New York, suffered with the Grip. ttles of Peruna cured Him. Hep tes that he knows a large numcople who have been cured of

Charles W. Culkin, Alderman of venth Assembly District of the h of Manhattan, residing; at 45. avenue, New York, writes that laid up several days with the On the fifth day he was edvised to ana. He did so and found himtter within twenty-four hours. emedy soon restored him to his igorous health.

Martin Edwards, President of the Clare Men's Benefit Society, 525. that he was cured of the Grip by urse of treatment with Peruna. Blanche Dumont, President of enia Club, 4110 Aldrich avenue elped her until she tried Pe-Felt better next day after begin-Was able to be out of bed d day. She also tells of others

Grippe is epidemie catarri. Pe cures catarrh. hence Peruna is a fic for la grippe. ou do not derive prompt and satis-

results from the use of Peruna,

at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a ement of your case and he will eased to give you his valuable adress Dr. Hartman, President of

The Ills of Life," which can be se scription of all catarrhal diseases

Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

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LAUNDRY SOAP, bar 5c.

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rawberry Plants. ice English and American Varieties for free descriptive and Illustrate

NG P. O., SOUTH SAANIOH.

DAIRYMEN AND

LIVE STOCK

Election of Officers and Topics Dealt With at Thursday Sitting.

(Continued From Thursday.)

On reassembling after lunch Mr. Palmer introduced the matter of the establishment of a creamery in the Armstrong district. In the armstrong district, there already several of them had said hat they would subscribe stock, and while quiring some assistance in the matter of the erection of buildings and the purchase plant, the Armstrong people were desired of obtaining some information about a prices to be got for butter, and a at many other matters of importance in he a direction. Armstrong was at presage the advection of the matters of importance in a wheat-growing country, and it was gift that the erection of a creamery id do much to add in the introduction liversified farming, and increase the perity of the district. He thought that smith would be, a good man to go up to aid the enterprise.

Hurd followed and told the meeting would, no death and statement of the statement of the support of the district. He thought that smith would be, a good man to go up to aid the enterprise.

Hurd followed and told the meeting the support of the support

Mr. Hurd followed and told the meeting Mr. Hurd followed and told the meeting of previous attempts to get up a creamery that had falled, but he considered that the time might now be most opportune. It was a splendid district, particularly from a wheat-grower's standpoint. The people, too, had quite demonstrated their ability to work well together on co-operative lines, as their flour mill well showed. This had been a great boon to the countryside, and he had no doubt but that a creamery once started would ald too in further enriching the people.

answer to a question, Mr. Palmer stathat taking in Vernon, Kelowna and
parts, at least 300 cows could be obd. Some difficulty had, however,
n there over the question of where
reamery should be located.
outy Minister Anderson then told of
count meeting held at Armstrong, by
n the department had been asked to
up plans and other information, which
already being done.
erring to his remarks before lunch

he over flush of butter in June could be handled by the association, and by placed upon the Klondike market, seconded by Mr. Balfour, to the that the Armstrong people be given vantage of all information regarding ries at the disposal of the officers association. This was carried, ofton was then offered by Mr. Wells, ed by Mr. Ladner that Mr. Hodson trend of the embarrassment to which

g the accounts of the purock carried.
Incture Sir Henri Joly was
ned to the meeting.

from Mr. Hodson was here
chairman with regard to the
d inspection of the stock reased and intimating that the
o would be placed on the estids assisting the institute and
work in this province.

int in the proceedings another
welcomed in the person of the
D. Prentice, the minister of
ent.

and J. D. Frentice, the minister of partment.

R. Anderson here explained the positive for autorized and cools petition for autorized and cools petition for autorized and cools are sent up to this district.

The short discussion it was decided press to the government the symmetric that this Swedish colony enjoyed at mids of the Dairymen's association.

The was recommended by a motion that the cause of immigration be encouraged in every way postrology. These people were making a galfort in colonizing and were said to ready speaking English and now two schools and it was felt that expense should not be held to be installed. Honorable Mr. Trance Songrand.

Desiracle to neining them.

e Honorable Mr. France Congratui the association upon the position it
faking upon this and other matters,
assured the meeting that the departt had deeply at heart the interests
it these ploneer settlements that fringovince. incss of the old board being ieted, its last act was the happy ring to the Honorable Mr. Prendourary membership of the assortibute, that Mr. Prentice most recommendated.

er then thanked the asso-calf of himself, the secretary d of directors for the honor that the association had af-ELECTION OF OFFICERS. For the ensuing year the following of-deers were then elected:
President, Mr. A. C. Wells of Chilliwack; vice-president, Major Mutter of Cowichan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. W. Paisley of Chilliwack.

the construction of a railway on the mono-line principle between Edinburgh and Glasgow, similar to the one being made between Liverpool and Manchester.

Plans and a mapped route have be submitted to the Board of Trade.

OF SOCIETY

VICTORIA FROM MOUNT TOLMIE-OLYMPIAN MOUNTAINS IN DISTANCE.

attacking the causes that bring on the malady. Among these causes there is one which occupies the foremost rank, which determines nine-tenths of the cases among the poorer classes, and which has not been sufficiently brought into prominence. I refer to the increase in faration

Fines and a mapped coult have seen submitted to the Board of Tradis.

The intention is to give a ten-minute service of trains, running at the enore distinguished to the state of trains and the second of trains and tra

Capabilities

son. It is on Norfolk jacket lines, with two plaits down the back as well as the front. These come from under the yoke, which is stitched twice with white down the shoulders, as well as along the edges. Four stunning white pearl buttons serve for a fastening down the centre front, which is in the form of a stitched box plait. Two rows of stitching finish the stiff cuffs, which are an inch and a half deep. The sportswoman could find nothing so smart for outing generally.

THE most important news quarter of a gentury for all ers of diamonds is the annoy ment of the marvelous "twentieth century cutting." The method of prengring diamonds is to OF DIAMONDS

THE most important news in a quarter of a century for all lovers of diamonds is the announcement of the maryelous new, "twentieth century cutting." The new, method of preparing diamonds, it is confidently predicted by many experts, will revolutionize the diamond trade.

The discovery makes it possible to increase the brilliancy of diamonds, size for size, fully one hundred per cent. It makes stones appear much larger than after any other cutting, and rendems them equally brilliant viewed from any angle. Despite an immense amount of experimenting, by diamond experts the world over, no effective cutting had been discovered since 1875, when the present brilliant form was introduced. The "twentieth century cutting" is the discovery of Mr. Daniel C. Townsend, a New York diamond expert.

Then new cutting has only been perfected after about seven pears' of experiment. During these years Mr. Townsend devised more than a score of different cuttings, but until recently, without hitting upon any startling effect.

The average layman in diamond matters can have no conception of the difficulties involved in such work. It was necessary not only to be perfectly familiar with the properties of diamonds, but to have an expert knowledge of the laws of the optics, besides a practical working knowledge of the diamond cutter's trade.

Every phase of the work was extremely expensive. After a century expensive.

Ing knowledge of the diamond cutter's trade.

Every phase of the work was extremely expensive. After a cutting had been devised and each facet had been designed with its relation to every other facet, the cutting was first executed in glass. Only the most expert cutters could be entrusted with the work.

After the glass model had been completed the cutting would be tried on an actual diamond. It was necessary to use a fairly large diamond in order to perfectly test the work. The stones were many of them—were worth about \$1,000 each.

Some idea of the difficulty.

S1,000 each.

Some idea of the difficulty of the work may be imagined from the fact that although hundreds of diamond experts all over the world are always experimenting, more or less, to discover a new cutting, there were, up to the discovery of the "twentieth century cutting," but three standard diamond cutting," but three standard diamond cutting, "They are the "rose cutting," the "cushion cutting" and the "brilliant cutting." The "rose cutting" is the oldest of the stone. The diamond cut in this way has a rounded appearance, and has no regular number of facets. Practically all the really old diamonds have "rose Previous to 1875 diamonds have "rose

entrings."

Previous to 1875 diamonds had what is known to the trade as the "cushion brilliant cutting." The cutting marked a great many improvements over the old "rose" form. It rendered the diamond much more brilliant and utilized more of the stone. In form it was slightly longer than broad, with a flat top or table, with a beveled edge, which was cut with many facets.

The "new brilliant," which is now practically in universal use, was introduced in 1875. It was a great improvement upon the cushion form, since it gave the stone far greater brilliancy. Its principal disadvantage was, however, that it wasted more of the stone in the cutting. The "twentieth century cutting," it is safe to say, marks a greater advancement upon the "brilliant" than did the "brilliant" upon the previous cuttings.

To understand the form of the beauty

than did the "brilliant" upon the "brilliant" vious cuttings.

To understand the form of the beauty of the new cutting it is necessary to be familiar with the general form of previous cuttings. The names of the faces of a diamond are more or less familiar. The flat top surface of the old ordinary brilliant is called the table. The outer edge of the stone, or its largest diameter, is called the girdle, and the small surface at the bottom is called the culex. The brilliant cutting has fifty-six facets or cuttings, and cluding the table and the culex, fifty-eight facets.

The "twentieth centural"

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S

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ave a full line of

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