

ELM

CREEK

MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, DECEMBER 12, 1907

NO. 49

ELM CREEK BRANCH

A place of safety and security for the accumulations of all who work and save.

Deposits of any amount accepted and interest paid 4 times a year at highest current rate.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALAN LAIRD, General Manager
A. E. FREEDLAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba

Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout

Light, airy rooms

First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public

CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED

The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars

First-class livery in connection

W. D. NIX - Prop.
ELM CREEK, MAN.

To make fortunes out of the future you must put something into the present

Just Out!

Gold-Coppers payable dividends all over British Columbia

British Columbia Illustrated

Containing over 100 views, post paid 25c. Richest province in British Empire.

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won.

Splendid Opportunity to Invest

The richest men in the world are investing in British Columbia Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. Why can't you begin now? The greatest Gold-Copper discovery of the age is in British Columbia.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mine

Special Offer—20c per Share; will shortly advance to \$1

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$100, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$150 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$110. Grassy Mine paid over \$1,000,000 in dividends per year. Gold-Copper mine in British Columbia paid large dividends. Big Four assays from \$5 to \$300 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE: Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but, overcapitalized, or can now pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.

Domestic mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis exposition. Big Four had best display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

No less than 100 shares sold for cash, above this. Shares can be had on installment plan, on yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly.

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated prospectus and booklet "Rising Up to Date," to Secretary, with 5 cents in stamps.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.
P.O. Box 174, Vancouver, B.C. Canada

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West

Leave Winnipeg	8.45
Arrive Elm Creek	10.31

Daily, going East

Leave Elm Creek	20.40
Arrive Winnipeg	22.31

CARMAN-WINNIPEG BRANCH

Leave Carman	12.15
Arrive Elm Creek	12.45
Leave Elm Creek	12.55
Arrive Winnipeg	15.05
Leave Winnipeg	18.30
Arrive Elm Creek	20.40

CARMAN BRANCH

Daily

Leave Carman	9.45
Arrive Elm Creek	10.20
Leave Elm Creek	10.45
Arrive Carman	11.15
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30

Local and General

Tril Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by P. D. Alair.

The Starkey House, Carman, Miss Guinan was in town this week, on a visit to her brother.

John Simpson spent several days in town.

J. Black, of Fannystelle, was in town on Tuesday.

Next Tuesday is polling day in Wards 2 and 3.

Leslie Murphy, of Rainy River, was in town this week.

The old C.P.R. depot at Holland is to be moved to St. Claude.

A. Keist spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Rev. Father Joubert was in town on Saturday.

Station-Agent Chard spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

BORN.—On Friday, November 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ralph, a daughter.

W. Dunlop, general merchant, Starbuck, has been succeeded by J. Powers.

Winnipeg election returns show that Mayor Ashdown's policy is endorsed by the majority of the electors.

H. Oliver returned from the city on Saturday. He expects to open up his barber shop in a few days.

Some of the youthful skating enthusiasts have been trying to fix up a rink, but the mild weather has been against them. Try again, boys.

J. H. Cochran, the enterprising jeweller of Carman, is giving to every customer until Christmas a beautiful silver and gilt trinket tray, of Japanese workmanship, made specially for this occasion.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cough Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly effective and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage," Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents; Tril boxes, 5 cents. Sold by P. D. Alair.

From the Far North

Herb Gamwell's new house is nearly finished. Billy Reid is in a hurry; he was at the ranch by half-past six on Monday morning.

The bush is full of hunters these days. Messrs. Bush, of Fannystelle, got two moose last week, and the Gryte boys got one.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF WARD TWO

Having been requested by a number of the ratepayers of Ward 2 to become a candidate for councillor, I have decided to do so, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the forthcoming election. If elected I pledge myself to study the interests of the ratepayers to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,

R. F. Love.

November School Report

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM:

Enrolment	13
Average Attendance	9.43
Present every day	2
Never late	10
Number of days absent	76
Total number of lates	6
Neither absent nor late:	
James Montgomery	

INTERMEDIATE ROOM:

Enrolment	33
Average Attendance	27.71
Present every day	15
Never late	29
Number of days absent	132
Total number of lates	4
Neither absent or late:	
Belle Brown, Jennie Dean, Flossie Kennedy, Robert Wilson, Johnny Falconer, Isaac Johnston, Minnie Storey, Mervin Warner, Violet Armstrong, Olive Gee, Earl Falconer, Willie Kennedy, Martha Storey.	

PRIMARY ROOM:

Enrolment	35
Average Attendance	32.14
Present every day	12
Never late	24
Number of days absent	60
Total number of lates	14
Neither absent or late:	
Luella Holliday, Mary Bates, Lillian Armstrong, Ruby Bates, Ada Thompson, Stella Alair, Mabel Bell, Bobbie Wilson, Jessie Bell, Gordon Alair, Irene Holliday, Dora Alair.	

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by P. D. Alair.

Correspondence

The Editor does not accept any responsibility for the opinions of his correspondents. All letters written over a non-deplume must bear the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

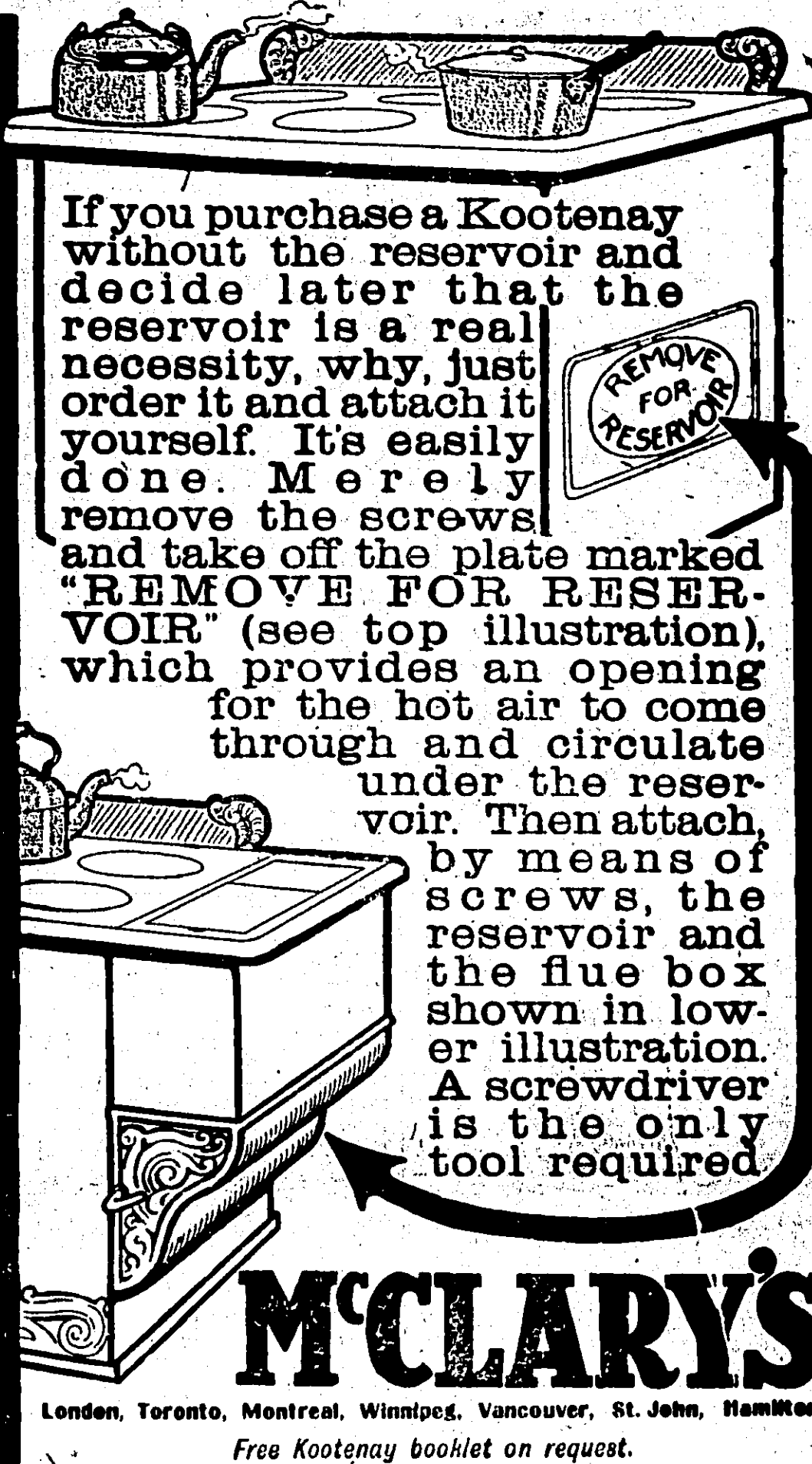
ELM CREEK,
DECEMBER 10, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,

"Ratepayer's" letter in last week's paper was surely out of

Kootenay Steel Range



If you purchase a Kootenay without the reservoir and decide later that the reservoir is a real necessity, why, just order it and attach it yourself. It's easily done. Merely remove the screws and take off the plate marked "REMOVE FOR RESERVOIR" (see top illustration), which provides an opening for the hot air to come through and circulate under the reservoir. Then attach, by means of screws, the reservoir and the flue box shown in lower illustration. A screwdriver is the only tool required.

McCLARY'S
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton
Free Kootenay booklet on request.

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

THE BEST PLACE

To buy your Xmas Presents is at J. H. COCHRAN'S JEWELRY STORE, CARMAN. You have a \$12,000 stock to make your selection from, and our present prices are far lower than any of the city stores.

We pay the Railway Fare of all our Elm Creek Customers.

J. H. COCHRAN
THE LEADING JEWELER
Carman - - - Man.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

Lost recently, a bird dog. White, with yellow spots; short tail; large ears. Had leather collar on, with no name. Anyone returning same to H. Rine, Fannystelle, will receive above reward. Whoever detains same after this notice will be prosecuted. 5.12.2

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Lost, on November 8th, a large black and white setter dog. Anyone returning same to A. R. Houston, C.P.R. Agent, Fannystelle, will receive the above reward. 28.11.4

FOR SALE

A warm, well built one-storey house, nearly new, and four lots, each 25 feet by 25 feet. Good well on the property. Cheap for quick sale. For particulars apply at this office. 28.11.4

Lax-ets 5 C. Sweet to Eat
A Candy Board Laxative.

Home Love Is Best.

By JANE LUDLUM LEE

Copyrighted, 1917, by P. C. Eastmont.

"Miss Short, I want you to be my wife. I want to take you to my home in Germany and teach you to love my people as they will love you. Will you have me?"

These words fell from the lips of a handsome German who was staying at the Elmwood Inn for the summer and who for weeks had been devoted to the beautiful Eleanor Short, heiress to a coal million.

"Oh, Count Andrea, thank you so much, but I am not for other lands. I'm a home girl pure and simple. Your people would not love me. I had hoped you would go without making me say this."

"You know, then, that I would ask you?"

The girl drew herself up with a stately manner and replied: "Since you do not spare me why should I spare you? Yes, I knew that you would."

"Americans do not know the meaning of home," sneered the count. "I



"DEAR HEART!" HE MURMURED.

could not have gone without asking you, Miss Short, because—well, it does not matter now. I am sorry I asked you, and I trust you will never regret your answer. You will hear of me again." And with a stiff bow he left her.

Eleanor, once more on the piazza, dropped into an armchair and rocked slowly back and forth. It was a beautiful night, a night for happiness, not for tears, and why should she cry? Yet tears would come to her eyes. She did not love the man who had just left her, and she did love some one else. She did not want a German home nor a German husband, and she resented his attack on the American home. She leaned forward on the rail and sighed.

A shot rang through the stillness of the night air, followed by a piercing scream.

In an instant the conservative patrons of Elmwood Inn became a clamorous crowd, surging on the piazza from every direction. The men rushed this way and that, and in a few moments the lifeless form of a woman was carried into the hotel lobby. Miss Short had been shot in the back, perhaps fatally, and her slayer was still at large.

While the doctors worked over the injured girl searching parties were organized to find the assassin. The grounds were carefully guarded, detectives were called in and went through their usual methods of cross-questioning the employees of the hotel, and doors dragged by with no trace of the man who had fired the shot. Bulletins were issued from time to time regarding the condition of the patient, and by morning symptoms showed that there was a chance for her recovery.

With the recovery of consciousness came speech, and her first rambling words were, "Oh, how could he?"

An anxious mother leaned over her and gently said:

"Who, Eleanor, dear?"

The injured girl gasped. "The count!" and again lapsed into unconsciousness. But one count had been at the hotel, and it did not take long to find him in his room and place him under arrest. He was placed under heavy guard until Miss Short either recovered to face him at the trial or died.

Days intervened while the patient hung between life and death, but finally she began to pick up the broken threads and was well on the road to recovery. Her mother, sitting by the bedside of the girl, fondly caressing her, said:

"Jack has been here every day, dear, asking and pleading to see you, and we have promised that he shall be the first. Can you see him today? The poor boy is almost frantic."

"Yes, mother, I want to see him whenever you say I may."

"He has been waiting in the other room for two hours, so I will call him." A well-built, brown-faced man appeared at the door in answer to the mother's call and knelt down by the side of the girl, slipping one strong arm about her shoulders and nestling his forehead close to hers.

"Dear heart!" he murmured.

"Why, Jack, mother is here looking

at us," said Eleanor as the color came to her pale cheeks.

"Your mother knows all about it, dear. Haven't I been telling her every day for the past two weeks? If she doesn't know it it's not my fault. You see, I couldn't tell you, so I had to tell some one and thought your mother a safe repository for confidences. But you mustn't talk, dear. You are just to get well, and then I'm going to take you away for months and months—just you and I, dear."

Eleanor proved a good patient, and each day found her stronger than the one gone by. Jack was in attendance almost as constantly as the nurse and Mrs. Short, and many happy hours he sat beside her, with her head on his shoulder, while he read aloud. One day as the twilight approached she leaned over and closed the book that he was reading.

"Jack, dear, you have not told me that you loved me."

"Why, Eleanor, how can you say that. It was the last thing I said last evening when your mother turned me out."

"I remember now, but that was yesterday," she said as she nestled closer to him. "That was a whole twenty-four hours ago."

"Dear heart," he said, with a smile, "as each twenty-four hours elapse I love you that much more. You know that, dear, and I don't see why we have to wait until you get entirely well. Why not be married quietly, right here in this little room, where we have been so happy with each other, and let me nurse you back to health?"

"Why, Jack, you selfish man! Not have a wedding, no bridesmaids and no long, white satin dress with a train! Oh, how could you even suggest it? But if you want me to I will, dear, for when you go far away from me the whole light seems to go out of my life, and it's been dark such a long time."

Jack's answer was to take her in his strong arms and hold her close to his heart for a moment as he whispered:

"Darling!"

"Jack," Eleanor murmured, "I want to ask you a question that has been on my mind ever since I regained consciousness. I wanted to ask mother, but feared to worry her. But if you will hold me tight I will ask you."

"What is it, dear?" answered Jack.

"Who shot me?" And her eyes closed as she asked the dreaded question.

"The poor count did not do it. I happened to be coming up the grounds that night as he left you, and I stopped to watch him. He walked down the front steps and sauntered over to the big elm tree at the south end of the grounds, when from the bushes the form of a woman appeared, and in an instant she leveled a pistol and shot at him. She missed him and the bullet struck you. It all came out in a few days. It has since come to light that the woman was his wife, whom he deserted in Germany."

"Oh, Jack! What suffering that wicked man has caused?"

"Yes. But he opened my eyes to how precious you were to me. I had taken you for granted, dear, not as a special blessing. We men are so selfish."

"Not you, Jack," she murmured as his arms closed around her.

He Was Examined.

Francois Arago, the great French scientist, was a precocious youth. He was prepared for the rigid examinations of the Ecole Polytechnique before he was seventeen years old. The examiner was almost brutal in his manner toward the young candidate. A favorite companion of Arago was badly frightened at his severe questions and failed to pass the examination. At length Arago's turn came.

"Young man," said the examiner sternly, "you are probably as ignorant as your companion. I advise you to go and complete your studies before you risk this examination."

"Monsieur," replied the boy, "timidity was all that prevented my companion from passing. He knew much more than he seemed to know."

"Timidity?" exclaimed the examiner. "The excuse of fools! Perhaps you are timid also."

"Far from it," returned Arago shortly. "Take care. It would be wise to spare yourself the disgrace of being rejected."

"The disgrace for me would lie in not being examined," said the young candidate proudly.

Arago's solution of the problems set before him was so accurate and so brilliant that at last his examiner sprang from his chair and, throwing his arms about the boy's neck in delight, exclaimed:

"Bravo! If you are not received into the Ecole Polytechnique, no one will be admitted."

And Arago then began a career which added greatly to the stock of human knowledge.

A Clay Pipe Trick.

The ordinary clay pipe has under the bowl a projection or heel which it would seem impossible to break from the opposite side of an ordinary table without injuring the bowl or breaking the stem. Yet it can be done with ease after two or three attempts. Break off a piece of the stem—about a couple of inches will do—and place it on the table so that it projects a little over the edge. Ask a friend to hold the pipe obliquely, heel upward and the bowl higher than the end of the stem. He can do this by inserting his little finger in the bowl. Now get your piece in proper line with the stem of the pipe and strike it forcibly and well with the palm of your hand. The piece will fly across the table along the stem and break the heel clean off.

This seems amazing at first sight, but any one with a "straight eye" can do it with very little practice.

ROSES OF LOVE AND THORNS OF WEDLOCK

The Experience of Thousands Illustrated in a Single Instance.

"In love's garden lilies shake their golden bells when Cupid passes by, but the roses of love and the thorns of wedlock grow on the same bush." This lofty sentiment, with its sad refrain, uttered by one of the world's brightest and sweetest characters, was strikingly illustrated recently in the case of one of the brightest young wives of Toronto, who after the birth of her first-born was pronounced a hopeless tuberculous subject. The case was greatly aggravated by chronic stomach trouble. A neglected summer cold was the originating cause. The distracted husband and newly-constituted father sought some word of consolation from the doctors. None came. A friend advised Psychine. In the absence of other hope he tried it. No doctors now. Instead of his wearing the badge of loneliness, that beautiful wife and proud mother, with her sweet baby, daily accompanies "Papa" down one of the fashionable streets of Toronto. Ask them how it all came about, and they answer, simply, "Psychine!"

"I consider it a duty to other mothers and other sufferers to tell of my experience with Psychine. One year has already passed since I discontinued taking these remedies, and there has been no return of my former trouble. Before taking Psychine my system became run down with lung and other troubles. I lost flesh and strength rapidly. It was as much as my life was worth to eat ordinary food. I owe my present splendid health to Psychine."

Psychine is a wonderful throat, lung and stomach tonic and regulator. Cures stubborn colds and all run-down conditions. At all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Sloetm, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland, as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. Even the scent of it is fatal to microbes, and M. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera.

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beset painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this injurious and disagreeable property. They are easy to take, not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

"In writing up the burglary" said the excited caller, "you can say that the thieves in their hurry overlooked \$750 worth of jewelry and solid silver plate in one of the cupboards."

"Might not that bring the burglars to your house a second time?" suggested the editor.

"I don't care if it does," exclaimed the other. "I don't want the public to get the impression that a gang of robbers can go through my house and only find \$25 worth of stuff worth stealing."—Illustrated Bits.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ringbones, swellings, sprains, sore and swollen throats, corns, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Men of mettle turn disappointments into helps as the oyster turns into pearl the sand which annoys it.

"Is your husband a sound sleeper?" "Sound? I should think so. If you had to sleep in the next room you might think he was a sawmill."—Chicago Record-Herald.

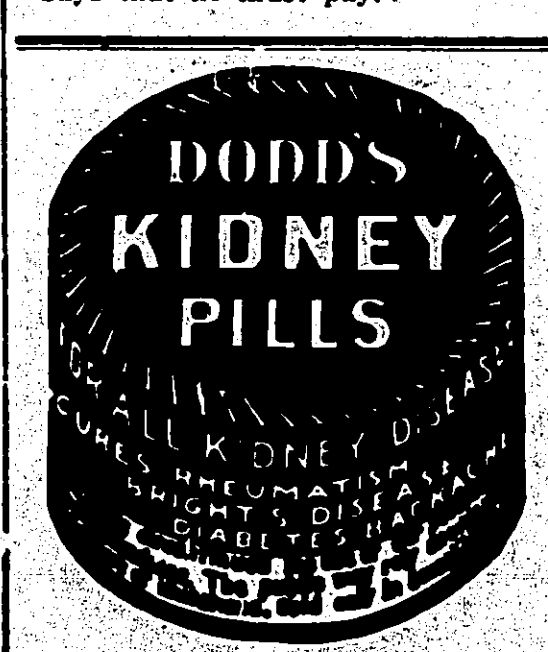
Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

The Retort Crushing "Will some one please chase the cow down this way?" said Algy Brown an affected would-be funny Saturday-Monday sojourner at a seaside boarding house. He wanted some milk for his porridge.

"Here, Jane," remarked the landlady to the small slavey, "take the cow down there where the calf is bawling."

Man

All the forces of creation Bow at his command. Lightning, tamed and timid, almost Eats from out his hand; Winds are trained to do his bidding, Tides will almost stay; Trembles though, when his landlady Says that he must pay.



W. N. U. No. 987.

THE CORN WORM.

Fall Plowing is the Best Remedy Known at Present.

The caterpillar locally known as the corn worm or ear worm is also known as the cotton-boll worm in the south, where it bores into the cotton bolls; the tomato worm in some states, from its habit of boring into tomatoes during the early part of the season, and the tobacco bud worm in the tobacco growing states. This insect probably prefers green corn to any other of its many kinds of food plants.

In the latter part of September and through October the caterpillars that mature in corn go underground to a depth of from two to five inches and change to pupae, passing the winter in this condition. Early in the spring, if the ground remains undisturbed, the moths, which are of a dull clay yellow with indistinct markings on the forewings and expanding from one and a half to two inches, make their appearance and lay their eggs upon such plants as they can find. They lay from 200 to 500 eggs. The eggs are shaped like an inverted teacup, with the vertical ribs converging toward the apex. The caterpillars reach their growth in from two to four weeks. The moths appear in from two to three weeks later. The caterpillars are rather slender and nearly hairless and are from an inch and a half to two inches long. They vary in color from light green to brown and are marked with alternating light and dark brown stripes and lines running lengthwise of the body.

Combating the Insect. Unfortunately the combating of this insect with any success in the corn field is still an unsolved problem. It has been found by experiments that plowing in the fall and breaking up the underground sheltered pupae and exposing them to the vicissitudes of the weather will in almost every instance result in their death. However, it is not often practical to plow corn ground in the fall. The effect of such a measure would be to diminish the number of moths the following season.—George A. Dean in Kansas Farmer.

Feeding Silage.

There are many precautions which must be taken in feeding corn silage, not only because of its effect upon the cow, but because of its effect upon the milk. As a rule, silos are not very plentifully distributed over the country. In fact, they are not nearly so common as they should be, but even at the present time we find milk condensaries and creameries that are refusing the milk products of silage fed cows. This is not because the silage which the cow eats taints the milk, but it is the silage which the cow does not eat that taints the milk. Only last winter in conversation with a prominent milk condenser the writer was given these facts:

This gentleman made the statement that the milk produced on his own farm was produced largely by the use of corn silage, but great care was exercised in the feeding. The reason his company prohibited the use of corn silage in the production of milk by the farmers and dairymen was because of the carelessness with which the silage was fed. The odors were permitted to remain in the barn, and this odor was what ruined the milk.

If the silo connects with the barn by a corridor, the feeding may be as convenient as where the silo is connected directly with the barn. By keeping the doors of the corridor closed the odor from the silo is confined, and if the feeding is deferred until after milking hours there is no reason why there should be any odor of silage whatever in the barn. Oftentimes, however, we find that the cows are overfed of silage, and a portion of it remains in their feed boxes or around their front feet. Naturally this portion of the feed decays and molds, and a very disagreeable odor remains to contaminate the milk.—H. G. Van Felt in Jersey Bulletin.

Fall Plowing Destroys Insects.

Many insects may be prevented by fall plowing. Land in grass for a number of years often becomes badly infested with cutworms, wireworms and other insects that may prove very destructive to corn and other cultivated crops. If the land is plowed in the fall, the freezing and thawing of winter will destroy a large number of these pests. If, on the other hand, the land were left unplowed until late spring, they would have an ideal place in which to pass the winter and come out in the spring ready to destroy everything in sight. In the case of spring plowing of sod land the food of these insects is suddenly destroyed by the plow, and the few plants of corn or tobacco then put in the ground are not sufficient to feed this horde of insects, and it becomes next to impossible to get a crop started.—Professor J. H. Phillips, Virginia Experiment Station.

Ants in the Cotton Field.

The following are some recent records of the work of the ant shown by examination of squares picked at random from the ground in cotton fields in various parts of Texas: At Beeville, Tex., Aug. 13, out of 874 weevil stages found 684 had been destroyed by ants. In another field, also at Beeville, on Sept. 3, the ants had destroyed 11 out of 117 stages. At Dallas, on Oct. 15, the ants had destroyed 39 out of 247 weevil stages.—W. D. Hunter.

The Test With Grapes.

Grapes should never be picked from the vine till fully ripe and sweet, for they will not develop sugar and ripen after they are picked. I have known unprincipled growers to spoil the market for white grapes by shipping N. Y. grapes before they had become ripe and sweet. Tasting is the sure test with grapes.—W. N. Hunt.

ITCHING ECZEMA'S CAUSE AND CURE

This Dreadfully Torturing and Obstinate Disease Is Entirely Overcome By

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is common to rich and poor, old and young, and is neither contagious nor an indication of uncleanness, as some suppose.

Teething, improper food, indigestion, vaccination, poisoning by clothing or from ivy, etc., are named among the causes.

There is inflammation, redness, heat, swelling, discharge, formation of crust and all the time annoying, troublesome itching and burning, which often becomes so torturing as to be almost unendurable.

This ever present itching is what makes eczema so dreaded, and it is this feature to which Dr. Chase's Ointment gives relief from almost the first application.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is not only delightfully soothing, but is a wonder as a means of healing the skin. It is not long before the raw itching sores are thoroughly cleansed, the itching subdued and the process of

healing begun. Persistent treatment will then bring about a thorough cure.

This great ointment is always beneficial to the skin, making it soft, smooth and velvety, and, besides being the most effective treatment known for the cure of eczema, is useful in every home in a score of ways.

"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cure Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."—Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man.

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

She Wanted to Know

Prof. Brander Matthews, the essayist, enlivened with an anecdote a Shakespeare-Bacon discussion at the Players' Club in New York.

"A literary woman," said Prof. Matthews, "said one night to her husband:

"When I get to Heaven I am going to ask Shakespeare whether or not he wrote those plays."

"The husband chuckled.

"Maybe he won't be there," he said.

"Then you ask him," said the lady."—Home Magazine.

'Tis a Marvelous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvelous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six simple ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

The fellow who is making the most of a small job is really ahead of the fellow who is making a botch of a better one.

Now He Will Know

"So your husband has given up betting on horses?"

"Yes."

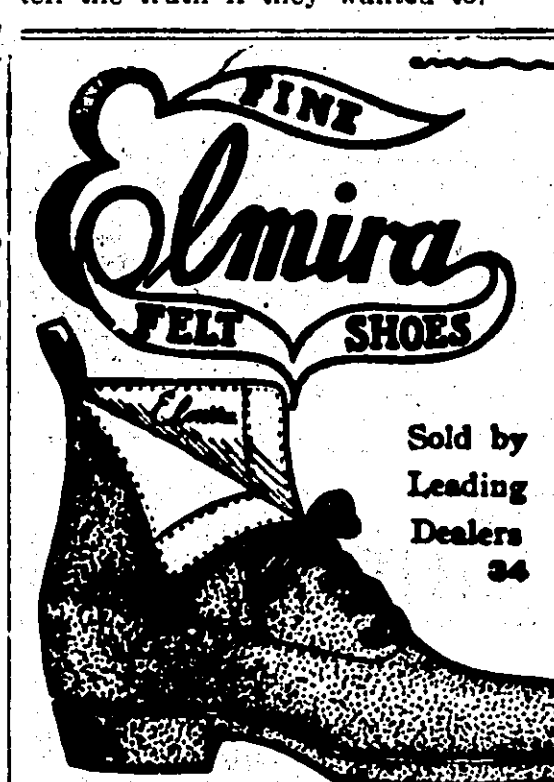
"Why?"

"Well, he had an idea that he would like to know just where his money went, so he joined a poker club."

It is a poor entertainer who cannot make a friend enjoy his jokes during a fine dinner for which the entertainer is paying.

The woman who has to split her own kindling and burn green wood, must often stop to wonder if she hasn't made a matrimonial mistake.

Some men who are never troubled with insomnia, lie awake a great deal. Some of them, in fact, couldn't tell the truth if they wanted to.



For outdoor work, for every day wear, for walking and driving, Elmira Felt Shoes are the warmest, easiest, lightest and most comfortable of all footwear.

The trade mark, shown above, is on the sole of every genuine Elmira Felt Shoe and Slipper. Look for it whenever you buy.

Stop and Consider Why
It was necessary to erect two new factories in four years to accommodate the increasing demand for

KING OF THE ROAD OVERALLS AND SHIRTS

There is one dealer in your own town that can tell you why.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY **R. J. WHITLA & CO., LIMITED** WINNIPEG

Helpless from Rheumatism
When Rheumatism grips you—when you can't walk without crutches—when every movement means agony—

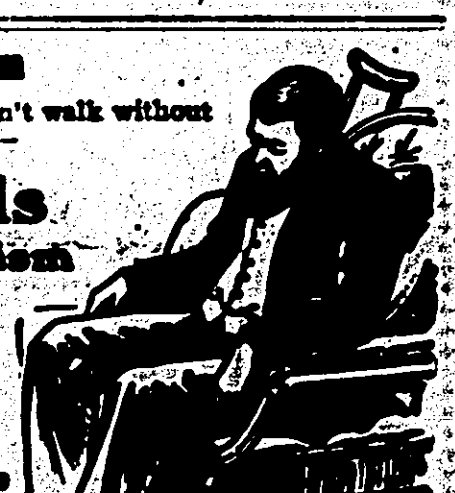
Take Gin Pills

They Cure Rheumatism

It is wonderful—the way Gin Pills take away the pain—strengthen and heal the kidneys—and cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago to stay cured.

Try Gin Pills on our guarantee that they cure or money back. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. At druggists or by mail.

SOLE DISP. CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.



JAP IMMIGRATION
TO BE CURTAILEDJapanese Foreign Minister Issues
Strict Instructions to All the
Agencies

Tokyo.—A committee from the various immigration agencies held a conference with Minister Hayashi, who announced the intention of the government to limit closely all immigration to the United States and Canada. Several members of the committee angrily announced opposition to this course, but Minister Hayashi remained firm and dismissed the committee without changing his attitude.

Kiki Yrie Ishii, chief of the Japanese bureau of commerce, returned a few days ago from a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was sent to investigate the immigration problem. Representatives of the Tokyo newspapers gathered around the foreign office and asked the minister to make a statement regarding his mission abroad. He said there were two classes of Japanese in America—day laborers, of whom there were 15,000, and agriculturists. It was to the emigration of the former that objection was raised. He found many of this class were desired by the employers, whereas, of the others they said their methods of living were objectionable. The Japanese agriculturists are generally successful.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian minister of labor, held a long conference recently with Viscount Hayashi at the foreign office, and received verbal assurances of the limitation of Japanese emigration.

Ambassador Returns to Japan

Washington.—Ambassador Aoki will within a short time return to Japan for a conference with the home government concerning matters pending between Japan and the United States. It is denied that the Japanese embassy has been recalled. At the state department he announced he had not been presented with papers of recall. It is learned from administration sources that a tentative agreement has been reached between the Japanese government, represented by Ambassador Aoki, and the administration, by which there will be no Japanese exclusion legislation this winter by congress in return if the Japanese minimize, if not prohibit altogether, Japanese immigration to the United States.

The following official statement was made by the Japanese embassy: "The ambassador will go to Japan, leaving some time during the current month. It is simply a trip on leave for the purpose of conference with his government. I wish you would in writing of the matter, be very explicit in making clear that the ambassador has not been recalled, and that no suggestion of such a thing be inferred."

Despite the assurances of the Japanese embassy that no significance should attach to the ambassador's trip home, most profound interest is taken, especially by the navy department.

Plum Puddings for the World

London.—The plum pudding industry, of which England has a monopoly, is enjoying its usual boom with the approach of Christmas. From London tons of festive pudding find their way all over the world at this season of the year. Many are ordered as Christmas presents for friends in the United States. Many more go to Canada and Australia, South Africa and other parts of the British empire. One leading firm, according to report, sends abroad each Christmas more than 300 tons of plum pudding, amounting to about 100,000 puddings. The old custom of putting a three-penny bit in the family pudding has of late years developed into a very expensive fashion. Costly jewelry and ornaments are now often inserted in the heart of the pudding.

Canadian Finds Diamonds

London.—According to the newspapers and other advice just received from Cape Town, swarms of fortune hunters are reaching the diamond fields which have been opened to alluvial diggers at Pniel, on the Vaal River, not far from the rock diamond mines of Kimberley. A man recently arrived from Canada, was lucky enough in his first morning's work to find a stone of eleven carats, which he sold for \$600. In his first week he cleared \$1,250, and was able to show nine diamonds obtained as the result of three days' "washing."

Important Action in Exchequer Court

Ottawa.—The exchequer court has commenced hearing in the suit of the Dominion of Canada against the province of Ontario for reimbursement of the moneys expended in the survey and development of certain portions of territory formerly in dispute between Ontario and Manitoba, but now included in the latter province. The Dominion for a time administered the territory and took the revenue. The claim is for excess expenditure of which it is claimed the province has had the benefit.

Swamped With Emigrants

Vienna.—The railways are utterly unable to cope with the sudden influx of emigrants returning from America. At Odernburg, an important junction point on railroads connecting with Vienna, Berlin and Budapest, hundreds of persons were compelled to stop over from twenty-four to twenty-eight hours.

Send Many to Canada

London.—The east end emigration fund sent 3,100 men to Canada during the year ending September last. The committee has a big deficit, which unless cleared off, will greatly impede the work.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are issuing during December low rate excursion tickets to Eastern Canada from all points in the North West.

Sweden's King Quits Throne

Stockholm.—King Oscar, the poet king of Sweden, called Europe's most able monarch, has quit his throne. The king is so weak that Crown Prince Gustave has been appointed regent of Sweden to give his majesty the opportunity of a complete rest. The king is suffering greatly from insomnia. He is 78 years of age and his constant weakening is causing uneasiness concerning him. When the news of the condition of the oldest monarch of Europe spread it caused apprehensions not only among his own people but those of other nations. It is declared little hope is held out that he will ever be able to return to the throne as ruler of his own country. It is feared by many that his wise administration of the affairs of the great Scandinavian peninsula are at an end.

So great is the respect of the nations for the wisdom of the aged ruler that some years ago he was selected as international arbitrator. He was chosen by the United States, Great Britain and Germany to adjust the claims preferred by the residents of Samoa for the destruction of property caused by the shells from the English ship Porpoise and the United States cruiser Philadelphia during the Mafana-Mafetao Tanus trouble.

King Oscar was born Jan. 21, 1829, and is the third son of King Oscar I. of the house of Pontecorvo. He succeeded to the throne on Dec. 18, 1872, and is regarded as the most cultured and erudite sovereign of Europe. Prince Gustave, the oldest son, is now succeed his father to the throne.

Sifton on New Route

London.—Hon. Clifford Sifton addressed the Liberal Colonial club at the Princess restaurant, on the "All-Red Route" recently. He said the scheme justified itself on commercial and high political grounds. He pointed out that twenty-four knot steamers of 20,000 tons were quite feasible for the Atlantic section, and showed that there was considerably less fog than on the New York route. Ice was not so dangerous and the navigation of the St. Lawrence was not difficult and was constantly being improved.

He dwelt upon the imperial value of the route as a strategic girdle for the empire, and an easily protected food route. He declared it would undoubtedly prove a considerable success from a trade view point.

All the governments were committed to the principle and he anticipated an early and favorable reply respecting the feasibility of the scheme from the home government. Even if the scheme did not materialize now, it would in the near future. Hon. William Pembroke Reeves committed New Zealand to the proposal, which was also favored by Lord Brassey, H. J. Tennant, M.P., R. C. Munro Ferguson, M.P., and R. W. Perks, M.P.

Canadian Farmers Should Organize

Toronto, Ont.—The farmers of the whole continent are beginning to realize the need of some efficient organization to protect their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side.

This statement is from the address of J. G. Lethbridge, master of the Dominion grange, at the opening of the session, the chief subject before which is the union of grange and farmers' associations.

That a lethargy exists among the farmers in regard to political duties is evident from the class of legislators that represent them, composed, as it is, almost wholly of men from other professions, and possessing but little interest in the affairs of the farmer.

Confidence Becoming Stronger

New York.—Edward H. Harriman, head of one of the greatest railroad systems in the United States, is of the opinion that the country is already beginning to recover from the severe shock received from the recent panic. He sees signs all over the land of a renewal of public confidence, without which there can be no prosperity. The mills which shut down when the first shock came are beginning to re-open, and Mr. Harriman believes it will not be very long before the business of the country is again in a normal condition.

Sue for Peace

Lisbon.—The opposition parties with the exception of the republicans, have sued for peace. The combination consisted of members of the regeneration and progressive parties, as well as representatives of dissidents, who offered to surrender and furnish a majority in Cortes if necessary to ratify the dictatorial decree if Premier Franco will hold elections immediately. The acceptance of the offer may mean the immediate return of the parliamentary government and the end of the present anomalous state of affairs.

Navigation is Closed

Port Arthur.—The season of navigation for this year, so far as the C. P. R. steamers are concerned, is closed when the flagship, Manitoba, cleared for Owen Sound with a full cargo of merchandise and wheat. As the big boat was leaving she was saluted by elevator whistles and other boats in the harbor.

Apologizes to Sir Frederick

London.—The October number of the Nineteenth Century quoted an article reflecting on Sir Frederick Borden from the Calgary Eye-Opener. In the December number the editor unreservedly withdraws the same, and apologizes to Sir Frederick for any injury which possibly could have occurred to him from such a scandalous story.

Must Show the Czar

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas received and perused a copy of the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament, with coldness. On the margin of the document he wrote the following: "I am ready to believe expressed sentiments. I await productive work."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XI.—Fourth Quarter, For
Dec. 15, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson. I Sam. iii, 1-21.
Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, I Sam. iii, 9—Commentary Prepared by
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.]

We have come to the last and the best of all the Judges. The record in Acts xii, 20, is: "He gave unto them judges about the space of 450 years, until Samuel the prophet." He is one of the men of faith of Heb. xi and in Jer. xv, 1, is associated with Moses as a prevailing intercessor. In Ps. xcix, 6, he is also mentioned as one who obtained answers to prayer. He was himself an answer to prayer. Born of Hannah, to whom the Lord afterward gave three sons and two daughters because she gave Samuel up to Him (I Sam. ii, 21), an abundant recompense. The condition of affairs in Hannah's home is suggestive of many a home and many a life in the matter of an adversary to provoke and make to fret (I, 6). If there is no adversary visible, the great adversary seems to have a thousand ways of producing fretfulness, and not many seem to know Hannah's way of taking the trouble to the Lord in prayer. Notwithstanding the threefold command in Ps. xxxiv, 1, 7, 8, to "fret not," it is a most common sin. How beautiful the saying of Hannah in I, 23, "As long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord." Have we said it about ourselves or any one or anything belonging to us? Then the prayer or song in II, 1-10, in which the Messiah is first mentioned and the throne of glory, one cannot but wonder if Mary was affected by it when she uttered her "magnificat" (Luke II, 40-55). Our lesson chapter opens with "and the child Samuel ministered to the Lord before Eli" (see also II, 18). A fine opportunity for the teachers to explain how even a child may minister unto the Lord, referring also to Jesus, who, at the age of twelve, said, "I must be about my Father's business." If a special lesson for girls is needed, let the little maid of Israel of II Kings v be used, who ministered to the Lord by telling of His prophet in Israel.

One night or very early morning Samuel heard some one call him by name, and, running to Eli, he said, "Here am I; for thou calledst me." Eli assured him that he had not called and bade him lie down again. Not until this happened three times and Samuel for the third time ran to Eli did Eli seem to understand that the Lord was calling the child. Then he told him to lie down again and if called to say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth" (verses 2-3). Eli was not in touch with God as he might have been, for he was honoring his sons (who were both bad men, although officiating as priests) above the Lord, inasmuch as they made themselves vile, and he restrained them not (II, 12, 20; III, 13). The veriest mite in one's eye affects our vision, and the least sin may affect our hearing. The priests of the Lord should, of all men, be holy. All believers are priests, and it becomes us as such to recognize ourselves as wholly the Lord's for His service, giving Him pre-eminence over all people and in all things (Matt. x, 37).

The Lord called for the fourth time, "Samuel, Samuel!" and then the boy answered, "Speak, for thy servant heareth." This was Samuel's first experience of direct communication with God (verse 7), and yet we do not infer that he seemed at all startled or overcome. From this time on Samuel had an ear for God, and God could tell him in his ear (chapter ix, 15), while many Christians would need a shaking to make them hear the voice of God. Let us trust Him for anointed eyes and ears that we may quickly see and hear all He would like to show or tell us. May He be able to say to us, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear" (Matt. xiii, 16).

The message concerning Eli is found in verses 11-14, and the judgments which were to overtake him and his house were because of iniquity which he knew and did not restrain. Sometimes we are powerless to do aught but sigh and cry to God, but in that case He puts a mark of approval upon us (Ezek. ix, 4). Eli had the power to put a stop to the iniquity of his house if he had only the heart to do it, but according to the law it might have meant the putting to death of his sons (Num. xv, 30, 31; Ex. xxi, 17). If we ever find little comfort in God or His word, we may be sure that there is some secret sin or desire or something that our eyes wink at (Job. vi, 11, 12). Let us pray God to search us (Ps. cxxxix, 23).

In the morning Eli, who probably had not slept much after Samuel's night call upon him, insisted on knowing what the Lord had said, and Samuel told him all and hid nothing from him (verses 15-18). Eli accepted it as just, saying, "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good." Compare Job i, 21; Ps. cxxxix, 9. It soon became known in all Israel that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord, the Lord's spokesman, and that the Lord was with him (verses 19, 20). Compare Ex. iv, 16; vi, 1, for the definition of a prophet. Although Eli seemed wholly submissive, yet when tidings came that not only had his two sons been slain, but the ark of God taken, he was so overcome that he fell off his seat and died, being seventy-eight years old and having judged Israel forty years (chapter iv, 22-25; I, 24).

Independent Monarchy

Ottawa.—Before the Canadian Club, J. S. Ewart, K.C., formerly of Winnipeg, in speaking of the future of Canada, predicted that the country would be removed from its subordinate position in the next fifty years, and would either be joined with the United States, be an independent republic, union with Great Britain or monarchy with a sovereign under the British crown. He did not think, however, that Canada would leave the track at present. The opposition against the home government was not directed against the King, but against the colonial secretaries, who as a rule are ignorant of colonial affairs.

The Canadians knew better than anyone else what was best for Canada. The continuation of the present road led to complete self government of the legislative, executive and all other powers to complete independence of the colonial office; the road leads to the Dominion of Canada and not to the Dominion over the seas. Independence would place Canada's war relations on a satisfactory basis and she would be in stronger position to face American aggression. In future Canada should obtain self control of the kingdom of Canada—and should yet be a great British monarchy, recognizing the British King as the only sovereign.

Col. Sam Hughes in the discussion which followed, opposed Ewart's idea and asked where Canada would have been if Japan had opened hostilities after the affairs in Vancouver. Other speakers took part in the discussion and it was generally conceded that Canada should still be a part and parcel of the British empire.

Roosevelt's Last Report

Washington.—If there were any who expected President Roosevelt in his message to congress to back down even a little bit from his policies, declarations and principles, they had their full share of disappointment when the lengthy document was read in the Senate House. The message was an echo of the president's public speeches last summer. Among new measures the president advocates that the people pay out of the national treasury the expenses of the great political parties for national campaigns. Otherwise the president came strongly on his pet ideas—government regulation of railroads and other corporations doing an interstate business, income and inheritance laws, new employers' liability laws, extension of the eight-hour law, federal investigation of industrial disputes, improvement of inland waterways, the conservation of forests, irrigation and a greater army and navy.

Irish Anxious for All-Red Route

Montreal.—Rev. Dr. Clancy, bishop of Sliog, Dr. Ambrose, M. P. for Sligo, and Rev. Dennis O'Doherty, of Boyle, Ireland, have arrived in Ottawa to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the all-red route. Bishop Clancy said: "We want to show Sir Wilfrid that the scheme of an all-red route is practically impossible unless it is run through Ireland. We want his assurance that when he does take active steps in forwarding his great plan he will advocate a Black Sod bay route. Our reason for urgency is that there is now a company ready to build a railway line from Black Sod bay to Collooney, if they can get assurance that the route will lie to that port. The railway will mean a good deal to us, and we are therefore anxious to know whether or not Sir Wilfrid will favor our plans."

To Enlarge Railway Commission

Ottawa.—A deputation representing the Canadian Manufacturers' association waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George P. Graham, and asked that the railway commission be enlarged and divided into departments in order that it will be in a position to deal more effectively with transportation matters. The premier assured them that, as promised in the speech from the throne, legislation will be introduced this session to enlarge the usefulness of the commission.

CHRISTMAS RATES EAST VIA NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Commencing Dec. 1st, and continuing to Dec. 31st, excursion tickets will be on sale to many points in Eastern Canada, west of Montreal, at \$40.00 for the round trip, good for return three months from date of sale. Be sure to specify the North-Western Line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

Catholics Fight Mohammedans

Vienna.—A serious conflict has occurred at Djavoo, Croatia, between Catholics and Mohammedans in which forty persons were killed and one hundred wounded. The Mohammedans seized a Catholic priest and held him prisoner. The Catholics released him by force and afterwards drove a pie into a Mohammedan mosque. This infuriated the Mohammedans who assembled and attacked the Catholics. In a prolonged fight which ensued both sides lost heavily.

Calder is Acting Premier

Regina.—During the absence of Hon. Walter Scott, Hon. Jas. A. Calder is to act as premier, and should Mr. Scott not be able to return before the holding of a session becomes absolutely necessary, he will also lead the government in the house.

Catalogue of Canada's Fruits

Ottawa.—The officials of the central experimental farm under the supervision of W. T. Macoun, chief horticulturist, have undertaken the compilation of a catalogue of the fruits of Canada, with historical notes and full descriptions.

For people of the North West who desire to spend the winter in a milder climate the Canadian Pacific have arranged a series of low rate excursions for certain dates in December and January to Vancouver and Victoria.

Canada Captured Championships

Chicago, Ill.—New live stock history was made at the International exposition at the Union stock yards. The big event was the grand championship for steers, awarded to Canada. This sensation, from the stockmen's point of view, followed another, when Dragon, the three-year-old Percheron, was given the premier honors in the stallion classes. Particular interest attaches to these two events, as this is the first time Canada has secured a championship as well as the first time a short-horn won. In the Percheron horses' contest, the winner is owned by J. A. Spoor, president of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company. This is the first time Mr. Spoor has been an exhibitor of horses and his initial effort won him honors in the 3-year-old class; then he added to his laurels when Dragon was given the ribbon in the all-class contest.

"Roan King," the calf owned by James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont., got the grand championship this year. Judge Durno had a difficult task in picking a winner as the celebrated "Andy," a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus, entered by the University of Minnesota, which won the ribbon in the two-year class, and Flint, the Nebraska winner in the one-year class, were in the competition. "Defender," last year's champion, was awarded third prize.

In their judging, Canada again won the ribbons in the grand championship class for wethers. A pure bred Southdown, Drummond, belonging to Sir George Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., for the seventh time won this summer.

Tokio Banquets Lemieux

Tokio.—Rodolphe Lemieux was tendered a banquet by the municipality. Among those present were Sir Claude Macdonald, British ambassador; Viscount Hayashi, foreign minister, and Baron Chinda. M. Shibusawa presided and toasted Mr. Lemieux, who responded, expressing the firm belief that all differences would be amicably settled.

It is understood that Mr. Lemieux has been informed positively that while the Japanese government will not consent to any modification of its treaty with Canada or enter into any new agreement, they would in future so control emigration that there will be no further cause for complaint. Details of such control are now being arranged.

French Refuse Leopold's Offer

Brussels.—The French government declined King Leopold's offer of large properties in South-France for a sanatorium for French and Belgian officers back from the colonies on condition that part of properties be reserved for his morganatic wife and children. The Patriote declares the possessions in question belong to Congo Free State and must be returned to Belgium. King Leopold contrives daily to add some fresh incident to his long list of acts irritating Belgian public opinion. Some papers assert his eccentricity grows with the increasing seriousness of his gout and unless the latter is subdued no one will dare predict what may happen.

Japanese Exclusion

Washington.—Japanese exclusion by statute is opposed this time by President Roosevelt. He desires the California delegation to resist pressing Congress for an exclusion law, and asks the advocates of such legislation to go slow and wait till the administration tries again for a treaty that will shut the coolie immigration from the Pacific coast. The president's present attitude against the exclusion bill this time is a keen disappointment to Californians and labor people of the country.

Five Million an Acre

Chicago.—Five million dollars an acre or nearly a dollar a square inch is the sober estimate of the board of review on what is probably the most expensive piece of taxable real estate in the United States outside of New York city. The property in question, which marks high tide for city values, is on State Street, between Washington and Madison streets, in the heart of the retail district.

King to Visit San Francisco

Vancouver, B. C.—Oriental Immigration Commissioner King is planning to go to Seattle and San Francisco for the purpose of getting side lights on the Oriental immigration. Dimar, an educated Hindu, arrived here on the last steamer and declares the steamship companies operating between Calcutta and Hong Kong are conducting a vigorous advertising campaign in favor of Canada, and are trying to bring more Hindus here.

Phenomenal Increase in British Mails

Ottawa.—The figures of the increase in the British mails during the first six months of the operation of the preference are almost phenomenal. From May 1 to Oct. 31 last the number of bags of British mail received at Canadian ports was 16,591, as compared with 6,288 during the corresponding months of 1906. The increase is 10,303 bags, or 165 per cent. During the same time the increase in British mail received via New York was 15 per cent.

Increase in Canal Receipts

Montreal.—St. Lawrence canal revenue returns recently announced show a tremendous increase over the figures of previous years. Wheat shipments from Fort William and Duluth were almost double those of last year, while the corn shipments were triple.

Frenchmen to Visit Canada

London.—An important deputation of French commercial men are to visit Canada shortly. M. Mascaraud, president of the committee of commerce and industry, accompanies them.

Wellman Defers Arctic Trip.—Cleveland, Ohio.—Walter Wellman has decided not to make the balloon trip to the north pole next year or the year after.

WORK PROCEEDING
ON G. T. P. ROADAdjourned Annual Meeting of G.T.P.
Co. Held—Directors and Officers Elected

Montreal.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, the president submitted a report of the progress during the year, showing that the authorized mileage of the company for the main line and branches consists of 7,900 miles, no new mileage having been authorized since the last annual meeting. The mileage under contract, the construction of which is in charge of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company, consists of 988 miles from Winnipeg westerly to Edmonton, and including the Lake Superior branch. The mileage under contract, the construction of which is in charge of the commissioners of the transcontinental railway, consists of 853 miles of the main line of the eastern division, or a total mileage on the entire railway, the construction of which is now in progress, amounting to 1,840 miles.

On account of the severe winter in the northwest and the late spring season, the contractors were very much delayed in getting on the work. But the line has been covered with increased forces during the season, with the result that on the prairie section there remains but a small portion of the grading unfinished, and the track-laying is now proceeding rapidly between Portage la Prairie and Saskatoon, to which latter point it is expected it will be completed during the winter.

The substructure of the bridge across the South Saskatchewan river at Saskatoon is completed and the steel superstructure is now being erected, which, it is expected, will be completed so that tracklaying can proceed from Saskatoon westerly 200 miles to the Battle river with the opening of work next spring, the grading over this portion of the line being now complete. At the latter point a large bridge across the Battle river is also under construction at the present time. This point is 115 miles east of Edmonton, to which latter place the construction work will also be prosecuted vigorously next season. Tenders have been requested for the construction of additional mileage from Edmonton westerly about 120 miles. Over such portions of the line as have now been constructed every facility is being extended for the accommodation of the farmers and settlers living along the line that is practicable during the construction of the railway prior to the official opening of the line.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO EASTERN CANADA

The North-Western Line again announce their annual excursions to Eastern Canada. Rate of \$40 for the round trip to points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal, will be in effect daily during December, and tickets will be good for return three months from date of sale, with provision for extension at small additional cost. If travelling East be sure and specify The North-Western Line when purchasing your ticket, as this will ensure you best service and quickest time. Full information on application to Gen. A. Lee, General Agent, 215 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

To Restore Sound System

Lisbon.—Premier Franco has announced his determination to compromise with the opposition, and expressed conviction that the country will remain quiet and that the government's programme will triumph. He said: "We're seeking to destroy the vicious regime whereby the old monarchical parties reduced parliament to sterility and debauched the administration. My purpose is to end these abuses and to restore a sound system of administration and finance, and achieve a truly representative system, and in short to regenerate the country politically. Whenever the old parties are ready to agree to discard selfish aims and devote themselves to the interests of the country, elections will be ordered, and not before."

Shorter Hours for Operators

Minneapolis, Minn.—There is much speculation in railroad circles as to how the roads will meet the requirements of the federal law limiting to nine hours a day the work of railroad telegraph operators. The act becomes effective next March. Some railroad officials are of the opinion that the telephone will have to supplement the telegraph to a considerable extent. Experiments to that end have been conducted in different parts of the country. The nine hour law will necessitate a third shift at all telegraph offices, involving the employment of one-third more operators than are now on the pay roll. It will be impossible to get that many extra men, there being a scarcity under present conditions.

Fiddler Will Not Hang

Regina.—While no official information has yet been given out by the department of justice at Ottawa, it is reported that Fiddler, the Indian sentenced to death by Commissioner Perry as the result of the commissioner's recent investigation in the north, will not go to the gallows, and that his sentence will be commuted to one of imprisonment for life.

Will End Competition

Glasgow.—It is reported here that an agreement has been drawn up and approved by all the parties concerned, working agreement among the tube makers of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, the purpose of which is to put an end to the serious losses now resulting from international competition.

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

Charges for commercial or standing advertising made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 6 cents.
Notices of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 20 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notices of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., 50 cents per line or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All charges of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, DECEMBER 12, 1907

The Situation in Frozen Wheat

The following circular letter has been sent to us for publication by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

A farmer from North-Western Manitoba writes: "I have over 3,000 bushels frozen wheat. The buyers say it is 1 and 2 feed, and offer me 20c. and 25c. a bushel. If you can put me on the way to get another 10 cents per bushel, I can pay my bills and be a free man." Feed wheat, basis Fort William prices, was worth on track at his station that day 32c. and 42c. respectively, so that the buyer there could well afford to pay that man enough for his wheat to get him out of the hole, and still have what is considered in any other business a good margin of profit.

Yesterday the secretary of the Grain Growers' Association at Grand View wires: "2 feed, 22c. farmer's wagon here to-day." On basis closing price, Fort William yesterday, 2 feed was worth, on track at Grand View, 35c. per bushel. Farmer got 22c.; buyer 15c. In other words, "for 100 bushels of wheat the grower got \$22, the buyer \$15. These are instances of the conditions all through North-Western Manitoba and large portions of Saskatchewan. While other business interests are endeavoring to help the growers of grain over the present crisis, the grain interest is not only not helping, but is taking advantage of the necessities created by unusual climatic conditions to tighten the hold they have on the grain produced in the west, by a perfect system of organization to get an undue portion of the proceeds of the crop. The instance given above is only one in thousands in the west, and when multiplied by the thousands one is appalled at the amount that is detracted of the proceeds of this year's crop from regular business channels, and the amount of waste and losses that would be averted had we a proper system of marketing our grain. This is not a question for grain growers only, but is an economic problem that demands the consideration of all thinking men outside of the beneficiaries of the present system.

Some men will say if there is so much profit in handling wheat, why do not others go into the business? Theoretically anyone can buy wheat in the west, but in practice only those owning storage facilities can do so; and, as a matter of fact, no one outside the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association can do so. To substantiate that position I will quote from the evidence of Mr. C. B. Watts, Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, given before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons during the session of 1906.

Mr. Watts: Ogilvie have I do not know how many elevators, perhaps 75 or more, scattered over the Northwest. They can buy the best grades of wheat from the farmers. They can keep that wheat in separate bins and send it to their own mills and make the best of flour from it. The Ontario mills are not in that position. We must buy our wheat as graded by the inspector.

Mr. Jackson (Selkirk):
Q. Why could not the Dom-

inion Miller's Association get in to the same line? Put up a line of elevators and you can get the wheat you want. That will get you over the difficulty.

Mr. Watts: A. But you are immediately met with another difficulty. I might as well say touch on that now and be done with it. You have a system of buying throughout the west that is very difficult to compete with. If we Ontario millers put up a line of elevators at certain points where there are other elevators and we did not work in with those who owned other elevators, we would have to pay such prices for our grain at these special points that we would be ruined.

The above instance speaks more eloquently than words of the necessity of a change in the present system of storage facilities. That no improvement can be effected by either men or firms is abundantly evident to any one who has given the question any consideration, and it is abundantly evident that the only source of relief is for the respective governments of the three provinces to undertake the ownership and operation of our storage facilities. This is a perfectly practicable solution of the situation. These provinces have undertaken a government system of telephones with the evident approval of the people to save a probable amount of \$15,000 a year to users of telephones, while a system of elevators would save each holder of a car of wheat that he is forced to sell on the street—five to ten times that amount.

R. MCKENZIE, Sec.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's. Sold by P. D. Alair.

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The Elm Creek Mail provides all the local news of this district, which is of interest to all.

CUT THIS OUT

To the Editor, Elm Creek Mail.
Please find enclosed \$2.00, for which send me the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Elm Creek Mail, for one year.

Name
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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.

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The next meeting of the Council will be held on
Tuesday, October 29th, at 10 a.m.

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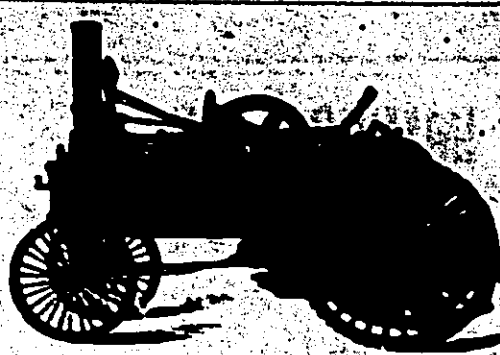
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IN FASHION'S REALM.

Exquisite Underwear and How It is Made.

PRETTY KIMONO NIGHTDRESS

The Special Feature of the Gown is in Question is the Sleeve, Which is Cut in One With the Gown—Flat Lace Used.

The delights of exquisite underwear never fail on the beauty loving maiden, so that it is always with pleasure that I am able to devote a wrinkle to the consideration of new lingerie. There can be no manner of doubt that some efforts can be more satisfactorily employed in the making of our primitive garments, as the price of ready-made things when they are of the very best is bound to be considerable, so that the economically minded shrink from the expenditure.

The making of underlinen requires really so actual skill beyond that most



KIMONO NIGHTDRESS.

handwork which surely should not be difficult to achieve. Materials, even of the best, are not expensive in these days, and one can take advantage of the most exclusive and exquisite designing, for be it noted that it is no more difficult to fashion a garment on novel and beautiful lines—such, for instance, as the nightdress illustrated in one of the cuts—than it is to manage the most ordinary and dull concern.

The special feature of the design in question is found in the kimono fashion of its cutting. The sleeves are cut in one with the body parts, so that of the ordinary armhole seam there is none. At the back the material is set in a few small tucks right up to the square cut neck, but in front a somewhat yokelike effect is gained by prettily arranged medallions of flat lace. The long shoulder seam, which is always conspicuous in garments built on Chinese lines, is here outlined with the ribbon threaded lingerie beading, which likewise edges the square neck, and the seam is gathered a tiny bit, so that there is just a hint of fullness which is very pretty. The nightdress fastens down the front with the usual added piece, and indeed the whole fashioning of the thing is so simple that no further time need be spent on its description.

The set includes also a specially well shaped chemise, in which the flat medallions and beading again play their part, and wide legged French drawers of the most approved shape. These are set at the waist into a narrow piping and are cut away so that there is the minimum of fullness there. They find their completion in the prettiest of shaped frills, set on to the leg



CHERRY TRIMMED WITH FINE LACE, with the beading and with just the slightest possible amount of full casing. The lace medallions are laid around the edge close together, so that they form what is apparently a border.

AMY VARNUM.

The Newest Shoes.

The novelty in shoes this fall is their extremely high top and their very long and narrow pointed toe lines. They are buttoned, not laced. This new heel is so narrow that in order to give the proper long, narrow line effect women are obliged to wear shoes several sizes too large, so that the point may taper gradually. The style is a French one, and though women here may object to the extremely high tops, it is more doubtful if they will wear a shoe several sizes too large in order to achieve a fashionable narrowness of the foot.

FASHIONS IN FLOORS.

Keeping Step Costs a Lot of Money. Gray Woods.

What are known as "gray" woods are the fashionable rage in the South at present. This gray tone is a peculiar soft hue found in few woods. It appears in light grayish green Cuban varieties of a hard wood whose shaded streaks of green make it extremely ornamental, especially in majagua, one of the favorite decorative hard woods of Cuba, and in Italian walnut, whose coloring is peculiarly toned in that fashionable gray that which forms so admirable a background for handsome rugs and household decorations.

Costly as are fine parquetry floors, fashions vary in these just as they do in much more trivial articles. Just a few years ago the cube decoration was in vogue. This gave an uneven appearance to the surface of a floor, and sometimes the pattern was so strongly marked in different colors and shades of wood that one felt as though walking upon upright edges of cubes. The fancy for elaborate parquetry of such odd surface effects was pronounced for a long period. Sometimes, out of consideration perhaps for the feelings of guests who have dined and wine too well, persons would have wide borders of ornate parquetry and plain smooth effects in the center of a room. This plan also recommended itself to those aware that a floor so built was not half as expensive as one in which a too elaborate pattern was preserved throughout. Decided contrasts in light and dark wood were employed, and the rare and beautiful varieties of wood which are now so much the vogue for floor were either unknown or rarely seen.

Expensive as were the parquetry floors of yesterday, they are being torn up today and replaced by much simpler though more expensive styles, by richly polished surfaces and woods of natural tint in one color. Except in special rooms, borders are no longer made around floors, and the beautiful effects obtained in the parquetry designs of the present are produced by manipulating the grain of wood so as to bring about light and shadow patterns and clearly defined lines in streaks in the wood.

Just at present the popular demand in fine flooring is for teakwood, which is fine and hard as to grain, makes a beautiful floor and lends itself admirably to the revival of early English broad planked floors. These floors have a dark, thin strip of wood inserted between the planks to imitate the ancient joints in old floors. The dovetailing is also effectively imitated, and plugs of dark wood are inserted to correspond with the pegs which were put to the practical use in England of fastening down the planks.

One reason for the use of darker woods for floors and for adopting early English broad planks and pegs is the general adaptation of old English designs in architecture.

A Dainty Dessert.

Press a Philadelphia cream cheese through a ricer or sieve and add to it a little thick cream (enough to hold the mass together). Take the mixture by tablespoonfuls in the hands or on a piece of waxed paper and roll into



PHILADELPHIA CREAM CHEESE CUPS WITH BAR-LE-DUC CUMMERS. balls. Depress the balls on the top to form cups. In the depression set a little red bar-le-duc currant preserve. Serve with browned or toasted crackers or English muffins, toasted, or with pulled bread. Butter spreaders are the proper cutlery for use with this dish.

Washing the Hands.

If the proper way of washing one's hands were understood there would be fewer women with coarse grained and red hands. The idea that when the hands are dirty soap and water should be immediately applied is many times an error. Instead of removing the grime they often only drive it in, and the misunderstanding of this fact is the cause of so many wretched looking hands.

Dust in quantities of any dry dirt roughens the skin by getting into the pores. This roughness itself helps to hold the dirt. To fully remove it something lubricating must be used before applying the soap and water.

Soap goes below or into the pores, but it is not lubricating. It can be washed out, leaving the dirt behind.

Only grease will bring out the dirt that is well in the skin or which the pores have taken up. So where there is much grime on the skin it must first be given a liberal dose of cold cream and then washed with warm water and soap.

Perfuming a Closet.

To perfume a closet measure a piece of cheesecloth to reach from one end of the closet to the other, the full length of the walls. Double and put in two sheets of wadding, well dusted withorris root, tacking as closely as is needed to keep in place.

Sew rings to the side that the whole sheet may be tied up. The hangers may also have perfume wadding on them, and nothing more will be needed to enjoy the delicate violet odor on all gowns and wraps kept in such a closet.

Sweeping Hardwood Floors.

In sweeping a hardwood floor or matting place a flannel bag over the broom, and it can be dusted easily and without dust arising.

NEW TERRITORIAL ARMY.

King Edward Appeals to Lords Lieutenant For New Scheme.

A truly memorable scene was recently enacted at Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty received the Lords Lieutenant of England, Scotland and Wales to make an appeal—an appeal which is a command—with regard to the New Territorial Army Scheme. With the main features of that scheme our readers are familiar. It makes Lords Lieutenant and county associations responsible for the upkeep and administration of volunteers and yeomanry. And His Majesty's speech was intended to inaugurate, in the most ceremonious manner, their assumption of their new responsibilities—responsibilities which belonged to their predecessors in office in other days, belonging to no very remote period in our history. The King's speech was, indeed, not only a patriotic call to his lieutenants to do their duty, but was, moreover, an appeal to all his loyal subjects to aid his deputies in fulfilling their obligation to the crown. The Lords Lieutenant, who were in uniform, were marshalled in one of the palace state rooms, the King's marshal men being on duty to lend due pageantry to the occasion. At one o'clock precisely the King entered, accompanied by a brilliantly uniformed circle of gentlemen. His Majesty wore field marshal's uniform, as did the Duke of Connaught, and in attendance upon the sovereign was Mr. Haldane, Minister of War.

Formal presentations having been made, the King said:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have summoned you, the Lieutenants of England, Scotland and Wales, to acquaint you with the new duties and responsibilities which will now devolve upon you. I gave my consent by a statute on the second of August for the formation of a new Territorial Army, and the success which will result will depend mainly upon your efforts. Henceforth my yeomanry and my volunteers are to form that territorial army, over the destinies of which you and your county associations are to watch. To you are now delegated the duties of raising, equipping, and maintaining that portion of this force—the Imperial army of the second line—which now lies within the shores of this kingdom. The command and training of this force will be entrusted to the general's in command and to the generals and other officers serving under them, so that the force may enjoy in the full degree, in common with the regular army, those advantages which accrue from being instructed in the highest and most disciplined school of military thought. It is further intended that the territorial army shall receive that complete military organization, without which no army is competent to take the field. To accomplish this, much will have to be done. Changes will have to be made in some corps which at present exist, and other corps which do not yet exist will have to be created. In this performance of this difficult task I have instructed the military authorities to render all the help that it is in their power to give. But the ultimate success must depend upon the good-will and public spirit of my loyal subjects, inspired and guided by you and your county associations. Your duties will not be confined to raising in your respective counties the forces which the military authorities may require of you under the scheme which will hereafter be communicated to your associations. You will be required to hand over these forces to the military authorities in a fit condition to take the field, whether for training or for war. It will also rest with you to provide and maintain rifle ranges, drill halls, and such accommodation as is necessary for the safe custody of arms and equipment. Funds will be placed at your disposal by the Army Council for these and similar purposes. I look to you, my lords and gentlemen, through the instrumentality of your associations, to protect the interests of yeomanry and old soldiers who have worthily served the crown in all parts of the world. I ask you to enlist the sympathies of the owners and cultivators of the soil to facilitate the provision of areas for the training of my troops. My lords and gentlemen, the important duties and responsibilities which were formerly yours are being restored to you, and when you return home to undertake this great and honorable task, I look to you to foster and direct by your present and ample the spirit of patriotism and voluntary effort which has for so long distinguished my loyal subjects. I hope that you will call to your aid all men who have at heart the interests of their country and that a general emulation will be stimulated by the efforts which you will make in your several counties. I have called you here today in order to express to you my confidence that you will employ your best endeavors to carry out the work with which you are entrusted. I have faith that the united effort of my people will enable you to achieve success.

The Duke of Norfolk, speaking on behalf of the Lords Lieutenant, returned thanks to the King for His Majesty's speech to them, and promised that they would do their utmost to carry out the scheme. The speechmaking over, the entire company proceeded to the state dining room, where His Majesty entertained his guests at luncheon. The most lavishly served at half a dozen large round tables, all of which were tastefully decorated with flowers and His Majesty and all the members of his suite lunched with the guests, who, exclusive of the members of the court, numbered about 50. Some of the Lords Lieutenant were unable to obey His Majesty's summons.

The Milky Way.

The Milky appearance of the great belt in the sky known as the Galaxy, or Milky Way, is owing to the blended light of countless multitudes of stars, each doubtless a sun to some planetary system. Sir William Herschel estimated that at one portion of the Milky Way 116,000 stars passed through the field of the telescope in a quarter of an hour and on another occasion 23,000 stars in forty minutes.

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LINGERIE COVERS.

Some Novel Ideas in Up to Date Lamp Shades.

The novel and economical idea of having a parasol frame on which can be stretched almost instantaneously, any pretty cover to agree with different toilets has apparently been suggested by the removable covers used for cushions, pillowslips, tea cozies, lamp shades, as well as skirt doucens. The vogue for delicate, light shades, transparent materials, cobweb lace and openwork embroideries is responsible for these ingenious transformations which make it possible to follow fashion's whims without a too great outlay.

Lingerie lamp shades belong to this class and are made and trimmed with as much care as the latest millinery creation, a bewitching ludoir cap.

One example composed of four shaped panels in white lustrous slipped over a wire frame mounted with a thin silk in some pleasing shade of either maize, light pink or water green displays in the center of each section an exquisite diamond tulle of point de venise flanked on either side with a tasteful spray of flowers in broderie anglaise. All round the base flutters a full frill of valenciennes lace, in the heading of which nestles a row of wee rings threaded with a baby ribbon cunningly tied at the end of every panel into a flow of dangling loops.

THE LONG COAT.

The Most Up to Date Models Are Built on Semifitting Lines.

The new coats are the most interesting types that have presented themselves for many seasons, although we always think that each year. The short coat that was so smart a short



COAT OF ROUGH CLOTH.

time ago has been followed by the revival of the long coat cut on tailored lines and made elaborate with braid and silk applique.

The modes that are most up to date are either snug fitting or built on semifitting lines. For street wear the loose box coat is not regarded with such favor as has been allowed it, and except for evening wear and automobiling it is very seldom seen, the semifitting coat having taken its place.

Many of these coats are of checked and striped material, worn over skirts generally untrimmed or of plain material.

A tremendous swaggar separate garment to wear with skirts of light colored wool is shown in the sketch and is a copy of one that was launched by a grande mondaine in Paris. It is of coarsest and roughest cloth in tones of maroon and russet and is cut half loose and quite long. The cape effect is very stunning and adds greatly to the warmth of the garment. Mother-of-pearl buttons or buttons of the material with heavy passementerie bands are the decorations.

Shrink Dress Goods.

All kinds of dress goods should be shrunk before making up. Goods that are shrunk properly will not spot with water and will not lose their shape by exposure to the rain. Secure a smooth board such as is used to wind dress goods on at any dry goods store and a piece of white muslin the same length as the goods to be sponged—an old sheet torn in two will do. Writing the muslin out of clean water, lay upon a table, place goods upon it and wind goods and damp cloth together upon the board, turning over carefully to avoid wrinkles. When finished put goods on a flat surface with a weight on top, leave overnight, remove goods and hang up to dry over a pole. The goods then may be pressed when made up by using a damp cloth and pressing over it with a fairly hot iron.

Your Winter Suit.

Don't choose a gray coat unless you have a trick and hat to go with it. No costume will be prettier or more stylish than this for the winter, especially with the dull blue added, but a long gray coat alone is of little value.

Black is the primal choice when service and economy are to be considered, and the next choice is the pure champagne color in silk or cloth, which goes with an astounding variety of hats and gowns, though it is best with black bows and sapphire blue.

TOAST TRIFLES.

A Club Sandwich and Attractive Dish for Supper.

Few housewives find a use for cold toast. It is despised as tough, and yet when you see a business man order a club sandwich and pay a good price for it you will find that cold toast is the foundation for it. Yes—cold toast. But—and the but is a big thing here—it has fine mayonnaise dressing on it. Trim your toast into dice triangles. Spread it with mayonnaise or butter. Lay on it a slice of cold roast chicken, and then a slice of broiled bacon, and then a lettuce leaf made rich with mayonnaise, and finally put on a cover of a second triangle of toast. Of course cold toast that is stale will not answer. It must be good. Cold toasted bread may be cut in squares and used for the family soup at luncheon.

Potatoes may be scalloped with cheese, using milk for moistening. This is a nice dish at this season, when potatoes are not very satisfying. Cheese gives them a nice taste and adds nourishment, eking out a scanty supply of meat.

Broiled tongue makes a good cold dish for luncheon or supper. It may be served hot at luncheon with a horseradish sauce. With it have some grape juice and some light cakes. Try little novelties at this season, when every one wants to feel a bit of joy in the daily life—something new to wear or eat, somewhere to go, a bit of fresh life, so as to feel in unison with all nature. If the family sigh for charlotte russe, you need not get a big, expensive mold of lady fingers. Make a good light sponge cake. Serve it in squares, with plenty of well whipped cream on each that has been sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Slice some fresh bananas around it, and no one will complain, or combine another fruit that is in season with the bananas.

FOR THE DRESSMAKER.

To Prevent the Circular Skirt From Sagging.

In making the popular circular skirt having seams both back and front it is desirable to stitch a narrow strip of the material in with the seams.

This will prevent the stretching and sagging which so often make these skirts unsightly.

It is also very important to get the bottom edge of the skirt absolutely even, a much more difficult task than with the gored or plaited skirts.

Accurate measurement with the yardstick is the only sure way to accomplish this.

A good, serviceable school dress can be made from one of the new tweeds, which may be had in a variety of checks and stripes.

Make the skirt with five or seven gored model, with flat stitched seams, the gores fusing perceptibly from the knees down.

These skirts are designed to be worn with the inevitable shirt waist, either of flannel or light woolen material.

BEAUTY HINTS.

Vocal culture will develop the chest and round out the throat. Learn to breathe deeply, taking breathing exercises whenever possible.

For a flabby skin nothing is better than to use a little alum water occasionally. A teaspoonful to a basin of water is a good proportion and will not hurt a delicate skin.

Hot milk heated to as high a temperature as it can be drunk, taken slowly, is a most refreshing stimulant in cases of cold or overfatigue. Its action is very quick and grateful.

Sunlight and air are of the greatest benefit to the hair. It is a good plan to let the hair hang down the back whenever possible so that it may get a good airing and a good sunning.

Fallor is usually due to poor circulation or anaemic condition of the blood. Exercise and tonics combined with nourishing food will bring the roses to the cheeks unless there is some constitutional trouble; then you need the advice of a physician.

Flowers of the Months.

January—Snowdrop; expressive of hope, purity.

February—Primrose; sincerity, youth.

March—Violet; faithfulness, love, modesty.

April—Daisy; innocence, patience, peace.

May—Hawthorn; hope, happy domestic life.

June—Honeysuckle; fidelity, love, devotion.

July—Water lily; purity of heart, faith.

August—Poppy; consolation.

September—Morning glory; affection, equality.

October—Hop; hope.

November—Chrysanthemum; fidelity, love.

December—Holly; domestic happiness, foresight.

What to Teach Children.

Teach your child to fill the lungs, breathing deeply through the nose, holding the breath an instant and expelling it slowly.

Teach your child to stand erect, with the head well against the collar and with the chest out.

Teach your child to keep the hands clean.

Teach your child never to put whistles or toys in the mouth without first washing them.

Teach your child never to moisten the fingers or thumb when turning papers, handling money or papers.

Teach your child never to eat things that are dirty; never to eat fruit or candy picked up from the street.

CROSS STITCH WORK.

Magazine Covers Are Fascinating in This Quaint Embroidery.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Canvas or Silk is Used as the Foundation For Book Covers, Bags or Photograph Frames, Worked in Old Fashioned Crewels or Silk Floss.

For Christmas gifts there is nothing more acceptable than a book or magazine cover if it is well made and is serviceable. Those of heavy canvas in deep, rich tones that suit almost any room are favorites. They are made rather wide to protect the edges of

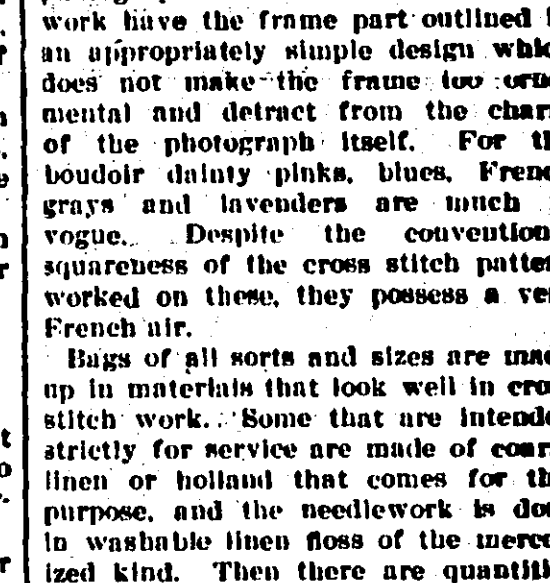


OPEN BAG WITH CANVAS SQUARE.

the book or magazine. Then there is a square border in cross stitch, while the part that goes over the back of the book is made of silk or thin leather in the shape of a puff. Heavy silk covers are exceedingly handsome if worked in the popular cross stitch. There are so many rich shades in fancy work material that when one has completed the first article she is tempted to try the same pattern in other colors.

Photograph frames are never too plentiful, and those done with cross stitch decorations are exquisite. Whether canvas or silk be used for the foundation, the embroidery may be done in old fashioned crewels or in the new silk flosses that come especially for this work. Cross stitch work is, after all, but a preliminary to tapestry work. This latter is one of the varieties of needlework much liked by persons who understand the value of such handwork as an artistic creation and as an example of the clever use of the needle. Many of the photograph frames in cross stitch work have the frame part outlined in an appropriately simple design which does not make the frame too ornamental and detract from the charm of the photograph itself. For the boudoir dainty pinks, blues, French grays and lavenders are much in vogue. Despite the conventional squareness of the cross stitch pattern worked on these, they possess a very French air.

Bags of all sorts and sizes are made up in materials that look well in cross stitch work. Some that are intended strictly for service are made of coarse linen or holland that comes for this purpose, and the needlework is done in washable linen floss of the mercerized kind. Then there are quantities



BOOK COVER IN CROSS STITCH.

of exquisite little bags that do for the theater, for holding work, for the thousand uses to which a girl can put them, made of silk or linen and decorated with cross stitch patterns.

Buttons on Furs.

Large and beautiful jeweled buttons of cabochons will be used on fur garments and also on velvet coats.

In smaller buttons the Japanese cloisonne, enamel and other fancy buttons will be used. The passementerie and crochet buttons for tailored costumes will appear in numbers, as buttons are being used to trim skirts and coats as well as for their utilitarian purposes.

Bone, metal and cloth covered buttons will all be used on tailored costumes. Braid and fabric covered buttons carrying out the design of the costume are, as in the past, to be much used, and these also will be used in trimming skirts.

Miniature buttons, hand painted, will adorn smart coats forming part of handsome reception gowns in velvet and will also be used on evening robes and on evening furs.

Buttons of hand wrought metals, copies of antiques and carved tortoise shell buttons as well as pearl and other novelties will be worn and are decidedly costly.

Sandalwood Perfume Popular Again. Here is an item to get down in your shopping list: "Perfume of sandalwood." A half century ago that perfume was in vogue. By and by it was banished. Now, lo, it is back again. One fashionable perfumer says that, apart from its "fragrant, old world odor," sandalwood scent sprinkled over dresses keeps away moths and other insects. He predicts it will have a big sale this winter.

The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

By BURTON L. STEVENSON
Author of "The Red-Headed Boy"

Copyright, 1900, by Henry Holt and Company

(Continued)

We passed into the station, and I took a car down to my room, turning this latest enigma over and over in my mind, looking at it from every angle, trying in vain to discover some fact that would implicate Tremaine. At my door I paused a moment. Then I crossed the hall and knocked at Tremaine's door. Perhaps Cecily had forgiven me, and in an evening's talk I ought surely to be able to find out something more.

But it was not Cecily. It was Tremaine himself who opened to me.

"Oh, Mr. Lester," he cried, with hand outstretched, "how are you? I wanted to see you. I've been listening for your step. You must join us here this evening."

"I shall be glad to," I said, returning his clasp, all my suspicions melting away, reduced to absurdity at sight of him. "But why so particularly this evening?"

"Because we've planned a little celebration. Cecily is going away."

"Going away?"

"Yes—back to St. Pierre to get my home in order. But I'll tell you at dinner. It's to be served here in an hour. You will come?"

"Certainly I will," I assured him and hastened over to my room to dress. He was waiting me when I knocked an hour later. A table had been set with three places.

"Come in," he said. "Dinner will be here directly. I thought it safer to have the celebration here because—well, and he nodded significantly toward the inner room."

"Cecily?" I questioned.

"Yes. She takes it to heart more than you'd believe, but she'll get over it in a day or two."

"When does she leave?"

"In the morning early, by the fruit boat. And, by the way, I want you to go down with me to see her off. She'll appreciate it."

"Why, certainly—but isn't it rather sudden?"

"In a way, yes. You see, I've arranged for a committee from New York to go down to Martinique and look over the ground, and I want to take them before they have a chance to cool off. I've got to get my house there in order and engage some servants, for that will be our headquarters, and if Cecily doesn't leave by the boat tomorrow she can't go for ten days. Ten days from now I'm going to have the committee ready to sail, and when I get them to Martinique I'm going to give them a sample of creole hospitality. I wish you could come," he added warmly. "I'd like to have you."

"There's nothing I'd like better," I said, suddenly conscious of how I had stammered him in my thoughts, "but I fear it isn't possible just now."

"Well, some day I shall have you there, and I warn you I shan't let you go in a hurry. Come in," he added, in response to a knock at the door.

Two waiters entered, and in a moment the dinner was served.

"That will do," said Tremaine, pressing a coin into the hand of each of them. "We'll attend to ourselves. Send up in an hour for the dishes. I thought that was best," he added as he closed the door after them. "We can talk freely now."

He stepped to the inner door. "Cecily?" he called.

She appeared in a moment, with eyes like a little puffed and red, but on the whole in much better spirits than I



She was arrayed in all her glory.

had expected. She was arrayed in all her glory—she had put on every piece of jewelry, I think—and she paused in the doorway to throw me a courtesy. Tremaine took her hand and led her to a seat with a grace worthy of the grandest monarch.

"So the 'spoiled child'—he said, laughing across the table at her, a moment later. "She's been making her

self miserable for nothing. In two weeks we shall be together again at Fond-Corve."

She answered his laugh with a thin smile and shot me a glance pregnant with meaning. I knew she meant that her prophecy had come true.

He brimmed her glass with wine. "Drink that," he said, "to our meeting in two weeks."

"To our meeting in two weeks?" she repeated ironically and drained the glass.

But in a few moments the mood passed and she became quite gay. Not till then did it occur to me that Tremaine had made no reference to the tragedy at Edgemere. Then I caught myself just in time, for I remembered suddenly that I was not supposed to know he had been there.

"So you have been successful?" I asked finally.

"Yes, I believe so. I've succeeded in interesting some capitalists. Richard Delroy—perhaps you know him?"

"No; only by reputation."

"He has helped me greatly."

"You got through, then, sooner than you expected?"

"Yes; I thought it would take a week at least. Mr. Delroy had arranged that the conference should take place at his country house near Babylon. We finished the details yesterday, and," he added after the faintest hesitation, "an extremely unfortunate event occurred there last night which made any further stay impossible—I dare say you saw an account of it in the evening papers?"

"Oh, yes; that murder and robbery. The evidence seems to point very strongly toward a young fellow named Drysdale."

"Very strongly," he agreed, nodding with just the right degree of concern, "although I'm hoping that he may be able to prove himself not guilty. An amiable young fellow—somewhat impulsive and headstrong—but let us not talk about it. It's too unpleasant. This evening we must be gay."

There is no need for me to detail what we did talk about, since it in no way concerns this story, but I had never seen Tremaine to better advantage. He was the unexceptionable gentleman, the man of the world, who had traveled far and tasted many things, a brilliant and witty talker—a personality, in a word, on the whole so fascinating and impressive that long before the evening was over I had dismissed as ridiculous my vague suspicions of an hour before. The story that Godfrey had built up was, I reflected, wholly hypothetical, flimsy with the flimsiness which always attaches to circumstantial evidence. I knew how a jury, looking at Tremaine, would laugh at it. No lawyer would risk his reputation with such a case, no magistrate would allow it to proceed before him. Why, for all I knew, Tremaine could prove an alibi for the tragedy in suit fourteen as complete as that which Delroy had offered for him in the Edgemere mystery. Godfrey and I had been forging a chain of sand, imagining it steel! As for that prison photograph, I had been deceived by a chance resemblance.

"The boat starts from pier 57, North river, at the foot of West Twenty-seventh street, at 8 o'clock," were Tremaine's last words to me. "We shall look for you there."

Is there any virtue in dreams, I wonder? That night, while I slept, the tragedy in suit fourteen was reenacted before me. I witnessed its every detail—I saw Tremaine snatch up the pipe and strike a heavy blow—then, suddenly, behind him, appeared a face dark with passion, a hand shot out, a pistol flashed, even as Tremaine tried to knock it aside, and Cecily looked down upon her victim with eyes of blazing hatred!

I was at the pier in good time, for, let me confess it, I was curious to see the details of this leave taking. Cecily and Tremaine were there before me, the former leaning sadly against the rail while the latter directed the checking of some baggage.

I went directly to her.

"So here you are," I said, "ready to go back to that St. Pierre you love so much. Aren't you glad?"

"Oh, very glad," she answered, with a single listless glance at me. "I shall never come back to this horrible place."

"And Tremaine will join you in two weeks," I added.

This time she looked at me—a lightning flash—a glance that brought back vividly my dream.

"Will he?" she asked between her teeth.

"Why," I questioned, in affected surprise, "don't you think he will?"

She drew in her breath with a quick gasp.

"What does it matter? I'm only a flûte-de-couleur. I shall laugh and forget like all the others," and, indeed, a strange unnatural excitement had come into her face.

I saw her eyes devouring Tremaine as he approached.

"Everything is arranged," he said cheerily, shaking hands with me. "Here are the checks. Cecily. Now take us down to your stateroom and do the honors."

"As you please, doudoux," she answered, quietly, and led the way.

It was a very pleasant cabin, one of the best on board, and I saw that some of her personal belongings were already scattered about it. Against the hot water pipe in one corner was hanging Fe Fe's cage. A curtain had been tied about it to protect its tender occupant from the cold.

"I see you're taking Fe Fe with you," I remarked.

"To be sure she is," said Tremaine. "She knows the snake would starve to death if she left it with me. But we must drink to a good voyage."

He rose and touched the electric button. Cecily followed him, with eyes gleaming like two coals of fire. Looking at her, I felt a vague uneasiness—I did not have concealed in the bosom of her gown that same revolver—was she only waiting a favorable moment?

"The first toast is yours, Mr. Lester," said Tremaine, as he filled the glasses. "To Cecily!" I cried. "Her health, long life and happiness!"

"Thank you, che," she said simply, and very gravely, and we drank it.

Just then a bell sounded loudly from the deck and a voice shouting commands.

"Come, we must be going," said Tremaine, rising hastily. "That's the shore bell."

I passed out first, and for an instant held my breath, expecting I know not what—a dull report—a scream. But in a moment they came out together. Tremaine and I made a rush for the gang plank, while Cecily again took up her station against the rail. We waved to her and waved again, shouting



She waved back at us.

goodbyes as the last rope was cast loose and the steamer began to move away from the dock.

She waved back at us and kissed her hands, looking very beautiful.

Then suddenly her face changed. She swayed and caught at the rail for support.

"She's going to faint, pardieu!" said Tremaine.

But she did not faint. Instead she made a funnel of her hands and shouted a last message back at us.

Tremaine nodded as though he understood and waved his hand.

"Did you catch what she said?" he asked.

"No, not a word of it. 'That tug over there whistled just then.'"

"I caught the word 'it'." She probably wants to know how many shells have to get ready, but no matter," and he turned to me with an expressive little shrug.

"Why? Isn't the committee really going to Martinique?"

"Oh, a couple of engineers are going to look over the ground and report."

"And you?"

"I shall stay here." He waved his handkerchief again at the receding boat. "That takes a big load off my mind. Mr. Lester, I tell you, to get her safely off and be alive to tell the tale, I rather expected her to stick a knife into me last night. I made a great mistake in bringing her with me."

"But I thought you said—"

"Oh, they do laugh and forget in time, but just at first they naturally feel bad. Now, before the voyage is over I dare say Cecily will have another doudoux—some handsome creole returning home, perhaps. She's a magnificent woman, just the same," he added.

"That she is," I agreed, and threw a last look down the river.

(To be continued.)

Science Findings.

The impression given at the latest exposition in Berlin of invention is that liquid air will soon enter the field as a very serious competitor of steam and electric power.

The telephone, apparently so extremely sensitive, is found by Henry Abraham to transmit to the ear less than a thousandth of the energy received from the line.

Mercury has a year of 88 of our days. Venus one of 224.7 days. Mars year is 687 days, while that of Neptune is 60,127.7 days. No earth man could hope to reach the age of a year if he lived in Neptune.

TELL HER SHE MUST.

The Doctor's Mistake, Which Was Corrected by the Married Man.

The family physician peered meditatively at his cigar for a few minutes before coming down to business.

"I have been to see your wife, as you requested," he said at last, "and I asked you to come in so that I could tell you what should be done. She's in a pretty bad way."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. No regular sickness, you know, but generally runs down and in bad shape. With rest and care she'll come out all right, but you'll have to look after her pretty closely."

"I beg your pardon."

"I say you'll have to look after her pretty closely. You'll have to appoint yourself sort of general overseer or supervisor of everything pertaining to her welfare for a time and be very strict with her too. In the first place, tell her she must—"

"Doctor, are you acquainted with my wife?" interrupted the husband.

"Not intimately at all," replied the astonished physician. "I've been called upon to treat her once or twice, as you know, but that is all."

"Possibly that may be urged as an excuse," said the husband, "but it's not a particularly good one. There are women with whom you are quite well acquainted, are there not?"

"Certainly."

"Married women?"

"Many of them."

"And still you advise me to tell my wife that she must do something or other?"

The physician looked at the husband, and the husband looked at the physician.

"My dear sir," said the physician at last, "it flatters some men to talk to them that way, but I see you are a man of judgment and sense who prefer the truth to all else. Of course what I mean is that you ought to suggest to your wife that if it is in accord with her judgment possibly it might be a good thing to follow the advice that I will now give you. Naturally, being married, I know as well as you that 'must' is a word that ought to be eliminated from the English language or at the most confined to the intercourse of parents with children."

—Exchange.

JAPANESE STRATEGY.

Getting Nations Into Korea Before Invading That Country.

When the celebrated Japanese soldier Hideoyoshi was making preparations for his invasion of Korea he was approached one day by the veteran Asana Naganuma, who engaged him in the following colloquy. It is recorded in Walter Deming's "New Life of Toyotomi Hideoyoshi."

Naganuma—What commissariat arrangements had better be made?

Hideoyoshi—Well, you had better get ready 3,000,000 koku of rice.

N.—What is to be done with the rice after it is ready?

H.—Use every transport that is to be had and send it over to Fusan.

N.—After landing it, how are we to protect it?

H.—Don't protect it; let it fare as it will.

N.—If we do that the Koreans will capture it all.

H.—Well, isn't that what we want?

N.—But if we lose our provisions we shall be in trouble.

H.—It is a case of 3,000,000 koku. Such a quantity of rice is not to be carried off in a hurry, nor can it be consumed in a short time.

N.—But the Koreans will carry it inland.

H.—If they do that, nothing could suit us better. To get the enemy to do your transport service for you for the amount of rice that can be consumed on the road is good enough. By adopting this plan our troops will always find provisions waiting for them as they advance.

What Hideoyoshi predicted actually did take place, and rice that had been carried off by the Koreans was repeatedly recaptured by the Japanese.

Why He Is a Bachelor.

"I've been very close to matrimony several times," remarked a confirmed old bachelor at an uptown club, "and every time my inclination has been sidetracked by the same sort of incident—the discovery of a trait which appears to be practically universal among the fair sex."

"Drink!" asked the cynic.

"No; the confidence game. Every woman I ever knew intimately was sure to relate to me eventually something in 'strictest confidence,' which later it appeared had been told to her in 'strictest confidence.' I won't tie up with a woman who does that."

"Guess you'll die single, all right," said the cynic.

"I'm sure of it," said the bachelor.

A Bargain.

He—Miss Hunt, I love you, but now I dare not dream of calling you mine. Yesterday I was worth \$10,000, but today, by a turn of fortune's wheel, I have but a few paltry hundreds to call my own. I would not ask you to accept me in my reduced state. Farewell forever!

She (eagerly)—Good gracious! Reduced from \$10,000 to \$100! What a bargain! Of course I'll take you. You might have known I couldn't resist. —Magazine.

Her Expense Account.

"How is your lady drummer doing?" "Pretty fair. But say?"

"Yes?"

"You ought to bear the bookkeeper's swear as he checks off the face powder and fudge." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

WARSHIPS AT NIGHT.

From the First Call at Sundown to the Mournful Taps.

The routine of life on a battleship at night will interest boys who have a nautical bent.

The "first call" is sounded five minutes before sundown, when the ensign and the jack halyards are manned and a stay light made ready for hoisting to indicate the ship's whereabouts during the night. Then the color call follows at sundown as the flag is lowered and saluted by all as it reaches the deck. The assembly is then, sounded for evening quarters and muster, but there is no drill.

As a rule, it is just after sunset when the bugle call is sounded to "Stand by hammocks." That brings all the crew on deck, and they stand in silence close out to the ship's side beside the hammock nettings, in two ranks facing the stern, until the boatswain's mate reports to the officer of the deck, "All up and aft." The latter then orders, "Uncover; pipe down!" and in obedience to this order and the boatswain's whistle the nettings are thrown open and the hammocks are served out and taken below to their proper places. Each hammock has printed on it a number, and that same number is on the books below decks where the hammock has to be swung, so that each man sleeps in the same place every night, and that place is called his "billet."

Unless a boat is called away there will be no more bugle calls until five minutes of 9 o'clock. The period is one of complete relaxation and is spent by the sailors in smoking, spinning yarns, singing, playing on musical instruments and dancing. At five minutes of 9 the first call is again sounded as a warning to the crew to prepare to turn into their hammocks and go to sleep. Then at 9 o'clock comes the call known as "Tattoo."

This tattoo is the survival of an old custom. In the "old navy" it used to last fifteen minutes and was performed with drum and fife, playing all manner of airs and quicksteps according to the fancy or ingenuity of the drummer and the fifer. It is even said to have been handed down from a period of superstition, when they used to make a hullabaloo after dark to drive the devils out of the ship. At the last note of tattoo the ship's bell is struck twice for 9 o'clock, and the boatswain's whistle sounds "Pipe down." Every man must then turn into his hammock, whether he is sleepy or not, for an inspection is made by the master at arms to see that all have done so. Then sounds that last long, mournful call, "Taps."

A Universal Word.

One of the first words that a baby says is mamma or mother, and it is not strange, therefore, to find it one of the first and simplest words in every language. There is no word easier for a child to say than "ma" unless it be "pa."

In Hebrew and Arabic mother is "em" and "am." It is "mam" in Welsh and "moder" in Anglo-Saxon. In other languages it is slightly different, but near enough like our own word "mother" to make it an almost universal word, so that a child crying in any language could be understood in almost any other language. Here are a few of the names:

Madr in Persian. Moder in Swedish. Matri in Sanskrit. Moder in Danish. Mater in Greek. Moder in Dutch. Mutter in German. Madre in Italian. Mater in Russian. Mere in French. Mathair in Celtic.

Odd Use For the Tongue.

The brakeman moaned and sighed, a cinder in his eye.

"I'll tongue it out for you," said the conductor, and he bent over his associate, ran his tongue over the pupil of the man's eye and in a jiffy had out the cinder.

"On railroads, in foundries, in stoke-holes," the conductor said afterward, "wherever cinders get continually in the eye, there everybody extracts them in one way—with the tongue. The tongue removes things better than any instrument would do. It sweeps the eye clean as a flood sweeps a river bed. Further, it is painless. Its passage over the eyeball is, indeed, a rather pleasant sensation. As regards the sensations of the owner of the tongue—well!"

A Queer Epitaph.

I may perhaps be allowed an inquiry with regard to a stone said to have been removed from Epworth churchyard within the memory of persons now living, but when or by whom nobody can say. It was to the memory of one Richard Towris, and it bore this inscription:

Who was here? Who do you think? Richard Towris, and he liked drink. Drink? Drink, for why? Because Richard Towris was always dry. —London Notes and Queries.

Watery.

"Looks like rain today," said the milkman as he poured the customary quart from his can to the picher.

"It always does," replied the housewife, compressing her lips with cold significance.

Still on an oath, he took up his liquid burden and departed heavily.

After the Races.

The curfew tells the knell of parting day; the grouchy herd winds slowly o'er the sea. They failed to guess, as sporting people say, which was the shell that hid the little pea.

It is not a question of how much a man knows, but what he can make of what he knows. —Holland.

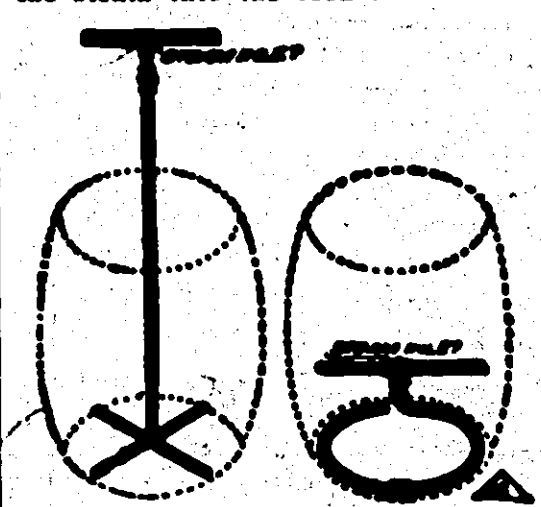
Farm, Field and Garden.

STEAM COOKING.

An Improved Arrangement of Pipe For Quick Work.

The most common way of cooking grains and other food in barrels and kettles is to insert the pipe which conveys the steam from the boiler into the contents of the barrel and allow the steam to pass out of the one opening in the end of the pipe and rise through the slop or soaked feed. By this plan a good deal of steam escapes on the surface before it is exhausted. An improvement over this way of turning the steam into the feed is illustrated

in the drawing. One drawing shows two pipes which have been arranged at right angles at the end of the inlet pipe, and little holes have been bored in the upper surfaces of these to allow the steam to pass up into the feed in small jets. The other plan shows where the steam inlet is near the bottom of the barrel and continues as a circular pipe around the bottom. In the upper surface small holes have been bored to allow the escape of steam, as in the first instance. When food is cooked with this kind of an arrangement of pipe it is more quickly done and at less for steam than where a single opening is used.—Iowa Homestead.



STEAM COOKER.

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SWEET POTATOES.

Proper Temperature Should Be Provided to Prevent Rot.


In order to lessen or prevent rot the potatoes should be perfectly dry when put in storage and kept dry throughout the period of storage. During the sweating period just after the roots are stored care should be taken to see that proper ventilation is provided and that the temperature be kept at about 70 degrees.

The temperature, in case enough roots are stored to make the erection of a regular storage house profitable, may best be secured by means of a small stove. Where the roots are stored in the usual dirt covered piles it is important not to let water get on them whenever they are opened to remove any potatoes. The fungus requires a certain amount of moisture for its most rapid development, and this is too often furnished by carelessness in opening these piles.

Never employ diseased roots to secure sets. Destroy by burning all diseased roots and sets, and do not feed the diseased roots to animals if the resulting manure is to be placed upon the field where the potatoes are to be grown. In general commercial fertilizers are preferable in sweet potato culture on the above account, and particularly in the beds employed for the growing of the sets. As you select your sets it may be well to lift the root and discard sets coming from roots showing the rot. Do not place diseased potatoes in storage, as the loss may be very great. The young sets if diseased may be sprayed with bordeaux mixture. If the disease has proved serious during the past year, it would be well to mix a tablespoonful of sulphur with the soil about each set as it is planted. Practice rotation of fields if one field becomes too badly infected with the fungus. Collect and burn all diseased roots and stems.—E. M. Wilcox.

The Corn Breeding Plot.

The following advice to New England corn breeders is given in Rural New Yorker by E. M. East, Connecticut experiment station, who says: The corn breeder cannot afford to sell the product from his breeding plot. He should make a second selection of all the good seed ears from the best yielding rows of the plot and mix the seed together to plant a field, from the product of which he can sell to his customers. Care should be taken to have this field also isolated from other kinds of corn in order to prevent crossing. It is care in all the small points that counts, for we are not apt to make mistakes in the large general



St. George's Baking Powder

"I can take you to a hundred homes, right around my store, in which St. George's is used."

"You can ask those who do the baking, what they think of St. George's."

St. George's Baking Powder

"And every one of the hundred will tell you the same—that St. George's stands every test and never loses its strength."

Write for free copy of our Cook Book.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Didn't Agree With Him

A Carolina man was recently inspecting a farm owned by him and operated by an old friend who had pressed into service every member of his family, including his aged father. "The old man must be getting along in years," said the owner.

"Yes, Dad's nigh on to ninety," was the reply.

"In his health good?"

"Well, no. The old man ain't been himself for some time back."

"What seems to be the matter?"

"I dunno, sir. I guess farming don't agree with him no more."—Success Magazine.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Purme-Jee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

Sweeter than the perfume of roses is a reputation for a kind, charitable, unselfish nature; a ready disposition to do for others any good turn in your power.

A war-hoop—The wedding ring.—Judge.

REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The pyramid of knowledge is made up of little grains of information, little observations picked up from everywhere.

Many an honorable career has resulted from a kind word spoken in season or the warm grasp of a friendly hand.

One's personal enjoyment is a very small thing; one's personal usefulness is a very important thing.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

If one good chance goes by you, just lie low and grab the next.

Many a woman isn't as rosy as she is painted.

The expert accountant is an adder greatly to be feared by the crooked book keeper.

A baby learns to talk in twelve months, but frequently it takes 70 or 80 years to learn not to talk—at times.

From the time a young fellow falls in love until he is married and gets over it, he isn't worth much in the ordinary business establishment.

Throat Coughs

Ask your doctor about these throat coughs. He will tell you how deceptive they are. A tickling in the throat often means serious trouble ahead. Better explain your case carefully to your doctor, and ask him about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's

Who makes the best liver pills? The J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass. They have been making Ayer's Pills for over sixty years. If you have the slightest doubt about using these pills, ask your doctor. As he says, always.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LISTENING.

Its importance in the Art of Acting on the Stage.

The reason why listening plays a part of such paramount value on the stage is that if an actor is not deeply interested in what is going on in the mimic world in which he has been cast he cannot look for any real interest on the part of his audience, and the only way in which he can devote that interest is by the intensity with which he listens to everything that has any bearing whatever on his life and actions and the skill with which he expresses the feelings bred of what he hears.

Listening is an art that is not properly taught in the schools in which modern actors are trained, for while voice culture has the place of high honor that it deserves in the curriculum of every academy on Broadway, if you ask either teacher or pupil about the still more important business of listening the chances are that you will receive no reply save a wondering shake of the head.

So much has been said about "temperament," "mentality," "facial expression" and "personality" that it is a very easy matter for a schoolgirl to persuade herself that she has to her the makings of a great actress. All she needs is what she calls a "few lessons."

One young woman, indeed, told me that she had been studying the art of expressing various emotions by means of a series of contortions of visage, all more or less hideous to behold, but that she had not been taught anything about listening. In short, although she had learned how to make her various emotional grimaces it had never occurred to her that unless she could show cause for these curious expressions of joy or grief or rage or whatever they were called in her "Complete Handbook of Acting" her audience would not understand what she was driving at. But if she had been taught to listen with a natural interest and attention the emotions called forth by what she heard would be certain to betray themselves convincingly on her face. Like many another unfortunate, this deluded young woman had begun to learn at the wrong end and had been taught the effect, not the cause, of emotion.

EVILS OF ALCOHOL.

Gems From an English Primary School Examination.

A paper published in Yorkshire, England, reports that some 6,000 children of Gateshead were recently required to do essays on "Physical Degeneration and Alcohol," as told in the primary schools of this part of the world may now toss off brochures on "Variations in the Epithelium Cells in Invertebrates, Mammals and Plantigrades." These Gateshead children had valuable thoughts to contribute to the temperance movement. The Yorkshire paper goes the length of publishing some of the gems brought out in this outpouring of infantile sapience. Here are a few of same:

"Alcohol is useful," says one of them, being most exquisitely pithy, "but not in the body. It is useful for polishing furniture."

"I hope I shall never touch it until I am dead," says another, and we wish him luck.

"A man who takes alcoholic drinks can see two things at once."

"The children of drunkards are often weak and are sometimes troubled with being bowlegged"—truly an irritating affliction.

"Those who take drink are not so broad chested as they were 100 years ago." How true!

"When a man is ill the doctor will say, 'Are you a drinker of alcohol?' and if he says 'yes,' the doctor will say, 'That is what has made you ill; you have a fatty liver.'"

"The more temporary we live the better it will be for body and mind."

"Some people say that if you want to speak at a concert you should take a glass of beer before. You should not. It is certain that it makes you speak, but you speak a heap of rubbish."

"When a man gets drunk his brains will not telegraph properly."

"I will finish up with a piece of poetry I have made up myself:

"Never be a drunkard;
Never touch the gin;
Always be teetotal,
And you're sure to win."

Livingstone's Vanity.

The Victoria falls of the Zambesi river, in southeastern Africa, form the largest cataract in the world. They were discovered in 1855 by Dr. Livingstone, the great missionary and explorer, and were found to be twice as high and three times as broad as Niagara. Carved upon a tree near by the initials "D. L." are still discernible, and in his book the missionary confesses that this was the one occasion in his life when he was guilty of this form of vanity. These initials are carefully preserved by the officials of the British South Africa company, to whom they were pointed out by the native who saw them carved.

His Present.

"What do you think? My wife's father told me before we got married that he would give me a handsome present on our wedding day."

"And didn't he?"

"Well, I waited over a week, and as he didn't mention the subject I asked him for it, and all he said was, 'Why, didn't I give you my daughter?'"

Ready For Anything.

"She used to say she would never marry until the ideal man proposed."

"Yes?"

"Yes. But she's dropped the ideal now."—Philadelphia Press.

SHILOH'S

Quick cure for the worst cough—quick relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child. That is Shiloh's Cure. Cures Coughs & Colds. Sold under a guarantee to cure colds and coughs quicker than any other medicine—or your money back. 24 years of success command Shiloh's Cure. 25c., 50c., \$1.

QUICKLY!

SAYS IT DOES WONDERS

DRUGGISTS HEAR MUCH PRAISE FOR THIS MIXTURE

Lets of Men and Women in Montreal Having the Simple Home-Made Mixture Prepared

Some remarkable stories are being told about this simple home-made mixture curing Rheumatism and Kidney trouble. Here is the recipe and directions for taking: Mix by shaking well in a bottle one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Take as a dose one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

No change need be made in your usual diet, but drink plenty of good water.

This mixture, writes one authority in a leading Montreal newspaper, has a peculiar tonic effect on the kidneys; cleansing the clogged-up pores of the eliminative tissues, forcing the kidneys to sift and strain from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous waste matter, overcoming Rheumatism, Bladder and Urinary troubles in a short while.

A Montreal druggist who has had hundreds of calls for these ingredients since the first announcement in the newspapers stated that the people who once try it "swear by it," especially those who have Urinary and Kidney trouble and suffer with Rheumatism.

The druggists in this neighborhood say they can supply the ingredients, which are easily mixed at home. There is said to be no better blood-cleansing agent or system tonic known, and certainly none more harmless or simple to use.

He is a great man who sees great things where others see only little things, who sees the extraordinary in the ordinary.

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

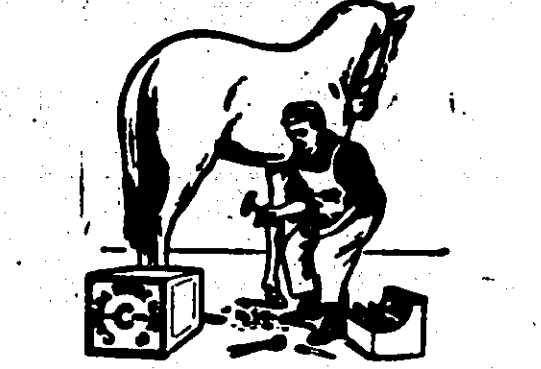
Scottish bagpipes have just been used for the first time at meetings of the Salvation Army, and a band of pipers are shortly to be introduced to London.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Confidence is the key that unlocks the bank to the young man trying to establish himself.

The power of a clean record as a success factor can't be overestimated.

ANY HORSE SHOER



can have on application to us a sample (free of charge) of our IMPROVED TAPER COUNTERSUNK HEAD horse nails, sufficient to shoe a horse. They are made by the old reliable hot-forged process from Swedish Special Steel rods. They will be found to drive easiest, and wear best. No better horse nails are made in the world. State size preferred, and name of dealer through whom you usually purchase.

CANADA HORSE NAIL COMPANY MONTREAL

MOONEY'S PERFECTION

5 or 500 OF 5,000,000

—they are all alike.

Each biscuit as light as air made by airy hands.

Baked to a golden russet brown.

So fresh, and crisp, and tempting, that just opening the box is teasing the appetite.

And you find a new delight in every one you eat.

You get perfection when you get

Mooney's Perfection Cream Soda

MOONEY'S PERFECTION

MOONEY'S PERFECTION

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Distribution of Seed Grain & Potatoes

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Wide-awake, White Giant, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, all white varieties. Black oats are not recommended for general cultivation, a few samples, however, are available which can be sent if specially asked for.

Wheat.—Red Fife (beardless); Preston, Pringle's Champion and Huron (early bearded sorts); Percy and Stanley (early beardless varieties).

Barley (six-rowed).—Mansury, Odessa, Mansfield and Claude. Two-rowed.—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorne and Sidney.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Ansel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Learning, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Early varieties, Early White Prize and Rochester Rose. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1 and Late Puritan. These later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the varieties they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment.

Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director of Experimental Farms.

TORTURED DAY AND NIGHT

Zam-Buk Cures Piles

That there is no end to the healing powers of Zam-Buk is being demonstrated every day. Mr. Julius Glacier, of Denbigh, Ont., was tortured day and night with blind bleeding piles, so bad that he says: "I could find no comfort standing, sitting or lying. One day my eyes rested upon a little sample box of Zam-Buk. I picked it up and read the words, CURES PILES. I started using Zam-Buk that night, and before I could purchase a large box I was already cured, and HAVE NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE. You may publish this if you wish for the benefit of other sufferers."

This is only one of the many cases where Zam-Buk has healed piles when all else had failed. Why do you go on suffering when such a splendid remedy is near at hand?

Zam-Buk heals sores, cures eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Thirty-three million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-one pennies (£141,598 12s. 7d.) were taken out of the Sweetmeat Automatic Delivery Company's machines this year. Mr. George Touche made this statement at a recent meeting of the company, adding that this was an increase of 5,877 pennies over last year.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion.

Strictly Private

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill room, when he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud while the other was listening, and at the same time stopping the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer enquired of the latter.

"You see, colonel, I'm reading to Atkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has just come from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in all the world are you doing?"

"Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands because I don't mind his reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear a single word of what she has written."—Illustrated Bits.

The greatest jewel of all the beautiful jewels is contentment. He who wears that set in his heart, is satisfied, indeed.

The best way to get along with a woman is to assume that you understand her—though of course you don't and she knows it.

IT IS PURE!

THIS IS THE PARAMOUNT FEATURE OF

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Free From Artificial Coloring, Dust, Dirt and All Foreign Substances.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c., Red Label 50c., And Gold Label 60c. per lb. AT ALL GROCERS

Forest Protection

Protection of forests already existing is the first step in forestry. Fire is by far the most serious enemy of the forest; damages from insects and fungi usually occupy an entirely secondary place. In the valley of the Ottawa River, it has often been said, ten times as much timber has been destroyed by fire as has been taken out by the lumbermen.

In respect to the protection of her forests from fire, Canada has taken the lead on the American continent. For 22 years past, i. e., since 1885—Ontario has had a system of protection of her forests; and the Dominion administration and almost all the provincial governments have followed her lead.

All the Canadian systems of fire protection effect this object by means of fire rangers who patrol an assigned district. When a fire is discovered in its first stages, they put it out; if the fire is beyond their power to control, they are given power to call in—even to compel—help.

The fire protection system on Dominion forest lands was inaugurated by Mr. E. Stewart, then Superintendent of Forestry, in 1901. At the beginning the number of men employed was small, but by 1904 had risen to forty, and now about fifty men are employed. This year, for the first time, rangers are being employed along the Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake; there are three in this region. The greater number of the rangers are employed in the railway belt in British Columbia and along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; in these districts about half the total number of rangers are employed. There are also rangers in the Edmonton district, the Prince Albert district, and on the following reserves: Moose Mountains, Riding Mountains, Duck Mountains, Turtle Mountains and Sprucewoods.

The rangers are under the supervision of the Crown Timber Agent, Forest Ranger, or some other official designated for the purpose. Not only do they keep watch for fires, but they also post fire notices and generally try to impress on the people the danger to the forests from fires and the need of care in setting fires; this educational feature is not the least valuable part of their work. On private timber lands half the expense of fire ranging is borne by the limit owners and half by the Dominion government; on lands not under license the Dominion government pays the whole expense.

The value of such a system of fire protection is impossible to estimate. It is the "ounce of prevention" and the putting out of a small fire may mean the saving of many thousands of dollars.

Testimony as to the efficiency of this system has, however, been given by many lumbermen, both on provincial and Dominion lands.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Chatham, Ont.

RAYARD McMULLIN.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Walsh, Ont.

MRS. W. H. JOHNSON.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Parkdale, Ont.

J. H. BAILEY.

"Here, my poor man," said a kind old lady, "Here is a shilling for you. Now don't go and spend it in vile drink."

"Thank you, ma'am," answered the tramp, heartily. "I'll not. I suppose you was a-refering to the wretched stuff they 'as at the Dun Cow, mum, but I'll go to the Black Bull. They keep the right sort there!"—London Spectator.

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unreasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Rieck's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents

Some of the most pathetic stories of life are never told. Those who suffer most, usually endure in silence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

It is estimated that the post in New York of the first season, which covers twenty-nine weeks, is about \$5,000,000.

Let a man get the idea that he is being wronged, or that everything is against him, and you cut his earning capacity in two.

The Greatest Wonder

"This invention, has a remarkable history."

"As to how?"

"The inventor made a fortune out of it, and his backers had to be satisfied with a bargain of 5 per cent."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All Were Prime Ministers

An eminent surgeon was once sent for by Cardinal Du Bois, prime minister of France, to perform a very serious operation upon him. The cardinal said to him, "You must not expect to treat me in the same rough manner as you treat your poor miserable wretches at your Hotel Dieu."

"My lord," replied the surgeon, with great dignity, "every one of those miserable wretches, as your eminence is pleased to call them, is a prime minister in my eyes."—Success Magazine.

They who give nothing till they die never give at all.

40 PAGE TRAP BOOK

Picture of 40 wild animals in colors, gun and trap catalogue, price list of raw furs, hides and skins, sent post paid for 6c in stamps. N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

There is just one case out of thousands—Hastings, Man., March 13, '04.

"This is to testify to the value of Kendall's Spavin Cure as a Spavin Remedy and Liniment for general use. I used it for spavins on a colt two years ago, and found it a complete cure."

I have your horse with Kendall's—the sure cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings and Lameness. It is a bottle for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or Dr. E. J. Kendall, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

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Why Not Save Money

ON YOUR

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION

Why pay the full price for a newspaper alone when you can get three papers for little more than the price of one? Why send your subscriptions to a number of different papers, when you can save time, trouble, and money by taking advantage of the undermentioned offers? We have arranged with the proprietors of **NOBLE DEEDS**—a monthly magazine devoted to the record of deeds of heroism, nobility, and self-sacrifice—to make our readers the following remarkably cheap clubbing rates.

These Prices Speak for Themselves:

The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Western Home Monthly.....	\$1.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Weekly Witness....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Daily Witness.....	3.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canada West Magazine.....	1.65
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Farmers' Advocate.....	2.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Manitoba Weekly Free Press...	1.75
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Daily Telegram....	5.30
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram....	1.85
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Nor'-West Farmer.....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Tribune....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the World Wide Magazine.....	2.40
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canadian Pictorial.....	1.75

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THESE PRICES!

Fill in name and address below, mark the combination you want, cut out this advertisement, and send it, with the necessary amount to the office of this paper. These papers may also be sent, without extra charge, to friends in any part of the British Empire.

Name _____

Address _____

If you do not need this form just now, cut it out and save it for use at a future date.

HEATERS! HEATERS!

Cold weather is here, and the only way to be comfortable is to have a good, serviceable heater. Come and see our

"Famous" Base Burners

before purchasing.

I have just opened a grand display of

SILVERWARE

suitable for wedding or birthday presents.

SPECIAL SNAP for the balance of this month.—To everyone purchasing a "Never Fail" Oil Can, 4 imp. gals., I will fill with best Eocene Oil at 28 cents per gallon.

A square deal to everybody.

C. C. CLOUGH, ELM CREEK

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.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McLAUGHLIN,
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, Etc.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, and the Rural 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 Bench

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.

Office over Post Office

CARMAN MAN.

LAIDLAW & ST. JOHN

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

ELM CREEK MAN.

Office in Municipal Council Chamber

Winnipeg Office, 711 Union Bank

Mr. S. R. Laidlaw will visit Elm Creek every Saturday for the transaction of business. Any enquiries or business arising during the week may be left with Mr. W. C. Soth, who will forward to Winnipeg anything requiring immediate attention.

J. A. STOREY

Auctioneer

ELM CREEK MAN.

Terms reasonable; to be had on application.

A. HAMEL

Auctioneer

FANNYSTELLE MAN.

Sales Conducted in Town or Country

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sabbath School, 1.45 p.m.

Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 7 p.m.

Sunday School at 2 p.m.

Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Rev. E. A. DAVIS, Rector.

METHODIST.

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.

Sabbath School, 2 p.m.

E. L. Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.

McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.

Barnesley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m.

Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.

Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.

Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. H. W. FERRIER, B.A., Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.

Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

In the short space of time that these pianos have been on the market they have won fame and distinction, and that has been sought in vain by many manufacturers for a lifetime.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS are a decided improvement in tone, case beauty, and general construction, and are made to withstand the most severe climatic conditions.

Consider the economy of purchasing an instrument that is built beyond all doubt as to durability, and one that will teach you the highest appreciation of what is best in music.

Doherty Organs. Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.
323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

C. H. LEMMON
Sole Agent, Elm Creek

Christmas Presents!

Don't Put Off

buying your Christmas presents until the last. Come and see what we have in china-ware, dinner sets, toilet sets, dolls, sleigh toys, fancy collars, belts, ties, etc.

Choice table linen, napkins, five o'clock table cloths, centre pieces, sideboard and dresser scarves of embroidered and drawn linen. Just the things to send away.

Embroidery linen, huckaback scrim, stamped linen, filo, Roman floss, embroidery silk, peri lustra, Saxony wool, Shetland floss, zephyr Berlin wools. Also Slipper Soles.

Butterick Patterns

December Delineator

R. H. STAPLES

Elm Creek - - Man.

Challenge Sale Now Raging! 25 Per Cent. Discount Sale!

LOOK!

LOOK!

20 Suits & Overcoats, reduced to... \$15.00

18 Suits & Overcoats, reduced to... \$11.25

25 Suits & Overcoats, reduced to... \$9.47

A large assortment of broken lines of Suits, ranging down to...

\$5.00

35 Rusty, Sailor, and Norfolk Suits, reduced to...

\$3.75

A few Sailor Suits for little lads at \$2.00 and...

\$1.50

Boys' and Youths' Three-Piece Suits, as low as...

\$3.50

Any Men's Soft Felt Hat, valued from \$2 to \$4, red. to \$1.00

Men's Warm Winter Caps, worth \$1 to \$1.50, reduced to .50

Penman's heavy fleece Underwear Suits, reduced to... \$1.00

A large assortment of Felt Footwear for Men and Women, lace or gaiters \$1.50

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