenth year with an editorial plan and policy differing from that of any other existing periodical. It aims to be the one indispensable magazine in the home—"The Great Home Magazine of America." While still retaining as a foundation principle the idea of Inspiration and Uplift, it has broadened into a far wider field—the Work of the World. In the lighter and more entertaining Serial and Short Stories and in its special departments, it will present the best work of the most brilliant writers of the day. The art covers of Success Magazine are fine reproductions of paintings.

REMEMBER—the three great magazines above cost \$5.00 if bought separately, and the Mail costs \$1.00. We offer you all four for a limited time only for \$3.60. Send in your order to-day. Do it now. This offer will be withdrawn.

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Great Dissolution Sale

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CHILDREN'S TWO-PIECE SUITS, and Suits, \$1 to \$4
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