REVELSTOKE

Chief lumbering, railway, mining, agricultural and navigation centre between Calgary and the Pacific ocean.

The Mail-Herald

THE MAIL-HERALD

Published twice weekly—Read by everyone--The recognized advertising medium for the city and district.

Vol. No 19 REVELSTOKE, B.C. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915 $2.50 Per Year

Provincial Library

HART MUNRO TELLS OF TRANSCONTINENTAL JOURNEY

The following interesting letter from Hart Munro dated Halifax, February 21, has been received.

Dear Brother,—We have just completed our trip across Canada by troop train and I am going to make an attempt at describing a few of the incidents which occurred since leaving Victoria a week ago yesterday.

When the news was circulated among the men of the 30th Battalion on the 10th of this month that we were to leave the scene of our winter's training for a point somewhere nearer to the firing line, the noise in the mess room where fifteen hundred men were engaged in devouring their midday meal was perfectly indescribable and could only be equalled by a similar number of men who had been kept for nearly four months in daily expectation by the news just received. Immediately men who had been suffering silent suspense for weeks past became voluble in the extreme and even after "lights out" had sounded at midnight (late leave having been granted on that occasion) it was impossible for the orderly corporals and sergeants to obtain anything approaching order for hours. In the morning the same subject was on tap and flowing freely while many arguments were started as to our probable destination coupled with the method of getting there. A few of the destinations which found favor with many of the interested ones were, France England, Scotland, Bermuda, Egypt, Malta and South Africa, while the routes mentioned were C.P.R. and I.C.R. to Halifax (which we are now travelling) and steamship from that port; via Blue Funnel boat down the Pacific through the Panama canal and by the Canadian Pacific steamboats direct from Victoria to Hong Kong and Malta. Everybody one talked to including our officers seemed to have a different destination in mind and a different route to travel with at least a dozen reasons (all feasible) why it should be chosen. Immediately we commenced to say good-bye to our friends for even such of us as came from interior points as Revelstoke, Kamloops and Vernon or down the coast from Prince Rupert had during our stay of three months in Victoria met many people outside the barrack room whom we shall always call by the name of friends. Personally I was much surprised to find the Victoria public so sociable and friendly as I had been led to believe by people who didn't know any better that the opposite was the rule. I for one who have lived in Canadian towns and cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific can safely say that never in my life have I enjoyed a winter such as the one just spent in the capital of British Columbia among climatic and social conditions equalled by few and excelled by none, I feel sure in the world, and I shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to the time when we shall have convinced cousin Willy of Berlin that he had the wrong idea in his head all the time, and be free to return to Victoria if only for a few weeks to tell our new found friends how it was done. The last few days at the Willows were spent in exchanging our old rifles for new ones, drawing such necessary articles as deck slippers, cardigan jackets, woolen caps, etc., and packing our two kit bags and repacking them until we felt sure that we had all the articles necessary for a five weeks journey in the brown one and our other belongings which would come in handy later on in the white one. Right here we

(Continued on Page Seven)

ROGERS PASS CLAIM CUT DOWN

Mr. Justice Clement Finds McIlwee & Sons Entitled to Only $31,460 Damages

The great lawsuit over the boring of the tunnel at Rogers Pass in the Selkirks, in which Messrs. J. McIlwee & Sons sued the firm of Foley Bros., Welch & Stewart for $500,000 damages, was the subject of a judgment by Mr. Justice Clement on Wednesday. His lordship finds in favor of the plaintiffs, but only for a total sum of $31,460. He orders the defendants to pay the costs. The costs will probably compare with the judgment as the trial lasted for sixteen days before a judge and two assessors, in which leading counsel and very eminent expert witnesses from all parts of the continent were heard.

The plaintiffs who held a contract for the boring of the pioneer tunnel which parallels the main bore ceased work on the contract on October 9 last, after frequent friction with the defendants' engineer. They claimed $250,000 bonus, which at the rate they were progressing they claimed they would have easily earned, and $250,000 loss of profits on the contract.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Clement said he held that the plaintiffs were right in refusing to go back to work on Oct. 9, but they should have gone back on Nov. 19 when they were offered an unconditional return and reinstatement. As it would have taken them four days to get back to work, his lordship held they were entitled to damages for the time from Oct. 9 until Nov. 14. This, based on the footage returns given by the plaintiffs, his lordship placed at $31,000, with a further allowance for excavation for the blower equipment of $460. His lordship expressed his appreciation for the aid given to him by the assessors, Messrs. Macdonald and Macdonell.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., acted as leading counsel for Messrs. McIlwee & Sons, and Messrs. E.P. Davis, K.C., and E.V. Bodwell, K.C., appeared on behalf of Messrs. Foley Bros., Welch & Stewart.

LAND VALUE HIGHEST HERE

British Columbia Also Pays Best Wages for Farm Help

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office summarizes the results of inquiries made by crop-reporting correspondents as to (1) the values of farm land, (2) the values of farm help and (3) the values of farm live stock in 1914.

Values of Farm Land.

For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as $38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as $38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the census as $30.41, but this value was based upon returns from all occupiers, including farms only recently settled and therefore of less value. By provinces the average values of 1914 range from $21 per acre in Alberta to $150 per acre in British Columbia. In this province however the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

Wages Of Farm Help.

In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swayed back, less labour being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labour and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labour this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were $35.55 for male and $18.81 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were $323.30 for males and $189.35 for females, whilst the average cost of board per month works out to $14.37 for males and $11.20 for females, as compared with $12.49 and $9.53 in 1910. Average wages per month in

(Continued on Page Five)

BISHOP TO TOUR DIOCESE

Two Months Will be Occupied in Traveling—Bishop Doull Will Visit Revelstoke

On Wednesday night the Bishop of Kootenay left Victoria for Nelson, the temporary headquarters of his new diocese. On Sunday night, at the Christ Church Cathedral, the Bishop preached a farewell sermon to his Victoria congregation, among whom he has worked for the past four years

His first official act in his new diocese will be performed at St. Saviour's, Nelson, tomorrow, when he will preach in that church. The week following, until March 15, he will spend in Nelson and the neighborhood. On Thursday, March 11, he will address the Canadian Club at Nelson at luncheon. At the end of that week, Bishop Doull will start on a two-months' tour of the diocese. He will first proceed to Creston, returning thence to Nelson enroute to Grand Forks. In the southern country he will visit Phoenix, Greenwood, and Rock Creek. From there the Bishop will go by stage to Penticton, which he plans to reach on March 22, proceeding to Summerland and Kelowna and so to Vernon, where he will spend the few days following the 25th. While at the latter town, he will visit the various settlements in the neighborhood, terminating his Okanagan sojourn on the 29th. Revelstoke will be his next stopping place, and thereafter Kaslo will be visited. This extended tour will take some weeks, but the Bishop will be in Nelson for Easter.

After Easter, the Bishop will travel up the Windermere Valley, stopping at Invermere and Golden. From Golden he will travel directly east to Fort William, to be present at the meeting of the session of the House of Bishops of the whole of Canada. Archbishop Matheson will preside at this meeting.

Bishop Doull expects to visit Victoria for the consecration of the Bishop of Columbia as Bishop of Ottawa. This ceremony cannot take place for three months at least, for the reason that the canon of the Anglican church does not permit the Synod to meet at an interval of less than three months. It is probable, therefore, that the consecration of Bishop Roper will take place about the beginning of June.

THE SEE CITY

When seen by a press representative last evening, the bishop stated that he had come to no decision as to where he would establish his episcopal seat, Nelson was the largest centre but there was a probability that some other place might be selected ultimately. He would not make a decision until he had inquired thoroughly into local conditions and conferred with his central committee. He added that the completion of the Canadian Northern and Kettle valley railways would make his bishopric far more accessible. In stretched from Tete Jaune Cache to the international border and from the 120th meridian to the Alberta boundary line. It included 3 parishes.

Just before leaving Victoria, he received a magnificent Bishop's ring from his former parishoners of the church of the Advent, Westmount, Que., and he expressed keen appreciation of this valuable token of remembrance from his friends in the east.

A crop of 90 carloads of ice was harvested at Mirror Lake this winter.

Southern Okanagan ranchers will experiment with broom corn this season.

Nelson citizens contributed $671 for local relief during the month of January.

Vernon board of trade has cut the membership fee from $10 to $5. The board is $600 in debt.

Blairmore council is looking for a secretary-treasurer for the town. Salary $100 per month.

It is expected that the plant of the Rocky Mountain Cement company, at Blairmore will start operations by March 1.

A Penticton Plymouth Rock pullet which has just started laying, produced a 4-ounce egg on her fourth visit to the laying apartment.

RED CROSS BRANCH FORMED

Relief Society Disbands But Work Will be Continued —New Officers

At the meeting of the Relief society last Wednesday the motion was made that this society disband and immediately reform into a branch of the Canadian Red Cross society. This step was thought advisable as the Relief society had been enjoying the privileges of the Red Cross without actually assuming its obligations. A second reason was that this move would give the local workers a better and stronger footing as the Red Cross is a chartered society of international scope. Then too the men may be brought into active membership and greater claims may be made on the general public for support.

This will in no way interfere with the work of the local relief committee whose funds have been kept entirely separate. This work will still remain in the hands of the committee consisting of Mrs. T. Kilpatrick, Mrs. B.R. Atkins, Mrs. S. G. Robbins, Mrs. Cormier and Mrs. T. Downs.

The Canadian Red Cross society was first established in 1896 and was in active operation during the Boer war. It was incorporated by an act of the Dominion parliament in 1909. The Canadian Red Cross is in affiliation with the British Red Cross society.

The objects and aims of the society summarized are to collect funds and material and to provide assistance to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the official moral and medical departments.

The officers of the local branch are:

Chairman,—Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick

Vice-chairman,—Mrs. G.S. McCarter

Vice-chairman,—Mrs. W. H. Pratt.

Hon.-Secy,—Mrs. H. H. McVity.

Asst.-Secy,—Mrs. N. R. Brown.

Hon.-Treas,—Mrs. Ernest H. S. McLean.

Anyone may become a member of the board, the membership to be composed of three classes, members, life members and associates: The members pay an annual fee of two dollars to the funds of the society, life members contribute twenty-five dollars to the funds and associates the sum of one dollar annually. Only the two first named have the privilege of a vote at the meetings of the society or may hold office.

Each branch may keep its own membership fees and donations to use as a fund for the purchase of materials or may send them as a cash donation to the head branch for hospital and medical or any Red Cross needs.

A canvas of the city to enlarge the membership of the local branch will shortly be made.

Revelstoke's Post Office Eleventh in Revenue

From the point of view of a revenue producer Revelstoke's postoffice during the fiscal year ending in 1914 stood eleventh in British Columbia, the total revenue from the postoffice for the year, according to the annual postoffice statistics issued by the department in Ottawa, being $11,372.96.

The revenues of some of the principal postoffices of the province for the year, including offices in Kootenay and Boundary, were: Vancouver, $530,632.98; Victoria, $182,857.35, New Westminster, $43,985.05, Nelson $29,039.21; Prince Rupert, $22,475.48; Kamloops, $22,091; Nanaimo, $20,027,67; Cranbrook, $15,418.70; Fernie, $13,746.36; Kelowna, $12,992; Revelstoke, $11,372.96; North Vancouver, $10,395.22; Rossland, $8.487.87; Grand Forks, $6,716.71; Trail, $4,037.71; Greenwood, $3,451.08; Kaslo, $2,649.46; Creston, $2,083.84.

The Nelson patriotic fund now stands at $3,780. During February $736 was collected.

Greenwood fire department lost one of its horses on Sunday morning. The horse broke loose the night previous and got into the oat box and in spite of all that could be done, it died the following day.

DOG CATCHER APPOINTED: HACK STAND IS LOCATED

Plan of City Water System to be Prepared — Laundry on First Street Must be Closed—Unclaimed Dogs Will be Destroyed—License Refund Passed

The appointment of a dog catcher, the location of a hack stand for the city and a decision to have plans of the water system prepared at an estimated cost of $200 were among the matters attended to by the city council last night. An application from Mar Eulie, whose laundry building near the Revelstoke hotel was recently burned to be permitted to operate his laundary temporarily on First street was refused.

W. H. Horobin appeared on behalf of the Great West Peace River Land company asking for refund of trade license, which he had seen from the Mail Herald had been refused. Mr. Horobin explained that the company had paid $50 license, of which $40 should be refunded if the company remained in the city one year. The company had remained in the city a year and was entitled to the refund.

Ald. Smythe said that the company had been here a year and the mayor expressed the opinion that the city must refund the money. On motion of Ald. Smythe seconded by Ald. Bell the refund was ordered to be made.

The council appointed Connaught avenue between First and Second streets as the hack stand.

O. J. Bergoust explained a proposed plan for making a permanent record of the water system of the city. He estimated the cost at about $200.

The mayor and aldermen advocated the preparation of the plans and it was decided that the work should be entrusted to Mr. Bergoust.

Ald. Mackenrot suggested that a contract between the city and Mr. Bergoust be drawn up and seconded by Ald. Smythe a motion to that effect was carried.

The mayor suggested that someone be appointed to collect dog taxes and that he be paid a commission. He proposed that 20 per cent of the tax be paid to the collector and 50 cents for each dog destroyed. The suggestion was adopted and F. W. Terry was appointed license collector and dog catcher.

The hospitality of the dog pound will be extended to country dogs visiting friends in the city unless under the direct care of their owners. Dogs captured and unclaimed will be destroyed.

W. T. Steen & Co., wrote saying that they would undertake the city auditing for $300 a year. The offer was accepted. The fee to the same firm last year was $450.

The mayor said that when tenders were asked for he thought the lowest tender should be accepted. It was not fair to permit one of the higher tenderers to meet the lower bid as had been done.

Ald. Bourne explained that it was to save the introduction of a new system with attendant expense that an endeavor had been made to retain last year's auditors.

A letter was received from Mrs. A. H. Calder reminding the council of a promise that a crossing would be constructed across the ditch on Douglas street near her house. The request was referred to the public works committee as was also a request from Mr. Boyle for a two plank sidewalk.

W. I. Briggs on behalf of Mar Eulie applied for permission to operate a laundry on First street on lot 15, block 18. He presented a statement signed by a number of ratepayers saying that they had no objection to the proposal.

Ald. Smythe presented a petition from the directors of the Y.M.C.A. opposing the proposal and another similar statement from other ratepayers.

It was found that several ratepayers had signed both petitions.

Mr. Briggs said that the only objection seemed to be that Mar Euile was a Chinaman. He only asked that the laundry be operated temporarily. He was an old resident of the city and had two sons, one of whom was a member of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Briggs said that he understood that the objection of the Y.M.C.A. was far from unanimous.

Ald. Smythe and Ald. Masson were of the opinion that the council should not waive the bylaw. The mayor thought that the council in view of the petitions in opposition could not grant the request of Mr. Briggs. Ald. Mackenrot, Ald. Bourne and Ald. Bell were also opposed to amending the bylaw and the request was refused. Ald. Mackenrot seconded by Ald. Smythe moved that the bylaw regarding laundries be enforced after to-day and the motion carried.

Those present were Mayor W. A. Foote, Alds. Bell, Masson, Smythe, Mackenrot and Bourne.

HIGH SCHOOL ESSAYS ON SNOWSHOE TRAMP

The following essays on the subject of "A Snowshoe Tramp" are by students of the Revelstoke High school.

It was the first day of January. The wind was blowing, and the snow was whirling through the air, and James Masters knew, as he sat in his lonely Alaska cabin, that a blizzard was at its height.

Jim Masters was a boy of eighteen years of age. His father had died not long since, leaving nothing to his name. Not undaunted Jim had set out for Alaska trying, as many a man had done at that time to make good in the gold fields. His father on his deathbed tried to tell Jim something, but death took him into custody before he could say it.

"Huh! some cold" said his Indian guide who was living with him.

"Yes! some cold," answered Jim, "But I must tramp to Fort Reliance for some food, or we'll die".

"No, no" you freeze, I go."

So they argued until at last they both set out for Fort Reliance, fifteen miles away. The drifting snow smote them in the face, and the cold wind stung them like so many bees.

They had tramped nearly eight miles when Jim saw a man coming straight for them. Nearer and nearer he approached, until he was about twenty-five yards away. Then he halted, stared at Jim and fired. A bullet went whizzing past Jim's ear; another and still another came. Then with a groan the man sank to the ground.

"He's frozen" murmured Jim, and between them they carried him on to Fort Reliance.

On and on they travelled until at last Fort Reliance loomed like a shadow ahead of them. Another twenty minutes tramping and they stumbled into the fort.

There they found a doctor who attended to the frozen man.

"Jim," cried the doctor an hour later "that fellow wants to see you."

Jim hurried to the man's room and found him in a dying condition.

"You're my cousin Jim. P'raps you don't know, but you know the Duke of Sutherland is our grandfather and, and you're his heir. That's why I tried to k—k—kill you, so I would get you're inheritance. You'll forgive me, Jim."

Jim nodded his head, and when he again gazed at his cousin the Angel of Death had claimed him. Then the Duke of Sutherland-to-be wept, for his cousin had really given his life to tell him who he was.—Arvid Lundell.

It was a cold, frosty evening with a bright moon shining overhead. Just the very night for a snowshoe tramp!

We started from our school about eight o'clock—laughing and talking and with now and then a cry of "Oh! my snowshoes have come off!" We had about a mile to tramp before we came to the slides. What fun it was trying to climb up the hills on snow-shoes!

When the slides were reached there was a scramble to see who would go down first. After you have started

(Continued on Page Five)

Furniture Polish

House Cleaning time requirements—
What a difference 25c of Polish makes—
Every piece of Furniture looks like new—
Very little work, but great results—
Try our Magic Furniture Polish, 25 and 50c.
If you are not satisfied we will refund your money

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Limited
TINSMITHING PLUMBING

HOWSONS' ANNUAL
FURNITURE SALE
Starts March 1st.

Bargains to Please our Customers as in Previous Years

WAR DECLARED!

War is declared on our stock of Tea and Coffee, see our window for specials.

$1 Buys 3 lbs.

While this lot lasts, and as another advance is predicted in the near future we would advise putting by a few pounds.

BREAD

Why are we selling more bread? There must be a reason.

Let Us Tell You Why

Just compare a loaf of ours with any other and we are absolutely sure you will use the best, then you will know why.

BEST BY TEST

Phone 41 HOBSON'S Box 734

KING EDWARD HOTEL
H. J. McSORLEY, PROP.
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Strictly First-Class
Rooms—Single, en Suite, and with Bath

Revelstoke Wine and Spirit Co., Ltd.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Manufacturers of Aerated Waters

WINES LIQUORS CIGARS

Agents for Calgary Beer

Jack Laughton, Proprietor First Street, Revelstoke, B. C.

WINDSOR HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN

GOOD ACCOMMODATION REASONABLE RATES
CAFE IN CONNECTION

ORIENTAL HOTEL
J. Albert Stone, Propretor

Suitably furnished with the choicest the market affords.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rates.

H. V. MORGAN
ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR
(Late with the Revelstoke General Agencies.)

Bookkeeping, Typewriting and all kinds of Clerical Work

Accounts Collected
Prompt Returns

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance placed with sound and reliable companies

Office: McKenzie Avenue
(Next to Com. Telegraph Office)
Phone 293 P. O. Box 317

J. P. SUTHERLAND
Transfer Draying

Handling Pianos a Specialty

Phone42 - Night Phone85

GOOD POLICY

It's good policy to think of the future It's still better policy to provide against the misfortunes it may have in store for you. The surest way of protecting yourself and family is a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

with a reliable company. The high financial standing and long business career of the Kootenay Agencies makes it absolutely trustworthy. *Your time may be near at hand.* Don't delay. Take out a policy now.

KOOTENAY AGENCIES, Ltd.
A. E. KINCAID, Manager.

Road Problems in British Columbia

The following article on road building in British Columbia appears in the Montreal Star.

This year the provincial and Dominion governments have been building up Mount Revelstoke near the city of that name in the Selkirks a scenic roadway. The completed road, around ten miles in length, will take the autoist from an altitude of 1,490 feet to 7,000 feet—in the clouds.

This road-building is perhaps more spectacular than anything ever before attempted in Canada, but the cost is by no means great, even appearing small beside some of the mileage road-making costs incurred for farmers in British Columbia. The cost of girding Mount Revelstoke will, it is said, average little if any more than $5,000 a mile. Many miles of farm roads in British Columbia have had more on them. One farming municipality alone—Richmond—has eighty-five miles of macadamized road, the average cost of which was $3,500 a mile, with no account taken of the initial but somewhat previous expenditure for clearing and rough grading.

Good Roads Are Important.

How important good roads are to the farmer! Few farming communities with good roads but wear a happy air of general prosperity. In other fertile districts where roads are bad farmers labor under a tremendous handicap. With many agriculturists the character of the road to town determines whether the ledger shows on December 31, profit or loss for the year.

The cost per ton of hauling farm produce over broken stone roads in prime condition has been estimated at ten cents a mile. In comparison with this the haulage cost over broken stone roads in ordinary condition is fifteen cents, on wet, sandy roads 40 cents, on rutty and muddy earth roads 50 cents, and on dry sandy roads 80 cents. No one has estimated the cost per mile at transporting, as so many British Columbia and other Western Canada farmers have done, farm produce over rough trails. If it was expressed in dollars and cents it would be staggering to most people.

British Columbia's road problem is a serious one. Thousands of miles of roads have been built for the farmers, yet continually new settlers are calling for more. Every farmer must have his road, so heavily wooded is the country generally. The mountainous character of the province often times means that a road several miles in length will serve but a few settlers even when the district is fully developed..

The writer was over a road recently on which it was declared locally $35,000 had been spent in the past five years. No more than a dozen settlers made use of it. They were homesteaders developing raw uncleared land. Their production was small.

Settlers are Coming.

Into the nooks and crannies of the province the settlers are pouring faster than ever now. It is becoming increasingly difficult to supply their needs, and one solution offered is that the government lay out areas and restrict settlement to them until they are thickly populated. This plan which has been sponsored by the Royal Agricultural Commission has been followed with success in Australia.

Touring the province the Royal Agricultural commission gathered a good deal of information with reference to road-making. The usual width of road allowance, 66 feet, was complained about by many witnesses, who claimed that the useless room was taken away from agriculture and given over to weed growths. A decrease in width has been under consideration.

It was found, further, that on account of the large expenditure on roads many settlers looked to government road work as a source of regular income.

In the province were 13,635 miles of government roads and 7,326 miles of trails. The latter represented an increase since 1909 of 2,527 miles, and the former an increase of 5,579 miles Besides this mileage there were also many miles of road built by municipalities.

The Okanagan valley is well supplied with good roads now, and on the Lower Mainland, except in the five-acre and ten-acre subdivision districts, the need for them is not especially great. The greatest lack is in the interior and in the districts of northern British Columbia opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

To give these agricultural districts roads is a big problem, especially during this time of business depression. How the provincial government meets the situation in the years to come will make a good story in itself. British Columbia is fast being criss-crossed by railroads. What is required now is plenty of good highways through the territory along them.—J.T.B.

THE SEED LAW

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made The seed control act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being ly: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. plainly marked with the grade, name. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must, be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Calgary, Alta. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover; four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples require postage but are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

ECONOMICAL MACHINES

Some cow-testing figures given to the dairy division, Ottawa, by dairy farmers prove that some herds of cows produce milk at a feed cost of $1.45 per 100 pounds, while close by are other herds whose average feed cost of production is only 80 cents per hundred pounds of milk. Again between two cows in the same herd the cost of feed per pound of butterfat is frequently found to vary as much as from 23 to 49 cents.

What is of importance to the average dairyman is this fact, that cow testing helps to put each cow in the herd on a good paying basis very quickly. A simple plan of weighing and testing each individual cow's milk soon discovers if any unit machines in the milk-making factory are not in good economical running order. Then plans are laid for keeping the type of cow that makes 20 or 30 dollars or more clear profit above the cost of feed.

FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS CARRY SKIS FOR USE IN THE SNOWS OF THE VOSGES

Alpine Chasseurs of the French Army are seen here marching in one of the passes of the Vosges. These hardy mountineers are equipped with skis which they use to great advantage when the weather conditions demand it.

We are offering CLOSE PRICES on:

CHOICE GROCERIES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
HARDWARE
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE
McCLARY'S STOVES, Etc,

Bourne Bros.. Ltd.
Telephone 22 First Street

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital Paid in - - - $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - 7,000,000.00

PELEG HOWLAND, ESQ., President
ELIAS ROGERS, ESY. Vice-President
EDWARD HAY, General Manager.
WILLIAM MOFFAT, Assistant General Manager.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits of $1 received and interest allowed from date of deposit

Arrowhead Branch Revelstoke Branch
A.B. McCLENEGHAN, Manager.

Shamrock Hams and Bacon
(CURED IN CALGARY)

Made from selected hogs—in the most modern plant in the West—Government inspected—approved by careful housewives everywhere. SHAMROCK IS THE SEAL OF SUPERIORITY, and this applies equally to Lard, Butter, Eggs, Sausage—wherever it appears.

P. BURNS & COMPANY, Limited

CITY TRANSFER CO.
Baggage Transferred
Distributing Agents and Storage

GENERAL DRAYING

Furniture and Piano-moving a Speciality

Phone 46—276. Night Phone 346

SWITZER BROS.
J. H. CURTIS

E. G. Burridge & Son
Plumbers and Tinsmiths
We specialize in
Metallic Ceilings, Corrugated Roofing, Furnace Work and up-to-date Plumbing Work

Work Shop—Connaught Ave.
REVELSTOKE - - B.C.

Revelstoke Lodge No. 1085
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in the Selkirk Hall.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Dr. McLEAN, Dic.
H. L. HAUG, Sec.

H. W. EDWARDS
Taxidermist.
Bear Rugs Mounted. Furs cleaned and Dressed.
85 Second St., Revelstoke, B. C.

SELKIRK LODGE No. 12
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
R. MILLER, N. G.
JAMES MATHIE, Secretary.

KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 15.
A. F. and A. M.
Regular Meetings are held in New Masonic Hall on the Fourth Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
JOHN LEE, W. M.
ROBT. GORDON, Secretary

GOLD RANGE LODGE, No. 26
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Selkirk Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
H. KEMPSTER, C. C.

If you want what you want when you want it try Mail-Herald Want Ads

Lumbermen
It will pay you to make a call at

F. B. WELLS,
Fur Buyer and Exporter
Old Town, - Revelstoke, B. C

before buying your outfit of working clothes for the bush. I make a specialty of Logging Shoes, Pants, Sox, Shirts Blankets and everything required in your business.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS REPORT

Hon. W. R. Ross Gives Valuable Information on Surveys in New Territories

The report of the minister of lands, Hon. W.R. Ross, K. C., which has been presented to the legislature contains a vast amount of information regarding the lands, forests and waters of British Columbia, and is a very valuable work. In addition to the various reports of the administrative branches 49 survey reports are published, giving in detail records of the conditions which prevail over a great portion of this large province, information of great value to the land seeker. Not the least interesting of the many interesting reports are those which deal with exploration in the northern confines of the province, north of the Peace river,in Cassiar, and elsewhere. There were 1,012,000 acres added to the surveyed area of the province as the result of the 1914 season's work. Of this acreage 100,000 acres represents lands already held under pre-emption, and 884,000 acres were added to the acreage available for pre-emution. The remaining 28,000 acres represent lands held under applications to purchase in which cases the coast of survey becomes an added charge in connection with the land-purchase.

The results accomplished in surveys for 1914 are slightly in excess of the acreage surveyed in 1913. Since 1907 the total acreage surveyed by the province is given at 4,895,910 acres, of which area 950,000 acres have been Crown-granted to pre-emptors or are held under pre-emption record; 250,000 acres are held in reserve for sale by public auction; 800,000 acres have been reserved for University purposes; 500,000 acres represent sales of various descriptions; and 2,395,910 acres remain available for pre-emption entry.

One of the many reports which will receive much attention is that of Prof. W.J. Elliott, who supervised the dry-farming experimental work undertaken by the department of lands to determine the agricultural value of large areas in the interior—a work which is fraught with tremendous consequence to the development of a vast area.

From the reports submitted covering the first year's practical work it is evident that very gratifying results were secured on the Lillooet Farm, but in the Nicola the grasshopper pest very seriously interfered with the experiments made. The report shows that in the matter of land-settlement, greater progress was made during the year than during any former period in the history of the province; the issue of pre-emption records having reached the total of 4, 304—a marked increase over the previous year, and a steady growth since 1905, for which year the figures were 955 records.

During the year 114,410 acres of reserved lands were opened to pre-emption entry. Of this acreage, approximately 90,000 acres represent lands which had been closed to pre-emption pending survey, and the remaining 23,710 acres represent logged lands which had been subdivided prior to opening to entry. These lands were divided into 979 pre-emptions, and at the openings 382 of the parcels were filed upon. The greatest demand was for the logged lands near the coast, and with the exception of the area opened in the vicinity of Kennedy Lake, on Vancouver Island, all the logged lands on the coast were applied for on the first day on which they were opened to entry.

During the year 3,668 of the pre-emptions throughout the province were inspected by officers of the department with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of the "Land Act" as to occupation and improvement, with the result that 899 of the outstanding records were cancelled, chiefly on the ground of non-residence. In many of these cases the delinquent pre-emptors were given an opportunity of taking out new records for the lands formerly held by them.

Land sales for the year throughout the province totalled 45,036 acres, of which 5,403 acres represented the sale of surveyed lands and 39,632 acres the sale of unsurveyed lands. These figures indicate the smallest sales of Crown lands since 1904, and the sales for the previous year aggregated 421,262 acres.

A number of sales were held during the year of townsite property owned by the province. The most important of these was the sale of lots in the townsites known as Fort George and Prince George, at which sales aggregating $771,505 were made. Smaller sales were held at Quesnel, McBride and Clinton, to meet such local demand as there was for town lots in these centres.

SURGERY IN THE FIELD

Modern Science Prevents Deaths of Many Soldiers Who Are Seriously Wounded.

Many remarkable recoveries from wounds are recorded in the notes on naval and military surgery in the current issue of The British Journal of Surgery.

Dr. Seymous Barling, of Birmingham, dealing with the rapidity and efficiency with which the sick and wounded are transferred from overseas by ambulance ships, mentions the case of patients who, wounded near Lille on a Saturday morning, reached the French coast on the following day and were in London by midday on Monday. There were very few among the sick who were really ill, and considering the hardships and exposure to which the troops had been subjected, this fact testified to splendid condition the men were in at the beginning of the war and to the success of the sanitary precautions in the field. Of the wounded who came under his notice, the proportion of bullet wounds (53 per cent) to those inflicted by shell and shrapnel (37.5 per cent) was, he said, unusual, for the general experience in modern campaigns has been that artillery wounds greatly predominate over those inflicted by rifle fire.

Mr. Charles A. Pannett (London), describes the case of a soldier who had a large hole driven in the frontal region of his scalp. The wound was, he said, cleaned up, a number of bone fragments were removed and several weeks later the man was stated to be progressing favorably. A number of cases of gun deafness have been treated, and several of neurasthenia, the two worst being men who had been wrecked in H.M.S. Cressy, and after a week's rest had received trifling wounds in the operations off the Belgian coast.

Dr. Oswald G. Morgan (London), who served in a convent at Namur, describes the case of a man who, suffering from mental derangement, was haunted by an aeroplane which he followed with his finger for forty-eight hours, and only got short periods of sleep after large doses of hyoscine. Another patient used to shoot and then cover his head with his hands, his pupils widely dilated as though expecting a shell. Both men recovered. They were normally very simple agricultural people and were probably unable to bear much mental strain without breaking down

Captain Herschell Harris, describing the work of the Austrian Voluntary hospital, Boulogne, quotes the case of a man, the vortex of whose skull had been shattered by a glancing wound. There was extensive paralysis of the limbs on both sides, without coma. An operation was performed at once, and the removal of the shattered splinters of bone was followed by much improvement, which continued to such an extent that ultimate recovery appeared probable.

Cranbrook Farmers' institute wants homestead inspectors appointed for East and West Kootenay.

Flour has advanced $1 per barrel at Grand Forks. This is the first raise in price since the war started.

Joe Conner is back to Natal with a 4 ft, 8 in. otter which he got at Elk Lake, 100 miles from Michel.

For throwing a glass tumbler at another foreigner Wasyl Walykoce of Trail was fined $50 and costs.

Over 70 per cent of the English-speaking population of Bellevue have enlisted for service at the front.

Fernie Daughters of the Empire have raised over $1,100 for patriotic purposes. $225 went to Belgian relief.

Grand Forks will supply 25 men for the third contingent. At least 50 recruits could have been secured.

The moving picture theatre at Greenwood will re-open for business this week. It has been closed about five months.

Kaslo council has declared vacant the positions of city clerk, auditor and city electrician and applications are invited for these jobs.

Nakusp Farmers' institute is erecting a building 14x21 feet to house the institute incubator which has a capacity of 1,200 chickens.

The Ladies Benevolent society which has looked after all Fernie's municipal relief work for the past 12 years has disbanded.

Cranbrook Herald: P. De Vere Hunt has been notified that he has appointed deputy sheriff for East Kootenay by Sheriff Tuck, of Nelson.

Joe Boudin, a Penticton poultry fancier, is feeding almost 800 hens at present. In order to give them a full work day he has the poultry house electric lighted and turns on the light in the early hours of the winter dark mornings.

Notes from the Mines

Fred Keffer, mining engineer, has bonded copper claims at Highland alley for $100,000.

The Princeton Coal and Land company is shipping coal steadily to British Columbia and Washington points

Knight and Day sent 60 pounds of silver-lead from the Lucky Pair, on Whipsaw creek, to the Spokane mining convention.

The Princeton Collieries company, Andrew Laidlaw manager, Spokane and Victoria has felt the stringency of war times and is in the winding up court.

The Coalmont Colliers company is producing a limited output of coal this winter. Some of it is being hauled to Princeton on sleighs. McDougall, Guthrie and Co., railway contractors, are among the largest consumers.

Voight camp is about to renew development operations, temporarily suspended, by the New York company financiering the enterprise. A smelter will be erected on this property for treatment of the high-grade self-fluxing ore.

The Princeton and Chilliwack Coal company is driving a tunnel on its property to tap the coal seam which is the same worked by the Princeton Coal and Land company. There is a face of coal about four and one-half feet thick in the tunnel, now driven about 90 feet. A shaft has been sunk 43 feet, piercing 11 feet of coal.

The British Columbia Copper company announces intention to build a concentrator at Princess camp, where diamond drilling has proven an immense tonnage of ore. The company has kept a considerable force at work during the winter and accommodations for a large mining population have been constructed. It is reported that railway construction will begin early from Princeton to Princess and Voigt camps. At present the company hauls by team all material and supplies from Princeton.

There is an unusually large number of prospectors at work in Franklin camp this winter, and all appear to be filled with the liveliest optimism as to the future of the camp. Julius Carson, of Phoenix, and George Todd of this city, are included in the number. They are at work on a tunnel which at present is running through a body of mineralized white quartz. Jim McDonald and Forepaw have driven a tunnel for 80 feet and up to last week they had gone through 15 feet of ledge matter, and on the claim of Tom Newby of this city, a tunnel has been cut through about six feet of solid ore. Twelve men are at work on the Union mine, which is shipping two cars a week.—Grand Forks Sun.

Kaslo police officials have been notified that in future they are not to take drinks over any licensed bar while on duty.

A commercial traveller had been talking his hardest, his most eloquent, his most persuasive, for nearly an hour to a shrewd old Yorkshire business man. The old fellow seemed convinced and pleased, and the traveller thought he had his fish landed. But the Yorkshire man said: 'There's ma lad, Jock. Ah'd laike him to hear what ye have to say. Will ye coom' this afternoon and go over your talk again?''

'Certainly, sir, with pleasure,' replied the traveller heartily, and at the hour appointed presented himself again for the interview with father and son. Again he went over the points of the article he had to sell—forcibly, eloquently, persuasively. Never had he acquitted himself of a finer 'selling talk.'

When he had finished the old Yorkshire man turned to his son and said enthusiastically: 'Do you hear that, Jock? Well, now, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road.'—Kansas City 'Star.'

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA

One of the Field Marshals of the German Army

Try a Mail-Herald

"Want Ad"

and Get RESULTS

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets, will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commistion in May, 1915, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1915.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, January 8th, 1915.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—72858.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING-UP ACT, being chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and amending Acts,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE REVELSTOKE HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia has, by an order dated the 15th day of February, 1915, appointed James Roy, of Vancouver, B. C., to be official liquidator of the above-named company.

Dated at Vancouver this 26th day of February, 1915.

A. B. POTTENGER,
District Registrar

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING-UP ACT, being chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and amending Acts.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE REVELSTOKE HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 1st day of April, 1915, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to James Roy, of Pacific Building, Vancouver, B. C., the official liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Chambers, of the Honourable the Chief Justice of the said Court, at Vancouver, B.C., at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated at Vancouver this 26th day of February, 1915.

A. B. POTTENGER
District Registrar.

In the County Court of West Kootenay holden at Nelson, B. C., In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Turcak, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of all and singular the personal estate and effects of Joseph Turcak, late of Arrowhead, British Columbia, who died on the 17th day of July, 1913 at or near Arrowhead aforesaid intestate and all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to send the same together with particulars verified on oath to the undersigned at Revelstoke, B.C., on or before the 1st day of April, 1915, after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the Estate amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.

Dated this 25th day of February 1915

GEORGE S. McCARTER,
Official Administrator, Revelstoke Electoral District, County of Kootenay. Feb.27-Ma.6

VOLLEY BALL SCHEDULE

March 10
French Recruits vs. Scotch Reserves
Business-men vs. New Comers

March 17.
French Recruits vs. Business-men
Scotch Reserves vs. New Comers

March 24.
Scotch Reserves vs Business-men
French Recruits vs New Comers.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

No. 1 from Montreal to Vancouver, arrive at 6.05 p.m., leave 6.25 p.m.

No. 2, from Vancouver to Montreal, arrive at 11.05 a.m., leave at 11.25 a. m.

No. 3, from Toronto to Vancouver, arrive at 7.05 a.m., leave at 7.20 a.m.

No. 4 from Vancouver to Toronto, arrive at 12.45 a. m., leave at 1.05 a. m.

No. 804, from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, leave 7.30 a.m.

No. 803, from Arrowhead to Revelstoke, arrive 4.40 p.m.

No. 3 makes connection with the Okanagan line at Sicamous, returning leaves Sicamous at 10.50 p.m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, make all local stops between Revelstoke and Sicamous.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4, make local stops between Sicamous and Kamloops.

FIRE ALARMS

Fire alarm signals are given thus.

Two strokes, interval five seconds, four strokes, Box 24. No of box will also be shown on indicator at fire hall.

Practice signal.—Six (6) strokes of bell slowly.

Testing signal.—Three (3) strokes of bell slowly.

Fire Out signal.—Two (2) strokes of bell slowly.

Defect signal.—One (1) stroke of bell slowly.

FIRE BRIGADE NO. TWO

Box No . 14—Corner First street and McKenzie avenue. C. B. Hume & Co.

Box No. 15.—Corner First street and Rokeby avenue,

Box No. 16.—Corner Second street and Government Road and Opera House.

Box No. 17.—Corner Third street and Campbell avenue, Globe Lumber company.

Box No. 18.—C. P. R. station.

Box No. 24.—Corner Fifth street and McKenzie avenue, Catholic church.

Box No. 25.—Corner Sixth street and Orton avenue, W. A. Foote.

Box No. 26.—Corner Fourth street and McArthur avenue.

Box No. 27.—Corner Fourth street and Townley avenue.

Box No. 28.—Corner Second street and Robson avenue, Mrs. Baker.

Box No. 34.—Fire hall No. 2.

Box No. 35.—Hospital.

Box Nol 36.—Central School.

Box No. 37.—Selkirk School.

FIRE BRIGADE NO. ONE

Box No. 44.—Fire Hall No. One.

Box No. 25.—Front street west, near C.P.R. bridge.

Box No. 46.—Corner King and Douglas streets. Palace Meat Market.

Box No. 47.—Corner Second street and Wales street, back of Court house.

Box No. 48.—Corner Third and

The Mail=Herald

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT
REVELSTOKE, B. C

ADVERTISING RATES

Local Reading Notices and Business Locals 10 cents per line each insertion. Minimum local ad charge 25c.

Display advertisements 25 cents per inch each insertion, single column.

Legal advertising of any form, also Government and Municipal Notices 12 cents per line first insertion and 8 cents per line subsequent insertions, allowing 10 lines to the inch.

Applications for Liquor Licenses $5.

Applications for Transfer of Liquor Licenses $7.50.

Oil prospecting notices $7.50.

Land Purchase Notices, $7.00.

Water Application Notices, up to 100 words, $7.50, over 100 words in proportion.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL

Interior Publishing Company
LIMITED

E. G. ROOKE, Manager and Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915

AGRICULTURAL ACT

The bill now before the House, providing for agricultural credits and dealing with the incorporation and regulation of agricultural associations, appears to have been drawn with a great deal of care and to meet every contingency that can be foreseen. It provides machinery which under wise administration, coupled with co-operation in good faith on the part of its beneficiaries ought to prove of very great benefit to the farming interests of the province. Its purpose is to help the man, who is trying to help himself, by giving him a reasonable degree of financial assistance on reasonable terms as to interest and repayment.

To state briefly the purpose of the feature of the act now being considered, we may say that a commission, to consist of five members, of whom the superintendent shall be one, two others being appointed by the government, the deputy minister of finance and the deputy minister of agriculture to the members ex-officio, shall have power to make loans to farmers in sums of $250 to $10,000 in the case of any individual borrower other than an association. No loan can be made to any person who is a member of the commission or one of its officials or is employed in connection therewith in any way. The loans may be of one of three kinds:

Long-dated;

Short-dated;

Single season.

The maximum period within which a long-dated loan shall be repaid in thirty-six and one-half years. Short dated loans may be for periods of not less than three years or more than ten, and they are limited in the case of individuals to $2,000 and to $10,000 in the case of associations. Single season loans are restricted as to amount as in the case of short dated loans. The interest charged upon loans shall not exceed 1 per cent in advance of what the money costs the commission. Long-dated loans must be repaid by semi-annual instalments of amounts sufficient to meet the interest and extinguish the principal by the termination of the term for which the loan is made, but any borrower may, on the day interest falls due, pay on the principal in sums of $25 or a multiple thereof. No loan can be granted until after it has been approved by special resolution passed at a meeting of the commission.

Loans may be granted upon the security of agricultural land coming within either of the following definitions:

(a) Land held by indefeasible title registered under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act;" or

(b) Land held by record of pre-emption under the "Land Act;" or

(c) Land held by certificate of purchase on the deferred-payment system under the "Land Act;" or

(d) Land held as homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead under any Act of Parliament of Canada.

The purposes for which loans may be made are thus described:

(a) The acquiring of land for agricultural purposes and the satisfaction of encumbrances on land used for such purposes:

(b) The clearing of land, draining, dyking, water storage and irrigation works:

(c) The erection of farm buildings:

(d) The purchase of live and dead stock, machinery and fertilizers:

(e) Discharging liabilities incurred for the improvement and development of land used for agricultural purposes and any purpose calculated to increase land productiveness:

(f) And any purpose which in the opinion of the commission will increase the productiveness of the land in respect of which the loan is proposed.

(g) Carrying out the objects of any association; subject to approval by order-in-council as hereinafter provided:

(h) Taking over in whole or in part and with the approval of the Lieutenant-governor-in-council, by order-in-council, any existing loan by the Crown in right of the province of British Columbia to any association or any debentures issued by any association.

Before making a loan the commission must satisfy itself upon the following points:

(a) The value of the security offered, estimated on the basis of agricultural productiveness as hereinafter provided:

(b) The desirability of the proposed loan for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section.

(c) In the case of an individual borrower, the ability of the applicant to make a fair living for himself and his family from the farming of his land, when improved as proposed by means of the loan applied for, and after having paid interest and amortization charges or other payments as required under the mortgage:

(d) In the case of an association that the association is solvent and has adequate earning powers, and that its records, methods, investments and management are satisfactory to the commission:

(e) That the granting of the proposed loan for the specified purpose in the opinion of the commission will be of economic benefit to the borrower.

This resume will serve to give readers a good general idea of the working of the act. We may add that the maximum sum which the commission is authorized to loan without obtaining additional legislative authority, is $15,000,000, which is to be raised on securities guaranteed as to principal and interest unconditionally by the province.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE

In the February number of the Contemporary Review Harold Spender, an English Radical journalist, suggests that rather than continue the war with the slaughter of perhaps millions of men, and the completing of the destruction of Belgium it would be better to make peace on terms short of a crushed Germany. Something like the ante-bellum status quo seems to be in his mind

It is true that the imagination is appalled by the losses that must be suffered by the Allies in attempting to crush a military force of perhaps six or eight million Germans, but to let Germany escape the disastrous consequences of her own astounding challenge would be a tacit admission that her militarism was too mighty to be smashed. It would be a virtual victory for the Germans. The only way the true perspective of war can be brought home to the Germans is an invasion such as Belgium has suffered as far as the Rhine on the west, and well into Silesia and East Prussia on the east, and there hold their ground while the British navy completed its campaign of starvation, the submission of Germany would not be long delayed. There is no sense in advocating compromises with Germany at present, because none is contemplated by the allies. When the allies close in on German territory on both sides Germany will see the game is irretrievably lost, and as by that time the starving process will be well forward the end may come suddenly.

FROM THE SANCTUMS

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

Brooklyn Eagle: A year ago a promise by Count Zeppelin that he would fly across the Atlantic in three days would have been received by all America as one worth welcoming. We might have doubted whether the aged airship man could "make good," but we would rather have hoped for his success. Just now though at peace with all the world now, we greet his start with a shiver and his arrival with terror. Our national defences are surely not equipped to meet airships, and what can be done in peace can just as easily be done in war.

THE CRY OF THE WEST

Edmonton Journal: The cry of the rural west is still for a larger female population. This item from the Horse Guard correspondence of the Rocky Mountain House Echo should be incorporated in our immigration literature: "The bachelors here seem to appreciate the honor of having a lady teacher. They turned out en masse to cut her wood for her—only one married man in the bunch. It it reported that A.L. MacDonald has given her a cow, while Henry Von Hollen gave some chickens. This will be something to keep the children busy."

"TIPPERARY" A MYTH?

Manchester Guardian: We have it on good authority that "Tipperary," popularly known as the soldiers' song, has very little existence outside the newspapers and the patriotic concerts and is only rarely heard in the trenches. A certain corporal who was recently home on leave took back with him his mandolin. At the divisional headquarters where he is situated impromptu sing-songs are occasionally held, and when the telephone line is clear of official messages use is made of it to convey more or less sweet strains to the troops in the firing line—those at any rate who are at brigade headquarters or within range of the wire. Not once has "Tipperary" been requested by these troops, the general favorites, repeated time after time, being "Eileen Alannah," "The Lost Chord," and "Ye Banks and Braes."

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Edmonton Journal: The verdict in the Toronto murder case, where a young servant girl was charged with shooting her employer, is a very disquieting one. It was not alleged that any serious offence had been committed by the victim or even attempted. The house was in a thickly-settled part of the city and in an emergency help could be secured without difficulty. Instead of adopting reasonable measures of protection, however, the girl armed herself with a revolver and used it at the first opportunity to get rid of the man she feared. There is an obvious warning in the incident for young men, but if such drastic methods can be adopted without fear of punishment in such circumstances, Canada will develop into a decidedly lawless country. The precedent is most dangerous.

LIFE MUCH THE SAME

Calgary Herald: After all, when we pick up a Calgary daily paper, do we not see that the life of our community goes on much as it did before the war started? St. Ann's church holds a fair, just as it would have a year ago; Dr. Rivers gives an address on criminology; the Rural Development league is formed at a convention held at Olds; the Alberta and British Columbia miners gather at Lethbridge, and so on. The fact that there is a war is only brought home to us by the presence of a few khaki-clad men in the streets, the publication of an occasional Calgary casualty, or by the new war taxes shortly to be imposed by the federal government. If we will only think on these things, perhaps many of us who have been inclined to grumble at what we call the cruelty of fate will begin to be glad that we are alive at all.

A WAR CREDIT OF A HUNDRED MILLIONS

Beck's Weekly, Montreal: Of course, the opposition will criticize the taxes on well travelled lines—I saw the Hon. William Fielding coaching A. K. Maclean at the Rideau club the other day—but at the back of their heads will be the thought that they couldn't have done any better in Tom White's place, and that will temper all their arguments about more protection, lack of retrenchment, handing the tax on to the general consumer and such. Besides, it occurs to me just here that the finance minister stated the worst, and that with $12,000,000 dollars of the first $50,000,000 dollar appropriation still unexpended, and a possibility of the third contingent not going to the front at all, we may not have to dip into the hundred million dollars to be voted this session. What we really have is a further war credit of one hundred million dollars with the British government, and if we don't borrow it we won't need to pay it back.

AT THE THEATRES

Tonight Mary Pickford and King Baggot in "Mr. Burglar M.D." will be shown at the Empress theatre. Four other pictures will also be seen on Monday the attraction will be "The Mysterious Rose" and on Tuesday the feature will be "In Satan's Toils."

TOMORROW'S SERVICES

CATHOLIC

St. Francis church, McKenzie Ave. and Fifth street, Pastor, Rev. J. C. MacKenzie. Sunday services:— Low Mass at 8 a.m. and High Mass at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. Sunday school for the children at 2:30 p.m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30 p.m., Confessions Saturday 4 to 6 and 7:30 to 9 p.m. and Sunday morning 7:30 to 8. Weeks days:—Mass every morning at 7 o'clock, Confessions before Mass. First Fridays—Mass at 8 a.m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30 p.m.

ST. PETER'S

Third Sunday in Lent; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion; 7.30 p.m. Evensong. Sermons at both services by the rector. At both morning and evening prayer, prayers authorized by the Lord Bishop for war will be said. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH

The regular services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sunday. Sunday school, 2.30 p,m.; Young People's meeting on Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

The themes for Sunday will be in the morning "Habit Forming Principles of Life" and in the evening "Benevolence."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the Presbyterian church on Sunday next the minister, Rev. J. W. Stevenson will take as his morning subject "Uncertainty" and in the evening will speak on "The Eyes of the Fool."

The ordinance of Babtism will be dispensed at the morning service.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30. On Tuesday evening the Y.P.S. will meet and will be addressed by R. Chisolm. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

Red Cross Notes

Persons interested in the Canadian Red Cross will no doubt be glad to learn something of the Canadian hospitals in England and France.

Possibly the best known of these is the Queen's Canadian Military hospital at Shorncliffe, near Folkstone. This, like so many others, was a private residence which was by the owners for hospital purposes. The equipment was paid for by the Canadian War Contingent association, and as a military hospital it now appears to be practically self supporting.

The Canadian Red Cross society has been prepared to assist this hospital financially, but so far the necessity has not arisen, neither have the staff drawn upon Red Cross stores in England, although they have been told that they can do so at any time. Altogether it appears to be a well-equipped and successful institution— though doubtless the staff are always glad to welcome gifts, either in money or in supplies, to supplement their equipment.

The Duchess of Connaught Red Cross hospital is at Cliveden. This beautiful country place on the river Thames was offered by Mrs. Astor to the war office as a hospital. On its acceptance Mrs. Astor most generously undertook the expense, amounting to over £2,000, of the structural alterations necessary, and the Canadian Red Cross society gave £2,000 for its equipment. The original plan was fore 150 beds, but the war office has since asked that it be made the base hospital for the Canadian contingents, and its capacity be increased to 500 beds, by erecting four additional "huts" and a kitchen. As the grounds are extensive, there was plenty of room for these additions. The extra outlay involved is estimated at £12,000, towards which Colonel Hodgetts, the Red Cross commissioner, has been promised £2,000 in England, while Lieut.-Col. Leonard, of St. Catherines, who has already been so generous in the matter of motor ambulances, has contributed £4,000, so that it seems practically certain that this work will be carried out.

There are also extensions to existing hospitals at Chatham and Hasler which are being provided out of the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship fund, which are entirely under the control of the admiralty and have no connection with the Canadian Red Cross society.

The Canadian Military hospital at Bulford, on Salisbury Plain, has just been closed, but the one at Netheravon is still open, and is under the Canadian Army Medical department, and draws its supplies from that department, though Colonel Hodgetts is always prepared to supplement them from Red Cross stores on requisition.

There is a large hospital at Dinard under the French military authorities, to which the Canadian government gave a grant of $100,000, and another at Dinard established by the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, to which the Canadian Red Cross society contributed $2,500.

Special gifts to any of these hospitals can always be forwarded through he Canadian Red Cross society, but it should be borne in mind that the Canadian commissioner, Colonel Hodgetts, is on the spot, in close touch with the war office, the British Red Cross society, and the Canadian War Contingent association, and that he is in the best position to know what is most wanted, and when and where it is wanted, and to act promptly when help is needed. It is recommended, therefore that supplies should be left open for general use, as this greatly increases the effectiveness of our aid. The Canadian Red Cross society have not only to think of special Canadian hospitals, but also the wounded and sick Canadian men who will be scattered through many hospitals both in France and in England.

Pays Tribute to Work of Minister

The following letter appears in the Victoria Times:

Victoria, March 3.

Sir.—In common with a good many other citizens, I was considerably astonished at the attack made in the Provincial House yesterday upon the Hon. Thomas Taylor by Mr. Forster (Columbia), and particularly was I amazed at the grounds upon which the attack was based—that of lack of efficiency.

There are, as we know, wheels within wheels in all political parties, and any one man may think he has reasons for disliking another, even though that other may be of the same political faith; but a man should be ruled by common sense even in his likes and dislikes, and when Mr. Forster accuses a man with the Hon. Thomas Taylor's administrative record on the score of inefficiency, most people in British Columbia will ask Mr. Forster to provide some better grounds than vague assertions before they will believe that his action yesterday was due to any other cause than the spleen of a disappointed politician who has failed to get something that he wanted.

As to the efficiency of the Hon. Thomas Taylor, I would like to point out briefly what his administration has meant to the banner industry of this province—the industry of mining.

British Columbia's chiefest need, in order that her great natural wealth may be made accessible to commercial and industrial requirements, is, and will be for a long time to come, the construction of roads, trails and bridges. Only by a policy of intelligent development along these lines is it possible to open up our large mineral areas. It is expensive work, for the very topography of the province which makes such a policy necessary makes it far more costly than laying out a trail on the prairies. But it has to be done if British Columbia is to take her proper place as a producer of mineral and timber wealth.

Before Mr. Taylor took charge of the department of public works, no broad and comprehensive system of opening up British Columbia as a whole by means of roads and trails had ever been formulated—much less carried into effect—by any previous provincial government. Sections of the country known to be rich in mineral had laid for years, neglected, for no better reason than that the cost of freighting in machinery and supplies, and taking out ore, was prohibitive owing to the inaccessibility of the district. The whole province was crying out for an intelligent road system which should link camp with camp, isolated districts with trunk railroads, and provide an unimpeded circulation of supplies on the one hand and products on the other.

To achieve this desirable end was the task undertaken by Mr. Taylor upon his assuming the Portfolio of Works. It was no trifling task. It is not finished yet, and will not be for some years to come, but enough has been done to make a lasting monument to the man who was the first to grapple the problem in a comprehensive manner. New and prosperous districts have been opened. Rich mineral areas are being developed, and sections suitable for agricultural development are now within reach of the settler. The actual productive wealth of the province has been enormously increased by this policy. No better proof that such is the case could be desired than that given by the mineral returns for British Columbia last year. The value of the output of our mines for the three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, averaged, roughly in round numbers $30,000,000 for each year. Last year, in spite of the dislocation of commerce during the latter half of the year, due to war, the value of our mineral output was no less than $26,000,000, or only $4,000,000 less than the normal. And this magnificent showing is directly due to the intelligent policy of opening up the country which was inaugurated and energetically carried on by the Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of public works for British Columbia.

Now, sir, if such a record as this does not constitute efficient administration, I would like to ask Mr. Forster what he calls efficiency. And I would also like to ask him what his own services to the public have been to qualify him as a critic of Mr. Taylor. The minister of works does not do much talking—he does things, and the whole province has benefited thereby. But what has Mr. Forster done? As far as "efficiency" goes he does not even appear to be an efficient critic.

G. SHELDON-WILLIAMS,
Editor B.C. Mining Exchange.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION—

The duty and opportunity of Canadian Farmers

Agricultural Conferences

Will be held throughout Canada to discuss conditions in countries where agricultural interests will be affected by the European War.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture

will be represented by

Professor McDonald, Live-stock Commissioner, B.C.

P. H. Moore, Supt. Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz.

H. Cuthbert, Industrial Commissioner, City of Victoria, B.C.

Chairman: MAYOR W.A. FOOTE

Revelstoke, Monday, March 8th,
CITY HALL Ladies Welcome
8 p. m.

OF INTEREST TO POULTRY RAISERS

Clip this advertisement from The Revelstoke Mail-Herald and mail it to us today. In return we will send you, without charge, generous samples of our famous Chick Food and Growing Food in order that you may test their wonderful values. State your name, address and nearest post office, also name and address of your dealer.

The Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Limited Vancouver B. C.

East Kootenay has been authorized to raise 100 men for the Third Canadian contingent.

Vernon board of trade is urging Bishop Doull of Kootenay to reside in that city in preference to Nelson.

Potatoes were down to $1.50 per sack at Saturdays market at Nelson. Eggs were plentiful at 35 cents per dozen.

Rossland Methodists have asked pastor Nixon to remain for another year.

The Belgian Legation in Washington asserts that the German governor-general in Belgium has levied an extraordinary tax on Belgian citizens who do not return to their homes before March 1.

Leading financiers have been summoned to a conference in Berlin with the finance minister, who considers that a new loan of $1,250,000,000 is required for the continuance of the war. It is hoped that a large portion of this loan will be subscribed by the Krupps and other leading German firms, in exchange for new army contracts.

DISTILLATION OF STUMPS

New Treatment Provides Market for Stumps—Land Cleared Free

Thomas D. Caven, the representative from the Cranbrook district, at Monday evening's session of the House, made an excellent speech. He dealt very interestingly with the land question.

On the 26th of last May, he said, 76 applications were made for entries on a portion of land thrown open in the Cranbrook District, but only one in ten were able to remain on the land as they were forced to seek employment on the public roads and in other avocations to maintain themselves and their families. It is a question how to get the people on the land, but it is a greater question how to keep them on the land. To do this, the farmer must have a chance to break even at first, as the average man pioneering in a new country, although he may fully understand farming, and will contribute to a permanent and excellent class of citizenship, it is rarely he has sufficient money to keep him going until he can clear his land and place it on a profitable basis.

Mr. Caven said he desired at this time to refer to an industry that was not a new one, that of distillation of stumps, but one that had not been made commercially successful until a new treatment had been introduced, and Mr. Moore, of the Kootenays, had spent years in the study of the subject, was prepared to establish a plant in East Kootenay for handling the by-products of the wood in the stumps. The proposal to establish such a plant would mean that the farmer would get $5 to $6 a cord for his stumps, which would mean that he could clear his land virtually free of cost. A test had been made of a carload of stumps from a section near Cranbrook, these stumps being eight years old, and the result was most satisfactory from a commercial point of view.

Land Cleared Without Cost.

In the Kootenay and Columbia valleys, there were large tracts of land held by non-residents, purchased by those who had held them for years, who asked prices that could not be paid by the farmer. But if the thousands of acres of logged-off land, land most fertile, could be cleared without cost, it would mean a tide of immigrants flowing upon the land, immigrants who could secure the land at reasonable prices and clear it for the money they would receive for their stumps. This would mean the bringing about of a prosperity that would continue to grow, and each year add to the population of the district. In concluding on this subject, Mr. Craven said:

"On a carload of eight-year-old B. C. western yellow pine stumps distilled by this new process last summer, there were recovered to the cord basis over twenty gallons crude turpentine, a few gallons of light oil, and 70 gallons of pine wood creosote, or heavy tar oil, 40 pounds of pitch, 1,081 pounds of charcoal among other products.

"This process gives almost 90 per cent of the wood when distilled as charcoal and liquid distillates. It is known that the resins are in the stump, and other pitch wood, and with this large percentage recovery, there is warranted further demonstrations of its commercial value.

"Turpentine and resin are now obtained largely in the Southern United States, from tapping the long leaf pine. There are over 800,000 acres of virgin forest entered into each year to produce 75 per cent, to 86 per cent of the world's supply of these products, and when you realize that there are also over fourteen billion feet of long leaf pine, also cut by the sawmills, the end of this present source of supply is not far in she distance. Hence we must use the stumps and limbs of trees for this industry, which are now not only a waste but an almost insurmountable hindrance in getting the settler on the land.

"It is proposed to install such a plant in the Cranbrook district of British Columbia and arrangements have been made with H.C. Moore, of Blairmore, Alberta, to use these new processes.

"The settler is to be paid a fair sum for his stumps, at about $5 or $6 a cord. Powder is to be advanced to him as a credit on his stumps when they are delivered to the distillation plant. In Minnesota it is said the farmers even haul their stumps fifteen miles to a wood distillation plant. In fact, the settler would be aided in the clearing of his land to the fullest possible extent. The plant to be erected will be but a small beginning, but one of far-reaching importance for the province in putting the settler on the land, financing his land, clearing cost, and otherwise materially helping him.

"Further, by these new processes, instead of making, say, mainly turpentine and tar oil, the latter of which is difficult to market sometimes, resin oils, tar and brewer's pitch will be made by new refining processes, which have not been previously available to the other plants in the industry. Hence the markets are not nearly so confined as has previously been the case, and a large variety of products can be made in the industry.

Government Assistance.

"I think I have the right to ask government assistance for the starting of the industry, in view of the economic importance to the province of clearing these waste cut-over lands which the lumbermen have left behind. The helping of the settler and the establishment of a beginning in a very large industry.

"While a start is to be made in the Cranbrook district, it is of far-reaching importance to other districts where plants will be erected to take care of the crying needs of some such system to finance the settler and find a market for the stump."

High School Essays

(Continued from Page One.)

you think you will never stop, but you are quickly brought to your senses by a bump and then a tumble into the snow. You cannot stay there a moment, however, because there is omebody else close behind you.

By the time everyone had had five r six slides, it was time to start on our return tramp, although we were all very reluctant to leave the slides. When we got back to the school there vas a bright roaring fire and hot ocoee and refreshments ready for us nd you may be sure all of us did ull justice to them after our long tramp.

When everyone was finished, we went up to one of the rooms where, we played games and sang songs until it was time for the party to break up, when everybody declared that they had spent a very pleasant evening.—Mabel Simmonds.

We were delighted when our teacher announced on Friday that we were going to have a snow-shoe tramp the ollowing Saturday!

At recess we talked over what we were going to wear and at length we decided on gymnasium suits.

At seven-thirty on Saturday night we arrived at the school and what a isappointment it was to us all when we discovered that we weren't going to have any lights, but we soon forgot that fact when we were outside ready for our tramp.

It was an ideal night! The moon vas at her full and all her courtiers were waiting on her that night.

Our snowshoes kept coming off but at length we reached our place of destination.

We got one of the boys to go down and test the slide but half way down he went into a tree so we went off to find a better one.

At length we found one and after about ten slides, during which we all got terrible bumps, our teacher suggested going home.

On our way home we played tag and crack the-wip but at length we reached the school to find that, during our absence the lights had come on.

After a good supper we played a few games and then went home to enjoy a good sleep and awake next morning with stiff limbs and a terrible cold.—Drina Fraser.

The use of snowshoes in British Columbia is wide-spread. People in every walk of life use snowshoes in some part of their life. Snowshoes are used in the winter by hunters, trappers, miners and sight-seers.

Standing on a small bluff overlooking the Columbia river was a shaggy bearded man. What was he doing there? He had been trapping for weeks in heart of the forest and was now without provisions. He had left Revelstoke a hundred and some odd miles away three months past.

He was down-hearted, he had a good catch of furs and a pair of snowshoes over his back; but what were these to him, when he was on the verge of starvation.

Putting on his snowshoes and shouldering his gun he started on his long tramp to civilization. When he had covered about 15 miles he felt tired and lay down under a large fir tree. He awoke with a start. What had awaken him? He listened attentively and heard the breaking of a twig close at hand. He lay perfectly still and waited.

A few seconds later he felt a hot breath in his face. He saw out of the corner of his eye that it was a large brown bear.

It would have meant his death if he had moved. He lay as still as a log.

The bear sniffed at him a moment and then retreated a few yards. Now was his chance. He sprang from the ground shouldered his gun and shot the bear through the head. The bear struggled a few moments and then died at his feet. He was now well supplied with bear meat, and could continue his journey without fear of starvation.—R. J. Calder.

It was about 7.30 when we started. The moon shone on a trackless waste of glittering snow. There was a little wind to make our cheeks rosier, but with the exception of this everything except ourselves was still. The Columbia glittered in the light of the moon but the waters were as still as a lake. Mount Begbie lay before us dimly outlined in the mist. This was an ideal night for snowshoeing.

About two hundred yards were covered and we were entering the skirts of a little wood when one of the unfortunates cried: "Hey you fellows can't you wait for a person? You don't expect me to walk in this snow up to my neck to catch up. My strap's bust." But in spite of this great speech he was compelled to abandon the prospect of going on further, and he at once went back to the "refreshment hall." Which of the two he liked best I cannot tell you. Fifteen minutes more walking and the "sliding ground" was reached. Volunteers were called for with a great many results.

The first volunteer went down, but not on his snow-shoes. He had the pleasure of going down on his head But in spite of this he called out cheerily through the gloom, "All's well." The next one was more fortunate, he went half-way down all right and was beginning to feel fine when something happened and he covered the remaining distance on his stomach. The rest went down without any mishap but a long run was taken before the two heroes were feeling comfortable. After a little more walking we went to the refreshment hall and had a good time. After adjourning we went home the boys carrying two pairs of snow-shoes on their backs!—Oscar Lundell.

Land Values Highest

(Continued from Page One)

1911 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., $24,71 for males and $14.48 for females; in Nova Scotia they were $31.20 and $14.80 and in New Brunswick $31.93 and $15. In Quebec the average were $33.56 and $15.65, and in Ontario $32.09 and $16.67. In the western provinces they were for males $39.13 in Manitoba, $40.51 in Saskatchewan and $40.26 in Alberta, females receiving $22.35 in Manitoba, $22.96 in Saskatchewan and $23.83 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., $47.85 for males and $31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910 when males received $57.40 and females $38.

Values Of Farm Live Stock

Values are well maintained so far as comparison with the three years ended 1913 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a cause of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 per cent than they were in 1913.

Owing to the high price of grain the keeping of swine in the west is said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for what they will fetch—frequently for as little as 3½ cents per lb.—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition. On the other hand the prices of cattle have been well maintained and the average values for dairy cows and for other horned cattle are considerably above those of 1910. The average per head for all Canada come to $127 for horses, $57 for milch cows, $42 for other cattle, $7 for sheep and $12 for swine The following is believed to be a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian farm live stock in 1914; Horses $371,430,000, cattle $297,131,000, sheep $14,551,000 and swine $42,418,000, or an aggregate of $725,530,000 for all descriptions.

ICE NO IMPEDIMENT TO ARROW LAKES STEAMERS

Nakusp, B.C., March 5.—The Canadian Pacific railway steamer Rossland arrived from her winter quarters at Robson Sunday. The season having been so mild there has been no necessity of placing her in the winter service between Robson and Needles, the regular steamers being able to make the through run without any impediment from the ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Bohart have returned to Wardner after spending a few months with their son here.

C. B. HUME & CO., LTD.

Revelstoke's Departmental Store

FAMILY SHOE OUTFITTERS

We Aim to Give Maximum Wear at a Minimum Price

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

"Fresh and Bright as the Spring Flowers"

is the way a lady put it after looking over our line of new Spring Wash Goods, Crepes, Voiles, Cinderella Cloth.

Nurse SUITINGS, PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, etc. A splendid array at ..... 15 to 50c

The new Frilling for the "Medici Collar" in four different styles. Ask to see this when in the store.

SPECIAL!

300 yds. PONGEE SILK worth 75c, go on sale now all at 50c

The new SPRING COATS for ladies are in. There are some real smart styles and a great variety of materials ..... $7.50 to $20.00

Just now we have a special Sale of ladies fine WAISTS and BLOUSES. A nice sprinkling of the very newest styles, arranged in three lots at $1.90, $2.90, $3.90

Men's Furnishing and Shoe Dep't

MANY MORE SHOES ON THE TABLES AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. JUST NOTICE THESE

WOMEN'S BOOTS $2.75 and $1.05 a pr.

MEN'S SHOES Standard makes, prices $3.25 and $2.35 a pr.

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS $1.35 a pr.

MISSES' BOOTS $1.25 a pr.

CHILDREN'S SHOES and SLIPPERS 85c a pr.

Children's Hats

Right now when your children need FELT HATS we are putting out a big line to clear. All colors, shapes and sizes.

One lot in crush and sailor shapes 40c

Another lot for older kiddies 50c

Men's Underwear

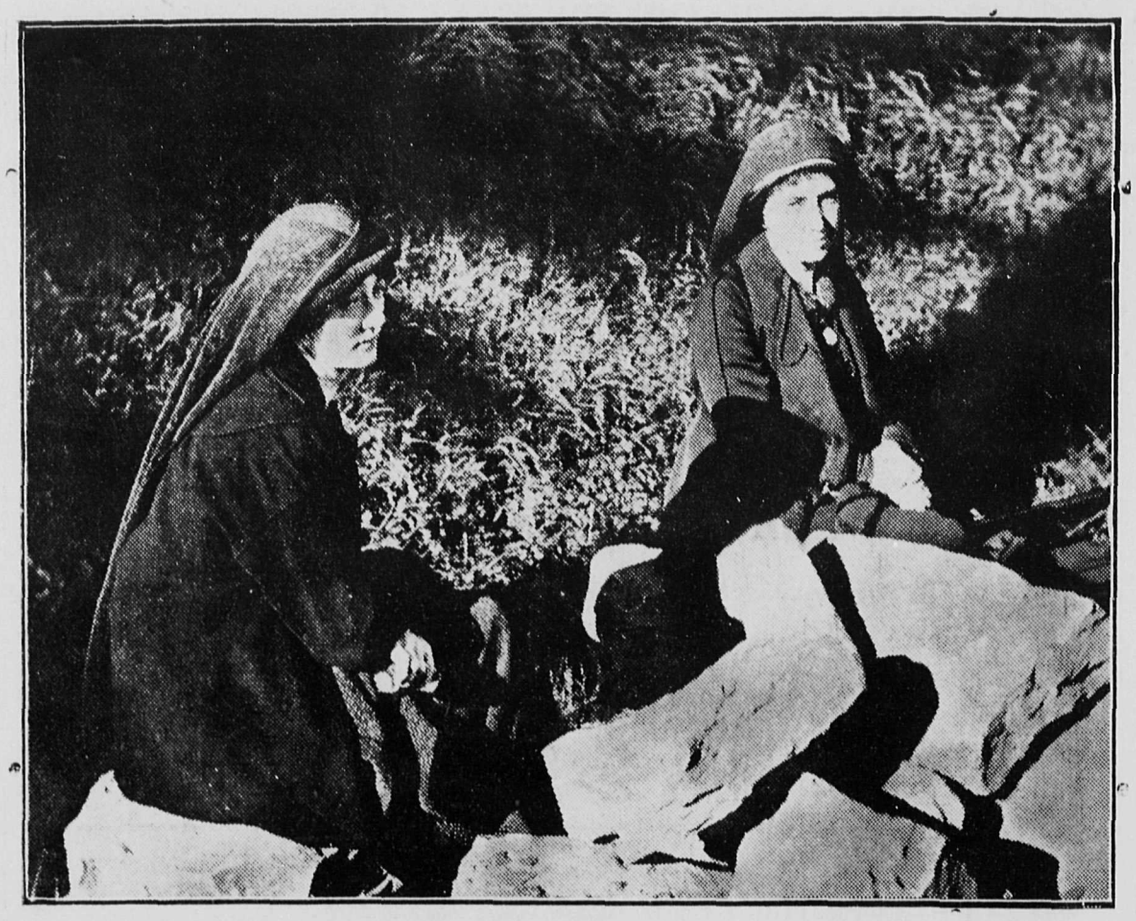
PURE WOOL — British manufacture, different lines and many sizes up to 48. Some Rufus and Some Jaegar goods. A snap in reality.

Sale Price $1.15 a garment

Grocery and Crockery Department

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY!

Quart Bottles Olive Oil, C. & B.	75c
½ lb. Cakes Chocolate	15c
English Strawberry Jam Jars	20c
" Raspberry Jam Jars	20c
String Beans, 10 tins for	$1.00
" " case for	$2.15
Pears, 2 lb. tins	15c
Hunt's Pine Apple, sliced, 2 tins	35c
Greengage Plums, 2 tins	25c
Lombard Plums, 2 tins	25c



You are Interested in

THE WAR

And have asked the question many times: Will there ever be Motion Pictures of the actual fighting at the Front? Shall we be able to see how soldiers act under fire? How the wounded are cared for? How helpless, unarmed men, women and children act when under fire? How a building looks when struck by a shell?

The Mail-Herald Answers: YES

And under our auspices and in conjunction with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, The

BELGIAN WAR PICTURES

WILL BE BROUGHT TO REVELSTOKE AND WILL BE SHOWN AT THE

EMPRESS THEATRE

THESE PICTURES SHOW:

The Burning of Antwerp
Destruction of Termonde
The Battle of Alost
The Flooding of Lierre
The Battle of Malines
Battle of Aerschot

Not a War Drama! Not a Made-up Film! Not a compilation of Maneuver Views! Not a War Weekly of Views at the Rear!—But—

4 REELS OF MOTION PICTURES TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME

ACTUALLY ON THE FIRING LINE

And Authorized by the Belgian Government whose Red Cross, under Contract, receives 50 p. c of Tribune's Profits

CONTRACT

CONTRACT WITH BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH MADE POSSIBLE FAMOUS MOTION PICTURES OF THE BELGIAN FIRING LINE TO BE BROUGHT TO REVELSTOKE BY THE MAIL HERALD

The undersigned of the first party gives to the second party permission to obtain cinematograph views of the theatre of war in Belgium. In recognition of this concession, and with a charitable motive in view, the second party agrees to give to the undersigned of the first part 50 per cent of the profits realized from the exploitation of these films taken in Belgium.

The undersigned of the first part agrees to grant to no one his authorization to take any cinematograph views of the theatre of war in Belgium.

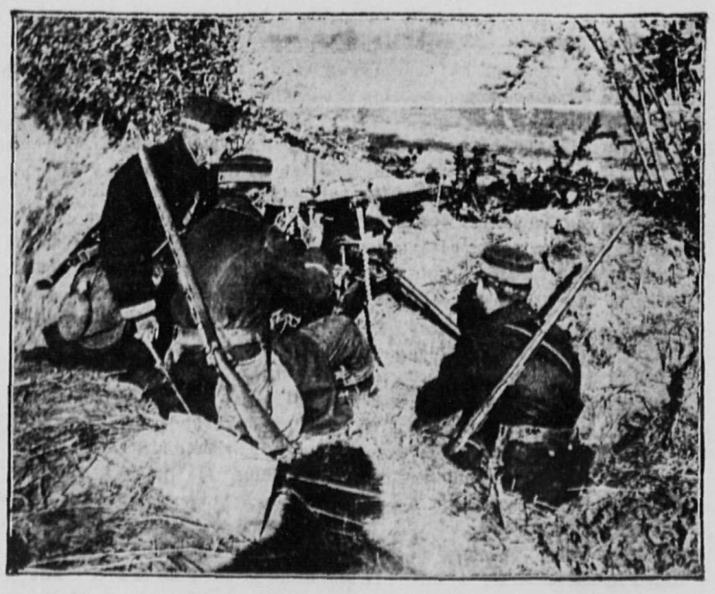
First party,
LE DELEGUE GENERAL PRES DU GOUVERNEUR MILITAIRE DE LA PLACE
(Signed) Van Langermeersch

Second party,
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Antwerp, Belgium.
By Joseph Medill Patterson.

COMING SOON!

Empress Theatre

Usual Program Suspended



Hart Munro Tells of Transcontinental Journey

(Continued from Page One.)

found that for the immediate future we must do without some things which to the average civilian would seem absolutely necessities while even to us they seemed at first indispensable.

As Saturday was fixed by many people as our probable leaving date everything was ready for a hurried flitting by Friday midnight with the exception of a few bills which remained unpaid. For some reason (perhaps because Saturday fell on the 13th of the unlucky month of the year), our departure was delayed and instead we were paid in full to date amounting to fifteen dollars in the case of privates like myself or four dollars more than we expected. This enabled some of us to liquidate our liabilities with a few bones to the good while those who did not have any bills to pay proceeded to spend their unexpected wealth in ways best known to themselves and appreciated by their individual tastes. It seems remarkable that a thousand or more men could spend their last evening in a city like Victoria without some of them at least disgracing themselves or their regiment, but such proved the case and at roll call the following morning every man responded to his name and with four exceptions all were in shape to fall in with marching equipment in good order for the final parade to the docks at 11.30 a.m. All baggage was marked with the number or other designating mark of the company and the name and regimental number of its owner and before noon was loaded up by our own transport and leading the procession down Fort street. Following the wagons came the Canadian Mounted Rifles acting as the guard of honour accompanied by a company of the Fifth General Artillery, the Highlanders band, the band of the 88th Fusiliers and the last but not least the 30th Battalion. The latter were arranged in column of route, marching in four with the Pioneers and Signallers in the lead and the army medical corps and maxim gun section in the rear. Although no announcement had been made regarding our departure we found upon leaving the Willows that the streets were lined with people on both sides and the same condition obtained until we arrived at the Canadian Pacific railway docks three miles distant when every available vantage point had been filled for hours by a crowd which seemed in excess of the entire city population. At the wharf there were the usual number of tearful farewells in most cases hurried as without any delay we marched aboard the Princess Adelaide and her sister ship the Mary I was on the former boat together with the staff and a portion of number one and two companies in all three hundred and sixty men and officers in addition to the usual bunch of civilian passengers, while the remainder of the battalion or six hundred and sixty men found quarters on the Mary. We were escorted out of the harbor by one of the submarines but before many minutes we had left her astern and she disappeared below the horizon just as we saw the second boat leaving port. After a most enjoyable trip we arrived in Vancouver about seven o'clock in the evening, where we found a large number of our sister regiment the 29th Battalion together with a large number of the civil population gathered at the dock to see us go by. After a scramble for our respective kit bags in some cases successful we boarded the first of the three troop trains which left Vancouver about 8.30 o'clock. The train which was travelling as second numqer two consisted of one engine, baggage car, cook car, tourist (used by officers as a diner) seven colonist coaches and a standard sleeper. We (the staff company) were fortunate in being allotted the car next to the officers sleeper at the rear of the train, which proved to be a converted tourist colonist and it wasn't long before we felt like testing the comparative comfort of the leather cushioned seats. At the first appearance of snow a few miles out of Vancouver it gave most of us a chilly feeling. We made the mistake of going to sleep in a steam heated car with all the windows shut and when I awoke about three o'clock in the morning I was nearly choking for want of air. About this time the train stopped and as the delay of two hours was caused by some of our pro-German friends who wished no doubt to delay our departure by piling enough rocks on the track to derail several hand-cars, I did not finish the night's sleep in a very pleasant frame of mind, the waters of the Fraser not looking particularly inviting at that hour of the morning. We arrived at Kamloops about breakfast time and after returning to the car saying au revoir to a number of friends on the platform I made the discovery that I had been selected as one of the first squad of six mess orderlies for the day. My first duty consisted in carrying two ten gallon pails of mush and milk through six cars, the aisles of which were literally jammed with soldiers in varied stages of dressing and washing. This was the most difficult task I had as yet encountered and it was with a much ruffled temper that I finally succeeded in serving the crowd. This preliminary course was followed by fried halibut bread and butter and coffee, all of which was excellently cooked and enjoyed by all and especially by those who hadn't eaten since three o'clock the previous afternoon when the first table was set on the boat. As you already know my time at Revelstoke was taken up with saying good-byes to numerous friends while the other boys had the pleasure of stretching their legs by a run around town. From Revelstoke to Field I spent most of the time in the caboose where I had the pleasure of completing my nights sleep on top of a nice soft pile of mattresses. The train crew woke me after we passed Golden just in time to assist them to stow away an excellent supper prepared by my old friend Frank Schous. At Field the entire population turned out to do us honor and here again I met many old acquaintances. After crossing the Great Divide sixteen miles further east I once more hit the hay or rather the car seats and slept soundly this time with a number of the windows open until about two in the morning one of the train crew came round to alarm my chum and bed-fellow Mr. Holland who notwithstanding the Dutch name is a native of England and whose only fault so far discovered is his length, six feet and then some which causes him to sleep with his feet in the corner which mine should occupy. As he is an ex-policeman from Calgary a large number of the force were down to see him and he was escorted back to the train by a cortege which to the uninitiated would appear as though the citizens wished him to leave town. Being too sleepy to be interested in the Calgary scenery which now is decorated by so many oil-well derricks I again fell into slumber land and when Swift Current found us in the early morning I was in the proper humour to fully appreciate the welcome we received. At Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw we were given abundant evidence of the well-wishes of the inhabitants and we were so tired and our throats so sore from much shouting and attempted singing that we passed Brandon up in the middle of the night with nothing more than a few smothered exclamations regarding how much we could show the hoghead about stopping and starting a train. At Winnipeg we were allowed to go up town for a half hour and on our return many of the boys and some of the has been boys as well, filled in the remainder of our stay by talking to, throwing kisses at and making themselves otherwise unobjectionable to a bunch of pretty nurses in uniform who crowded the windows of one of the nearby buildings and endeavoured to show us how much they loved the soldiers (in the aggregate at any rate.)

Here we caught the first glimpse since leaving the Willows of the other Revelstoke boys as their train arrived before we left and although not allowed to climb aboard we were able to shake hands with many of our old friends through the car windows.

Before arriving at Moose Jaw we had been supplied with two buckle over-shoes which combined with our deck slippers, provided a most comfortable foot equipment which although the weather was unusually fine for this time of year was greatly appreciated.

After leaving Winnipeg, life resumed its usual noisy monotony and no towns of striking size interfered with the rather dismal part of the trip across western Ontario, although at Kenora I saw Alan Thomson's brother on the platform, and at White River we had several interesting snow battles. As we came east the snow which at Calgary was almost a minus quantity gradually increased in depth until at White River we saw evidences of the recent use of a snow-plow. On arrival at Ottawa we were allowed to fall out after stacking rifles on the platform and we had a walk around town for an hour seeing the sights. We saw the Duke of Connaught inspecting the engineers. Walter Frisby and Albert Fahey skipped the parade to meet us at the station but we didn't see Tommy Hope or any of the other Revelstokers. When the Pioneers came back to the depot at 11.30 we found that our sergeant who at times is almost too obliging, had volunteered to have us take over a rush job i.e., loading 5000 pairs of military blankets packed in cases weighing over six hundred pounds, into a special baggage car which had to accompany us on the trip. The result was that after working as hard as we knew how until one o'clock we found that we had missed our own train and in the meantime I had got in the way of one of the cases and had my back and my tummy squeezed rather severely. We were thus left to catch the last train with nothing but the coats we had on and our rifles to complete our journey. The other fellows managed to catch our own train at Montreal Junction but I was in a top berth too ill to know what was going on nor even cared. I stayed there next to a swinging car door all night without a blanket and in the morning when they thought I might ash in someone wired ahead for a civilian doctor (our medical men were on the first train). He did the trick however and by last night I felt like eating something after a two days fast. My back is still sore but I am otherwise O.K., and looking forward with much pleasure to the minute we shall be permitted to leave these stuffy cars for the open decks of one of the three transports now in port. We had some grand receptions along the line, notably at Fort William and Kenora, but it was not until we struck Quebec that we had a real live send off. At Chapleau, Mont Joli and Camphellton, although the seventh train of the kind in twenty-four hours, whole crowds of pretty girls swarmed on the platform and besides cigars, cigarettes and other souvenirs relished by soldiers literally hobsonized all the good looking ones. I felt rather blue because I had no razor to clean off the extra crop of whiskers, but even if I had probably I shouldn't have come in for anything like that anyway. At Moncton which we passed last Saturday night at 10 o'clock the whole town turned out with the band and most of the boys arrived back in the car with one or more buttons or badges missing and in its place a visiting card or the memory of a last Canadian kiss.

Our fine weather has held out remarkably, but this Atlantic air has not dried up any since I was here last and zero here would be fully as bad as twenty below in Revelstoke. The sun is shining brightly this morning and the harbour is absolutely unruffled by any wind. We (needless to say) hope it continues this way for the next week or two.

My last thoughts on leaving Canada are mingled pleasure and pain, glad to go and sorry to leave. I shall write you again from Salisbury or wherever it may be and tell you just what I think of the motherland. Please remember me to all those whom I didn't see when coming through and don't forget to write often to

"HART"

REVELSTOKE RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET

Owing to an abundance of lemons on the local market the price has dropped from 50c. to 25c. per dozen. Creamery butter in now 35c. lb., instead of 3 lbs. for $1 as formerly.

FRUITS	
Grape fruit,..... Cal. 10c.; Flor.	15c.
Bananas, per doz.....	.40@ .50
Lemons, per doz.	.25
Apples, new, 4 to 6lbs.	.25
Oranges, from	.25 to .50
Navel Oranges, ...	50
Figs, cooking, 2lbs. for	.25
Dates, Hallowi, ... 2 lbs. for	.25
Dates, Fard, 2lbs. for ...	.35
Dates, Dromedary, pkg. .15, 2 for	.25
Walnuts, California, per lb.	.35
Walnuts, Grenoble, ...	.25
Pecans, per lb.	.35
Filberts, per lb.	.25
Almonds, per lb.	.25@ .30
Brazils, per lb.	.25@ .30
MEATS	
Fresh killed beef, retail	.05@.27½
Pork, retail	13@ .22
Mutton, retail	12½@ .25
Veal, retail	13½@ .27
Hams, retail	.25@ .30
Bacon, retail	.28@ .40
Lard, retail	.17@ .20
Chicken, retail	22@ .25
Sausages, retail	12½@ .15
Turkey, per lb.	.28
Geese, per lb.	.25
Ducks, per lb.	.25
SUGAR	
Granulated B. C. Cane 100 lb. sack	$8.50
Lump sugar, 2lbs.	.25
Gran. B.C., 20 lb. sack, ...	1.65
Brown sugar, 3lbs.	.25
Syrup, maple, bottle	.60
Syrup, gallon	1.75@2.00
Honey, comb, per lb.	.30
Honey, 1lb. jars.	.25@ .35
FLOUR	
Robin Hood	2.25
B. & K. Bread Flour	2.15
Five Roses, ...	2.25
Lake of the Woods, bag	2.25
Royal Household, ...	2.25
Purity Flour, ...	2.25
King's Quality	2.25
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
Butter, creamery, ...	.35
Butter, dairy, per lb. ...	.32@ .35
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	.25
Cheese, Can. Stilton, lb.	.30
Cheese, Imp. Stilton, lb.	.60
Eggs, local new laid, doz.	.40 to .45
VEGETABLES	
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Dry, onions, 5 lbs. for	.25
Cabbage, local, each ...	.05@ .10
New Potatoes, lb.	.02
Lettuce, lb.	.10@ .15
Tomatoes, lb.	.15
New Carrots, lb.	.02½
Turnips, per lb.	.02½
Celery, per lb.	.15
FEED	
Bran, ton	$36.00
Wheat, ton, ...	55.00
Oats, ton, ...	50.00
Barley, ton	50.00
Hay, ton, ...	20.00
Shorts, ton	45.00

WHY MAIL ORDER HOUSES GROW

From AMERICAN ARTISAN

The report of the 1914 business of Sears, Roebuck & Company which has just been published shows that the gross sales for the year were over $100,000,000 and that the year's surplus will amount to about $6,000,000 which will give the company a total surplus of approximately $23,000,000, over and above the seven per cent. dividend which is paid on $50,000,000 capital.

Only one month shows a loss, as compared with 1913, and that was a very immaterial one.

In view of all that has been said about the hard times and poor business it is, therefore, very interesting to know that not only has this big mail order house increased its sales over five per cent. during the past year, but also managed to pick up a small item like $8,500,000 in profit.

How many retail hardware stores increased their sales during 1914 by five per cent. and realized a net profit on their total business of eight per cent?

There is only one explanation of continued growth of this mail order house, and of others equally well managed, and this explanation is not found in their superior buying ability: It is found in the fact that day after day, week after week, month after month, this concern has kept on and keeps on seeking business.

No matter how cheaply Sears, Roebuck & Company might have bought merchandise during the past year—if they had not kept on advertising and seeking business in every community, on every line of merchandise that they handled, from every sort of people, their sales would not have been as large as they are,

This mail order house has only one method of getting business: Advertising—only one kind of advertising.

They use no trading stamp schemes, they have no piano contests; they give no donkeys away, they have no popular lady voting competitions—straight merchandising advertisements are their only means of securing business.

But they use that means, and many a home in your community receives more advertising material from one of these mail order houses than from all the retailers in your town.

So long as the average retailer refuses to admit the value to himself of persistent, consistent and continuous merchandising advertisements—just so long will the mail order house continue to gain in business from people in his community.

Penticton has been asked for 20 men for the Third Canadian Contingent

1915-grown Creston Valley lettuce was on sale Tuesday at Lancaster's. It is from the garden of O.J. Wigen of Wynndel, retailing at 25 cents a pound and winning favor through its flavor.—Creston Review.

A big ledge of rock of an estimated weight of 20 tons crashed down the mountain side on to the tracks of the Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific railway last week, which resulted in considerable damage to the track and a delay to the Slocan train The rock came down on the track about half a mile beyond Koch siding and had to be blasted away before the line could be repaired and the train allowed to pass.

R. Reading agent for the Canadian Pacific railway at Fernie for over 12 years, was attacked with a hemorrhage of the brain and stomach, last week, while engaged in superintending preparations for the farewell smoker to be given for the third contingent and died immediately. Mr. Reading was one of Fernie's most highly respected citizens, having served as president of the board of trade and Conservative association. He was an energetic member of Christ church and has led the choir there for a number of years. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

FERDINAND, KING OF ROUMANIA, WHOSE COUNTRY MAY FIGHT AUSTRIA

Vernon horsemen were only able to offer 26 horses that were acceptable to the buyers of British cavalry animals.

The Right Rev. C. L. Worrell, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was on Feb. 10, elected, by unanimous vote, archbishop of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, which comprises the four civil provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunrwick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. He is the first Anglican bishop of the Maritime provinces to hold this title. The election was held at All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax.

Grand Forks Sun: A procession of about 200 Doukhobors, headed by Peter Veregin, marched from the community headquarters at Carson to the city, through the principal streets, and back to Carson again, last Sunday. They were bareheaded, and it is asserted that they sang hymns, but we can not make a positive statement that they were really hymns, as The Sun's official interpreter was attending a prayer meeting at the time the procession passed through the city.

Suitor (waiting for the lady)—"Is your daughter coming out next winter?'

Father—'She'll come out when she's good and ready, and if you get fresh I'll knock yer head off.'—'Cornell Widow.'

He—'Do you believe in autosuggestion?'

She—'No real gentleman forces a lady to make one.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Teacher—'If a batted ball travels 284½ feet in a second, how far will it go in 3 1-3 seconds?'

Boy—'It depends on the outfielders, ma'am.'—Puck.

All changes of advertisements must positively be handed into this office by Monday evening in order that the change shall appear in Wednesday's issue, and any changes intended for Saturday's issue must be handed in not later than Thursday evening of each week.

OLD BACKS NEED HELP

When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need a little help sometime to get through with the day's work. Their backs can't stand the heavy loads, the steady strain, of lusty youth. They need

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael Ont., Jan. 5th.

"Four years ago, I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them and found the pains were leaving me and I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I had used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes, I was entirely cured and I feel as strong as at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.' FRANK LEALAND

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name of "GINO" Pills Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 264

SUTTON'S SEEDS

for garden and farm are best for B.C. soil. See Catalogue for solid guarantee of purity and germination

Send now for Copy free

Sutton & Sons, The King's Seedmen Reading England

A. J. Woodward Victoria & Vancouver 615 Fort St. 667 Granville St.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ayer's Pills

Gently Laxative. Sugar-coated. Dose, one pill, only one. Sold for 60 years.

Ask Your Doctor. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Montreal, Canada.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

The Tango club will hold another dance on Wednesday.

Dr. T. McPherson of Salmon Arm was in the city on Thursday.

F. P. Dixon of Toronto registered at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday.

M. P. Westcott, of Revelstoke, was in the city yesterday.—Kamloops Standard.

Those wishing to join the Red Cross association have until May 1 to pay their dues.

G. R. Lawrence is leaving on Sunday morning on a trip to Spokane and Seattle.

A Red Cross Benefit tea is being held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. A.B. McCleneghan.

A meeting of the Revelstoke Association of Boy Scouts will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

Lieut. H. H. B. Abbott left on Thursday to join the headquarters of the 102nd Regt. at Kamloops.

A fine of $100 and costs or three months was the penalty inflicted by Police Magistrate J. H. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

The ladies auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will give an At Home in the opera house on Monday, April 5. Dancing will commence at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by the city band.

John Connors charged with vagrancy was sentenced to three months in jail by J. H. Hamilton, police magistrate, yesterday. Prisoner was suspected of defrauding persons by a short change trick. He was defended by C.E. Gillan.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Ross, principal of the Selkirk school, will give a talk to the men in the Y.M.C.A. at 4 o'clock. The soloist will be L. A. Baker, all men are invited to attend these pleasant fifteen minutes bright singing, begins at 3.45.

Instructions regarding the proper way to address letters and parcels for members of the first Canadian contingent have been issued by Premier Borden as follows: Rank, name, brigade number, "Canadian Rxpeditionary Force, General Postoffice, England." The letters are to be marked in the corner, "To be forwarded."

On Tuesday evening the Young People's society of St. John's church will hold its regular meeting. Ralph Chisholm who has just returned from a three-months visit in Great Britain will give an address on his trip. He has many interesting souvenirs of the war, including part of a shell that was picked up in Scarborough. The public will be welcome at this meeting, which is to be held in the church.

The Cowichan Lake firm, the Empire Lumber company, which recently suspended the shipment of timber to Genoa Bay, has recommenced, and from now on there will be a number of heavy consignments pass through Crofton on their way to the big mills at Genoa Bay for subsequent shipment elsewhere. There appears to be considerable activity in the lumber business on the Island. Several companies are handling larger orders for railway ties and a new mill is shortly to be opened.

On Wednesday morning the draft of men from interior points were put through their medical examination in Victoria, and passed successfully. Less than half a dozen were disqualified for small defects, three of them being undersized. These will be sent back to the points of their enlistment. Those who passed the examination were attested into the 48th battalion. The medical requirements for those who enlist for the war are just as rigorous as at the opening of hostilities, with the exception of a lower standard of height. Any other defect, such as poor sight, imperfect teeth or feet is condemned at once.

EMPRESS THEATRE PROGRAM

TODAY. (Matinee 2.30) Mary Pickford and King Baggot in Mr. Burglar, M.D. European war views, latest war news. Cruel, Cruel, World, comedy. The One Who Had to Pay. Sammys Vacation, comedy.

MONDAY.—The Mysterious Rose with Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

TUESDAY.—In Satans Toils, 4 reels, another big Tuesday production. Watch for Warren Kerrigan in 2 series The Empire of Illusion. Trey of Hearts Thursday. As The Crow Flies Zudora, Friday.

A.M. Calder of Montreal is at the Hotel Revelstoke.

Dean Paget of Calgary is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C.B. Paget.

F. E. Coombe of Kincardine was a guest at the Hotel Revelstoke on Friday.

P. M. Waggerton of Portland registered at the Hotel Revelstoke Thursday.

Among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday was G.D. Scott of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Proctor of Nelson were at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday.

There will be no basket ball game between the girls teams tonight at the Y.M.C.A.

The first general meeting of the Revelstoke Ski club will be held in the Scandinavian hall on Thursday evening for the election of officers.

On Monday evening next at 8 p.m. there will be a meeting of the Women's Canadian club. Jas Gordon will give an address on Robert Burns.

The Provincial Teachers' association which was to convene in Revelstoke during the Easter holidays will not convene this year on account of financial stringency.

Selkirk Lodge No. 12 I.O.O.F. have issued invitations to members to attend a roll call of the lodge on Thursday, March 11. The lodge was first formed in Donald 25 years ago.

A general meeting of the Revelstoke Lawn Tennis club will be held in city hall on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend and any who are interested in tennis.

G. S. McCarter left on Wednesday for Spokane where he is applying for extradition of K. Hove who is charged with larceny from the Canadian Pacific railway, by means of fraudulent pay rolls. Hove was formerly roadmaster at Rogers Pass.

The marriage took place on Wednesday at the Manse of Mrs. Martha Olson and R.D. Deuel. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J.W.Stevenson, the witnesses being Mrs. W. S. Bethune and Robert Croll. Mr. and Mrs. Deuel will reside in Revelstoke.

Mayor Foote will preside over the meeting in Revelstoke planned by the Dominion government to assist Canadian agriculturists, in providing for such returns in 1915 as the world's market will most demand. The meeting will be held in the city hall on Monday, at 8 p.m.

The world's record for ski jumping has passed from America to Norway, it is announced by Akisel Hsolter, secretary of the National Aki Association of America. Ragner Omtvedt, the Chicago professional, whose jump of 166 feet at Ironwood, Mich., established a world's record in 1913 was outjumped by Amble Omundsen of Christiania recently when he jumped 177 feet on the Eker Ski Club slide, an especially steep slide graded by the Norwegians with the idea of winning the record.

Another four thousand Canadian soldiers have landed safely in England. Word has been received by the steamship companies that the steamers which left Halifax, Feb. 22 have reached their destination. The steamers which took the first quota of the second contingent were the Megantic and Southland, which put into Queenstown and the Missanabie which docked at Liverpool. The soldiers taken over on these three steamers were from every part of the Dominion. Among them were the Sixth Field Artillery, comprising batteries from Montreal, Kingston and the maritime provinces; Twenty third Battalion Westmount Rifles, Thirty second Battalion Winnipeg and Thirtieth Battalion of Victoria, B.C., with which was a number of Revelstoke volunteers.

In order to overcome the objections of the express company to franking consignments weighing more than 150 pounds, the ladies of the Relief society have decided to make their shipments at more frequent intervals and of less bulk. With this object in view they request an especially large meeting for next Wednesday afternoon in order to make headway in the preparation of the convalescent shoes now being prepared. The cutting-out committee, composed of Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Tomlinson and Mrs. Fred Somes will have quantities of these shoes cut out so that no one may be idle through lack of work. Members are asked to bring with them any pieces of tweed, Dauket cloth or heavy material that they may have from which these slippers may be made. No pieces need be considered too small.

Mrs. Clark of Third street is ill.

E. Trimble will leave tomorrow for Golden.

Mrs. Jowett of Trout Lake is in the city.

G. S. McCarter is expected to return from Spokane on Wednesday.

M. P. Westcott, provincial government engineer returned this morning from Kamloops.

The directors of the Queen Victoria hospital will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

W. E. Smith has brought to the city part of the exhibit of grains and grasses at the Irrigation Congress at Calgary. It will be used to decorate the city hall.

Notice of only one company having been incorporated is given in the current issue of The B. C. Gazette. This is the Nanaimo Paving Co., Ltd., capitalized at $30,000, with head office at Vancouver. The Austin Grain Producers and Commission company is given registration as an extra-Provincial company.

Notice is given in the current issue of The B.C. Gazette of the following appointments: To be justices of the peace, James MacLagan, of Macalister; Leslie Robert Pearse, of Grande Paririe, and Archibald Alfred Giles, of Vernon; Thomas Alfred Swifa, of Abbotsford, M.D., C.M., to be a coroner; Edward Howe Hicks Beach, to be police magistrate in and for the City of Courtenay and to exercise jurisdiction under the "Small Debts Court Act" within the territorial limits of the said city.

Newsome is Champion of Bowling League

The Y.M.C.A. bowling league which commenced in October, came to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, when W. Burnett for the Business Men bowled off against J.L. Hay for the Board of Directors in a postponed game. Now that this league has finished, J. Hay, secretary of the bowling club has compiled a complete list of figures showing the standing of the various teams, team averages, team scores, high individual scores and high individual average for the season, particulars of which are given below.

C. Newsome wins the high individual average for the season, with an average of 169 for 30 games. This is remarkably good bowling, and from list of averages given below it can readily be seen that Revelstoke has bowlers capable of going into the front rank of bowling in some of the larger cities. While J. Bezley is highest man in the individual average, he lost as it is necessary to bowl in fifty per cent of the league games to entitle one to the championship. Thirty-six being the full total Bazley fell three short of the required number of games.

Individual Averages.

Name	Gms. Plyd.	Avge
J. Bazley,	15	175
C. Newsome	30	169
J. Palmer	36	166
W. Burnett,	23	165
H. Burridge,	36	162
T. Little,	21	158
W. T. Johnson,	36	157
J. G. McKay,	36	155
K. G. McRae,	36	155
G. Knight	33	153
L. Dupont,	31	152
W. A. Foote,	33	149
N. McLeod,	36	149
J. H. Lyons,	25	148
C. Somerville,	36	147
H. Derr,	30	147
S. Field,	27	146
W. Wood,	30	146
H. Parker,	33	146
W. H. Wallace,	27	145
H. Carpenter,	30	144
R. Squarebriggs,	30	144
W. A. Sturdy,	33	143
A. Thomson,	36	142
A. E. Rose,	16	141
T. Copeland,	24	140
O. Bergoust,	18	139
J. Dow,	30	137
J. Goble,	15	137
J. Q. McKinnon,	33	137
Roy McDonald,	27	135
F. Young,	12	134
G. Somes,	30	132
W. M. Lawrence,	27	132
J. M. Paterson,	12	131
H. Mulholland,	36	131
J. B. Ward,	69	131
A. Woodland,	27	129
G. Ross,	24	126
E. Bruce,	9	124
L. McLeod,	18	115

Standing of various teams 1914—15 bowling tournament.

Teams,	Gm. Plyd.	Won	Lost
Fire Hall A.	36	31	5
Business Men	36	30	6
J. B. C.	36	17	19
Government	36	14	22
C. P. R.	36	14	22
Fire Hall B.	36	11	25
Board of Directors.	36	9	27

Team Averages

Team	Gm. Bwld.	Pins	Ave.
Business Men,	36	28614	794
Fire Hall A.	36	27744	770
J. B. C.	36	26200	727
C. P. R.	36	25538	709
Government,	36	24921	692
Fire Hall B.	36	24263	674
Board of Directors	36	24163	671

Highest score for one game, Oct. 20, Fire Hall A. 899 pins average 179.

Highest individual score for one game, Nov. 13, E. Bond, (Government) 224.

Highest individual score for three games, March 3, W. Brunet, (Business Men) 585, average 195.

Kneecaps Desired by Red Cross Society

The following letter from H. E. Harcourt Vernon, general secretary of the Canadian Red Cross society, has been received by Mrs. T. Kilpatrick.

Dear Madam,—Your splendid list of work will receive official acknowledgement.

Your list is so long that there does not seem much room to add to it. I think perhaps a large proportion of knee-caps, however, would be useful.

Yours truly,
H. E. HARCOURT VERNON
General Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 26, 1915.

The following gifts of work are acknowledged:

Mrs. Corning, 1 shirt.
Mrs. Vaughan, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Simmons, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. G. Ross, 1 suit pajamas, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. W. Armstrong, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Stanley Pearse, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Wells, 1 suit pajamas, 1 bed gown, 1 pair socks.
Miss Hughes, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Wallace, 2 pairs socks.
Mrs, A. McRae, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Garnett, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Pratt, 1 pair socks, 6 bed gowns. 53 yards flannelette.
Mrs. Davenport, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Sibbald, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. R. Smythe, 1 suit pajamas.
Mrs. R. Urquhart, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Atkins, 1 pair socks.

Story of Pictures is Realistically Told

The very striking motion picture of the Belgian battlefields, which under the auspices of the Mail Herald, in conjunction with the Chicago Tribune will be shown about March 15, at the Empress theatre, were obtained under conditions that very probably will not be duplicated again during the war. While the Strand Weekly has been permitted to take pictures in the war zone, no operator, with the exception of Edwin P. Weigle, has been permitted on the actual firing line. In a book which Chicago publishers have issued under the title of "My Experiences on the Belgian Battlefield," the story of the taking of these astonishing pictures is realistically told. It adds greatly to the interest of the pictures themselves and these publications will be obtainable from the attendants at the Empress theatre.

The contract with the Belgian government, which made possible these pictures, reads as follows: "The undersigned of the first party gives to the second party permission to obtain cinematograph views of the theatre of war in Belgium. In recognition of this concession and with a charitable motive in view, the second party agrees to give to the undersigned of the first party 50 per cent. of the profits realized from the exploitation of these films taken in Belgium. The undersigned of the first party agrees to grant to no one his authorization to take any cinematograph views of the theatre of war in Belgium. First party, Le Delegue General Pres Du Governeur Militaire De La Place. (Signed) Van Langermeersch. Second party, The Tribune company (signed) Joseph Medill Patterson."

Results of Bowling and Billiard Tournaments

A few of the games in the two-man knock out bowling tournament have been bowled off with the following results, total pins to count:

Nelson	154	142	132—428
Waldren,	129	179	127—435
Totals	283	321	259—863
VS.			
C. Newsome,	171	128	163—462
J. Thomson	163	118	166—447
Totals	334	246	329—909
K. G. McRae,	137	128	137—402
H. Mulholland,	172	125	162—459
Totals	309	253	299—861
VS.			
H. Burridge	171	210	171—552
J. Dow,	158	128	111—397
Totals	329	338	282—949
A. E. Rose,	148	125	126—399
S. Byrne,	146	125	122—393
Totals,	294	250	248—792
VS.			
J.G. McKay,	170	193	126—489
S. Couling,	161	132	155—448
Totals,	331	325	281—937

In the fisrt round of the billiard ournament, J.H. Lyons won out ver O. Peterson. H. Carpenter beat H. Parker, while C. Newsome had the better of it over A.W. Wood.

The secretary is open to receive ames for another bowling tournament.

MALAKWA

(Special to the Mail Herald)

Malakwa, B. C. Mar. 5.—A dance was held at Bowie on Saturday which a large number from Malakwa attended; a fine time was reported, and a very tired sleepy crowd of young people came home on Sunday morning.

Chester Somerville of The Big Eddy spent the week end with his parents.

J.H. Johnson made a flying trip to town on Tuesday. He has orders for five more carloads of fence posts for the prairie.

Another carload of shingles is being shipped this week from the shingle mill.

N. Barnes has enlisted for active service and expects to leave any time.

Two Revelstoke boys came to take the place of the two Fowler boys at Bowie bridge who left for the front. Messrs. J. Hay and J. Robertson respectively.

Mrs. A.C. Carr gave a card party to a number of the young people of the valley on Tuesday and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. Dainty refreshments were served at midnight and it was late before the party broke up, all unanimous in voting Mr. and Mrs. Carr the best of hosts.

Len. Cox, of the Malakwa bridge camp was taken ill and sent to Kamloops on Tuesday.

Work has commenced on the new addition to the Malakwa hall and is making good progress.

The snow is almost gone. The leighing is very poor.

Mountain Lumbermen Want Higher Protection

The Mountain Lumbermen's association met in Cranbrook last week. Chas. D. McNabb, of Waldo, the president of the association, occupied the chair and I. R. Poole, of Nelson, was the secretary.

The importation of lumber has been the most serious problem that be lumbermen have had to face and the meeting the first of the week framed a petition to the Dominion government asking that a governmental commission make a thorough investigation into the cause of the resent state of the lumber business and asked the board of trade and both political parties to endorse same.

The following is the petition:

A petition to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, K.C.M.G., premier of Canada. We, the undersigned representatives of the Central Conservative association of the electoral district of Cranbrook.

And the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers association of British Columbia, and also of the board of trade of Cranbrook and district;

At general meetings of the two associations and also the board of trade unanimously decided that joint representations should be made to the Dominion government setting forth the serious state of trade in the interior of this province during past years, through the rapid decline of the lumber industry by the loss of the only available market for the product of the interior mills, caused primarily by the dumping of American lumber at less than the cost of its manufacture

Your petitioners wish to call attention to the fact that the dumping lause has been inoperative and therefore failed to fulfil the functions for which it was framed.

Lumber is the only product of Canadian workmen not protected.

And whereas, many applications have been submitted to the past and present government praying for a small measure of justice for this important industry, so far without much effect.

And whereas, the steady and continuous decline in this business has had a very serious effect, not only on this industry, but upon the greater part of the community dependent upon it for support.

And whereas, your petitioners realize the difficult position the Dominion government is placed in by the supposed antagonism of the agricultural interests through the imaginary fear that prohibitive prices would be charged to farmers if protection was granted, and also that statements have been made that exorbitant prices for lumber (which is one of the first necessities of the settler on and) have been unfairly exacted.

And whilst your petitioners are aware that there is truth in such statements, the exactions were not made by those who manufacture the lumber but by the middlemen and in some cases by illegal compact.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a commission be appointed with power to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath, that they be instructed to make thorough investigations throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and also British Columbia, that manufacturers and their books and accounts be examined, so that your government and the public may learn the real facts touching this important industry.

Your petitioners humbly suggest also that the commission should be endowed with power to investigate and report upon any unfair exactions in any line of business, whether imposed upon the people by merchants, manufacturers or corporations.

Your petitioners humbly pray that you will accede to this request, believing that, if granted, it will redound to your honor and be productive of much good to the community.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Cooks like Coursier's Coal.

The ladies of the Relief Society will be pleased to receive old or new magazines to be sent to the guards along the lines of communication. The literature may be left at A.E. Kincaid's office. t.f.

Corns removed by a new method. No cutting, no pain. For a few days only. apply Roy McDonald's barber shop.

GALT COAL burns all night. Revelstoke General Agencies, Limited.

Ladies Tailoring, exclusive styles for March. The very latest ideas, both the extreme models with Parisian daring, and the refined modifications with original ways of producing the new spring features, new cuff skirt, the cuff being made of combination materials. R. Behrendt, designer; Cressman & Co., Ladies and man's Tailors.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

The house will keep warm all night if you use Coursier's Coal.

Lump, stove and nut coal at Coursiers.

WANTED.—Girl or middle age woman for housework. Apply Mrs. B. Weston, McKenzie avenue.

WANTED.—Girl for private housework. No cooking. Apply Union Hotel dining room.

TO RENT.—Villa Lot No. 15. Two and one half acres, partly cleared. One third of an acre is heavily manured. Rent may be worked out by clearing the rest of the lot. Apply J.C. Robson, Rossland, B.C. M6np

WANTED.—Would like four respectable parties to room and board. Price $6.00 a week. Apply to 24 First street, east, next to Y.M.C.A.

NOTICE

The first general meeting of the Revelstoke Ski club will be held in the Scandanavian hall on Thursday, March 11, at 8 p.m. for the election of officers.

Up to 3.00 Values for 1.50

Men's and Ladies' House Slippers | SPECIAL 1.50 | Ladies, Girls and Children's Lace Boots

FREE—Pair Ladies' $5.00 Boots or Pumps—FREE

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR PARTICULARS

MCRAE SHOE STORE Howson Block PHONE 217

For Rubbers, Overshoes, Cardigans, Leggings