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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5 1915 No. 7

Local and Personal

Boots? See Lancaster's advt.

Mrs. Mallandaine returned on Tuesday from a short visit with friends in Cranbrook.

The packing school at Creston is to open on Monday, March 15th, with J. P. Castner in charge.

Thos. Gill, a well-known apiarist of Cranbrook, was here a couple of days this week, a guest of J. Blinco.

EGGS FOR SALE—Eggs for setting, purebred Brown Leghorns, $1.75 for 14 eggs. CHAS. MOORE, Creston.

Blair & Huscroft are teaming considerable hay from the Reclamation Farm for shipment to Kuskanook.

Mrs. Crompton, who has been at Victoria and other coast points for the past month, returned to Creston on Tuesday.

MILK FOR SALE—Can supply a few customers daily with pure, fresh milk, delivered anywhere in Creston.—W. GOBBETT.

Mrs. Quain, McLeod Avenue, who has been away on a visit to Cranbrook and Bull River friends, arrived home this week.

Hats are prettier and cheaper than ever. Come to Mrs. M. Youngs sixth spring millinery opening, March 18, 19 20, 3 to 6 p.m.

Housekeepers are again paying nine cents a pound for sugar in the popular 26-pound sacks. Wholesalers look for a further increase.

Mrs. P. B. Fernie and children of Fernie, who have been visiting with Mrs. R. S. Smith for some weeks, returned home yesterday.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, by an experienced dressmaker, work by the day or piece. MISS JENNIE ALGUIRE, Section House, Creston.

The Ladies Guild of Christ Church have a special meeting in the Parish Hall, Friday, March 12, at 3 p.m. A full turnout is requested.

As we go to press the Methodist Ladies' Aid are presenting "An Afternoon Tea in Friendly Village, 1862," in Mercantile Hall. Full report next week.

By invitation the Presbyterian mission Band will hold their March meeting at the home of Mrs. Cherrington on Wednesday, 10, a full attendance is requested.

The Fruit Growers' Union shareholders meeting on Friday night last was adjourned to Tuesday, March 9, at 2 p m. All fruit growers will be welcome on Tuesday.

The first shipment of poles this year went out this week to Hamilton, Ontario. It was a triple car of 55-footers forwarded by the Canyon City Lumber Company.

The export of Creston eggs is on the increase for the past two weeks A. Lindley has been handling seven cases a week, and the supply is not yet up to the demand.

Real outdoor planting commenced on Monday, when H. F. Weber seeded quite an area on the Hatfield ranch to spinach. In the Alice Siding district some spring ploughing has been done.

Messrs. Newton and Wiancko, the Farmers' Institute speakers here on Monday night, state that the attendance at this year's meetings all over the province shows an increase of 20%.

The new head of Kootenay diocese, Bishop Doull, is making his initial visit to this part of his field at present and will be at Christ Church, Creston, on Sunday, March 14th, for a confirmation service.

W. A. McMurtrie's flock of Buff Orpingtons is keeping up the good work of egg production. For February 28 of them laid an average of 10½ eggs per day. In January the average was 14 eggs.

The goose shooting season closed on Sunday. Prior to the streams freezing over Creston hunters brought in one or two of these birds occasionally, but since the ice came there has been nothing doing, except on Kootenay Lake.

We had a note from Lieut. Crompton on Monday, dated at St. John, N.B., February 22nd, stating that the B.C. representatives with the Second Contingent were sailing that day on S.S. Missanabie. Up to Thursday noon no definite word has been received as to whether they have reached England or not.

KITCHENER

G. A. Hunt was at Creston the early part of the week.

G. A. Hunt unloaded a car of timothy hay on Friday.

H. Rymell made a business trip to Erickson and Creston.

M. Nelson is spending the week with friends in Cranbrook.

T. Clausen made a flying trip to Yahk, returning the same day.

Capt. Forrester, provincial constable paid us an official visit this week.

Miss Adamson left for Moyie last week to visit her brother, Albert.

Mrs. Andeen and daughter, Ellen, were Cranbrook visitors this week.

R. J. Long of Creston was seen shaking hands with friends on our streets one day last week.

Deputy Game Warden Callendar gave our city an official call, dishing out justice to some of our citizens.

Red, our trapper, has moved to town. He thinks there is just as good trapping here as in the hills, and it is nearly time to cut trapping for the season, anyway.

News of Kootenay

The pupils at Trail school have contributed $43 to Belgian relief.

Rossland trustees are asking $22,750 for school purposes this year.

Revelstoke Y.M.C.A. has a membership of 402—22 less than a year ago.

The number of telephones in use at Nelson has decreased 68 within a year.

Marysville is looking for an early spring. A resident saw a bluebird last week.

Just now service is being held but once a month in the Roman Catholic church at Golden.

Kaslo found the police court a paying proposition in 1914. The fines imposed totalled $548.

One of the members of Fernie's Third contingent, Frank Henderson, leaves behind a wife and five children.

It is said that in the past month the C.P.R. has laid off almost 100 men at Revelstoke, owing to lack of business.

Accident insurance policies have been placed on all the members of the Kaslo fire brigade by the city council.

Fernie's patriotic bonspiel, in which one or more ladies played on every rink, netted $250 for the patriotic fund.

The total assessed value of land and improvements taxable this year by the Municipality of the City of Kaslo is $632,804.

To keep down expenses Blairmore has dispensed with the services of the sanitary inspector. The school janitor will do this work in future.

Phoenix city council and Conservative Association have asked the fisheries department to stock Loon Lake with some species of game fish.

Alex Patterson of Rossland is prepared to demonstrate that he made a net profit of $8.80 per fowl on a flock of thirty-chickens, which included five roosters, in 1914.

Creston Recruits Get Great Sendoff

To the strains of "Red, White and Blue" from the Creston band, and the cheers of the male section of the vast assemblage ringing in their ears, the Valley's ten representatives to the Third Canadian Contingent pulled out for the training camp at Victoria on Sunday afternoon.

The members of the third overseas force are: Douglas and Philip Butterfield, John E. Johnson, Fred Haggart and Frank J. May, all of Duck Creek; Wm. Hall of Erickson, Fred Hurry, Basil Kerr, Geo. Hogan and George Seymour, all of Creston—the latter being in command of the local troop as far as Victoria.

Through the efforts of a number of citizens who started early on the job the sendoff to this last squad was by far the best all-round getaway of the three staged here to date.

On Saturday night there was a citizens' reception at the armory following a short drill of both the recruits and the home guard. For half an hour Lieut. Bennett put them through all the manoeuvres the limited armory space and big crowd of spectators made possible.

Then came a few timely remarks from Rev. W. G. Blake who noted that the departing troop was a pretty skookum bunch, and that if all the recruiting centres were sending out as fine a lot of men as Creston the war was liable to end much sooner than anticipated. He warned the boys of the severity of the drill they would have to submit to and the seeming shortage of common humanity in the makeup of the average drill instructor. He took particular care to clear their minds of any vague ideas they might possibly be harboring as to liberties allowed Canadian troops—they were accorded the same treatment as others in every detail.

In closing he urged them to be physically fit to fight and spiritually fit to die, and their every action would redound to the credit of the Valley in particular and the Dominion in general. Mr. Blake's remarks were roundly applauded, and at their conclusion Geo. Young was called upon to read this address, which was also well received:

GENTLEMEN:

It is with a mixed feeling of both pleasure and sorrow that the citizens of Creston Valley are gathered together to-night to present you, Creston representatives on the Third Canadian Contingent, with a few slight tokens of our appreciation of the great sacrifices you are all making for the cause of the empire of which we are all so proud to call ourselves citizens.

Remembering the admonition, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend" well may we one and all regard this as one of the supreme events in all the years of our acquaintanceship as we are met together on the eve of your departure to stand shoulder to shoulder with those of other lands who are battling for the common cause of all humanity against the hosts of a nation that would trample in the dust all those principles of right and justice so near and dear to all the sons of the empire on which the sun never sets.

With these pipes and tobacco go also our best wishes that if Providence so wills it you may fight a hundred fights and never lose a gun, and that you each and all may return with health unimpaired and many of the honors a fickle fortune of war has to bestow.

Good bye! Good luck! Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again, and God be with you.

The presentation of a pipe and half a pound of tobacco to each was made by Mrs. Geo. Young. At the conclusion the crowd sang 'For they are jolly good fellows," and not to be outdone by the vocalists the band rendered it, two times. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the boys, who then adjourned to the Red Cross Auxiliary lunch room where they were guests for light refreshments.

After this the armory was the scene of an informal "hop," the soldiers and most of the crowd tripping the light fantastic until almost midnight to splendid music supplied by the band.

On Sunday between 500 and 600 residents of town and surrounding country—from Canyon City to Duck Creek—were on hand at the depot for the final leave-taking. The platform was nicely decked out with flags, the band played, the crowd cheered the soldiers, and the soldiers cheered for Creston, and just as the musicians were putting the finishing touches on "Red, White and Blue" the train pulled out.

So many of the citizens did their little bit to make the whole affair the big success it was that we are short of space to enumerate them all. However very special mention is due Bandmaster Goodwin and the other members of the band. They cheerfully worked overtime to make the affair go, and without their co-operation things would have been a little tame both Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. A good word is due Teddy Malone, who hustled the subscription list to raise funds for the pipes and 'baccy. To Sam Hatfield who gave nine of the pipes at cost and donated the other for good luck. Also J. H. Doyle of the King George, and Walter Hall of Erickson, who each gave the boys a couple of boxes of cigars.

At Duck Creek another big sendoff was handed out, along with a box of apples to refresh the inner man on the westward journey.

The five Duck Creek members of the squad were presented with fountain pens by their friends at a farewell dance at Alice Siding on Friday night. All told the Duck Creek recruits had two farewell dances and a goodbye party in addition to the doings here.

Grand Forks golfers opened the season's play this week.

Grand Forks ice cream parlors are again open for business.

Robt. Reading, C.P.R. agent at Fernie since 1903, dropped dead on Friday.

In one day last week the steamshovel working near Princeton handled 666 carloads of gravel.

Vernon will supply 178 men for the Third Contingent. They will be drilled at that point, instead of Victoria.

Blairmore residents in arrears for water will have their supply cut off if all arrears are not paid immediately.

It cost Blairmore $36 per year per pupil attending the town public school or $9,000 for a school attendance of 250.

Creston February School Report

DIVISION I.—S. MacDonald, Principal.

Perfect attendance—Bert Hobden, Ronald Lidgate, Norman Trotter, Lionel Forrester, Harold Goodwin, Percy Boffey, Katie Boffey, Vida Gobbett, David Dow, Lyda Johnson, Robert Maxwell, Elmer Dew, Essie Miller, Mabel Huscroft, Erma Hayden, Bert Arrowsmith, Eric Craigie, Zalla Johnson, Alec Lidgate.

High School classes not reported.

Senior 4th Class, Arithmetic—Norman Trotter, Edna Holmes, Erma Hayden.

Nature Study—Lyda Johnson, Norman Trotter, Robert Maxwell.

Geography—Percy Boffey, Bert Hobden, Vida Gobbett.

Spelling—Erma Hayden, Katie Boffey, Lyda Johnson.

Canadian History—Vida Gobbett, Ronald Lidgate, Bert Hobden.

Grammar—Lyda Johnson, Norman Trotter, Vida Gobbett.

British History—Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Bert Hobden.

Literature—Norman Trotter, Robert Maxwell, Ronald Lidgate.

General Average—Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Vida Gobbett.

DIVISION II.—E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Audrey Attridge, Almeda Attridge, Esther Bradley, Dorothy Carpenter, Lillian Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Mary Dew, Hazel Hobden. Alice Embree, Susie Hurry, Helen Moran, Eunice Moore, Triese Maione, Vera Parker, Wilfrid Beeby, Bert Boffey, Henry Brown, Denzell Maxwell. Lionel Moore.

Junior 4th—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Esther Bradley, Alice Embree, Philip Hurry.

Senior 3rd—Audrey Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Clark Moore, Mary Dew, Evelyn Miller, Orin Hayden.

Junior 3rd, First Division—Helen Barton, Almeda Attridge, Ruth Compton, Vera Parker, Lionel Moore.

Junior 3rd, Second Division—Ben Embree, Susie Hurry, Arthur Gobbett Eunice Moore.

DIVISION III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Marion Ash, Alta Attridge, Arnold Baines, Georgie Barton, John George Beeby, Louise Bevan, George Broderick, Harry Compton, Marguerite Crawford, Bob Crawford, Ruth Lidgate, Annie Malone, Michael Moore, Robert Moore, Teddy Payne, Harry Pollett, Merle Reid, Joe Romano, Louise Romano.

Senior 2nd Reader—Agnes Hobden. George Broderick, Annie Malone, Audrey Wilson, Jessie Wiles.

Junior Second Reader—Arthur Dew, Louise Bevan, Eva Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, John George Beeby.

First Reader—Arnold Baines, Harry Pollett, Alta Attridge, Walter Leamy, Harry Compton.

High Second Primer—Marion Ash, Merle Reid, Georgie Barton, Robert Moore, Louise Romano.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Waddy, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Maggie Broderick, Evelyn Bevan, Irene Carpenter, Ivin Compton, Charlie Holmes, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Mildred Malone Julius Moran, Beatrice Scott Walter Scott, Dudley Wilson, Edith Crawford.

Junior 2nd Primer—Donald Spiers, Evelyn Hurry, Freddy Payne, Maggie Broderick, Mildred Malone.

First Primer A—Charlie Holmes, Dudley Wilson.

First Primer B—Evelyn Bevan, Beatrice Scott, Elson Lidgate, Frank Parker, Ivin Compton.

First Primer C—Walter Scott, Edith Crawford, Irene Carpenter, Jessie Lindley, Harry Smith.

German agents are buying dogs of all kinds in Denmark from farmers and peasants. These, it is said, are being made into sausages for human consumption.

Stores Close on Wednesdays at One O'Clock

An Amazing Cure For Neuralgia
Magical Relief For Headache

The Most Effective Remedy Known is "Nerviline"

The reason Nerviline is infallibly a remedy for neuralgia resides in two very remarkable properties Nerviline possesses.

The first is its wonderful power of penetrating deeply into the tissue, which enables it to reach the very source of congestion.

Nerviline possesses another and not less important action—it equalizes the circulation in the painful parts, and thus affords a sure barrier to the re-establishment of congestion.

You see the relief you get from Nerviline is permanent.

It doesn't matter whether the cause is spasm or congestion, external or internal; if it is pain—equally with its curative action upon neuralgia—Nerviline will relieve and quickly cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, strains, swellings or enlarged joints, and all other muscular aches.

Nerviline is a guaranteed remedy. Get the large 50 cent family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Edison Inspects Submarine

Predicts That Submarines Will Soon be Able to Extract Air From Water

Thomas A. Edison recently inspected a submarine boat for the first time. After the visit Mr. Edison predicted that the submarine of the near future will be able to stay under water almost indefinitely without coming up for air.

"Several years ago it occurred to me," said Mr. Edison, "that if a fish could extract enough oxygen from water to live on, man could do the same thing. I have thought much upon the subject since then, and I am sure that the problem is not difficult. It is as simple as can be—anyone could do it. All that is needed is a device with potash batteries as its principal part. Such an apparatus could be installed in a submarine, for it would not take much space, and it would break water up into its elements of hydrogen and oxygen."

According to naval experts, if the problem of an inexhaustible air supply can be solved as easily as Mr. Edison believes, submarines with large fuel capacity may have the same travelling radius as the present dreadnoughts.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

"What does this sentence mean," asked the teacher: "'Man proposes, but God disposes?'"

A small boy in the back of the room waved his hand frantically.

"Well, Thomas," said the teacher, "what does it mean?"

"It means," answered Thomas, with conscious pride, "that a man might ask a woman to marry him, but only the Lord knows whether she will or not."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Beanbrough has never had his picture taken.

I know the reason.

What is it?

It's a physical impossibility for him to look pleasant.

She—What do you think of the feminist movement?

He—Sort of a waddle, ain't it?

AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Doucette Tells of her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.

Belleville, Nova Scotia, Can.—"Three years ago I was suffering badly with what the doctors called Change of Life. I was so bad that I had to stay in bed. Some friends told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the first. It is the only medicine I took that did help me and I recommend it. You don't know how thankful and grateful I am. I give you permission to publish what your good medicine has done for me."—Mrs. SIMON DOUCETTE, Belleville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, Canada.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Found Home of Hurricanes

Amelieland In the Antarctic the Breeding Place for Australia's Storms

"After Dr. Mertz died I debated with myself for two days whether to eat him or bury him. I finally buried him.

"When I took off my boots the soles of my feet came off with them. There was nothing to do but bandage the pieces back on and proceed in agony toward my base.

"For 39 days I lived on the meat of a single dog, and during eight of those days another man had been living on that same dog. For 31 days I was alone in ice. I had no soles on my feet and my hair all fell out. But finally I got back to my base."

These are the high spots of a narrative told by Sir Douglas Mawson, the Australian, who arrived on the Cunarder Orduna, and purposes to lecture before the American Geographical Society on his explorations in the Antarctic in 1912-13.

The expedition discovered, according to Sir Douglas, "the place where storms are spawned." He says Amelieland is the breeding place of the South American hurricane. The wind there blows 50 miles an hour on an average, while during the trip he and his companions registered it as high as 220 miles an hour on their wind gauge. The mean temperature is about five degrees above zero, but the mercury rarely sinks past 47 degrees below zero.

On the trip out the party discovered that by wireless they could notify the Australian coast at least 48 hours before the arrival there of a hurricane.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Deadly Aeroplane Darts

An American steel company has refused an order for 100,000 aeroplane darts for the use of the French. The Evening Ledger published a picture of this new instrument of warfare recently. It is about eight inches long, so grooved that it falls point down, and would, it is said, if it hit a man square on the top of the head, go straight through him lengthwise.

The order was rejected "for reasons of neutrality." It might just as well have been rejected for reasons of humanity. The whole world shuddered when bombs were dropped on Antwerp. Since then men have become accustomed to such outrages, which apparently have been perpetrated by Germans and Allies alike. We can conceive of no emergency which would justify the use of aeroplane darts, resistless and death dealing. They can serve no military purposes. As well poison the water supply. As the war progresses cruelty becomes more and more the vogue, although the world has been so chilled by outrages that they are accepted as a matter of course.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions the best remedy that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and will grind them to atoms that pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

In the Philippines the use of tobacco is universal. The native child begins to smoke as soon as it is able to walk. The women smoke fully as much as the men, and commonly smoke cigars where the men use cigarettes. In the northern parts of Luzon immense cigars, often a couple of feet long and as thick as the wrist, are used. Such a cigar is suspended from a rafter of the house by a string, and smoked during the day by all the members of the family, as desired.

The appeal which is being made in Germany for muffs for the soldiers may seem odd, but formerly those cosy articles were worn by both sexes without distinction. In England they were affected by the dandies until the end of the eighteenth century, and in Pepy's time a muff was indispensable to the attire of a man about town.

No Neutrality Long Ago

Belligerent Nations in Ancient Europe Classed Their Neighbors as Either Allies or Enemies

In ancient times nations at war classed their neighbors as either allies or enemies, writes Herbert W. Bowen in the January Case and Comment. Neutrality as an international relation was not recognized. There were no neutral rights and no neutral duties. International law itself existed only in a very rudimentary form.

It was not until after the fall of Rome and until the nations of Europe had become numerous and were asserting and exercising comparatively equal prevention and power that their interests became so conflicting that they perceived the necessity of establishing and supporting a system of law that must be applicable to them in their relations one with another. Grotius (1583-1645), the so-called father of international law, published in 1625 his famous book, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which defined and described the laws of war and peace. Of neutrals, whom he called middlemen in war, he had but little to say.

Bynkershoek, who was born twenty-five years after the peace of Westphalia was signed, and who was one of the most distinguished successors of Grotius, was, if not the first, at least among the first, of publicists to define and explain neutrality authoritatively, and to give to it a permanent and prominent place in the law of nations.

He Wants All The World To Know It

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED JEAN BAPTISTE TAPP

Quebec Man Who Suffered From Kidney Disease For Years is Again a Robust, Healthy Man

L'Anse-a-Valleau, Gaspe Co., Que.—(Special)—"I am happy to tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well." So says Jean Baptiste Tapp, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. And so thankful is Mr. Tapp for the benefits he has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants the whole world to know it. He wants others who suffer as he did to know the cure.

"For many years I suffered from kidney disease," Mr. Tapp says. "It started from a cold, and gradually grew worse. My skin had a harsh, dry feeling, my appetite was fitful and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I had flashes of light before my eyes and I was always tired and nervous.

"Finally rheumatism was added to my troubles, while attacks of sciatica and neuralgia followed. The doctor who attended me and the medicines I tried, failed to help me till I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and today I am a robust man in excellent health."

All Mr. Tapp's troubles came from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them.

Camel's Love of Tobacco

The camel, who is taking his part in the campaign against Turkey, is not, according to most travellers, a very companionable beast, but he has at least one human weakness—a love of tobacco. One of the methods used by Arabs in taming wild camels is to fix a kind of cigar holder in the animal's mouth and insert a huge loosely rolled cigar. As soon as the camel starts to draw it becomes remarkably docile, and quickly learns to inhale the smoke and emit it through the nostrils. The one drawback of the system is that the knowing brute becomes a confirmed smoker, and refuses to budge without his cigar.

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

Want More Horses

The average life of army horses, when put on active service at the front, is about ten days, and consequently the demand for them from Canada is steadily increasing. The war office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once. They will be replaced by further purchases on the farms in Canada under the direction of the purchasing committee by the government.

"I want to sue Dr. Blank for heavy damages," said the angry citizen, entering the lawyer's office.

"What has he done?" asked the attorney.

"When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?"

"Oh, don't sue him at all," counseled the lawyer. "Just send him a bill for storage."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

PATHOGENIC GERMS

The disease germs that cause Distemper, Pinkeye, Epizootic, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, are so easily destroyed and expelled from the system by using "SPOHN'S." This remedy also multiplies and strengthens the health germs in the system and fortifies the horse, mare or colt against any contagious diseases. "SPOHN'S" is always safe and ready, and never fails to do its intended work. 50 cents a bottle, all druggists and turf goods houses, or delivered by manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY FREE

LPAPE	NREOCA	UPML	ATSWRYREBR
CPAHE	ROYRSH	YBRAPRSRE	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known fruits. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE PRIZE. It is no easy task. But by patience and perseverence you can probably make out 5 or 6 of them. To the person who can make out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number the sum of Thirty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. Should two persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them, (each receiving $75.00). Should three send in equally correct answers, the first three prizes will have to be divided, (each receiving $60.00). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of $200.00 will be equally divided (each receiving $50.00), and so on in like proportions, provided they comply with a simple condition about which we will write as soon as answers are received. WE DO NOT WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. If you can make out anything like a complete list, write us at once enclosing 2-cent stamp for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address, CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 74 MONTREAL, QUE.

Labored for Twelve Years

Woman Made Opera Cloak of Prairie Chicken Feathers

The latest and most unique oddity in the way of wearing apparel was exhibited by a leading down-town furrier, Toronto, in the form of a lady's opera cloak made of the feathers plucked from prairie chickens. The originator and manufacturer is a woman who lives on a farm outside of Saskatoon. She is asking $10,000 for the creation. The price seems exorbitant and out of all proportion to the value of such an article, but a few facts about the making of it may explain.

Twelve years ago, the owner saw a picture of the ermine robe worn by British royalty. She conceived the idea of making such a one with the substitution for the feathers from prairie chickens for the extremely expensive fur. For twelve years she toiled unceasingly, holding ever in her mind's eye, the conception of the unished cloak.

A slight idea of the amount of work required can be given by the fact that 3,697 prairie chickens had to be killed, plucked and every feather trimmed and clipped, then matched and sewn on the cloak. Every feather that went on the creation had to be sewn in three different places.

In its finished state, the opera cloak is full length and has an unusual appearance, each feather being white with a brown centre. To take the place of fasteners, the heads of the birds, three down each side, have been sewn on. It is lined with brocaded silk.

It is understood that if the owner is unable to find a purchaser in Toronto, she will travel to Ottawa and endeavor to induce the government authorities there to include the cloak in the exhibit which will be sent from Canada to the World's Fair at San Francisco this year.

HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient Debilitated and an Easy Victim to Other Diseases

One of the foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard D. Chaffey, Indian Island, N.B., says: "For several winters in succession I was attacked by la grippe which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter when the trouble was again prevalent I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact, I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Motorist—Have you driven for good people?

Chauffeur—You should have seen the obituaries of some of 'em.

Spread E. D. SMITH'S JAM on the children's bread and watch them smile

Can be had from your Grocer

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Ladies wanted to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Her friends had asked their young hostess to play for them, and she was performing a difficult selection from Wagner. In the midst of it she suddenly stopped in confusion.

"What's the matter??" asked one of the visitors.

"I—I struck a false note," faltered the performer.

"Well, what of that?" cried another guest. Go ahead, Nobody but Wagner would ever know it, and he's dead."

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

English Waiter—Nice filet of sole, sir?

Diner—No. What else have you?

Waiter—Ow would you like some stewed heels, sir?

Diner—Sole! Heels! Say, is this a cafe or a cobbler's shop??

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists, it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

37

INDIA IS LOYALLY FIGHTING FOR THE CAUSE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE

DEMONSTRATE ATTACHMENT TO THE THRONE

Viceroy Announces that the Vast Empire has already sent Two Hundred Thousand Soldiers to Fight for the Allies in the War in Europe

A special report from Delhi, says: His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, delivered a striking speech before the vice-regal council on the participation of the empire of India in the war. The galleries of the council chamber were crowded and the address of the viceroy was listened to with the most intense interest. Lord Hardinge, at the outset, expressed regret at the participation of Turkey in the European conflict as an alley of Germany, and reviewed the events leading up to that event.

His excellency proceeded:

"I am well aware that many of the leading statesmen of India have done their duty to the utmost to avert war; but the authorities at Constantinople turned a deaf ear to all pleas. It is a striking fact that while thousands of Moslems are now fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies, not a single Moslem exists in the German ranks.

"It is no exaggeration to say that Enver Pasha's military clique, under Germany's compulsion, betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereignty and Turkey must now face the consequences of those actions. But however the tide of events may share, there can be no doubt that the holy places shall remain inviolate, and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces.

"From the moment that the intervention of Turkey appeared probable, it was clear that amongst the Moslems of India there would be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mohammedan power. But when the character and motives of this war became fully known and realized by the Moslems of India, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feelings of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the empire whose cause they recognized to be that of freedom, honor and justice.

"The other great Indian communities were not behindhand in demonstrations of attachment to the Throne and Empire, and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty swept over Indian from shore to shore. It has been a source of gratification to me to witness this universal demonstration of the loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been one more of Germany's miscalculations which will bring about her ruin.

"What has been particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognized by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that, in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar, two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to brave Indian soldiers, this much coveted decoration having in one case been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself.

"On a previous occasion I announced that India would send forces of over 70,000. Since then we have done much more, thanks to the energy and powers of organization of the commander-in-chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in five theatres of the war; France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and China. We have despatched, or are despatching, nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the empire, of which we are proud to be a virile, living unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England, so that at the same time we have maintained our military forces on the frontier unimpaired.

"We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry. The fact that the government of India was thus able to help the Mother Country is the supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified. We need feel no doubt regarding the ultimate triumph of right over might."

First Lord of the Admiralty

Anecdotes That Throw Light on Character of Lord Fisher

Here are some good stories of Lord Fisher, recently appointed First Lord of the British admiralty.

A commander whose reputation for discipline has made him almost as much feared as admired, Lord Fisher's devotion to duty is such that he will brook no shirking from any man under him, and woe betide the unfortunate officer or handy man who dares to question his authority. A certain captain once sent word that it was impossible to get his ship to such-and-such a place on a given day.

"Umph!" replied Lord Fisher; "tell Captain —— that if he is not ready to leave X. on the day named, I will have him towed there."

Another story illustrative of Lord Fisher's determination to get what he wants refers to an occasion when he conceived the idea of putting up a wireless installation on the cupola of the Admiralty at Whitehall. For some reason, however, the post office refused permission. One day, therefore, half a dozen seamen swarmed up the cupola and ran up the "wireless" in the face of outraged authority. "How is this?" asked the post office; "by whose authority?" "Oh," said Lord Fisher, "it is only run up tentatively to see how it will work in aces permission is given." And there is remained.

A typical sea-dog, bluff and hearty, Lord Fisher has practically reorganized our navy. He is a self-made man in the sense that he owes nothing to birth, social influence or wealth, in a service in which all three counted for much when he first entered the navy, and the story of that entry is typical of the man. At the age of thirteen he scrambled aboard the admiral's ship at Plymouth, marched up to a splendid figure in blue and gold, and, handing him a letter, said, "Here, my man, give this to the admiral."

The man in blue and gold smiled and opened the letter. "Are you the admiral?" said the boy. "Yes, I'm the admiral." He read the letter, and, patting the boy on the head, said: "You must stop and take dinner with me." "I think," said the boy, "I should like to be getting on to my ship," speaking as though the British navy had fallen to his charge. The admiral laughed and took him down to dinner.

Like Kitchener, Lord Fisher's motto has always been "Deeds, Not Words," and it is a remarkable fact that for many years the ship he commanded always had the motto "Silence—Deeds not Words," displayed in a prominent position for the edification of the officers.

It was at an academy banquet some years ago that Lord Fisher told how he found another motto. When commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean he one day went to inspect a small destroyer, only 260 tons, "but such was her pride and swagger," said Sir John, "that she might have been 16,000. The lieutenant in command took me around. She was beautifully in order, and I came aft to the wheel and saw there 'Ut Venjant Omnes.' 'Here,' I said, 'what the deuce is that?' Saluting me, the lieutenant replied, 'Let 'em all come!'"

It was at this banquet also that Lord Fisher used a phrase which is particularly appropriate at the moment. "No soldier of ours can go anywhere," he said, "unless a sailor carries him on his back." It was a phrase which brought down the house, but the cheers were partially due to the fact that Lord Fisher, in the whirl of his excitement, emptied a decanter of claret over the shirt front of Lord Middleton, who was then secretary of war, and who was sitting next to him.

HOPELESS TASK OF GERMANY CAN ONLY POSTPONE FINAL DECREE

THE WORLD CANNOT LET GERMANY WIN THE WAR

Widespread Belief is that if Teutons were to Dominate Europe, then Peace and Security to all Nations would Vanish from the Earth, and Militarism would hold Sway

A recent issue of the Manchester Guardian contained the following extracts from the New York Times:

The only possible ending of the war is a thorough defeat of Germany. Driven back to her Rhine strongholds she will offer a stubborn resistance. Even with Russia near or actually in Berlin she would fight on. But for what? Why? Because the German people, the very people, are resolved to get themselves all killed before the inevitable day of the enemy's triumph. Not at all. The weary men in trenches and the distressed people merely obey orders given by the imperial and military authorities. For the men in those high quarters defeat would be the end of all. Desperation, with some possible admixture of blind confidence, will continue the war. But why should the German people make a further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and the shoulder straps of German officialdom? It means a million more battlefield graves, it means frightful additions to the bill of costs and to the harshness of the terms. Since the more dreadful ending is in plain view, why not force the better ending now?

And the better ending, in the opinion of this leading American paper, is nothing short of revolution.

In one of the most striking leading articles which has appeared in the American press since the outbreak of the war, the New York Times says:

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by Austria and the Turk (two backward-looking dying nations) desperately battling with the hosts of three great powers, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the final decree. Yet the doom of the German empire may become the deliverance of the German people. A million Germans have been sacrificed, and a million homes are desolate. Must other millions die and other millions mourn before the people of Germany take the appeal in the court of reason and human liberty from the imperial military caste that rushes them to ruin? They have full justification in the incompetence and failure of their rulers.

The world cannot and will not let Germany win in this war. If she were to dominate Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany. It now knows thoroughly that for its own peace and safety the nations must demolish the towering structures of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger spot and greatest menace.

Americans of German birth or descent should see and feel the truth of the present position of Germany. It will be unfraternal and most cruel for German Americans to keep the truth from Germans at home and to fail in their plain duty of making known to them how the imperial militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem and how the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defences.

Freed from the double incubus of imperialism and militarism, German genius would have a marvelous development. For their own happiness and for their interests and their future the German people ought now to end the war.

New Projectile To Create Havoc

British Inventor Has Shell That Explodes in Incinerating Flame

The military correspondent of the Standard writes:

"We have so often heard of inventions that will make war impossible, of engines of destruction so powerful that human flesh and blood cannot stand against them. The pigeonholes of every ministry of war in the world must bulge with particulars of discoveries of this nature, and yet we find men killing one another crudely with cold steel, just as they did in the days of the Crusades. One is inclined, therefore, to be sceptical. And yet the feats of modern science are very wonderful, and there are real as well as make believe workers of magic. Wireless telegraphy, the heavier-than-air flying machine, a number of achievements in surgical and medical science, have so impressed us that we no longer dare to say that anything is impossible.

In that spirit, then, we approach the assertions of the crop of inventors who are proposing to supply us with the means of worsting our enemies in the present war. It goes without saying that most of these proposals are worthless, but there are some which demand attention. We learn, for instance, that a person described as "a distinguished English chemist" has produced an explosive substance the effect of which when used in artillery shells is "annihilating." It is said that a shell filled with this substance will, on detonation, give out a blast of flame, over a mile long and nearly two hundred yards wide, of so intense a nature that nothing can live in the area of its passage. Men, animals and things are turned instantly into a scorched and charred mass, and all the atmosphere within the radius of the explosion is so affected that instead of supporting it, destroys life, chemical action being brought to bear on the oxygen that it contains.

"It is not a question, we are assured, of poisoning the atmosphere, a method of warfare forbidden by The Hague conventions—instruments to which the Allies still adhere, although most of them have been repudiated and violated by the enemy. The inventor says he has subjected to his use one of the great destructive forces of nature, the action of which cannot be objected to on the humanitarian grounds which hitherto have influenced the decisions of The Hague conferences. He further says for his discovery that it should be welcomed from a humanitarian point of view, because the illimitability of its destructive powers will make war impossible.

"It may well be true, as we are informed that the war office has tested the invention and has decided to adopt it. If the full assertion of the inventor be established the whole course of the campaign ought to be affected. Nothing should resist the action of the explosive—neither the deepest trenches nor the strongest fortifications. It ought to sweep the enemy out of France and Flanders before the new year is a month old. One is bound to credit the possibilities of the discovery, but then, as I have said, one has heard of similar discoveries so often before. It will be wise, I fancy, for us to go on with the preparation of our new armies."

Nickel for Alien Enemy

Naval and Military Record Takes up Important Question

The Naval and Military Record under the title "War Material for the Enemy," thus discusses the Canadian nickel industry:

"There is a feeling in some quarters that our British sea power is, owing to various considerations, not producing on the enemy the economic restrictions which it ought to produce. On the one hand it may be recognized the foreign office has an extremely hard task in dealing with the powerful neutral nations. We cannot afford in this struggle to alienate these who, remaining outside the influence of the war, yet regard us and our cause with sympathy. At the same time the nation ought to have the assurance that effectual measures will be taken to prevent Germanp or Austria-Hungary receiving material necessary to the production of war material. As an instance of the anxiety which is felt in this connection we have only to turn to the Canadian papers. Business men in the Dominion fear that Canadian nickel is still reaching the enemy. It is known of course that no nickel goes direct from Canada to Germany, but it is known to go to a refinery in New Jersey and it is asserted, and not denied, that Messrs. Krupp own stock in the American refinery. The Canadian order-in-council prohibits the export of nickel to enemy countries, but the Montreal Journal of Commerce assures us that nickel in the shape of "matte" continues to go from Canada to New Jersey, where the refinery takes place, and from the American refinery to any country wanting it.

"So far as the public can see, Germany is today as free as she ever was to take Canadian nickel and use it in her warfare against the British empire. We send our soldiers to fight for the empire and we send our nickel to help the Germans make war upon us. This declaration by the principal commercial paper of Canada cannot be a mere piece of sensational journalism. We may be sure that it was not made without full knowledge of what is going on. It is admitted that possibly some sort of guarantee against shipment to Germany has been given, but if Krupps are part owners of the factory in New Jersey, of what value is any such guarantee?"

Wombat used to be a great outdoor man and all round sport. Is he reconciled to married life?

"I think so. I called on him recently and found him sifting ashes with an old tennis racket.

Primitive Weapons

Bows and Arrows Used Only a Century Ago

It is only one hundred years since soldiers fought with bows and arrows in European wars, and that, too, on the fields of southern Belgium, where the present war began.

It was in 1813, when all Europe was armed gainst Napoleon. Every one of the allied nations brought every possible resource of men and means to further this end. Among them was Russia. To the war she sent soldiers from the newly conquered tribes that dwelt upon the steppes of Asia: Bokharans and Turkomans and Tartars and other half-savage peoples. Many of these regiments were armed with bows and arrows.

Jomini, the military historian, speaks of a great number of these that fought side by side with the Prussians in eastern Germany and in Belgium, and he says that these bowmen held their own against the French infantry. Their aim, he says, was surprisingly good, and they could shoot an arrow with effect almost as far as a musket ball was effective, which, in those days, was not much more than a hundred yards.

And now arrows, iron ones, are being used again as darts dropped from aeroplanes.

Survivors of South Atlantic Fight

Upwards of 200 German officers and seamen rescued after the naval engagement between the German and British squadrons off the Falkland Islands, in the southern Atlantic on December 8, arrived safely in England and were taken to detention camps. As the German sailors marched through the streets they appeared to be quite contented, cheering their comrades as the Square separated.

"That's where I shine," said the young man as he showed his navy blue suit to the tailor.

The Ishmael of Europe

Even Belgium's Allies Have Surrounded Her With Ring of Steel

"The civil army we have to feed is greater than the British and French armies combined. Yet we can scrape through on about $6,250,000 worth of food a month," said Mr. Emil Franqui, a prominent Belgian banker, who is in London, in speaking of relief work in Belgium, in the organization of which he played a conspicuous part.

It was not generally realized, Mr. Franqui said, that there still were seven million persons in Belgium who were virtually entirely dependant for food on the American Relief Commission.

"In all the history of the world," he said, "there is no precedent for a community of seven million souls being faced with starvation and denied by the billigerents of every possible means of self preservation. We indeed are the Ishmael of Europe. You in England say you cannot trade with us because to do so would be to trade with your enemy. You say you cannot open the port of Antwerp, our door of relief, because it would be of advantage to Germany. You say you cannot even send us money, because it might reach your enemy. Thus the Germans, the French and the British have a ring of steel around our territory through which none may enter and none may depart without the permission of the belligerents.

"The Germans say, 'If England likes to allow trade with Antwerp your industries will revive. If she does not, well, we are sorry, but we suppose you must take the consequences. See The Hague convention.'"

While the belligerents argued, Mr. Franqui added, seven million persons were confronted with actual starvation but with the formation of the American Relief Commission the obstacles in the way of ministering to the wants of the Belgians were overcome and shipments of food were permitted to enter Belgium by way of Rotterdam. This relief could not have been given, he said, except under the auspices of the neutral commission.

"We are proud of our thrifty race," Mr. Franqui said in closing, "but we are now at the mercy of the world. If mercy is not accorded we shall no longer exist."

The war has given that queer tradesman, the tattooer, his chance. Hundreds of Canadians have been decorated with maple leaves, Belgian soldiers have chosen English and Belgian flags, with the words, "Death to the Germans," or "Down with the Germans," and Tommy generally prefers patriotic designs, such as a bulldog standing by the Union Jack.

Men who have fought and been wounded sometimes have a record of the engagements in which they have taken part tattooed on their bodies.

It is a common thing for naval men to have a memorial cross in memory of a wife or a mother. Army officers frequently prefer the badge of their regiment.

"Your methods," exclaimed the indignant official, "were simply highway robbery."

"Again you wrong me," said the sugar importer; "they were low-weigh robbery."

Austrian Army is Demoralized

Large Proportion of Officers Among Austrians Captured

The military critic of the Bourse Gazette reckons that the loss of the Austrians in prisoners is equal to their number of dead and wounded and places the fighting strength of Austria now at two-thirds of what it was at the beginning of the war.

He cites the smaller percentage of Austrian artillery falling into Russian hands and says this is accounted for by an explanation in a recent issue of the official War Messenger to the effect that since the second Austrian retreat from Poland the Austrian artillery is always withdrawn from the field before the final issue of the battle. This, he declares, amounts to beginning a retreat before they are actually defeated.

The critics also point out the large proportion of officers, including colonels and lieutenant-colonels, amogn the prisoners, as indicating the demoralization of the Austrian army and the loss of the fighting spirit. He states that the last 50,000 Austrian prisoners included 600 commissioned officers. The writer contrasts this with the results where the Russians are engaged against the German. There, he declares, the officers fall fighting.

The Germans in the early conflict termed it the imperial battle, for they had been impressed by the highest authority that upon their success depended the whole future of the war, and as a reward for their success they were promised that they would be disbanded to their homes.

The character of the fighting also compelled the Germans to rely for once upon their manhood instead of their machinery; yet they still persist in their massed formations against rifle, maxim or bayonet and their losses have been appalling beyond anything experienced elsewhere. Experts estimate that the Germans have lost two-thirds of their armies in Poland.

If there was one point besides their war machinery upon which the Germans particularly pride themselves it was their marching power; yet even the Russians have shown themselves immeasurably superior. The Grand Duke officially noted a whiel ago that one Russian army corps had marched and fought continuously for months, taken fortified positions, and covered over 600 miles. Yet the Russians do their marching flat foot, whereas the Germanic records are made by means of motor traction.

Out of a total of 750,000 Austrian losses on the Russian front, a large proportion has been suffered by Hungarians, who fought with conspicuous courage. Several crack Hungarian regiments have been almost annihilated.

The bored youth turned to his dinner partner with a yawn. "Who is that strange looking man over there who stares at me so much?" he drawled.

"Oh, that's Professor Jenkins," she replied, "the famous expert on insanity."

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, MAR. 5

Ten Weeks to Make the Survey

Bonner's Ferry Herald: Drainage Engineers Lewis A. Jones and W. A. Kelly, in the employ of the United States Government, arrived here Monday and began actual work on Tuesday on the survey of the overflowed lands of the Kootenai valley.

The work contemplated will cost in the neighborhood of $8,000, a part of which was raised by public subscription among local landowners and the remainder of the expense is to be borne by the government. Meander lines levels will be run across the valley from this city to the international boundary line, taking in all the district subject to overflow. The levels across the bottoms will be run at distances of from a half to a mile, and cross sections of the Kootenai river will be made about every mile. It is estimated that it will take about two and a half months in which to complete the survey. A crew of from sixteen to twenty men will be employed.

The securing of this government survey came about largely through the influence and efforts of C. G. Reeder of Spokane, E. E. Elliott, W.B. Hawkins, W. P. Mahoney and others of Bonner's Ferry. These gentlemen and their friends interested Senator Brady and Congressman Smith in the project of securing government aid for the drainage of the Kootenai valley and through them secured the present government survey.

It is claimed that it is probable the government will be persuaded to make loans to care for the reclaiming of the Kootenai valley lands.

Soils and Crops Mixed Farming

The largest audience that had greeted the speakers thus far on their 1915 tour was on hand at the Auditorium on Monday night to hear T. A. F. Wiancko and W. Newton. the spring meeting speakers of the Farmers' Institute. President Heath occupied the chair.

The first speaker was Mr. Newton, whose subject was "Soils and Crops." Owing to having very little first-hand information on the Valley his remarks on the soil were brief, merely remarking that his limited observation convinced him that the soil was mostly clay and that fall ploughing was advisable—the frost assisted materially in preparing the seed bed. For fertilizer he advocated a heavy barnyard manure on the clay lands, and well rotted manure where the soil was sandy.

Discussing crops, he urged the sowing of alfalfa. It had the greatest food value, would grow in two years and was good for from six to twelve years. It should be planted on clean land, following corn, roots or potatoes. If fall sown sow it alone, but if spring planting was resorted to barley is a fine partner. If put in in the fall it should be sown early so as to get considerable growth before the freeze up; if spring sown it should be got in early also to ensure a good stand before the dry season set in.

Three varieties of seed were recommended, with a preference for a hardy northern grown seed, which would be reasonably sure to thrive in this section. A good all-round variety is the Turkistan. It thrives in most sections and sells exceptionally reasonable. Sow in drills, about 7 inches apart. It grows better that way than sown broadcast and used 40% less seed. Cutting should commence as soon as the blooms have nicely burst out, if cut later it is too fibrous. Cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off, rake in the afternoon, put in small cols and leave for two days.

For a fodder crop the valley seemed admirably adapted for corn. The best seed could be obtained in Idaho where the climate was similar to here, and should be bought on the cob. If planting on heavy soil the land should be plowed twice and if possible have corn follow a clover crop. The best results from cultivating were obtained on hot days—the weeds were more successfully eliminated and the corn growth quickened. There is nothing quite so good as a silo for storing corn—one costing about $1 per ton of storage space was good enough. If the Institute desired it the government would build one of this type here next year and use it for demonstration work.

For roots Mr. Newton was strong for mangolds. The same soils and land preparation for these as for corn, following a clover crop, with fall ploughing. They are very rich in food value, ten pounds being equal to one pound wheat. A ration of mangolds and alfalfa was hard to beat. He advised growing the Sludgedrop—they are more uniform in size than the Long Red, and easier to harvest. In harvesting better satisfaction would be obtained if the heads were twisted rather than cut off—rot at the top would be avoided. Store them in a well ventilated root cellar. A false floor and wall with cracks was the ideal storage.

Mr. Newton strongly advised against sowing alfalfa between fruit trees; it got away with too much of the soil moisture. Clover was much better.

While Mr. Wiancko was down for a talk on "Mixed Farming" most of his remarks were on the dairying side of that subject. High priced land was no obstacle: in Holland there were dairy farms that cost from $1,000 to $2,000 an acre. The province could never come into its own while it continued to import $25,000,000 of farm produce annually; there is land aplenty here to feed everyone—and have some for export.

The authorities were agreed the valley was second to none for fodder crops, and the most profitable way to market these products was in live stock. A fairly good cow would produce $125 a year in milk and butter and one Okanagan orchardist was prepared to demonstrate that barnyard manure was worth $8.50 per ton on a mature orchard; one cow produced $30 of manure. There was no gainsaying the argument that fertility must be returned to the soil.

He recommended a start on grade stock, which would cost here from $70 to $100 an annual, and as finance permitted get into better stock. The most satisfactory way was for the ranchers to all go in for the same grade of cattle. By this co-operation one or two well-bred males could be procured. Ranchers on the bottom lands would find Holsteins a good investment, while on lands where pasture was less plentiful the Ayrshire would thrive.

In stabling dairy cows cement floors were a decided drawback. The records show that cows standing on an earth floor will give 20% more milk than those housed on cement. Stable temperature should never be above 50, and they should be well lighted—the sun is the best disinfectant. Where a seperator is used milk should be skimmed as soon as it comes from the cow. If put in shallow pans milk house should have a temperature of 60 degrees. Where water cooled a temperature of 45 degrees would cause the cream to rise thoroughly.

In buttermaking uniform make and quality is essential. These factors had secured the markets for the New Zealand produce. The prairie butter makers were rapidly getting into line and if the B.C. dairymen want to compete they cannot afford to take chances on quality.

Both Mr. Wiancko and Mr. Newton were cross questioned by many in the audience—so much so that it was 23.15 before the vote of thanks to the speakers and the closing exercises came.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sale of Chickens Only Profit

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—During the month of February my 28 Buff Orpington pullets laid 457 eggs, being an average of nearly 16¼ per hen for the month.

To compare February (28 days) with January (31 days) on even terms, the average for the extra days should be added, which would bring the total for 31 days to 505, being an average of 18 per hen for 31 days.

I am glad to find that my letter re poultry profits seems to have created some interest and led to some enquiries. My experience leads me to believe that the general purpose heavy breed bird is the best for this district, where it is difficult to get the high prices paid elsewhere for the winter egg.

Analyzing my accounts for the last year or two it seems to me that the eggs little more than cover the feed, leaving the major portion of the profit to be got from the sale of chickens.

Probably with a larger output from the district and the quality severely kept up, and confidence obtained, this state of things might be altered.

Thanking you for space, I remain, yours respectfully, W. A. MCMURTRIE

DUCK CREEK

Miss Andestadt was a Creston visitor on Wednesday.

Ploughing and harrowing is being carried on by some of the ranchers around here, and ground is being seeded to clover.

Mr. Jack Johnson claims the honor of having the first flowers of the year. He has had pansies in bloom for the last two weeks.

Monrad Wigen is a busy man these days. He is building a large extension to his box factory to accommodate some new machinery.

Jas. Wiles and Shorty Adams have moved onto the Tom Quaife property at Washout Creek. They are tending a bunch of cattle on the flats.

Mr. J. Bathie of Cranbrook arrived here on Monday to start building a house. He will bring his wife and daughters down early in April.

Latest advices from the boys with the Third Contingent are to the effect that they are having a swell trip, with dandy weather, and that everyone is in good spirits (non-alcholic).

Poultrymen in this district are promising their birds a good square meal when the British get through with their picnic on the Dardanelles Its having a wonderful effect on the egg-producing stunt.

A meeting of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers' Association will be held in the Association's office in the depot building at 8 o'clock on Saturday night. Business: ordering clover, fertilizer, etc.

At the conclusion of the above meeting the Conservative Association will go into session. Business, the discussion of a notice forwarded by the Willow Point association.

Bob Long of Erickson was a Duck Creek caller on Saturday. He says we are nearly as early here as they are at Erickson. Good for Bob! Maybe there's some chance yet for those lemon trees?

Quite a large party from Duck Creek was present at the final drill and presentation of souvenirs to the members of the Third Contingent at Creston on Saturday night and stayed for the hop afterward.

The Shamrock Club of Creston will hold a dance in Mr. Grady's store on Wednesday evening, March 17, at 8.30. Admission, ladies free, gents 50c. Everyone should make a point of attending the dance. A good orchestra has been soured and the floor is in good shape—and there is lots of room.

What might have proved a disastrous fire occurred at C.H. Black's home on Monday when a spark from the chimmney lodged in the roof, setting fire to some of the shakes. Fortunately Mrs. Black saw it before it had gained a very good hold. Hearing her cries, he. W. J. Cooper and F. W. Penson, who were close at hand, came to her assistance and soon had the blaze extinguished.

To the accompaniment of enthusiastic cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the large crowd that had gathered at the depot to wish good luck and God-speed to the boys leaving here with the Third Contingent, watched the train slowly leave Duck Creek on Sunday. The depot was prettily decorated with Union Jacks and the sendoff was excellent in every way. We were glad to see a large contingent from Alice Siding, who accompanied the boys on the train as far as this point. All members from here wish to express their appreciation of the souvenirs presented to them by the Alice Siding Social Club and by the citizens of Creston; also for the many private gifts they received on Sunday.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests

The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

Porters Meet Trains

J. H. DOYLE Manager

Valley Impressed Institute Speakers

Apart from the bumper attendance at the Institute meeting on Monday night—which was twenty per cent. higher than at any of the speakers' previous stopping points (which included Vernon, Kelowena, Enderby, Grand Forks, Armstrong, etc.), which was very gratifying in itself, Mr. Wiancko, the authority on cattle, told THE REVIEW he was more than a little surprised to find here in this valley of high priced land such a splendid start on a herd of dairy cattle as the one on the ranch of C. O. Rodgers of the Canyon City Lumber Co. Coming in on the train he noticed the animals in the field, and bright and early Monday morning was out inspecting the herd.

It comprises seven animals, all Holsteins. There are four 2-year old heifers, a 18-months' old heifer, a purebred cow and a purebred male that has carried off more than one red ribbon at prairie exhibitions and still looks fit to repeat the performance. In fact the appearance of all the animals was so good that Mr. Wiancko had no hesitation in saying they looked the equal of most of the stock on the government experimentnl farms. He attributed this to careful attention and good feeding, clover, roots, corn and some grain forming the diet.

Queried as to the suitability of the Valley lands for sheep ranching both Mr. Newton and Mr. Wiancko predicted that the Canyon City Lumber Co. would find the 2,500 acres they proposed fencing, partly for sheep raising, a splendid investment if they gave it the same careful management as was accorded the small Holstein herd. The white Dutch clover which thrives in these parts cannot be excelled for sheep pasture.

The visitors had nice things to say of Mr. Rodgers' enterprise, particularly in cattle. The existence here of the herd was the most convincing proof to prospective settlers that this was a land of dairy cattle as well as fruit, while for the resident rancher in quest of advice or information the Rodgers' enterprise was of incalculable benefit. On the cattle subject Mr. Wiancko went on record that Holsteins are not the only breed suited to the Valley. He strongly recommends the Ayrshire—they are good rustlers, and will thrive on these bench lands.

Mr. Newton was puzzled to know why the Institute had not gone in for the field crop competitions. But six entries are necessary, and there is a wide range of crops to select from—clover, alfalfa, any grain, roots, potatoes, corn, etc. If desired competitions in two classes can be had—the Institute to make their own selections. Three prizes are given in each case, $25, $20 and $15, and to every contestant who keeps a thorough record of his labor in producing cost of seed, etc., $5 is given, whether he is a prize-winner or not. The government supplies judges, and the only cost to the Institute is $10 for prize money.

ALICE SIDING

Mr. Deykin was a passenger west on Monday, going to Nelson.

The fine weather of the past week has enabled some of our ranchers to get at their spring ploughing.

The next Social Club dance is scheduled for Friday, March 12th, and a better-than-usual time is being arranged for by the committee. Scotty Todd will be in command.

Alice Siding was out in considerable force to say good bye and good luck to the departing troops at Creston on Sunday. Some of them boarded the train here for Duck Creek and repeated the good work at that point also.

The Duck Creek recruits for the Third Contingent were presented with fountain pens by their friends here at the Social Club dance on Friday night. In a neat little speach President Mason did the oritorical honors and Mrs Mason made the presentation. On behalf of the boys John Johnson returned thanks for the souvenirs.

The farewell dance in honor of the Duck Creek recruits to the Third Contingent held at the Social Club rooms on Friday night, attracted the most representative crowd of the season, the delegation from Creston being particularly large. The committee was fortunate in the choice of a master of ceremonies, Mr. Pease not only announced a popular lot of dances but was also active seeing to it that the visitors were made at home. During the evening songs were contributed by Messrs. Mason and Johnson, and Miss Annie Johnson, who favored with "Tipperary," and others. Mrs. Pease contributed a recitation. During refreshments the boys were presented with a fountain pen each, the crowd sang "They are Jolly Good Fellows," and gave them three lusty cheers and tiger. The music was by Butterfield brothers, dancing continuing until 5 a.m.

At the request of the city council Vernon school board reduced the amount originally asked for 1915 expenses from $20,845 to $28,105.

Fruit Growers, Attention!

Creston, B.C., March 2, 1915

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, Limited, will be held in the Auditorium, at Creston, B.C., March 9th, 1915, at 2 p.m., to consider the question of raising the par value of shares; also the proposition of one man one vote. The latter adopted means amending the Constitution.

JOHN BLINCO, Secretary.

All Fruit Growers are invited to be present.

CRANBROOK

The citizens will celebrate St. Patricks Day with a great big Irish concert March 16th.

James T. Laidlaw, has been appointed provincial land surveyor beginning January 1st., 1915.

Cranbrook supplied thirty-six men for the Third Contingent. Only one was a married man.

J. M. Cristie is the 1915 president of the board of trade, which had a membership of 61 last year.

In future only produce grown in Cranbrook district will be allowed space on the public market.

The board of trade has been notified that a new armory will not be built here while the war is in progress.

Eggs were down to 45 cents a dozen on last week's market. One rancher claims that with feed at the present high price eggs cost 35 cents a dozen to produce.

T. B. O'Connell for four years manager of the Royal Bank, has been transferred to Cumberland, Vancouver Island. His successor is Mr. Morrison of Montreal.

Herald; The members of the third contingent paraded Sunday morning to the several churches for devine service, the majority attending the Anglican church.

The Cranbrook Prospector announced in the last issue that it would not be issued again for financial reasons, the paper not having paid expenses for some time past.

NELSON

March 1st saw Nelson's entry into the cent belt. On that day the citys banks put 6000 one-cent pieces into circulation.

The Conservative Association will ask the Dominion government to increase the duty on lumber imported into Canada.

Trinity Methodist church, which was destroyed by fire about a month ago will be rebuilt. Work will start at the earliest possible moment.

A Nelson gardener reports the first blooms in snowdrops on February 21, five days earlier than last year. The first robin was observed on February 11th.

The ladies of St. Saviour's church are presenting Bishop Doull with a gold pectoral set with rose cut amythests. The cross was made here from gold taken from 49 creek.

Two fatal railway accidents occurred last week. On Tuesday a Chinaman was killed on the Great Northern tracks and on Thursday a C.P.R. train ran over Paul Osterburg.

The rose show will most likely be held this year. The growing of these flowers is becoming immensely popular. Dr. Smyth states a few of his intimate friends are planting 600 new bushes.

The Nelson Improvement Association consider the dandelion nusiance so great that they will ask the city council to employ a man in the city parks to keep these yellow beauties from blooming in too great profusion.

Our B. C. Budget

Trail debaters convinced the public that capital punishment should not be abolished,

$3,998.66 was collected in taxes at Kaslo last year, but this does not include $96 dog taxes.

The stork was unusually busy at Phoenix on February 21. Three baby girls arrived in one day.

The Blairmore ladies can play hockey and are now thinking of meeting the Coleman male aggregation.

There are 700 men working at the big tunnel in Rogers Pass. There are 21 people employed in the kitchens.

There are 34 pupils attending school in Midway. Some of the children live a distance of three miles from school.

Mr. Noble, the Kaslo barber, is showing a tubbed lemon tree that is bearing a crop of one lemon of unusual size.

F. E. Simpson, a former owner of the Cranbrook Herald, is launching a new weekly paper, the Victorian in Victoria.

Forty would-be recruits for the Third Contingent at Fernie were turned down because of insufficient perfect teeth.

To date Kaslo Red Cross workers have forwarded $200 in cash, 65 pairs sox, 64 shirts, 16 pairs mitts and 11 Balaclava caps.

In future the holding of a position as bartender in a Revelstoke hotel will carry with it a certain certificate of moral character.

Snowdrops were picked in a Vernon garden on February 19th—considerably earlier than these flowers usually make their appearance.

Fernie Free Press: The thanks of the populace are due to the boy buglers for their consideration in getting out of the city to practice.

Kaslo Presbyterians are $145 in arrears in the congregational contributions and another $25 must be raised to pay some overdue insurance.

Giegerich, formerly officially known as Bear Lake, has now a post office. The name of the post office, however, is officially set forth as Zincton.

Word has been received at Grand Forks that Ernest Miller, the local M. P. P. has secured a loan of $10,000 from the government for the Grand Forks cannery.

A slight outbeak of what is reported to be small pox is likely to alter the plans of the militia department regarding the movement of troops from Grand Forks.

Fernie Free Press; The local dentists were busy this week repairing the crockery of many of the boys who are leaving Sunday for the military camp at Victoria.

Greenwood Ledge: Wm, Middleton of Westbridge, shot a cougar near Mrs. M. A. Williamson's ranch, main Kettle river. It was ten feet long and weighed 195 pounds.

Rossland Methodists had a very successful 1914. The average increase in attendance at the Sunday school was 10 per Sunday. The Epworth League grew from 45 to 85 members.

The road house at Wardner, belonging to Pete Lund, was destroyed by fire last week. It was one of the best in the country in every detail. The building was valued at $40,000.

The Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., at Fernie presented each of the Third Contingent recruits from that town with a "housewife" a handy repair kit that is useful in many emergencies.

W. Middleton, of Westbridge, is credited with having shot the largest mountain lion ever bagged in the Boundary. The animal was slightly over ten feet in length, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds.

Vernon News: Large quantities of hay are being shipped daily to Kootenay points, principally by farmers of the Lumby district. The prices cannot be said to be very remunerative, however as it ranges about $14 per ton f.o.b. here.

Fernie Free Press: Col. McKay has received instructions to recruit at once from Fernie 25 men for a mounted corps. The troops will go into training at New Westminister. Expert horsemen will receive the preference in enlistment.

Fernie Free Press: Aldermen Jackson and Robichaud, the City Relief Committee, investigated ten applications for relief this week and granted relief in one case. They say that many of those asking help are better fixed than members of the committee

Ideal Boots and Shoes

The Best Medium-Priced Boots on the Market To-Day

We have just received a $1,000.00 shipment of the above Shoes—bought before the raise in price took effect.

In MEN'S BOOTS we have the best Waterproof Boot on the market at the price of $4.50.

Same Boot with 12-in. top at $7.00.

See this line before buying elsewhere.

Store Closes every Wednesday at 1 p.m.

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $13,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates :

$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 and not exceeding $10	6 "
" 10 " " 30	10 "
" 30 " " 50	15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates. S28

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand

TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

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NEWS OF THE WORLD

British Columbia

Vancouver has approximately $2,000,000 of unpaid taxes.

The shingle manufacturing business is experiencing quite a boom.

Kamloops and Nelson are now in the "cent belt." Coppers were put in circulation there on Monday.

The lumber export for 1914 is placed at 33,000,000 feet. Less than 25 per cent. of the mills are in operation.

Kamloops has supplied the best lot of horses purchased in western Canada by the British remount purchasing agent.

Victoria poultrymen assert that eggs from China, imported into Seattle, are sold in Victoria as Washington and Oregon products.

The timber industry represents one-half the industrial capital, one-half the payroll, and 37 per cent. of the annual production of wealth in the province.

The timber cut for the past five years totals 5,600 million feet, as follows: 1910, 1,028 million feet; 1911, 1,201 million feet; 1912, 1,330 million feet; 1913, 1,206 million feet; 1914, 835 million feet.

Canadian

Alberta farmers suffered a total loss of $191,000 from hailstorms last year.

The 1914 field crops were valued at $638,320,300—an increase of $86,000,000 over 1913.

225 miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway are completed. The line will be in operation in 1917.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund totals $3,750,000. More than one-third of it was raised in Ontario.

The provincial treasurer of Ontario hopes to raise $1,800,000 by a war tax of 1 mill on the dollar on all assessable land in that province.

The January bank statement shows that there are over $66,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks, an increase of $31,424,527 over January, 1914.

The government of Saskatchewan estimates that 8,250,000 acres of land are ready for seeding in that province, of which 60 per cent. will be devoted to wheat.

An official of the Grain Growers' Grain Company estimates that with an average good crop the grain growers of Alberta will realize in 1915 a hundred million dollars for their season's efforts.

British & Foreign

The cost of the war to Germany is placed at $10,000,000 a day.

Germany claims to have taken 1,055,000 prisoners. 10,000 of them are British.

Since the beginning of the war 864 German newspapers have suspended publication.

According to an official report 132,302 families in Vienna are receiving assistance from the state.

Every person in Germany now must produce a bread card, which is good for four pounds of bread per week, before being able to make a purchase.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

The satisfaction of work well done lasts long after the price is forgotten

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Large English Berkshire Boar Creston Boy (31161) for service at Mountain View Ranch. Fee $3.—STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG 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 leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions 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.

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 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —50650.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Do you mean he approves of lynch law?" asked Hugh.

"Says it is a noble thing; says the uprising of an indignant people to vindicate the sanctity of outraged laws is the grandest sight heaven's eyes can rest upon. Why, a while ago there was a nigger murdered a white girl down in Missouri, so the folk put him in a tar barrel and burnt him alive, and Editor Keene was just pleased. He talked about that affair for months, and says he hopes the folk about here would prove as nobly true to themselves and the sacred protection of our womenkind as the Missouri folk. Which I don't say we wouldn't, for if a nigger touches a white woman, burning alive is too good for him, by gum! But this here Keene, he seems as if he could not let the subject alone."

"Does his paper pay?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"I reckon it must, for he keeps it on, and always seems to have capital ready for any new departure. And if he doesn't raise a riot soon against the niggers, it won't be his fault. Your name is Hetherington, sir?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hetherington. "Why?"

"Why, just along now Editor Keene is great on some nigger of that name—Jim Hetherington. No one else seems to know anything about him, but Keene says he has information that this fellow has broke goal in Mexico and has come up here after mischief. Keene says it would be safer to have a tigress robbed of its whelps prowling about the country than this here Hetherington, so of course all the folk is mighty anxious to meet him. I don't believe there is any such man at all; it is all one of Editor Keene's crazy notions. Anyway, he has offered a reward of $1,000 for authentic news where this nigger Hetherington is hiding, but no one ain't claimed the reward yet."

"He is not a very pleasant name-sake to have," remarked Mr. Hetherington.

"Rather a queer coincidence," observed Hugh with a faint uneasiness, a feeling as if he scented danger from somewhere and yet knew not even from which quarter it threatened. "Mr. Keene must be rather a firebrand, I should think."

Mr. Robbins agreed that he was, and told some more anecdotes to illustrate the furious hatred he entertained towards all colored people. He hinted that there was something in Keene's past life to account for this obsession; and after a time Hugh changed the subject by asking carelessly if Mr. Robbins knew anyone in that neighborhood of the name of Siddle.

"Siddle?" exclaimed Mr. Robbins staring, "why, yes, I reckon—why, we all know Noah Siddle, and the place where the little devils live."

"Good lord! what do you mean?" cried Hugh, starting to his feet in excitement and some fear.

Mr. Hetherington sprang to his feet, too. He was very pale, and was almost as startled as Hugh at meeting again with this strange and ominous expression. But, as if amused at their excitement Mr. Robbins burst into a laugh.

"I suppose it does sound queer," he said, "but it is only the name we give about here to old Noah Siddle's place."

"Who is Noah Siddle?" asked Hugh quickly.

"A very remarkable old man," replied Mr. Robbins, "as any one who, like me, is without prejudices is bound to admit, whatever his character may be. He lives all alone on a farm the other side of Athens, and most no one has ever seen him, and those who have don't ever want to see him no more."

"Why?" asked Hugh.

"Most eternal ugly," explained Mr. Robbins briefly; "no nose or mouth, so they say, and some tell as he has only one eye. Anyway, he won't let no one see him, if he can help it, and he lives there all alone—not a soul on the place, except niggers, of course, what don't count. Editor Keene calls it a hotbed of Ethiopian depravity, and applied for a warrant to search the place to see if that there Hetherington he talks about was hid there. But as he had no evidence there was any such person at all, or that he was at Siddle's place if he did exist, or that he had ever done any harm if he were there—why, the application had to be reluctantly refused. But every one thought it was very public-spirited on Keene's part."

"But why do they call it the place where little devils live?" asked Hugh.

"Oh, old Siddle, he lets on to be a man of science. I ain't never heard of his ever parenting a single thing, but all kinds of goods come for him from the East; and his niggers come and team them away, and all of it he is supposed to use in his experiments. Some years ago, if you went near the farm at night you were sure to see little flames dodging about like little devils, though they never seemed to burn anything, and after a while it got the name of the place where the little devils lived. You see, old Siddle, he ain't no ways popular, though me, being unprejudiced, has nothing to say against him. But lots of the folk hate him like poison, though I think he would be harmless enough but for his un-Christian and un-human preference for niggers. He has thirty or forty of them—fat, lazy rascals, doing nothing and living well, while white folk has to work hard for a living. I don't defend that; but I did say it was going too far when some of the boys, who had been reading Editor Keene on lynch law, wanted to raid the place and tar and feather the old man, so as to teach him to value his own color. But they are too scared of him to do anything."

"Has he any family?" asked Hugh.

"There was a son who went to Europe, but died there—throat trouble, I heard."

Hugh glanced quickly at Mr. Hetherington, whose face, however, remained quite impassive and indifferent.

"And there is a grand-daughter," continued Mr. Robbins; "who comes now and again. She passed through day before yesterday, on the way to visit her grandpa."

"Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hetherington, while Hugh felt his face flush suddenly.

"Was there a man with her, named Bonstead?" Hugh asked quickly.

"No," answered Mr. Robbins, "she is always alone; but there was an Englishman giving some such name as that arrived here this morning. There was two of them, regular remittance-men to look at, and put up at some drinking saloon in town."

This, by the way, was Mr. Robbins' way of referring to the establishment of his principal competition—the Billington House, belonging to Mr. John Billington.

Just then there entered a rather short, thin young man, with an eager and intensely serious face, a body that seemed to express unusual capacity for endurance, and clothing that was shabby to the point of raggedness.

"Hello, Tom!" Mr. Robbins greeted this stranger. "How is things with you?"

"I'm dead broke," said the young man solemnly; "can I run my face for two square meals and a bed?"

"Sure," said Mr. Robbins cordially, "sit right down, and wade in; but you are mighty late, and you will have to take what you can get. You know the hours of the Robbins' House as well as any man."

The stranger made no answer, but sitting down, proceeded to "wade in," in a style that suggested this was his first meal of the day.

"That is Tom Waters," said Mr. Robbins in a whisper, "a very remarkable young man. He has made his pile and gone broke twice already, and is more than likely to die a millionaire unless the destroying angel gets his dart in some time while Tom is struggling with the bankruptcy courts. Tom," he called, "I want you to meet these gentlemen—they are both English, but they are quite nice. Mr. Waters, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Tallentine;" he pronounced the names with a large wave of his hand.

"Pleased to meet you, gentlemen," said Mr. Waters gravely; "it ain't Keene's Hetherington this time, then?"

"No," laughed Robbins, "Keene and his escaped desperado at loose are getting to be a real jest."

But Hugh was not listening. From where he sat he could see a corner of the verandah outside and a man who had just come to sit there.

"Look," he whispered to his uncle; "do you see that man? That is the chap who acted the sham policeman; I can swear to him now he is white, and I will bet anything he was the sham nigger as well; I am sure of it," said Hugh with rising excitement.

CHAPTER XIX.

Too Lucky by Half

Signing to his uncle to follow him, and saying something to Mr. Robbins about getting a little fresh air after their excellent supper, Hugh rose from the table and went out on the verandah that ran nearly the whole length of the front of the hotel. The man Hugh had noticed was sitting with his hands in his pockets, and his hat pulled over his nose, apparently taking no notice of anything whatever, though it might have been observed that he seemed to stir slightly as Hugh appeared. It happened that he was sitting with an empty chair on each side of him, and Hugh, motioning to his uncle to take one, himself sat down on the other, so that they had the stranger between them. Then Hugh touched him on the shoulder.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but I think we have met before."

The man started, looked quickly from one to the other, and sprang to his feet as if inclined to make a bolt for it. But Hugh caught him quickly by the arm, and the stranger submitted with a meekness that again might have seemed just the least trifle suspicious.

"So it is you, is it?" he said, and then he began to laugh.

"It is," answered Hugh, "and I am pleased to observe that this time you are white."

"Ah, yes," said the man, laughing again, "I made a dandy nigger, didn't I?"

"And you have the impudence—" began Mr. Hetherington in a rage, when Hugh checked him with a gesture.

"We must not begin with quarrelling," he said, "though of course our friend will understand—by-the-bye, may I ask your name?"

"John Dodd," the man answered readily, "and I am sure I don't want to quarrel. Why should I? I only did what I was paid for, and if you had hired me first I would have done as much for you—more, perhaps, for you might not have been so mean as old skinflint yonder. Say, now, what was that paper we went to such a deal of trouble to get hold of?"

"You do not know?" said Mr. Hetherington quickly.

"Only that it was some trade secret, so valuable old Noah won't trust any of his own people to be present while he experiments," answered Dodd; "that is what I am here for, to meet a couple of strange niggers he is going to use as assistants instead of any of those who have worked for him before." Mr. Dodd paused to expectorate with an expression of deep disgust. "That is the kind of man old Noah is," he declared.

"I see," said Hugh, and looked hesitatingly at his uncle.

But Mr. Hetherington had no scruples over bribery, and broke out at once.

"Look here, do you want to earn $10,000?"

"Does a nigger like melon, or a white man whiskey?" retorted Dodd; "just show me the chance, that is all."

"$10,000 is to be earned," said Mr. Hetherington, "by the recovery of a certain paper."

"That is straight talk, and I like straight talk," said Dodd, rising to his feet; "but we can't talk about it here. See that drug store? Be outside there in half an hour, and when you see me, follow me, and we will get out on the prairie where we can talk—that is, if you mean biz."

He nodded, and walked away quickly. Mr. Hetherington and Hugh sat looking after him, and as they watched him walking away they saw pass that strange and ominous man whom the hotelkeeper had described as Editor Keene. He looked at them carelessly, and Mr. Hetherington turned his head away with a shiver.

"That fellow has eyes like a dead man's," he said; "when I see him, I feel as if I had just touched a corpse.

"As to this Dodd," said Hugh, who had been thinking deeply, "shall we keep the appointment he has made?"

"Why, of course," cried Mr. Hetherington. "What! lose just a splendid chance of enlisting a man like that? Why, it is a piece of most magnificent luck, meeting with him."

(To be Continued)

Why Boys Should Stay on the Farm

The Boy Who Leaves the Farm is the Principal Actor in What Truly May be Called a National Tragedy

(By Douglas Field)

Most any normal, healthy boy ought to feel proud of being an active partner in a business whose tangible assets, conservatively figured by government experts, are worth $41,000,000,000.

The farm property of this country, including land, buildings, implements and machinery and domestic animals, poultry and bees, was worth this sum at the time of the last census, four years ago.

Of course, its value has increased since then. But in round numbers, forty-one billions will suffice for our present purpose.

On the property thus valued crops worth $5,500,000,000 were raised in the official census year. So this forty-one billion dollar plant showed an income of more than 12½ per cent. That in money. In health it gave a return many times larger. Also in the genuine brand of contentment.

So the boy who leaves the farm—unless he be one who obviously is fitted for successful endeavor in some other field of activity—is leaving the very best business proposition, all things considered, that this nation presents. He is turning his back on more than a living. He is turning his back on a life. And a life that counts! Don't take the word of an unknown observer for all this. Listen to George Washington, who said: "Agriculture is at once the most noble, the most healthful and the most useful occupation of man." Or consult any level-headed business man in the handiest town or city.

If this man knows and is honest, he'll tell you that for one farm boy who is making good in the city ten just are "getting past"—barely making a living, and in order to do this working like slaves under conditions which make even a poor farm look like a quarter section of kingdom come.

He may point to one country boy who has risen to fame and fortune, but that boy is an exception. And he would have done just as well, perhaps, if raised in town or bred and reared in the heart of the city itself. Even at that, he might have made a more real and commendable success if he had stayed on the farm.

But I'm talking about the average boy, not the exceptional one. The latter always is able to take care of himself in town or country. The former needs a word of advice now and then.

And the best advice anyone can give the average farm boy is "Stay on the Farm!"

Stay on the farm because it keeps you close to nature and the man who does that is bound to keep closer to his God and his fellow men.

Stay there because the work you do there is the highest form of service you can render to others. The first need is food and the farmer feeds the world.

Stay there because it's a good place to make money. In this day no farmer who is progressive and patient need fail. Of course he gets set-backs once in a while but what business man doesn't?

Stay there because it of all places, is the best in which to raise a family. That should be the first consideration in the choosing of location or vocation.

Stay there just now because no business ever had a brighter future than has farming at the present time. The costly lessons that can be learned only through experience have been learned, for the most part. Food prices are bound to keep going up and there's no danger of the demand lessening.

Stay there because it will not be many years until commonsense causes the pendulum to swing back in this city craze. Today tens of thousands of men and women who followed the lure of the lights are praying and working for a chance to get back to a place where they can have the peace and help of grass, trees and quiet; where folks are real and life isn't on soul-searing round of trying to keep up with a procession of false pride and pretence.

At any rate, stay there until you've had time to test out for yourself the possibilities of the farm.

"But," says the average farm boy, "why should I want to stay where I'm not wanted?"

Can we blame him for putting it this way?

I know of no better answer to such a question than a letter lately written by a real farm boy to the Progressive Farmer. This boy's name is Clyde Evans and he lives near Abbottsburg, N.C. In part he writes as follows:

"As I am a farm boy I am going to give you my opinion of how I think the boy could be more easily kept on the farm. I have lived on the farm all my life and as father is a renter I have never had the pleasure some boys have, but I like the farm just the same.

"Mr. Farmer, how are you treating your boy? This is a question every farmer should ask himself if he wants his boy to stay on the farm.

"Do you give him a cotton patch or corn crop every year? Do you let him have Sunday evenings to go to the baseball game or to go fishing? Do you tell him that your mule is too tired to be driven on Sunday and if he wants to go anywhere he must walk? Do you send him to school six months out of the year or do you only send him long enough to get him interested and then stop him?

"Is this the way you are treating your boy? If it is you cannot expect the boy to stay on the farm. Some one may say, 'I am too poor to send my boy to school,' but if you can't send him to school you are not too poor to give him a cotton patch or let him go to the ball game or drive a mule on Sunday, after he has worked all the week. If you will do this the boy will take a greater interest in the farm work.

"I heard a man say one time that his boys wanted to be gone all the time. 'If they were not at school they wanted to be playing ball and he said, 'I don't see any good in it, and I am just as good as they are and I never had the chance to go to school or play ball either.' This is a selfish man and I hope there are but few of that kind in the South.

"Mr. Farmer, are you going to be like this man, are you going to deprive your boy of an education or pleasure and let him grow up in ignorance 'cause you couldn't have any pleasure or go to school any, back in the sixties when you were growing up?"

It would be well for every farmer to paste this letter in his hat. For the farmer himself is largely to blame for the farm boy leaving home. As a writer in the Wisconsin Agriculturist recently said:

"Young people must naturally have some enjoyment in life or their existence becomes dull and colorless, and it is no wonder they want to get away where they can sometimes have a little wholesome change from the daily round of labor on the farm.

"Who can blame a live boy for quitting the farm if he hears nothing but grumbling whenever he takes an afternoon off for a baseball game, or a picnic or an occasional trip to town? You have simply got to broaden out the life of the farm boy and make it more worth while to him in a social way if you want to keep him on the farm. You will be able to do this if you try, and believe me, it will be worth your while.

"There is a way for farm people to keep their boys on the farm, at least the great majority of them, and it is for the people of rural neighborhoods to find out for themselves the way. If we give our young people a little better chance for rational recreation, if we take an active interest in their social pleasures, if they do not need to be ashamed of their clothes when visiting their city friends, or of their home when their friends visit them, we will find that the great majority of them will stay on the farm.

"And while it goes without saying that farm people must attend pretty strictly to business, we must remember that work is not the only thing in life, but that the really big thing is to broaden and sweeten the life of our young people on the farm until they will grow to love it and to consider the farm a really desirable place to work and to live."

Just as every farm boy should consider the advantages of staying on the farm before making a dash for town or city, so should every farmer do some deep thinking about his treatment of the farm boy and every community bestir itself to look after his interests.

The blame for the exodus of farm boys to the city rests chiefly on older shoulders. It is perfectly natural for the average boy to crave excitement and a good time. If he be deprived of these where he is, he will seek them elsewhere, and who shall stand to blame him!

But in his quest for a good time, the farm boy must not forget that the best time is the one that stays good.

When he has pulled off the mask of the city's mockery, he finds something as hollow as a last year's locust shell. He finds harder and more hopeless work than ever had to be done on any farm. And if, as the years go on, his responsibility extends to a wife and children, the evening of his dreary day is apt to be darkened with clouds of regret which cannot be dispelled.

So for the average farm boy this is the message—Stay on the farm. Not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your family that is to be and your country that is.

World Will Want Beef and Wheat

"Save Your Breeding Stock—the World Will Want Meat and Dairy Products—Sow Only the Best Wheat, Oats and Barley

Approximately 20,000,000 men are in the field or under arms, withdrawn from the producing classes to become consumers and destroyers. The world's products are being used up at a threatening rate, and the world's producers are being destroyed by the hundreds of thousands. Belgium, Northeastern France and Poland have been laid waste. Those are three great industrial districts of Europe, crowded with factories and the homes of artisans, and also rich in agricultural production. The waste in men, money and material is beyond comprenension. The call comes with increasing intensity for the farmers of Canada to recognize their duty and to appreciate their opportunity.

"Patriotism and production" is the rallying cry of the department of agriculture at this time, and the farmers of Canada will respond as they clearly learn the facts and realize the situation.

There is no need of argument that Canada has a duty to perform in this regard, and that this duty involves the greatest opportunity that we have had in recent years to enlarge our national growth. A stricken, starving world must be fed; the empire must be maintained; Canada's over-expansion and extravagance must be supported by the development and utilization of her natural resources. And in this the increase of her agricultural products will play the most important part.

In doing this, the first thing to note is that increased production for immediate results can be carried on economically only through the regular farming community. Any other plan will be of very doubtful nature. The men now on the farms must be the producers, and any labor taken from cities and towns should be used as farm help to the regular farmers.

The key to immediate increase in cereals is good cultivation and the sowing of the best seed. The economical use of labor is as important in farming as in any other industry. Ten million acres producing 20 bushels of wheat to the acre is better than twelve million acres producing 15 bushels. Our plans should now look to the higher production per acre rather than to the increasing of acreage. It will produce more wheat, and better wheat, and the wheat will be produced more economically. This implies education, and instruction. With wheat now selling at well over a dollar a bushel the farmers will be prepared to try to increase their output if they can be shown that there is likely to be a continued world's demand for wheat. Having convinced them that wheat and more wheat will be required, there should be no let-up to advising and urging them to.

In this the press of Canada can be of great help. There is some danger of farmers half preparing more acres than they should handle and of overlooking the importance of using only the best seed wheat, oats and barley. If every paper with rural circulation would for the next three months place a statement like this in its columns in heavy type: "Sow only the best wheat, oats and barley," it would be a great contribution to the campaign for greater production. And further, it would be a good investment for the paper. Twenty bushels instead of fifteen bushels is good for the press as well as for the farmer.

And now comes the most important item, live stock and dairying. We had reached in 1913 a point where the cost of production of wheat had met, if not surpassed, its market value, and mixed farming was forcing itself upon Western Canada as a necessity for existence. Now an unexpected war has swung the market price up thirty, forty, fifty cents, and there is the danger that mixed farming may receive a set-back. Why produce beef, mutton and butter when wheat will bring over a dollar a bushel? The fact is that, because of the war, mixed farming is more important than ever. The destruction of live stock by the war—cattle, sheep and horses—will make a deficit in the world that we cannot replace for years to come. When the war is over, the fields will be left, but the stock will have disappeared. Wheat may be the cry for 1915, but in 1916 and 1917 the cry will be for meats and dairy products. These are questions that need to be carefully considered and to be clearly understood. Beef at a dollar a pound? Who can tell? This we do know that the world's meat surplus is being used up rapidly. It was steadily disappearing before the war—it is going more rapidly now. The farmers of Canada must be clearly advised as to these features of the situation. It is not time for uneconomical schemes. We must not lose our heads. It is a time for instruction and for stimulation. If the farmer clearly sees his duty he will do it, and in doing it he will be doing well for the empire, well for Canada and well for himself.

Let the newspapers carry this standing advertisement in their papers:

"Save your breeding stock, the world will want meat and dairy products."

Mrs. Newlyrich—I didn't know Titian was a painter.

Miss Caustique—What did you think he was?

Mrs. Newlyrich—I thought it was a hair dye.

Sire—I see in this expense account, "Fourteen suits, $2,000." You didn't pay that much for fourteen suits of clothes?

Son—No; two of 'em were dapper suits.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

IT STAMPS ONE "OUT OF DATE"

To use White Phosphorous Matches

It is now Illegal to make "White Phosphorous" Matches. In a year's time it will be unlawful to sell them.

If you're strong for Efficiency — "For Made in Canada" — and "Safety First" you will use

EDDY'S

Ses-qui Non-poisonous

MATCHES

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NURANOS

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for FREE Book. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

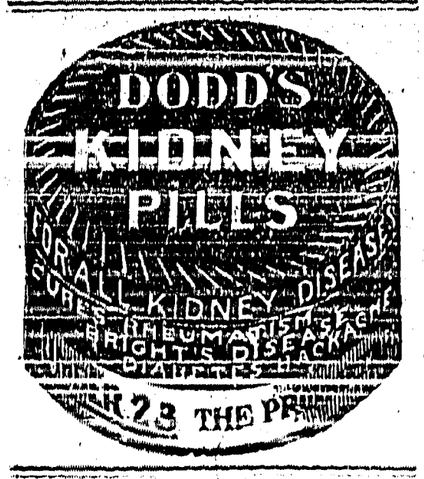
No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

"Imitation," said Uncle Eben, "is de greatest flattery; but dat ain' no satisfaction. Chicken stealin' ain' no less annoyin' because it's due to overwhelmin' admiration foh yoh special poultry collection."

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Warlike Mistress—Don't you think, James, you would like to join Lord Kitchener's army?

Peaceful Footman—Thank you, mum; but I don't see as 'ow I'd be bettering myself. War's for them as likes it, which I never did.



W. N. U. 1030

Fifty Years of Progress

Union Bank Closes Successful Year

Net Profits $712,000.00. Gains in Public Deposits, Current Loans, Note Circulation and Total Assets

The shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada who attended the annual meeting held in Winnipeg, on the 6th of January, had no reason to feel disappointed over the report presented to them. The record showed that a half century of careful business had resulted in the building up of a strong reserve, the accumulation of assets totalling over $81,500,000.00, and in the establishing of the bank in a leading position among the banking institutions of the country.

Net profits for the year 1914 amounted to over $712,000.00, as compared with $750,000.00 for the previous year. This contraction of $38,000.00 in net profits was to be expected owing to the world-wide business depression, which included Canada in its sweep and affected the earnings of all our banking institutions. Apart from this one decrease the general showing made by the bank was satisfactory, while a number of gains were registered. Note circulation showed an increase over the figures for 1913, while current loans in Canada were $4,000,000.00 more than in 1913. Total assets are over $1,000,000.00 greater than in the previous year, and now stand at $81,561,000.00.

The increase of $4,000,000.00 in current loans is rather exceptional and indicates that the bank has not been curtailing credit to its customers, but on the other hand has been doing its full share in catering to the business needs of the communities in which its branches are located. At the same time that this generous policy was pursued, the bank was careful to maintain an unusually large proportion of its assets in quickly available form, and the liquid assets amount to 34.90 per cent. of the bank's total liabilities to the public. Public confidence in the bank is further shown by the fact that public deposits show an increase of over $386,000.00 while the amount of bonds, debentures and stocks held by the bank shows an increase of $1,342,000.00.

With the $90,000.00 brought forward from the previous year added to the net earnings of $712,000.00 makes $803,000.00 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed $450,000.00, the rate paid during the year being at the rate of 8 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. The sum of $215,000.00 was set aside for depreciation in securities, contribution to Patriotic fund absorbed $25,000.00, while the officers' pension fund amounted to $10,000.00, leaving a balance to be carried forward of $103,000.00.

The addresses of the President and General Manager were characterized by conservative optimism. They both took full recognition of the business depression which prevailed throughout Canada, and which affected the earnings of the bank, but at the same time expressed their confidence in the future of the country. President Galt pointed out that there was an increase in the land ready for crop next year amounting to twenty per cent. and concluded his address with the statement that "Hard work, courage and intelligent economy will undoubtedly bring us safely through the present ordeal." Altogether the report presented at the annual meeting should prove satisfactory to the shareholders.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Natural Indigo in Demand

Stoppage by War of German Synthetic Supply Gives Indian Product a Boom

One of the products of India that is enjoying a boom at present is natural indigo. The stoppage of the German synthetic product, writes United States Consul J. O. Laing from Karachi has increased the demand for it. The area under indigo in the Punjab this year is 21,075 acres. This is six per cent. less than was cultivated last year. The decrease is due to difficulty in getting irrigation water and also a certain dissatisfaction with the crop, which existed before the war.

There has recently been a tendency to abandon this crop in the Punjab. The only important indigo districts in the Punjab now are Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dora Ghazi Khan. In Behar the acreage is 38,900 as compared with 63,100 last year. This decrease in output together with the stoppage of entry of the Continental synthetic product will probably keep prices high here for some time to come. There was an increased export of natural indigo from Northwestern India to Afghanistan last year.

Another Indian industry which has seen evil days recently but which will be received temporarily at least is date sugar production.

Do you know anything about the language of flowers?

Only this much: A five dollar box o' roses talks a heap louder to a girl than a fifty cent bunch of carnations.

The French military authorities have suppressed the sale and also the consumption of absinthe even in private houses.

BADLY WOUNDED

For severe wounds, cuts, skin diseases, eczema and all skin troubles—for adults or for children, there is nothing to equal the great herbal healer

ZAM-BUK

HEALS QUICKLY

Holland Supports Allies

Dutch Unable to Reconcile Themselves to Germany's Attack Upon Belgium

Holland's foremost Socialist, Mr. Troelsea, has declared here in an interview that the Dutch are unable to reconcile themselves to the outrage upon the law of nations perpetrated by Germany in the invasion of Belgium. He says the Dutch are aware that when this happened it was only by accident of position that their own country was spared. Britain, on her part, he said, had subjected the sea commerce of Holland to great inconvenience, but that would not shake the fundamental views held by every Dutchman on the subject of the present war.

A Mother's Anxiety

Most mothers are anxious when their little ones are teething, for at this time the baby's stomach gets disordered and there is a grave danger of convulsions. This anxiety can be lessened, however, if the mother keeps a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house and gives an occasional dose to her teething baby. The Tablets are the very best medicine in the world during the teething time. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, promote healthful sleep and make teething painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Deaerst Treasure

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have intrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed. Then, during the few moments of impressive silence that followed, he heard th patter of rain against the window pane.

"Gracious me!" he exclaimed. "It's raining and I haven't my umbrella. May I borrow yours to get to the station?"

"Young man," said the fond parent, "I wouldn't trust anybody on earth with my umbrella."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

This is the first war in which it has been possible for an Indian to win the Victoria Cross. Eligibility to the distinction was one of the boons granted by the King-Emperor to his Indian subjects at the Delhi Durbar in 1912.

Young Mrs. Wombat doesn't want her husband to go hunting.

Why not?

Says he's such a dear that somebody is bound to take a shot at him.

THREE REASONS

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers

An Eastern woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy cheeked boys, Bob, Jack, and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts for these youngesters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape Nuts to a neighbor whose 3 year old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Beats the Dum-Dum

German Bullets Are Far More Deadly in Their Effects

Dr. J. Hartnell Davis, late director of the British field hospital for Belgium, and H. S. Soumair, F.R.C.S., assistant surgeon of the West London hospital, contributes to the British Medical Journal an article relating to their experiences in the treatment of the wounded, in the course of which they say:

"The destruction of tissue in bullet wounds is so great that each side has repeatedly accused the other of using dum-dum bullets. This is based on an entirely mistaken reading of the evidence. Our opponents do not use such bullets, for the very good reason that they have discovered something far more deadly at a long range. Their pointed bullet is carefully constructed so that its centre of mass is far back. On striking any tissue, soft or hard, it turns over and passes through backward, the uncovered base mushrooming as it advances. The point of the bullet is, under these circumstances, unaltered.

"In the course of operations, we have repeatedly met with specimens demonstrating the correctness of this view—a minute wound of entrance and great internal destruction. The position of the bullet and its mushroomed base admit of no other explanation."

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Forest Reserve is Necessary

Conservation of Watershed of Lake of the Woods Required to Maintain Supply

Lying near the western boundary of the province of Ontario, and extending into the province of Manitoba and the state of Minnesota, the Lake of the Woods system plays an important part in the water supply of that region. When surrounded by a timbered area, the watershed was amply protected. With the increase of population, however, the timber has become a prey to fire and to the unscientific forester, and under present conditions, it is only a question of time when all timber of any value will be removed.

The Lake of the Woods watershed is the great reservoir of the Winnipeg river and the waterpowers of the latter supply the city of Winnipeg and town of Kenora with light and power. At an early date, Shoal lake, a tributary to the Lake of the Woods, will furnish the water supply for the city of Winnipeg; construction work on the pipe line is at present under way. At the meeting of the Commission of Conservation in January last, Mr. J. B. Challies, superintendent of the water power branch of the department of the interior, proposed that this district be set aside as a forest reserve.

The area is one in which, owing to the nature of the underlying rock, the flood run-off of the rivers is excessive. The fact that the southwestern portion of the lake is in the United States renders the situation more difficult, in that it is not possible to materially raise the level of the water by conservation dams.

For the perpetual benefit of the surrounding territory, it is of the utmost importance that the Lake of the Woods district be set aside as a forest reserve. This would provide for the protection and renewal of the timber, and for the maintenance of the forest cover of the watershed. In this way the waters of the lakes, on which so many depend for the supply of water, light and power, would be conserved.—D., in Conservation.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

The little girl rushed into the drug store, handed the druggist a note, and said:

"Ma wants this quick."

And the druggist opened the note and read:

"Please send me a dime's worth of calomel and soda for a man in a capsule."

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Home Use of Pulp Wood

Increase in the Manufacture of Pulp in Canadian Mills

Sixty-four pulp mills in Canada report a total consumption, in 1913, of 1,109,034 cords of pulpwood. Nearly an equal amount was exported to the United States in an unmanufactured condition. Thus, for the first time in the history of the industry, more than half of the pulpwood produced in Canada was manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp mills.

Quebec leads in the consumption of pulpwood, followed, in the order named, by Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As the plup industry on the Pacific coast is still in its infancy, steady increase in British Columbia may be expected. Over two-thirds of the wood used for pulp was spruce, and one-fourth balsam fir. The percentage of fir used has increased steadily, as the prejudice against this wood has been overcome. Jack pine is also beginning to be a factor, though still a small one, less than 20,000 cords being reported as manufactured in 1913.

Relief From Asthma.—Who can describe the complete relief from suffering which follows the use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy? Who can express the feeling of joy that comes when its soft and gentle influence relieves the tightened, choking air tubes. It has made asthmatic affliction a thing of the past for thousands. It never fails. Good druggists everywhere have sold it for years.

"I must insist, Mr. Stager," said the pompous actor to the manager, "on having everything real in every scene of the play."

"Very well," said the manager, "if you insist on that you will be supplied with real poison in the death scene."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Stop!" thundered the man in the barber chair, who was having his hair cut. "Why do you insist upon telling me those horrible, blood curdling stories?"

"I'm sorry, sir," said the barber, "but when I tell stories like that the hair stands up on end and makes it much easier to cut, sir."

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge.

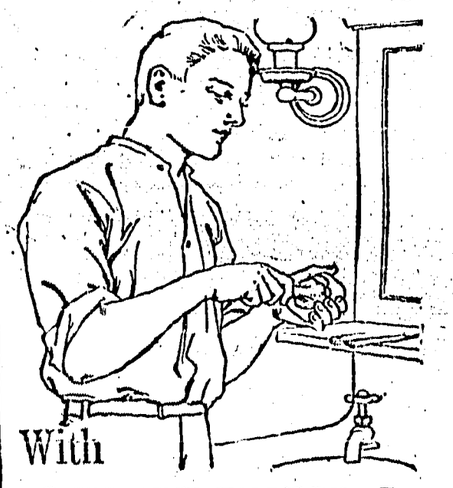
"Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

There are many methods of punishing naughty children.

Yes; but spanking takes the palm.

SANATIVE SHAVING

Self Shampooing



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Assisted in case of irritation of the skin or scalp by light applications of Cuticura Ointment, mean up-to-date care of the skin and hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

We have just received
a new shipment of

Riley's TOFFEES

composed of the following lines:

Riley's Creamy Toffee
" Creamy Toffee Rolls
" Rum and Butter Rolls
" Butternut Toffee
" Egg and Milk Toffee
" Swiss Milk & Treacle

Price is 40c. per pound.

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Limited
CRESTON - B.C
Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

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Fish, Game, Poultry,
and Oysters
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We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

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We are Introducing
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They have stood the test. Give real footwear comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal notes, to cover advertising and shipping charges we will send postpaid, with written guarantee, backed by a five-million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value
American Silk Hosiery,
or *4 Pairs of our 50c. value*
American Cashmere Hosiery
or *4 Pairs of our 50c. value*
American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or *6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery*

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is elected.

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Consulting Engineer
CRESTON - - B.C.

Local and Personal

Rev. E. Bull is a Nelson visitor this week.

School is now opening for instruction at 9a.m.

C. O. Rodgers is away on a business trip to Regina, Sask.

Mrs. J. B. Moran returned yesterday from a trip to Cranbrook.

Mrs. St. Jean's kindergarten school closed for the season on Friday.

BIRTH—At Creston, on March 3, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Botterrill, a son.

Mrs. W. K. Brown spent a couple of days in Cranbrook, the early part of the week.

"Production and Prosperity' public meeting in the Auditorium to-night at 8 o'clock prompt.

T. Bundy returned from Winnipeg on Saturday and is in charge at the depot during Mr. Reid's holiday.

March certainly came in like a lamb, and here's hoping he wont so far forget himself as to go out like a lion.

G. Bales, who has been scaling logs at Gateway for the past two months, is spending a few days at his home here.

Registrar Gibbs, didn't require any extra clerical help to issue marriage licenses last month. He had only one client. March has started off better; he had a customer on the second day.

The ladies of Creston Roman Catholic Church have made arrangements to celebrate St. Patrick's Day at Duck Creek. Cards and dancing will feature the entertainment, and refreshments, of course.

At a monthly social evening of the Methodist Bible Class on Friday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, W. Truscott; vice-president, Miss A. Bridges; secretary, Miss V. Gobbett.

Mrs. Cherrington and Mrs. Jas. Compton will preside over the next Red Cross Auxiliary ten-cent tea on Tuesday afternoon next, March 8th,, at the former's home. Favors are to be given with each cup of tea.

You have Postmaster Gibbs' word for it that if the amount of Canadian mail this year equals that of last year equals that of last the government will reap $7,370,000 in the war tax of a cent each on letters and post cards.

Percy Neale, who was employed in the drugstore during December and January, was among the Cranbrook volunteers with the Third Contingent. He was very busy greeting friends while the train stopped here Sunday.

Creston Red Cross Auxiliary made another shipment of work to Nelson on Wednesday. In the package was: 7 pairs sox, I housewife, 3 pairs wristlets, 6 cholera belts, 4 pairs bed sox, 6 wash cloths, 3 day shirts, 1 nightshirt, 7 surgical shirts.

With the return of Mrs. Crompton, orchestra practices will be resumed, and the best ever music is assured for the Knights of Pythias dance in Mercantile Hall on St. Patrick's night. March 17th. Gentlemen $1. Ladies bring refreshments.

Summer must be just around the corner. In the drugstore window Mr. McBean is showing some pussy willows and on one of the branches is a 1915-made humming bird nest—so the party who brought it in told him. How about this Duck Creek?

Gordon (Mike) Barton, youngest son of Mrs. J. M. Barton is humoring a nasty gash in his upper lip, which he received on Tuesday. While playing around where his brother, Ross, was chopping wood he got in front of the down stroke of the ax. Dr. Henderson was called, and it was necessary to put in several stitches.

Rev. J. P. Westman, secretary of Methodist young people's and Sunday School work for Alberta and B.C., took the service in the Methodist church on Sunday and on Monday evening gave an illustrated talk on "Present Day Problems." He gave the lecture at Huscrofts' school Saturday night, also and had quite large and appreciative audiences on all occasions.

Game Warden F. Callendar has had calls for 70 special permits to shoot deer in his district, but up to Saturday only four had been lucky enough to secure any, and three of these were in the Creston Valley. On this special license only buck deer can be shot. One of the fortunate hunters, in returning his permit, states that he saw five female deer in succession before sighting one of the kind the law allows you to kill.

Mrs. C. O. Rodgers and Floyd left Wednesday for Cranbrook.

Presbyterian Ladies' Aid meets this afternoon at Mrs. Blake's.

Mrs. H. B. Downs left on a visit to Cranbrook friends on Monday.

BIRTH—At Erickson, on March 3, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E, Penson, a son.

Les. McMurtrie was a visitor at Nelson a couple of days early in the week.

The March meeting of the Creston board of trade will be held on Tuesday evening, 9th inst.

Starting on Wednesday next, March 10th, the stores will close sharp at 1p. m., every Wednesday.

Hats are prettier and cheaper than ever. Come to Mrs. M. Young's sixth spring millinery opening, March 18, 19, 20, 3 to 6 p.m.

Mrs. Rinker and two children who have been visiting here for the past two months, returned to Prince Albert, Sask., on Monday.

STRAYED—From Erickson, one chestnut cayuse showing grey, white face, four white feet, branded VT. Leave information at REVIEW Office.

T. M. Edmondson received part of his general store stock this week and will be open for business in a few days in the store he recently purchased on Canyon Street.

R. M. Reid left on Tuesday for Fernie to attend the funeral of C.P.R. agent Reading, who dropped dead the latter part of the week. Before returning Mr. Reid will visit Spokane.

Less than twenty-four hours after the departure of the Third Canadian Contingent recruits from Creston, Lieut. Bennett had two applications for places on the fourth brigade. They were from Canyon City.

The war tax of 7½ per cent. on fruit will put the duty on American apples up to 20 cents a box, according to a local rancher, who makes his calculation on the assumption that the apples have an import value af 90c. a box.

A. Lindley, returned on Saturday from a trip to Calgary and Lethbridge He states that notwithstanding the present dullness the prairie people are very optimistic, everything so far indicating a bumper harvest this year.

Stocks & Jackson shipped 700 pounds of their 1914 honey output to a Lethbridge firm this week. Last week J. Blinco shipped almost a similar quantity to the Hudson's Bay Co., Nelson, Creston apiarys had a total output of a ton and a half.

The 1915 estimates were tabled at Victoria on Friday last. This year's appropriation for Ymir is $72,000. Although the rumor is current that the days' pay is to be cut from $3 to $2 per day, no definite announcement seems to have been made as yet.

The dramatic club have postponed the presentation of facing the music until Monday, March 22nd. This was deemed advisable owing to so many public gatherings in the early part of the month. New scenery is being painted and everything indicates a splendid production of this popular comedy.

2,500 bright, new, 1915, one-cent-pieces were received at the Creston branch of the Bank of Commence on Friday, and were available for business purposes on Monday, Manager Bennett is quite confident the supply will be ample for Creston's needs for some time. There has been no rush for them as yet.

Sixteen purebred Brown Leghorns belonging to Chas. Moore, produced 96 eggs in January and 215 in the short month of February. The daily ration consisted of oats, wheat, chopped potatoes and dried clover leaves—with dry bran and shorts always at hand, and green bone bi-weekly. In March to date the daily average is 11.

Owing to the Wednesday half holiday becoming effective the Red Cross Auxiliary will in future have the depot over Lancaster's store open on alternate Tuesdays only—the Tuesday following the fortnightly tea. To facilitate matters work will be received and given out at the teas as well as at the depot. The workers are reminded that a large shipment of wool is just to hand.

Another gathering that should have the attention of all the Valley ranchers is arranged for Friday, March 19, at 8 p.m., when R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, and J. Forsyth Smith will be here to deliver addresses on "Co-Operative Marketing" and "Shipping Carloads of Strawberries." This is also the date of the regular monthly meeting of the Creston Farmers' Institute.

The Following DISCOUNTS Will be given on IMMEDIATE ORDERS

25 per cent on Apple Trees
10 per cent on All Other Nursery Stock Except Rose Bushes

Do not place your order before getting our quotations

The Riverside Nurseries
Comprising 125 Acres *GRAND FORKS, B. C.*
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A Great Variety of Articles at Reduced Prices all at

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Buy Made-in-Canada Implements manufactured by the Massey-Harris Company, the largest manufacturers of Farm Implements in Canada.

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