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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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FEB 13 1917 VICTORIA

Hum of Industry is Heard Activities at Canyon City

Sawmill Cutting 50,000 Feet Daily—To Saw 10 Million Feet of Lumber in 1917—Will Ship 20,000 Poles—160 Men Employed in Mill and Woods—Caterpillar Engine and 30 Teams Logging—Stock Farm Plans

At no point in this province is the renewed activity in lumbering and logging operations more marked this winter than right here in the Creston Valley—at Canyon City to be exact—where the 140 men now on the payroll of the Canyon City Lumber Company, Ltd., are as busy as beavers in both the mill and bush and store and office doing their bit to supply the excellent demand that now prevails for everything in the timber line.

THE REVIEW man had a personal lookover operations at this point a couple of weeks ago. The sawmill, which a couple of months ago was changed over from a circular to a bandsaw cut, is turning out 50 000 feet daily of high-class lumber, and doing it almost without an effort. The day we were there the saw, which we are told has a length of 64 feet was eating up the logs big and small in almost continuous performance fashion so smooth was it working and as were those in charge of the carriage as well as the sawyer. The firm has eight of these saws available but the filer in charge was so well onto his job that about half that number would seem ample as the saw on the cut that morning had been in use six hours and was going almost as well as when first put on. While the output of the bandsaw is not very much greater than was the daily cut with the old circular the new order of things is a considerable money maker in that it will cut fifteen per cent. more lumber out of each log than will the circular arrangement. Pretty much of the old equipment is used with the new saw, though the change over necessitated an expenditure of $1500.

The management plan to cut 10 million feet this season. Of course this output will depend, to some extent, on the weather. About six weeks more of sleighing is wanted to ensure that quantity, though the firm will truck logs in all summer, but that is a much slower method than the sleigh haul At present 90,000 feet of logs comes into the yard daily. The caterpillar engine, which Mr. Case and an assistant are handling, drawing two sleighs is averaging 30,000 feet daily. They are drawing from the Ross' camp, about three miles from the mill, and make three round trips a day. On the sleigh haul and skidding 29 teams were at work, 26 of which belonged to the company, and by a system of hauling to a halfway point between the skids and the mill, where the sleigh load is taken on to the yard by another team and doubling on the grades, the sleigh haul is bringing along about 60,000 feet each day.

Of the 140 men employed about 35 are in the mill and the day we were there only four Hindus were employed. All the others were a smart looking lot of millmen, which they are judging by the quantity of stuff they were putting through the three planers and the resaw which has been taking care of 40,000 feet a day for some time. Charles Simpson, who is in full charge of the bush work has two cutting camps, John Huscroft is looking after No. 3, with a crew of 25 men, while Tom Ross has a crew of 20. About 50 per cent of the logs are pine, 35 per cent. larch with the remaining 15 fir.

The force in January, which was smaller than is now employed, ran up a payroll of $7,400.00, but this does not represent the total expenditure of the company as they have almost 20 men working on contract taking out logs and poles.

On the pole cutting end A. E. Samuelson and Otto Johnson are the biggest operators. It is hoped the quantity cut this season will run to at least 7000. They are mostly 25 and 30-footers, and when these are in and stacked up with the stock on hand the company will have to ship this year as many as 20,000 posts—or 125 carloads to get down to smaller figures.

To keep things moving at top speed a certain amount of feeding is necessary. At the mill boarding house, which is in charge of Paul Oulett—and be it said right here when it comes to serving up camp grub both in quantity and of a quality that keeps the muscle up, with variety enough to satisfy small-town hotel boarders; served with scrupulous regard to cleanliness and no waiting—Mr. Oulett delivers the goods and always looks happy. The beef consumed totals three carcasses a week for the camps and cookhouse, and there is a generous supply of vegetables, as well as pie and cake for dessert the day we happened in.

With the animals almost 200 tons of hay will be required this year. Of this about 90 tons have come from the farm the company operates at Canyon City, and the balance is bought locally as far as possible. A carload of oats comes in regularly every two months, and just as often comes a car of flour and other feeds. On top of all this Fred Waylett is conducting the company store which has a turnover of $30,000 a year.

The general supervision of the mill is under Lou Faulkner, who has filled the position admirably for the past three years. It was built in 1909, but barring a few months in the winter of 1912-13 never has the place been the scene of so much activity. The caterpillar engine was purchased in 1911 but was not generally used until last year. It is propelled by what is known as ditillate a sort of gasolene, of which it uses up about 20 gallons daily. A new departure of the company this year will be the immediate installation of a lath mill. This will be kept busy largely on the slabs and edgings that now go out into the burner and are reduced to ashes. Of course, the company have for some years operated a fruit-box making factory which in 1916 turned out in the neighborhood of 50,000 boxes of thd various kinds in demand. Although the firm has been operating since 1909 on a fairly large scale it is estimated there is still enough standing timber to keep the mill cutting for five years more at the same output as obtains at present.

In closing it is gratifying to know that the company is not operating with a view to cutting off the timber and abandoning the property they have acquired. Already almost 1200 acres of their land is under cultivation, and such ranches as Huygns & Van-Ackeran, F. Knott, Campbell Blair, Hilton Young, A. D. Pochin and others demonstrate that the soil is generally ideal for ranching purposes. With this fact demonstrated the company plan to work into a large sized farm, specializing in purebred cattle and sheep, and taking on alfalfa raising as a commercial proposition. Some headway has been made along this line already. At what is known as "the farm" is now to be seen 10 head of registered Holstein cattle as well as several grade animals, 40 sheep, and half that many pigs. At the Yale camp there is now 2700 acres fenced in of which 80 were cropped to hay, and at which point they are feeding almost a dozen head of cattle. That there should be money on such a place rightly conducted is evidenced in the fact that at Christmas time the P. Burns Co. paid the firm $11.50 each for two of the 1916 spring lambs grown at this farm.

At least one of the two working members of the Canyon City Lumber Co. needs no introduction to REVIEW readers. He is C. O. Rodgers, who has supervision of all the operations in these parts. With him is associated D. W. Briggs of Portland, who is known to some of our readers as well. Mr. Rodgers is a practibal lumberman, who learned the business through no small amount of hard work and bad luck in both the bush and mill, as well as on the selling end, and development in the lumber end of the firm's activities at Canyon demonstrate that he has the right grasp of the many ramifications of the lumbering game, while the generol appearance of the ranch and farm properties under his direction also show that he is equally at home and successful in this regard.

In these days when communities are shouting for payroll and agricultural expansion both in the same territory, the Canyon City Lumber Co. is rendering the Valley a service which at times is altogether to slightly appreciated. To really appreciate the extent of their activities a visit to their various camps and farms, as well as the mill, is necessary. Here's hoping sleighing will be available until April 1st. That mill payroll means much to Creston's prosperity and advancement.

M.P.P.'s Visit

John Keen, M.P.P., of Kaslo, was a visitor here Friday and Saturday, meeting the Liberals at an informal gathering in Speers' Hall on Friday night. During his stay he went pretty thoroughly into the Valley's needs in the way of public works, and to be sure to have his application in to the different departments for consideration he is leaving for Victoria today or to-morrow for the legislative session which opens on the 23rd. There is, of course, nothing definite as to who will be selected speaker, but all the visible indications are tha Mr. Keen will be elevated to that position when the legislature convenes.

Erickson

Owing to a small epidemic of coughs and colds among the pupils the number making a perfect attendance at Erickson school is much smaller than usual, though the average attendance of 19 is very creditable for January. Those present every school day were: Beatrice, James and Robert Dodds, and Harold Dew. The class standings for the month are:

Fourth Reader—Mabel Warren 72, Mary Dew 69, Beatrice Dodds 69, Walter Long 54.

Senior Third—Arthur Dew 80, Gerald Timmons 53. Junior Third—Aubrey Kemp 58, Dick Penson 57, Robert Dodds 50.

Second Reader—James Dodds 64, Teddy Staples 60, John Dodds 59, Ernest Stinson 50.

First Reader—Harold Dew 91½, Ivan Staples 91, John Kemp 86, Beth Putnam 86, Mollie Kemp 72, Jean Craigie 64.

Second Primer—Hilda Harding 89, Della Warren 78. First Primer—Stuart Penson 50.

Building a Flume

J. S. Deschamps, the Nelson sawmill man, who is operating on a limit on the Canadian side near Port Hill, was here the latter part of the week. With him was W. H. DeWolf and L. Kim, two Cranbrook civil engineers, who were looking over the scene of logging operations. Owing to too little snow Mr. Deschamps has decided to flume his logs into the Kootenay River for tow to Nelson where they will be sawn. The flume will be almost two miles in length and will be constructed forthwith.

Guy Lofstedt, a near Wasa rancher, may invest in an auto truck to haul his milk and farm produce to town. He claims the saving in wages and horse feed will make the investment a paying one for him.

Creston January School Reports

DIVISION I.—High School—R. B. Masterton, Principali

Number actually attending 31.

Number daily present 28.02..

Percentage, 93.20.

Perfect attendance—Rose Cherrington, Mabel Craigie, Vida Gobbett, Harold Goodwin, Orin Hayden, Erma Hayden, Muriel Hobden, Mabel Huscroft, Lyda Johnson, Ray McKelvey, Morgan Pease, Margaret Webster, Harold Gobbett, Muriel Knott.

Entrance—Katherine Moore 97½, Frances Lyne 89, Muriel Hobden 79 Morgan Pease 79, Audrey Attridge 79, Rose Cherrington 78, Mabel Craigie 76, Ray McKelvey 76, Vivianne Moore 75, Orin Hayden 72, Estella McKelvey 71 1-2, Paul Stinson 46 1-2, Hazel Hobden 46, Myrtle Smith 46 1-2.

Preliminary High School—Lillian Cherrington 55, Marion Swanson 55, Harold Gobbett 50, James Cameron 31, Ruth Klingensmith 30, Harold Goodwin 30.

Advanced High School—Muriel Knott 100, Margaret J. Webster 95, Jennie Nichols 93, Mabel Huscroft 90, Edna Holmes 75, Lyda Johnson 70, Erma Hayden 66 2-3, Vida Gobbett 50, Bertha Pease 33 1-3.

DIVISION II.—M. MacKenzie, Teacher.

Pupils attending during month, 30.

Average daily attendance, 25.

Pupils making perfect attendance—Almeda Attridge, Eva Holmes, Eunice Moore, Lionel Moore, Annie Maione, Francis Pow, Joe Romano, Eva Webster, Louise Bevan, Frank Romano, Marguerite Crawford.

Promotions to Junior 4th—Eunice Moore, Francis Pow, Susie Hurry, Agnes Hobden.

Standing of pupils—Junior 4th—Frank Romano, Ruth Compton, Almeda Attridge.

Senior 3rd—Louise Bevan, Teresa Maione, Ruth Lidgate.

Junior 3rd—Margueritte Crawford, Harry Compton, Alta Attridge.

DIVISION III.—Miss B. Hurrp, Teacher.

Number attending, 34.

Average daily attendance, 32.

Perfect Attendance—Evelyn Bevan, Alfred Boffey, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Charles Holmes, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Frank Maione, Robert Moore, Eoy Pease, Cyrus Pow, Merle Reid, Louise Romano, Beatrice Scott, Donald Spiers, George St. Jean, Amey Walmsley, Gladys Webster, Donald Young, Herbert Manuel, Fred Boffey, Jennie Belanger. Bert Quist.

Promotions—(Names given in order of merit): From Junior Second Reader to Senior Second Reader—Roy Pease, Merle Reid, Gladys Webster, Robert Moore, Evelyn Hurry.

From Senior First Reader to Junior Second Reader—Amey Walmsley, Frank Maione, Louise Romano, Evelyn Bevan, Beatrice Scott, Fred Boffey, Elson Lidgate, Nellie Adlard.

From Junior First Reader to Senior First Reader—Edith Crawford, Freddy Payne, Ivin Compton, Donald Young, Walter Scott, Donald Spier, George St. Jean, Keith Lidgate.

DIVISION IV.—Miss B. Hardman, Teacher.

Number attending during month 37.

Average daily attendance, 29.38.

Perfect Attendance—Leslie Boffey, Fredrick Christie, Marion Learmonth, Reginald Smith, Gordon Spiers, Gilmoure Taylor, Dudley Wilson, Louise Ross.

Promoted from Second Primer to First Reader—Ralph Christie, Marguerite Benney, Gilmoure Taylor, Lily Wilson, Gordon Spiers, Harry Smith, Harvey Gobbett, Dudley Wilson.

Promoted to Senior Primer—Olwen Evans, Joyce Moore, Henry Webster, Albert Maione, Albert Sherwood, Alva Quist, Annie Smith, Edna Nichols, Leslie Boffey, Lionel Beeby.

Promoted to Senior First Primer—Marvin Little, Marion Learmonth, Fred Christie, Charles Moore, James Pollitt.

Promoted to Intermediate First Primer—Edith Wilson, Charles Cotterill, Louise Ross, Catherine Embree, Lloyd Couling, Reginald Sinclair Smith, Donald Turner, Edith Couling.

More Birds Here

A group of curious birds was observed around town on Friday. They were almost as large as robins and sat around on clumps of trees, twittering and apparently greatly pleased with life in general. Their breasts were yellow, and they apparently belonged to some species of wild canary. These same birds were seen in Kaslo the early part of the week and possibly headed this way on advice that John Keen was about to pay the Valley a visit. "Landowner" is curious to know if any of the birds were seen in the neighborhood of the ferry.

Ladies, Attend

All the ladies interested in the work of the Red Cross Society are reminded that a meeting is to be held in Speers' Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a regularly constituted branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. At present the local organization is an "auxiliary" only to the original society. A complete statement as to the advantages of organizing a regularly-constituted branch will be presented, and if the vote is favorable to the change it will be made effective. All who possibly can should be at this meeting.

Attention, Men

The inaugural meeting of the Creston Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday night in the board room over Speers' store. There is every indication that several of the proposed moves to take care of returned soldiers as well as after-the-war agricultural development can, if intelligently kept tab on, be made of tremendous benefit to the Creston Valley. The board can help tremendously in this good work if it has a sufficiency of members who will interest themselves in its work. Come out on Tuesday night and get acquainted with the plans for 1917. Now that the membership is down to $5 a year most every man in these parts should be a member.

Forestry Draft is Down to Drilling

The only thing lacking now to put the finishing touch on Creston's miniature military camp appearance is the necessary equipment particularly for the fitting up of sleeping quarters and the necessary uniforms.

Already 25 men have enlisted here and in spite of the rather uncomfortable quarters and mess are making the best of the situation and commencing last Monday daily drilling started, with Lieut. McLean of Bonnington Falls in charge of the squad, the lieutenant arriving on Saturday.

Several other local citizens have qualified for the draft but will not come into quarters until the equipment is here and the buildings they are to occupy are fitted up. Along with them will also come about 25 from the Morrissey camp and the vicinity of Fernie, while still another 25 or 30 men are at Bonnington awaiting orders to join the company here.

Along with Lieut. McLean arrived orderly room sergeant Randolph Stuart, who has charge of the office work for the draft. Sergt. Stuart held a similar post at the Morrissey camp and his appointment to that post and a place with the corps is a popular one. Of course, this is only natural as the sergeant is an old newspaperman, having been identified with daily and weekly publications in the Okanagan, Boundary and Kootenay country since the early nineties. His latest effort in this line was the Morrissey Mention, a weekly paper gotten out at the camp which enjoyed possibly the largest circulation of any paper in Canada amongst the men at the firing line.

There is one of the regulars absent from drill this week in Pte. L. Forrestry, who is laid up at his home in town with a bad case of measles—though not of the German variety we are told.

Chef Fraser's efforts in the dining room have been ablp seconded this week by donations of pies, cakes, pickles, jams, preserved fruits, etc., from Messrs. Doyle, Hayes, Forrester and Glazier. While cook Fraser's menu is a very satisfying one these extras in the line of the home cooking are very much appreciated, especially under the rather primitive conditions at present existing at the dining quarters. We feel sure we only need to mention this detail to our readers to assure the men of the forestry draft a fairly good supply of these home-made side lines that always fit in well with the ordinary camp bill o' fare.

Enlarging a little further in this direction we would like to also point out that gifts of magazines, papers, and in fact anything in the way of reading matter will also be appreciated by the men, or anything else that will tend to help make the hours pass pleasantly and profitably to the men while in quarters. These little details have always had the attention of citizens in other places where troops have been quartered, and Creston can hardly afford to be less generous than such places as Fernie, Cranbrook and Nelson have shown themselves.

And dwelling still furtner on the subject citizens should at once begin to bestir themselves to the end that the soldier boys may have a good line of social entertainment during their stay in our midst. Major Mailandaine has been progressive enough to have Creston made a training centre and he and his officers can be relied upon to develop a corps that will be worthy of this section. It is up to the citizens, on their part, to see that insofar as possible these men go away saying, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again," after having enjoyed the very best Creston can offer in private and public hospitality in the line of concerts, and entertainments of every possible sort. For the men who go on overseas service the best is none too good in this regard. The Women's and Farmers' Institutes, the board of Trade, the lodges, the church and other organizations, should be getting busy forthwith.

Allies Lancers

A pretty feature to the St. Valentine's night masquerade ball in the Parish Hall will be a couple of sets of lancers by eight couples attired in costumes characteristic of the nations of the Allies in the present European war. For gracefulness nothing in ballroomdom can quite equal a well-executed set of lancers, and when added to this you will have such a range of costuming as the Allied national garb permits of, something decidedly pleasing can be relied upon surely.

Since April 1st police court fines at Cranbrook amounted to $439. In the same period the chief of police collected $163 in dog taxes.

The Penticton hospital almost broke even last year. The deficit for the twelve months was $95. All told 94 patients were treated.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Daphne looked up at him with a glance that struck a chill at his heart. There was no indignation in it, no affected surprise; only a dull resignation which made him understand that she accepted the verdict, and that she felt she deserved it.

"No, don't," she said. "You know why it is. It's not Lady Bedworth's fault. It's the Duchess's. We might have known."

"Known what?"

"That she'd hear something. She hears everything."

"But she has no excuse for condemning unheard," protested he.

They were sauntering across the grass, so slowly that they could keep a long distance between them and the group.

But Daphne knew better than her husband how such a story as that which was current about Redgrange Hall must affect a woman of the Duchess's type.

She would look upon herself as bound to exercise her power as public censor against a woman over whom such grave charges hung as those connected with the disappearance of Rathbone.

Daphne called herself an idiot for allowing herself to be brought to Old Stone Court, and realized at once, in its fullest force, the weight of scandal and disgrace which she must bear henceforth in her husband's county.

She stopped short suddenly.

"You go on," she said. "I'll go back."

But Sir Penywern would not allow this. His blood was up at the slight put upon his wife, and not even upon her whispered entreaty that, for her sake, he would not press the point, availed against his obstinate resolve to challenge the attempts to snub her.

"No," he said. "We won't be sat upon like that. We'll make her come out into the open, at least."

"You'd better not. You'd better take it quietly, pretend not to notice anything," urged Daphne, in a low voice, with great earnestness. "I think she's justified, I do indeed. And with the old Duchess there, too. You can't brave her. She could kill us both by a look. Take me away, and then come back and say I'm not feeling well. It will be quite true, and perhaps—perhaps——" — her voice quavered for the first time—"it will make them feel sorry."

"No," said Sir Penywern in a fierce growl, as he put his hand through her arm and clutched in a strong grip. "I won't have you insulted. I'll give these damned old woman a piece of my mind first."

It was the first time in her life that Daphne had heard her husband use such strong language, and she was frightened.

Sobbing out piteously the words, "Oh, don't, don't!" she shrank back and left him no alternative but to stop also.

Then for the first time he noticed that Lord Bedworth, instead of going the whole way to the group of ladies with them, had gone back to the terrace. Sir Penywern was filled with a fierce delight on perceiving that he could now pick a quarrel with a man, instead of engaging in an unequal and most certainly damaging contest with a couple of ladies.

"I'll go and speak to Bedworth," he said, angrily. "But first——" he hesitated. "Now what am I to do with you?"

"Take me back to the carriage. Really, really, I'm not well," whispered Daphne entreatingly.

Sir Penywern frowned.

This proceeding was not at all to his taste; it seemed to him to be retreating before the enemy had done more than open fire. But she persisted:

"Don't you see they will only say more things to hurt? You wouldn't like me to burst out crying before everybody, would you?"

"I'd make somebody else cry if they did," growled Sir Penywern.

"Yes, and there would be a scene, and a scandal. Oh, Pen, if we're to be miserable and disgraced, let us bear it all quietly, and like decent people. Don't, I pray and beg you, let us have a scene!"

The pleading was good. Certainly there was nothing the baronet hated more than any sort of "scene," and one in which the Duchess was a participant would be very unpleasant indeed. Daphne saw that she had made an impression, and she helped the effect of it by a little coaxing.

"Oh, there's a dear, dear Pen! It's good of you to give way!"

"I'm not going to give way," he began stubbornly.

She pressed his hand gently with her arm.

"Yes, you are. You know you promised," whispered she.

He yielded.

"All right," said he.

Manlike, having once made up his mind, he acted with fire and fury. He dragged her across the grass and up the steps, and through the house at such a rate that Daphne panted for breath. They passed Lord Bedworth on the terrace, and Sir Penywern looked at him over his shoulder and said briefly: "My wife's not well. I'm coming back."

Then leaving Daphne trembling and pale in the motor car, Sir Penywern dashed back to meet his host.

Of course Lord Bedworth had in the meantime made a magnificent attempt at escape; but he could scarcely hope to get far without actually taking to his heels, so the baronet caught him up just as he reached the edge of the lawn.

The two men were old friends, and Sir Penywern made no scruple of seizing him by the arm, and drawing away from safety and the ladies.

"Come, Bedworth, I must have an explanation," he said, sharply. "What does this mean? Lady Bedworth has insulted my wife. Daphne is knocked over altogether by it. Come, what does it mean?"

Brought to bay, Lord Bedworth turned and faced his friend.

"Why do you ask me what it means?" he demanded desperately, "when you know?"

"Explain, please."

"Must I? It will be devilish awkward for both of us if I do!"

"Go on."

"There are stories all over the place. You must know."

Sir Penywern paused. Then he said, in a less aggressive tone:

"Tell me just what stories you have heard."

"All right. But you must forgive me if I make you very uncomfortable. I can tell you it's made us all damned uncomfortable to hear them!"

"Fire away," said Sir Penywern, planting his feet firmly.

"The story is that—Oh, confound it! I can't say it. No, dash it all, I can't."

He was meanly trying to edge nearer to the tea-tent. But he was not allowed to do so. Suddenly Sir Penywern dropped his ferocity, and became another harassed man, like his companion.

"Out with it. I want to know the verson that—that's got about."

"Confound it, Tradescant, you ought to look after your wife better. She does the maddest things, can't think what's she's been doing. They say—th—th—they say that—that she murdered a man and—and—Oh, well, that's enough, isn't it?"

And the two men faced each other, desperate, ashamed, and without further attempt to palliate the matter.

"It's not true, you know," said Sir Penywern at last, quite meekly.

"Of course it isn't. But how on earth have you allowed such a story to get about?"

Sir Penywern, looking very gloomy, stared at the stones of the terrace.

"It's a conspiracy," he said last. "That's all I know at present. They've frightened her."

"And—how about the man buried in the wood?"

Sir Penywern frowned.

"There isn't a man buried in any wood, as far as I know," he said uneasily.

"Well, that's the story," said Lord Bedworth, now able to speak out and much relieved to be able to do so. "That's what you've got to meet, and if I were you I should lose no time in consulting your solicitor. Somebody is making a good thing out of a very ugly story, and you are suffering for it."

Sir Penywern nodded.

"You're right," he said. "It will have to come to that."

"You should have taken advice before."

"Yes. In the hope of letting the scandal die down, I've let it grow."

"That's it exactly." There was a pause. Then he looked frankly into the face of the other man. "I'm damned sorry for you, Tradescant," he said hurriedly, in a low voice, "but nothing like as sorry for you as I am for your wife. By jove, her face—just now! I can't get over it. Women can be such fiends, can't they? And the better they are, why, the worse they are! Eh?"

Sir Penywern nodded. It was something gained to have the opinion of another man upon the business, and he made up his mind at that moment that, whether she liked it or not, Daphne should be forced without further delay to allow him to call in the lawyers.

In the meantime Lady Acrise, who had been on thorns, and who, in consequence, had been talking faster and more inconsequently than ever, rose from her seat under the Japanese umbrella, and making an excuse to Lady Bedworth, tripped across the lawn towards Sir Penywern, to ask what had become of Daphne.

"I've had to take her back to the trap," said Sir Penywern, "as she's not feeling very well. The sun, I think, and the ponies pulling so hard."

(To Be Continued.)

A Metis Sharpshooter

Nephew of Louis Riel Accounted for Thirty Germans Before They Got Him

"This rifle was used by Sniper No. 1295, Pte. P. Riel (nephew of Louis Riel ,of the Riel rebellion), 8th Battalion (90th Rifles) 1st Canadian Division, B. E. F. With it he accounted for 30 Germans, between March, 1915, and January 15, 1916, when he was killed by a shell at Anton's Farm, France, 128, near Messines."

This is the inscription engraved on a silver plate on the butt of a rifle which is on exhibition in the window of the British Columbia building in London, England. Capt. M. A. Fiset, of the 36th Field Battery, sends this information: "No one, I am sure, in London," he writes, "understood better than I all that this inscription meant. It is too eloquent to need the addition of any words. I beg, however, that the press be good enough to convey to the Riel family and all the Metis nation my personal grief and also my profound admiration for this hero of whom the Metis nation at large must be proud."

Private Louis Phillipe Riel enlisted with the Little Black Devils, the 90th Winnipeg Battalion, the second day the war was declared. With them he went over to England, and there having given a demonstration of his ability as a franc-tireur was given carte blanche as a sniper, and just as soon as he entered the trenches with his unit began his work. In letters sent to friends here by his trench chum, another half-breed, formerly a student at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Riel is said to have disregarded potting Germans who were in the trenches. His chief work was to locate snipers from the German side and bring them down.

One story of his keen sight and ability to shoot straight is told when in late April, 1915, he brought down two German snipers within five minutes at a distance of about seven hundred yards. There were men and officers falling regularly on the Canadian side in a certain section of the trench. Riel was watching this spot where the shots came from and decided that snipers were at work. About seven hundred yards away he spied the tree and watched it for a minute, then deliberately aiming, fired and brought down the sniper, who was in one of the lower branches.

Just as soon as he had scratched another mark on his trusty rifle, he levelled again and from the top of the tree another enemy sniper fell to the ground. The incident was noticed by the officers and duly reported in dispatches. That night the officers looked for Riel, but he could not be found. He had joined a raiding party of the Munster Fusiliers and was out having his little time. The following morning he reported and proudly pointed to five additional marks on his rifle.

The Law's Fault

Geordie had a small dog and was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. He pleaded it was only a pup.

"How old do you say he is?" asked the magistrate's clerk.

"Aa divvent knaa exactly," replied Geordie. "But he's onny a pup."

Expert evidence, however, proved it to be a dog, and Geordie was duly fined. As Geordie was leaving the court he turned to his wife and remarked:

"Hang me if Aa can understand it. Aa said the seym thing last year, and the year before, and they let me off. Noo they fine me. Aa suppose somebody's been messin' about with the law!"—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

English Farm Labor Situation

English farm correspondents of Farmer and Stock Breeder declare that if there is any further drain upon farm labor for military purposes, production of foodstuffs next year will be less than the low record of 1916. One English farmer, with 150 acres in grain crops, says his harvest would not all be in yet but for the help given in harvesting by the local curate and schoolboys.

Teacher (endeavoring to get her class to understand the term "a Christian name"): What's your father's name, Bennie?

Bennie: Jones, the same as mine, miss.

Teacher: But what does your mother call your father?

Bennie: She don't call 'im nothin' - she likes 'im!

War's Bravest Hero

Among the Two Hundred Odd Who Have Won the V.C. Since 1914, Who Was He?

Is our greatest hero the man who has "seen red" or the man with the ice-cool brain?—or is he something between the two?

Two cases instinctively come to mind which serve as admirable illustrations of the two extremes In all the role there is no more striking instance of a man earning the V.C. by hot-headed valor than that of the former Lance-Corporal O'Leary, who rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked a second barricade, about sixty yards further on, which he captured, after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more.

Now, contrast that with one of the very latest winners, First-class Boy John Travers Cornwell, who, during the Jutland battle remained standing alone at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun crew dead and wounded all around him.

Between this gallant Irishman and the sixteen-year-old English boy there stands another type—the type represented by Lieut. Leefe Robinson, whose feat in bringing down the L 21 at Cuffley is too recent to need recall. Here we have a man needing nerves of steel while he waited in the darkness for his giant foe, and the courage of a lion to tackle with his puny weapons the armament of a Zeppelin. And then, when this lonely hero had won his great flight, he could not help showing he was a boy at heart by looping the loop as the only outlet for his joy! In Robinson we find the calm courage that can wait and the indomitable pluck that can strike.

He is this war's greatest hero.

That is a great thing to write of any man. It means that his courage surpasses that of such men as Corporal Angus, who rescued a wounded officer after being wounded himself forty times; of Lance-Corporal Potter, who, with his right leg shot away and with wounds in both arms, steadied his men and had a cheery word for all for fourteen hours; of Private Miller, who, plugging a gaping wound in his body with his hand, conveyed a message and dropped dead when he had delivered the reply; of Lieutenant-Commanders Eric Nasmith and Boyle and Lieutenant Holbrook for their brilliant submarine feats in the Sea of Marmora; of Lieutenant Warneford, the first Zeppelin strafer; and of the other airmen heroes, Second Lieutenant Rhodes-Moorhouse (who flew 35 miles after being mortally wounded) and Captain Liddell (who took his badly damaged aeroplane back to the aerodrome with his right thigh smashed).

It means that Robinson's courage is greater than that of the officer, Victor Smith, and the private, McFadzean, who threw themselves on piles of bombs to save the lives of their comrades; and of the Scottish piper, Laidlaw, and the drummer, Ritchie, who defied the enemy from the top of the parapet so as to cheer on their own men with the sound of their music.

These are but a few of the great deeds which Lieutenant Robinson has eclipsed.

Canada May Come to Bread Made of Whole Wheat

Says Charles R. Hunt, Who Is Made One of Commission on the Bread Problem

Charles R. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt Bros., millers, is one of a commission of five Canadian millers chosen by Sir George Foster to go to England to interview the British Cabinet in regard to the standard bread, which Hon. Walter Runciman announced would be sold in the British Isles after the first of the year.

Canada supplies a large amount of the flour required for the old country. With the prospect, however, slight, of an embargo being placed upon American foodstuffs, the British president of the local government board decided to prepare for emergencies and to conserve the flour supply as much as possible. Standard bread will be something like whole wheat bread, a large part of the bran being retained in the flour. It is for the purpose of having a suitable article sent from Canada that the millers' commission has been chosen.

"We may come to standard bread in Canada one of these days, although there is no immediate prospect of it," says Mr. Hunt.

Coming Closer

"Do you think you will ever own a car?"

"Why not? The controlling circumstances are bound to meet."

"What do you mean?"

"Autos keep coming down, and I keep saving up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lloyd George

His Compelling Magnetism, Which Has Gained for Him Empire-Wide Recognition

From the first announcement of the British Cabinet crisis the figure which has stood most illuminated by it was that of Mr. Lloyd George, who has accepted the task. He has been the centre of an Empire-wide attention. Mr. Lloyd George, at fifty-three, exercises today in the wider arena of international politics the same compelling magnetism as he has so long had over his own Welsh nation. For he is the embodiment and the product of the newer Welsh movement of a nationalism which shall recognize in Europe the inalienable right of the smaller nations to live and to fulfill their own destiny unmolested so long as they are loyal to the community and the spirit of civilization.

Lloyd George was first heard of in Parliament for his irrepressible delight in being a pro-Boer when that was the blackest sin that could be ascribed to a British patriot. It would be overdrawing the picture to paint him as foreseeing the present fine stand of those South African Boers. If there is one thing in which Lloyd George erred it was in a flat inability to foresee that war in Europe had been inevitable for ten years past. Yet when it came, that overwhelming avalanche of August, 1914, he was among the quickest to realize its fearful vastness, and, recovering from the recoil with an imagination and a projection into the future which only a Celt could accomplish, he set about the concentration of British strength. He is credited with having been the one to suggest that Kitchener be called back from his Egyptian voyage. All know that was the first right thing in the maze of mistakes and confusion.

The period of his Cabinet work before the war was one stroke of luck after another He was in parliament at twenty-seven, almost as early an age as Pitt. That had come about in a combination of events which can never be repeated in Wales. A Bethesda quarryman had died. He was a Nonconformist, and the tactless little vicar of the parish had refused him burial in the consecrated part of the Church of England graveyard, the only one available. Lloyd George headed the Bethesda quarrymen, strong-limbed men, whose pastime was to fight with the naked knuckle on the Saturday and worship God with improved fervor for it on the Sunday. They rose in revolt, and taking the law and the canons into their own hands removed the coffin and buried it again in consecrated ground by the side of the dead man's daughter. The exhumation caused a great stir in Wales. The little-minded vicar brought an action for trespass. Lloyd George fought the legal battle and won; he fought it with still more gusto on appeal, and secured at last the right of Welsh Nonconformists to be buried, with their own ritual, in what is public property. And Lloyd George became M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, a constituency which literally worships him.

The next outstanding incident in a meteoric career was the settlement of the threatened railway strike of 1906, when he was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. George—for he is not a "hyphenated"—was the first Welshman to enter the British Cabinet, his ingress being a striking tribute to the then consolidating Welsh party, numbering thirty Liberals out of thirty-four Welsh M.P's.

In turn came the old-age pension scheme, which brought the blessing of thousands on his head. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer, with a deficit of over $75,000,000 to meet, was a test. Mr. Lloyd George rose to meet it worthily. He proposed the super-tax, by which taxation was placed most heavily where there was most wealth. It won him the lasting admiration of the bold and the poor, but the long and bitter revilings of the richer classes

The present war brought out again the strong and virile in Mr. Lloyd George. He alone has had the courage to tell the people fully what the sacrifices must be. He it was who first shocked us by saying that more "ammunition was used at the one battle of Neuve Chapelle than was consumed in the whole Boer war." He told first of all the demand of conscription in Britain.

Too Severe

Doctor: Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him.

Mrs. X: Like playing golf?

Doctor: More violent than that.

Mrs. X: I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

Doctor: Oh, I didn't mean to kill him.

Pretty Saleswoman: Don't you want a talking-machine in your home?

He: My dear, this is so sudden!

CHILBLAINS
Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

When the Arabia Went Down

One Man on a Raft Sang Comic Songs as He Drifted Away

With a paddle for a banjo, one man sang comic songs and thumped against the wood with his fingers for an accompaniment as he sat on a raft and drifted away from the Arabia, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, November 6. In the smoking room a moment before the shot from the submarine struck, another had just declared "No trumps." He still held his cards in his hand, spread out in order, when the lifeboat in which he had taken refuge was rowed away from the sinking vessel.

Such is the way people act these days when they are forced to take to the open sea for their lives. There was no panic.

When the Arabia was hit the sea was as smooth as glass. A man was leaning over the rail just above the spot where the torpedo struck. He called to his companions, "Come and look at this silver streak." The next instant the concussion came, a mass of water splashed on deck, and the man was thrown against the wall of the smoking room and stunned.

The passengers quietly and quickly put on lifebelts and took their places beside the boats in which they were to leave the ship. One or two boats were smashed in being lowered, and the women and children were ushered to other boats by the men. When the boats were safely riding on the water the men and women slid down ropes into them. The only mishaps were a twisted ankle and the women's tender hands burned in the slide.

A nurse and a child were in a cabin close to the side where the torpedo struck. The explosion smashed the cabin, but the nurse crawled out of the ruins with the child. Both were unhurt. The ship's doctor was in his cabin and was covered with splintered glass. He, too, was uninjured. In thirty minutes the vessel was abandoned.

The Arabia sank gently. There was no great explosion, only two big puffs of smoke and soot. As the inclination of the hull increased all loose objects slid down the decks toward the stern. The Arabia dived quietly. Pieces of timber, chairs and many light articles, including a cradle, shot vertically out of the water. Then the only trace of the ship was an oily, sooty patch of water with two planks floating in the middle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Difficult for Letters To Follow Wounded

Explanation of Delay in Postal Service to Canadians in Europe

A letter appears in The London Times from Rev. Frank Leight, of Hespeler, Ont., complaining of delay in delivering letters to Canadian wounded from friends in Canada. "One of my sons was wounded at Ypres in June and the other at the Somme in September. The latter had no word from home from mid-September to mid-November, though himself able to write weekly. He was at Etaples a month, at Nottingham about a month. Though we wrote at first through the army post office and afterwards directly to him, he got not a word from home; and the other for nearly two months was without letters, though a note was sent to England."

The Canadian Press inquiries reveal that, when a man is wounded, letters for him are sent to the Postal Department at the Canadian Record Office. Their difficulties are considerable in following the migrations of wounded from one hospital to another. For instance, they will remain but one day at a certain hospital, two days at another, and so on. Every effort is made to deal expeditiously with mail in such cases. Correspondents in Canada, however, send letters by the hundred with such addresses as "John Smith, care of Army Post Office, London," whereas the Army Post Office so far as England is concerned, is non-existent and applies only to the army in the field. The greatest care should be taken to have the man's regimental number plainly indicated. The extraordinary congestion in all branches of the main service, civil and military, ought also to be borne in mind.

"Miss Norah, if it wasn't for Tirreuce O'Brien that do be coortin' ye, I'd be after havin' somethin' to say to ye mesilf th' night."

"It's very considerate ye are, Mr. Mulligan, but did ye niver hear that prisint company is always accipted?"

When Your Eyes Need Care
Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

Soldiers Have Clothes Made From Paper

Is a Light Weight, Warm and Inexpensive Garment

One of the big paper mills in France recently completed a series of experiments undertaken under the auspices of the French Academy of Science with the object of producing a paper which should be suitable for making underwear. After patient research their efforts were crowned with success in the form of a paper not only soft and pliable, but so water-tight, antiseptic, tough and durable as to be excellently fitted for making vests and plastrons for soldiers. In fact, it is predicted that the basis of a new industry has thus been laid and that these warm, lightweight, inexpensive garments will be in great demand in times of peace.

The plastron is a garment generally worn over the shirt and beneath the suspenders, which hold it in position. Its weight is not more than 2.6 ounces, and when folded it takes very little space, a great advantage in a soldier's kit. It can be worn for about a month. The gilet plastron, or combination vest and plastron, is fuller and heavier. It is specially designed for sentinels and men on duty for long hours in the trenches. It is tufted with a sort of cellulose felt, which makes it exceedingly warm. At the same time its composition is such that vermin find no shelter in its folds, a matter of vital importance to the men to whom the bite of a parasite may mean infection with the dreaded typhus fever.

Then there is the gilet, or waistcoat, without the plastron, a garment intended for general use by sportsmen — hunters, fishermen, motorists and aviators.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

Reinvesting Profits

Modern Dairying Need No Longer Mean Drudgery

If the dairy has been profitable during the last season, and it probably has, a portion at least of the gains should be reinvested in the equipment of the plant and the complement of cattle, unless the business is already one hundred per cent. perfect in this regard. Dairying need no longer mean drudgery, for the drudgery part of it can practically all be done by machine. And it need no longer be guess work, for modern methods, coupled with common sense, have reduced the production of profit to a mere matter of applied arithmetic. The common knowledge of scientific feeding and the availability of practical information along this line has made possible the maximum of production at the minimum cost, and the Babcock test and the milk scales can or will eliminate the unprofitable animal. The constantly increasing urban population provides a sure market at good prices for years to come for the great essential food commodities, milk and its products, and there is every reason to feel that now, more than ever before, the dairy industry must thrive. For this reason the reinvestment of profits in the rehabilitment of the herd and the bringing up to date of the equipment is the wisest plan the dairyman can make. — Successful Farming.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." Mrs. Stilwell is one of thousands of mothers who always keep the Tablets on hand. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. They are absolutely free from opiates and injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm to the youngest child. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Tricks in All Trades"

The Agricultural Department is out with a warning against the "veneered" bale of hay:

Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain.

This is as bad as the stove-piped apple barrel, the sawdust sausage and the basswood ham. Their human imitation is the pious and "benevolent" old rascal who tries to sell you a gold brick. Watch them all.

Love is like a game of poker — a young man often wants a hand he cannot get.

GILLETT'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO ONT.

Londoners Forced to Grope

A Fog So Dense and Black There That People Became Lost

London recently experienced its first dense fog since the war lighting, or rather darkening, order came into force. It was, perhaps, one of the worst fogs that ever enveloped the metropolis.

It was thick and black and grimy, and a peculiar feature was its warmth. It clung to wayfarers like a fluffy overall. There were also damp patches, and then it felt as though one were running into a newly washed blanket hanging out to dry.

No one has ever seen London so dark and looking so weird. Vehicular traffic was entirely suspended so far as the ordinary services were concerned. The dimmed lights of the street lamps could scarcely be seen a yard away. Trains were held up. Taxicabs were as rare as butterflies in December.

In the west end, theatregoers left the theatres and restaurants, plunged into the black fog, and instantly lost themselves. There were no omnibuses or taxicabs to take them home, and it was next to impossible to find one's way to the tube stations without direction. In most cases it was the blind leading the blind. One could not see even a few feet ahead.

In Trafalgar Square policemen acted as pilots to the few motor omnibuses and taxicabs that tried bravely to make headway.

The fog was no less dense in the suburbs than in central London. An Enfield resident spent half an hour crossing to his home from that of a friend, a distance of two hundred yards. A Stamford Hill resident, who reached home safely, failed for more than an hour to find his house. —London Express.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return, and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

"I understand that your daughter is going to take music lessons."

"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."—Washington Star.

Off to Old Country for Domestics

Miss Francis A. Biden has returned from a western trip covering the principal prairie cities, where she met many ladies and received applications for domestic help. Miss Biden is a born Canadian and has spent all her life in Western Canada. It is her intention immediately arrangements are completed in connection with her Winnipeg business to leave for Great Britain early in January, returning with a large party of selected domestic servants. These of course, will all have been placed before arriving. Miss Biden's city address is care of the Grand Trunk Pacific city ticket office, 260 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Bird Statistics

For two years the numbers of birds on certain farms in different parts of the country have been counted. A summary now shows that in the Northeastern States the average farm of 108 acres protects a total of 124 pairs of domestic birds. These are birds of the sorts that farmers should protect. Five acres in Maryland afforded a home for 193 pairs, of sixty-species. This bird count was made for the purpose of getting definite figures on the value of bird protection on farms, and the importance of providing feed and protection for them. Bird lovers can figure out the benefits.—The Country Gentleman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Declined to Worry

"So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?"

"I will leave that to her."

"Will you have a church or a private wedding?"

"Her mother can decide that."

"What have you to live on?"

"I will leave that entirely to you, sir."—Boston Globe.

"How did Deeds make his reputation as a lawyer?"

"He was so well-to-do he could decline cases he knew he couldn't win."

The Born Writer

The Literary Gift Is One Which Is Not Acquired

The death of Jack London and the sketches of his career occasioned by his death present the picture of a young man who saw with discernment the seamy side of life, and the adventurous side, and wrote entertainingly about what he saw. The late O. Henry's literary product was a result of his reaction to conditions he encountered when he left a clerk's walk of life and thrust himself amid more colorful surroundings.

Such lives as those of Jack London and O. Henry incline observers to the view that a writer still is called by writing, and that the man who sets out deliberately to prepare himself to make writing his calling, selecting it as another man selects law or medicine or mercantile life, because of the opportunities it offers, as judged by the results obtained by its successful exponents, is likely to prove a stodgy writer.

Laurence Sterne was a fiddling, bookish convivial, obscure country parson at 47 when a single book drew him up to the heights of fame and made him a man "awaited by dinner engagements a fortnight deep" wherever he went in Europe. The book so flagrantly violated the conventions of narrative writing that Horace Walpole called it a book written backwards. Digression had been called a distasteful, if not disqualifying, fault. Sterne became known as a master of digression. He trifled with his readers, and mocked learning and its laws. He was able to do so because genius is not amenable to law.

Mark Twain, as everyone knows, received a poor education and was apprenticed to a painter, afterward becoming steamboat pilot, a private secretary, a miner, a provincial journalist, before his flame of genius burned through the coating of circumstances which had made him a jack-of-all-trades, and revealed him as a great humorist.

There is a growing army of men and women of good education and comfortable financial situation who select writing as a polite occupation promising fair monetary rewards. Those who peg away at it long enough and hard enough manage, as a rule, to get into the magazines, if not to get a publisher of books to discover them; but there remains the pleasing view, and it hardly is illusion, that writers who command a large audience, through the medium of the genius of a Sterne, a Clemons, an O. Henry, or the talent of a Jack London, will be always born to write rather than made in college and finished by special courses in writing.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

"Destroy the Whole Government"

Among a batch of correspondence found among the German dead on the Somme are some letters which show an altered tone toward the war. Here is a sample:

"The war is a low, scoundrelly affair," writes a member of the 3rd Ersatz Regiment. "The German Government deceives the people. One sees it very clearly in this wholesale murder. One can hardly help being ashamed of being a German since we put up with this. We must turn our rifles round and destroy the whole government. That gang have caused us to be killed. Remember this if I don't come back, dear Greta. It is already quite clear that Germany is losing, and getting into a horrible state."

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE.
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

Meaning of Service

The Extent of Each One's Duty Depends on His Ability to Serve

In Canada the war has done more than anything else to teach us the meaning of service. We are coming to realize as we have not done in the past that every citizen has responsibilities to the state, and that the extent of each one's duty of service depends upon his ability to serve. If the lesson be well learned it will mean much for the future of this country. It will also result in an electorate trained to select men for public office on the basis of ability and integrity. It will also meet the difficulties of public ownership by providing in the public service generally a continuous supply of men as able and as devoted to their work as those available for private enterprise. If the idea of service grips the citizens of this country Canada may easily lead the world in working out a solution for most of the problems which now beset society. — Toronto News.

Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties.

The results of this *Scott's Emulsion* treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors.

Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

The Mineral Wealth Of Northern Canada

Better Chances There Than In Any Other Country, Says Mining President

An emphasis on the importance of the mining industry in Canada was laid by Mr. Arthur A. Cole, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, in an address before the Empire Club of Toronto. "Only a small portion of Northern Ontario has been prospected," he said. "From Cobalt to the Arctic there is offered better chances of obtaining valuable mineral deposits than in any other country in the world."

Mr Cole quoted figures to show that the railroads of Canada and of the United States carried more mineral products than agricultural products. In Canada for six years up to 1913 the freight from mines in this country more than doubled the freight from the land, and manufacturing products were less than either. Germany had gained so far in this war the Belgian coalfields and the iron mines in Lorraine, and the loss of both of them would mean her annihilation.

Canada leads the world in her production of coal, asbestos, nickel, talc, feldspar, mica, graphite, silver and gold. "With such a rich inheritance we would be delinquent if we did not give it all the attention it deserves," delared Mr. Cole. In the past there had been too little co-operation between manufacturers and miners. Mining was one of the basic industries, and entered more or less into the lives of everyone. It costs seven millions per annum to run Cobalt camp, and most of that money came to Toronto. And Cobalt was only one of a group of mines.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

He Was Short

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out. The storekeeper, though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice:

"You're a penny short."

"No, you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.—London Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

His Executor

A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:

"Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for. I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't you?"

"But Ben's dead."

"Well, I'm his executor." — New York Tribune.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
R 23 THE PRICE

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C. Subscription: $2 a year in advance; $2.50 to United States points.

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, FEB. 9

What of 1917

Now that February has arrived, and local weather prophets for the most part are agreed that we are to have an early spring, something on the prospects of the 1917 fruit market will not be out of season entirely.

George Vipond, a wholesale fruit dealer at Montreal for the past forty-seven years, and apparently one who has made some success of the selling end, seeing that for many years he has been rich enough to spend the winter in Honolulu or some other favored winter resort, was in Vancouver last month, and in an interview in the World expresses the view that apples are due for a slump in price this year.

Mr. Vipond claims that the present high prices of apples cannot be maintained. Last year there was a very poor crop in the east and it was possible to keep the high prices that have prevailed there, but he says that when big crops occur east and west simultaneously, prices will take a big tumble.

Whether the gentleman really knows exactly whereof he speaks his statement at least looks reasonable, and on the theory that there is nothing like being prepared for the worst the situation merits very serious consideration from local ranchers in view of the nearness of the Fruit Growers Union annual meeting, at which the marketing policy for 1917 will be up for discussion and settlement.

If 1916 was an "off" year in the ordinary course of events 1917 should be normal, and as sure as day follows night if 20 per cent. heavier crop has to be sold on the same market as was available last year the price is reasonably sure to be considerably lower if there is anything to this law of supply and demand that one hears so much about—a prospect none too pleasing in view of the ever-increasing cost of all the other commodities necessary to the rancher's living and the industry's development.

All the signs point to a strenuous year for the horticulturist both as to production and sale of his crop, and to comfortably weather the gale will require the wisest counsel of the shrewdest men in the fruit raising trade—backed by every encouragement from the rank and file of the growers. In the words of the paragrapher, we must hang together or hang separately; and in the latter case you can't blame it on the directors or the sales manager if the worst should happen.

Stay With O.U.G.

Now that the various growers who shipped through the Union last year have had ample opportunity to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the final statements from the local selling agency, and contrast the slightly lower but paid-in-full 1916 prices with a bit higher but as yet not fully paid prices shown on 1915 statements, one does not hear nearly so much criticism of the Union and its directors as was the case a few months ago.

Notwithstanding this satisfactory state of affairs the annual meeting this month promises to be almost as interesting as usual, and one of the most lively topics will be as to whether to retain the selling arrangement with the Okanagan United Growers another year or not.

One weakness with this arrangement, according to individual ranchers, is that the O.U.G. does a strictly selling-to-the-wholesaler business which the local Union could as readily do and save the commission paid the O.U.G. Also, selling in this way largely cuts out sales direct to the retailer—a business which naturally belongs to Creston owing to its close proximity to the market—and which sales bring to the Union coffers most of the inevitable profit the wholesaler must have when he looks after the selling to the retailer.

To the rancher who cares only for immediate results and takes no thought or has no interest in the ultimate future of the industry, the incidents cited above will doubtless furnish good and sufficient reasons for a break with the O.U.G. The fellow who looks further ahead than this year and next most likely sees things differently.

As we understand the aims of the O.U.G. they are striving to get in control of the selling of say 75 or 80 per cent. of each year's B.C. fruit crop with a view to controlling the market. Last year they made considerable progress in this direction by linking up all the selling agencies in the Kootenays as well as some of the houses at Grand Forks. This year there are prospects that the soft fruit sections of Mission and Hatzic will be in line. There is no occasion for us to dwell on the advantages that would accrue to the growers if they, through the O.U.G. or any other organization, controlled the markets the same as do the California orange growers. By that process, and that process only, can the rancher year after year be assured a reasonable price for his product.

Not having control of the sale of the needed percentage of the crop the O.U.G. must needs sell to the wholesaler, but at that conditions show improvement in that last season there was little selling on consignment. Most of the stuff was marketed at a definite price f.o.b.

And the best evidence that the new order of things is getting somewhere ie furnished in the well-defined rumor that the Nash people—better known as the fruit trust—will invade the Okanagan country this year and buy direct from the grower. Up till 1916 the Nash house could almost get more fruit than they could handle, and mostly on consignment.

THE REVIEW holds no brief from the O.U.G. but if the aim of the concern is as we have attempted to outline it—to start in selling as a wholesale house to the retail trade so soon as assured the necessary share of the B.C. crop to make the venture safe—it should be found good policy to stand a year or so more of slightly lower prices, possibly, if eventually we may dominate our natural fruit market.

Selling Troubles

Another matter that will most likely provoke considerable discussion at the Union annual is the incident disclosed in our story last week on "1916 Fruit Market and Prices" as affecting raspberrsis and plums.

With the raspberries it was a case where some growers not liking the early-season prices proceeded to sell independently, leaving the Union many crates a day short to take care of a trade part of which had been contracted with on the assurance of a considerable surplus of berries rather than an acute shortage, and at a somewhat lower price, naturally.

Insofar as possible for a time the Union had to fill a portion of these "surplus" lower-price orders along with the higher-price ones out of its all too limited supply of this fruit, and its very much to their credit that they did so. A contract under those circumstances cannot be broken with impunity. Germany treated such things as mere scraps of paper and is now paying the penalty—and sooner or later a business house that disregards its obligations in such a matter must share a similar fate.

With plums the situation went to the other extreme. Seemingly an effort was made to sell these independently, and when it was feared no sale would be made this way the fruit, already a bit overripe, was marketed through the Union, with the inevitable result that plums in perfectly good shape that were sold with the too-ripe stuff had to suffer a considerable reduction in price, under the existing pooling arrangement. We understand, also, a similar practice prevailed to a less extent with soft fruits.

Naturally the grower who put his stuff up in good shape and marketed it all through the Union is not likely to stand for this sort of work another season. And if the Union hopes to remain in business it certainly cannot stand for a repitition of the raspberry and plum marketing incidents of 1916.

Last year, at any rate, no blame could attach to the sales manager or directors of the Union regarding prices. Early in the year the shareholders voted to have the O.U.G. handle the marketing end of the business and gave unanimous consent to the agreement entered in this connection.

Some Union shareholders are long on preaching co-operation, but when it comes down to practising it under real, or imaginary, adverse conditions they'll have little of it when their pocketbook may be hit, though ready to avail themselves of its advantage even to the hurt of their neighbors if it brings a few cents extra into their cash account.

This is a rather unpleasant situation to be faced with at this time, but come it had to, and in view of the satisfactory showing the Union will make last season 1917 looks to be about as good a year as any to agree to disagree. Experience is an excellent though expensive teacher generally, but if we must learn by this process whether its better to sell together and put up with whatever disadvantage there may be while perfecting the co-operative selling system, or run sort of every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, and hope for the survival of the fittest as speedily as may be, this year is as promising as any for the rival interests to "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, Hold! Enough!"

The Presbyterian Sunday School at Phoenix has close to 200 scholars enrolled.

About two hundred head of cattle were bought by Messrs. Maeuk and Goldstein, or known as "Spokane Cattle Buyers," last week at Port Hill were driven to Bonners Ferry where they will be loaded and shipped to Spokane.

Men's Clothing

In the line of wearing apparel nothing has advanced in price so extensively as Men's Clothing. In this line we are specially fortunate—about a year ago we placed an order for a stock of Men's Suits but owing to a rush of military orders these suits have just now come to hand. They are marked at prices prevailing twelve months ago, and all are aware they are much lower than these same suits could be bought right now. We specially recommend the

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $22.50

We have them in all sizes from 35 to 42, and our guarantee is behind the workmanship on them. If you will be needing a suit any time soon our advice is to buy now. Such splendid value at this price will not be offered again this year.

MEN'S WOOLLEN PANTS—We have also a full stock of these, in all sizes, which are selling at from $2.75 to $4.25 per pair.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

THOSE WHO WANT

Trees, Bushes Shrubs and Roses

for PLANTING IN SPRING
should order them NOW, from

British Columbia Nurseries
COMPANY, LTD.

1493 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Catalogue on Application

Nursery stock cannot be made to order—it has to be reved in good time. Early orders are better for you and better for us. Send us a list of your wants by return mail. our large descriptive catalogue, also our artistic Rose Catalogue, are yours for the asking. All writing us and mentioning THE REVIEW will have a first-class Rose bush added FREE to their order.

We want a live Salesman for Creston District
Golden chance for the right party.

FOXES

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Foxes, Muskrat, Wolves, White Weasel, Mink, Lynx, Beaver, Fisher, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.

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Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Sleighs and Cutters. Team Sleighs
Single and Double Harness and Supplies
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Coal and Wood For Sale.

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Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited

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SMELTERS AND REFINERS
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FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 854

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Piece of Shrapnel Through Lungs

Rev. J. H. White, chaplain of the 54th Battalion, the corps in which Pte. Roy Stocks went overseas and in which ranks he fell fighting on November 18th, has written J. H. Stocks some further particulars of Roy's demise, and says in part:

"I have just come from seeing some of the officers and men who knew your son, and who are familiar with the details of his death. There was an important engagement on November 18, and it seems that your boy was engaged as a stretcher bearer, and was busy at his duties when a shrapnel burst near him, and a piece went through his lung, killing him almost instantly. His body was buried along with many of his comrades on the battlefield. The graves are, no doubt, marked but as the area is continually under fire it may be difficult to keep it identified, but you may be sure that every effort will be made to keep it marked. I had a slight acquaintance with your son, and always found him a nice obliging lad His officers and comrades speak most highly of him. He was always ready to undertake any hard and dangerous duty, cheerful and brave, doing his best, and eventually giving his life for all that we count dear. Let me assure you of very deep personal sympathy with you and your wife in the loss of your brave boy, and I pray that God will comfort you and sustain you both with His presence and grace in this very trying hour. All his belongings will in due time be forwarded you from London."

Canyon City

Miss Alice Wood has taken the position of stenographer in the Canyon City Lumber Co. office.

Mrs. John Fraser, Deer Lodge, spent a few days las week in Creston, the guest of Mrs. T. Goodwin.

John Johnson and A. E. Samuelson are having brick hauled from Creston to build brick chimneys on their residences here.

We hear that A. D. Pochin and wife, who are in Arizona, will not be back this spring. He is looking for someone to rent his ranch.

Jack Wood is leaving for Nelson shortly to commence getting the Deschamps mill at that point in shape for a big season's cut this year.

Death—On January 31st, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Witherhead, aged 14 days. The remains were interred in Creston cemetery on Friday afternoon.

Phonse Hyguns was a Cranbrook visitor last week, accompanying Mr. Dempster who went to the hospital at that city for treatment for a broken leg, on Wednesday last.

The sleigh haul is much improved due to the arrival of at least six inches of snow on Friday. The mild spell since is taking it off altogether too soon to suit this section.

Andy Wickholm was host to a surprise party at his home on Saturday night, and although caught absolutely without notice the guests report an evening of solid enjoyment.

Victor Wesling, who returned from the Cranbrook hospital a few weeks ago, is recovering the use of the arm he had rather badly mangled in the trimmer saw at the mill about three months ago.

John Hobden and F. H. Price are the busiest men in these parts this week, working long houas on the pole-hauling contract while the sleighing is good. If they bring in the expected cut they will handle about 7000 of them.

Canyon City would favor a municipality for the reason that the thousands of horsepower that is going to waste at the Canyon would not be likely to fall into the hands of speculators but would be developed and supplied at cost to the consumer.

Principal Palmer of the Huscroft school had somewhat of a record in the matter of attendance for January, the average attendance showing up to 93 per cent. of the enrollment. Those on hand every day were Helen and Gordon Hurry, Ernest Ennerson and Roy Huscroft. There were 10 pupils enrolled and the contribution to the prisoners of war fund was $1.65.

Report of Canyon City School for January.

Entrance class—Frances Knott 76½, Romeo Pilon 66.

Fourth Reader—Norma Carver 61, Grace Crawford 58½, Earl Carver 52½, Charlotte Speaker 51½, Denzel Maxwell 45½.

Third Reader—Kathleen Clayton 85¼, Annie McRobb 84, George Broderick 81½, Annie Samuelson 81½, Jeffery Knott 80¼, Leota Buhl 77½, Annie Johnston 61½, Annie Pilon 61⅜ Bobbie Clayton 59½, Oscar Pilon 59¼, Elmer Chambers 58, Fred Chambers 47⅞ Alfred Speaker 40.

Second Reader—Lulu Johnston 95, Maggie Broderick 83½, Nissie McRobb 75, Stella Speaker 74½, Sadie Crawford 74. Lizzie Crawford 66½, Aryid Samuelson 64½.

First Reader—Sherman Broderick 95, Esther Mitlin 90.

Second Primer—Willie Wickholm 85. First Primer—Helen McRobb 86, Rudolph Gallon 80, Jimmie Crawford 70.

Perfect Attendance—Norman Carver, Maggie Broderick, Sherman Broderick, Leota Buhl, Kathleen Clayton, Rudolph Gallon, Annie McRobb, Nissie McRobb, Romeo Pilon, Stella Speaker, Annie Johnston.

Attendance (days) of others during January—George Broderick 14, Elmer Chambers 12½, Fred Chambers 12½, Lottie Chambers 1½. Violet Chambers 4. Bobbie Clayton 12, Grace Crawford 14, Lizzie Crawford 14, Jimmie Crawford 6, Sadie Crawford 14, Lulu Johnston 14, Frances Knott 14½, Jeffery Knott 12, Denzel Maxwell 12, Helen McRobb 14, Annie Pilon 11, Oscar Pilon 14½, Rollant Pilon 5, Annie Samuelson 14, Emma Samuelson 1, Arvid Samuelson 14, Charlotte Speaker 13½ Alfred Speaker 13½, Marguerite Speaker 6½, Bessie White 6½, Willie Wickholm 14, Esther Mifflin 6.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT.

BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
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INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

Engineers Report On Reclamation

Bonners Ferry, Idaho, Feb. 1—Word has been received from Congressman Addison T. Smith at Washington, D.C., relative to the report of the government engineers who made some months ago a careful investigation into the feasibility of draining the Kootenay valley. The department of agriculture reports that the engineers are working upon their report and that it will probably be ready to submit some time next month. Delay has arisen because it has been necessary to wait for data that it was necessary to obtain from Canadian engineers relative to conditions on their side of the boundary.

Kootenay valley people who have received this news are wondering if it portends a favorable report by the engineers. If their report was to be unfavorable to drainage, would it have been necessary to wait for any information from the Canadian engineers, but wouldn't the United States engineers have submitted their findings at once? They realize there may be nothing in this supposition but nevertheless they are wondering, just the same.

The foregoing despatch will certainly be read with satisfaction by most every resident in the Creston Valley. For at least a dozen years the people on this side of the line have been reading about, passing resolutions, and individually, in many cases, doing what we could to move the authorities to make the necessary surveys to determine whether the scheme was feasible, and if so does the nature of the soil in these bottom lands warrant the expenditure necessary to do the work.

So far as our memory serves us the U.S. authorities made quite an exhaustive survey of all the territory in 1914—a much more thorough investigation of the problem that was made by the then McBride government engineers—so that if the forthcoming pronouncement on the matter is favorable to the work being proceeded with the report may be looked upon as reliable—it is hardly likely a favorable verdict would be rendered (in view of the rather limited amount of engineering data to be obtained at Victoria) unless every possible feature tending to failure is absolutely missing.

The report, if it materializes, will come at the opportune moment. At the present time plans are maturing in England for the acquiring of an enormous area of agricultural land in the four western provinces. A sum of 200 million dollars is involved, the idea being to plant the millions of acres acquired to grain and go into stock raising as a means of raising money to pay off Canada's war debt in as short a time as possible. It is an empire undertaking that is being received with favor all over the west.

With something reliable on the Kootenay Flats land available, and granted the soil is anywhere near as productive as represented, the 40,000 acres thus made available in the Creston Valley would look powerful good to the gentlemen behind this gigantic development scheme.

One Kaslo thermometer made it as cold as 10 below zero there one day last week.

At the smelter thermometer at Greenwood it was 35 below zero on Tuesday morning of last week.

On the average 100 carloads of lumber pass through Fort Steele from mills nearby. Logs also are abundant. Next month a much larger amount of lumber will be shipped.

LAND CLEARING

WANTED.—Contract for clearing 30 or 40 acres of land. Persons wishing land cleared at small cost will do well to communicate with Box 44, REVIEW OFFICE, CRESTON, B.C.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 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, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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.

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

Two Cases Which Prove the Extraordinary Healing Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment.

Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain or to get the sore healed. One day my druggist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Altogether I used four boxes, and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people."

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes: "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot came on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter."

If you have never used Dr. Chase's Ointment, send a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this paper. Price sixty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

High Grain Prices Should Not Drive Hogs from Farm

Pork Certain to Command Good Prices for Some Time to Come

The high prices paid for pork during the past season have induced many farmers to part with more of their stock of swine than they can rightly afford. This is a mistake in every respect. Even though the price of feed has been high and promises to be higher, the price of the fattened animal has, and will, rise in proportion, and even without an increase in price the demand is so sure to hold out that at a reasonable profit every farmer should be satisfied to maintain a sufficient herd of these animals, which besides bringing in direct cash returns, do so much toward keeping up the fertility of the soil.

Pigs need something besides grain or meal to keep them in good condition, and where roots and milk are available may be fed to excellent advantage. To ensure the health of the pigs in winter, access to unfrozen earth should be allowed, as the animals need a taste of the soil to keep them from becoming constipated. Another important point in pig-keeping is to have them dry at all times that there is any danger of cold. To keep his pigs through to better times, a farmer can afford to have them a little on the thin side, but they must be kept dry to be safe, and it is surprising what odds and ends the pigs will clean up if driven to it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"I say, keeper! I'm sure I hit that bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?"

Keeper: Yes, sir, and they took the bird with them.

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

It Takes a Whole Week to Say "Tank" in German

One Abbreviation Is "Schuentzengrabenangriffs-Maschine"

What is a "scheutzengrabenangriffs-maschine?" Don't you know? It is the same thing as a "schuetzengrabenverniightungsautomobil." What beaten again? Then learn that the two above words are German abbreviations for "tank."

If these words give any idea of the impression our "tanks" have made upon the German mind, it is small wonder that Fritz trembles at their approach.

Another remarkable word invented by the Germans is "jusquaboutist." Lloyd George, they say, is a "jusquaboutist." The word is derived from General Gallieni's declaration that he would defend Paris "jusqu'au bout"—"till the finish."

The Germans are not the only people, by any means, to coin queer words. Probably they have some special name for the Gurkha, but, whatever it is, it can hardly be better than Tommy's "cut-and-come-again."

"Coal boxes," "Woolly Marias," "Whistling Willies" and "Jack Johnsons" are, of course, household words by now. But we do not all know the term "haricot bean," which means a bullet, or "spider's web," which is often used to denote a barbed wire entanglement.

French sulphur matches possess one of the queerest nicknames. They are called "Asquiths," since after they are struck one has to "wait and see" the result!

Germany's Great Fear

The wastage in the military man power of Germany is eloquently admitted by the drastic measures that have been adopted by the Reichstag. Under a new "Home Army" Bill every German male from 17 years to 60, not serving the colors or engaged on munitions, will be compelled to enroll for service. The selection will be subject to several exemptions, but these are few. The organization will be in the hands of the heads of military districts, although they will be assisted by representatives of the people. Contraventions will be punished by imprisonment or by a fine up to 10,000 marks. There is considerable opposition to the measure.

Him: Darling, I would ask you to be my wife, but I'm afraid my income of only $2,000 a year would not be sufficient for us to get along on.

Her: Oh, yes, it would. I can dress on $1,500 a year and we would have all the rest for our living and household expenses.—Indianapolis Star.

Try This on Hubby

"What do you suppose has come over Mr. Blank this morning?" asked Mrs. Blank astonished. "I never saw him so happy. He started out of the house whistling like a bird."

"Maybe I'm to blame, ma'am," replied the new maid. "I got the packages mixed up and gave him birdseed instead of his breakfast food."

When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

Bring Welcome Relief

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Made in America

U. S. Finding They Can Get Along Without Made-in-Germany Article

The war has cost us dearly in the advanced cost of living, but it has its recompence. We have become nationally independent of Europe in finance and in the manufacture of many things we never made before, and should become as much a fashion centre as Paris. In fact, many so-called Paris hats and gowns are made in America, but bear a Paris price mark just to please the fancies of the stylish set.

Never before have we been compelled to recognize the fact that American made toys, cutlery, watches, musical instruments, leather goods, and many other items of manufacture, are even better than those which we have been getting from across the sea.

We are getting over the embarrassment that at first alarmed us when our foreign supply was cut off and we were unprepared to make substitutes. We are now standing on our own feet financially and industrially and can hold our position if we recognize the brand "Made in America" with as much confidence as we have heretofore put in "Made in Germany" or some foreign country.—Successful Farming.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workships carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Manoeuvring With the Forces of the Universe

Wild American Scheme Which Has Received Some Credence

It has been reliably reported that two New England men are about to startle the world with an entirely new power supply. One of these men is said to be a consulting mechanical engineer, the other an astronomer, both in very good standing. The story is that these two men have gone so far in the realm of infinitive formula that they have been able to develop a method that will enable them to stop the earth at will for 1-32 of a second of time and to bottle up the energy necessary to stop the earth in its rotation for this interval, store the product so created and sell it commercially to the world. It is to be hoped that before the plan is actually put into commission two other men of equal abilities will be found who will be willing to collaborate with them to the end that the earth can be started promptly in its revolutions after it is once stopped, otherwise there will be a painful absence of market for this novel power.—Hugh L. Cooper in the Scientific American.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

The Value of the Blockade

Let us not under-estimate the value of the blockade. It is strangling Germany and her partners, while it is preserving the freedom of the seas for us and our allies. We and our friends are going about our business subject only to the illegal and inhumane operations of submarines. Those under-water craft have not inflicted on us as much injury proportionately as did the frigates of last century during the ten years which separated Trafalgar from Waterloo. We have, moreover, placed our grip on the enemy without drawing into the arena in opposition to us a single neutral power. That is a great achievement. We have exercised with increasing strictness a vigilance over their sea traffic such as has never been exercised before, and 1812 has not been repeated in our experience.—London Telegraph.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure?

A visitor to an English training camp was greatly shocked at the appearance of the men. Turn where he would, black eyes and bruised faces were astonishingly frequent among the soldiers.

"What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend.

"Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the Corporal.

"What about?"

"Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was out drying, and we felt insulted."—Youth's Companion.

Hubbub: That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it?

Guzzler: Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.

BOVRIL

Scientific Tests Prove It To Possess A Great Body-building Power

Manitoba Boasts Of Grain Acreage

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Is Proud of High Per Capita Figures

The output of grain per capita by the Manitoba farmers is claimed by J. H. Evans, acting deputy minister of agriculture, to be greater than that of any other known agricultural country.

Rural population in the province has increased in the past ten years, but owing to advanced methods the yield of grain has increased in greater proportion. This has been possible through the use of larger implements, one man being able to perform the work required on a half section under favorable circumstances.

In 1906 Manitoba had a population of 250,000 with 2,141,537 acres under wheat, 1,155,961 acres under oats and 474,242 acres under barley, as compared with 2,994,529 acres in wheat, 2,062,411 acres in oats and 1,153,660 acres in barley during 1916.

These figures fail to take into account the much larger acreage summerfallowed of recent years, compared with the acreage thus tilled say ten years ago, when the land was newer and freer from weeds.

Flax was grown on 18,790 acres in 1906, as against 55,608 acres in 1916. While flax has increased it has never been a popular crop in Manitoba. Rye, on the other hand, has gained popularity quite rapidly of recent years. Particularly is this true of winter rye, the chief reason for this being its value as a crop to combat weeds in general and wild oats in particular. Ten years ago 4,195 acres were seeded to rye, while the most recent figures represent 32,559 acres.

Until quite lately eastern friends and neighbors to the south were of the opinion that they enjoyed a natural monopoly of the conditions suitable for corn growing, and while Manitoba does not presume to be able to grow corn to such an extent and with such success as they do, it is making rapid progress along this line.

The introduction of suitable varieties has paved the way for a hopeful future in corn growing, 1906 saw 6,246 acres in corn, while 1916 harvested 34,960 acres, and there is every reason to believe that next season will enable this acreage to be greatly increased.

Corn measuring eight to nine feet in height is quite common this year, and some stakes have measured over ten feet six inches. With the adoption of more intensified systems of farming, embodying well thought out crop rotations, corn, root crops and potatoes will naturally increase in importance.

Manitoba has passed through the experimental stage in the use of farm tractors. While this experience has proven costly in many instances, the average farmer throughout the province has a fairly definite idea in his mind as to uses to which a tractor can be put with profit. This is another instance in connection with farm management where success or failure is largely dependent upon the human factor, and the nature of the farm being operated.

In 1905, 2,465 threshing machines were operated on Manitoba farms. Increased acreage under tillage demanded more fall plowing. It was difficult to continue a member of a threshing rig and still carry on tillage operations on the home farm. There is also a well-founded belief that stock threshing tends to scatter weeds from farm to farm. The result is that many smaller machines now operate and the number has been increased to 4,102.

The awakening to the opportunities in the live stock industry confronted the farmer with the need for pasture and hay. Ten years ago the western rye grass, while known in many parts of the province, was not receiving the support of agricultural experts.

Kenneth McIvor of Virden doubtless was the warmest advocate of western rye grass. The tables have turned, and it is recognized today as one of our most valuable grasses, and is grown on close to 3,000 acres of land, while brome grass and timothy are much better understood, nearly 30,000 acres of the former and 140,000 acres of the latter being grown in the province the present season.

One can safely say that ten years ago there was comparatively little clover and alfalfa grown outside of our experimental farms. The introduction of hardy varieties, together with the knowledge gained as to cultural methods, have brought these valuable fodder crops to greater prominence. The use of nitro culture or some other medium for inoculation has also accounted in no small measure for the success attained in the production of clover and alfalfa: approximately there are 7,000 acres in clover and 8,000 acres in alfalfa during the present season, making a total area of 250,000 acres in fodder crops.

As a natural outcome of the trend of events there is considerable growth of the dairy industry. The growth of population, erection of comfortable farm homes, production of succulent feeds and a splendid home market, were factors demanding the expansion of the dairy industry. "It has to grow, it will grow and we can't stop it," is the way one farmer accounts for the increased production in dairy products.

Some five years ago butter was being imported in carloads to Winnipeg. This year sixty carloads have been exported already. Creamery butter made in 1905 amounted to 1,249,967 pounds, in 1915 to 5,839,667 pounds. The growth of the butter-making has largely occurred through butter factories. Manitoba has in the neighborhood of forty creameries and twenty-five cheese factories.

It was to be expected that the live stock industry would develop rapidly. This has been the history of the commencement of farm operations in every country. Our geographical situation entails long hauls to seaboard, and therefore our exports must be in as concentrated a form as possible.

The fact that Ontario farmers have been able in years gone by to purchase feeders from the West and also purchase grain grown in our western provinces, to finish these steers on higher priced land has taught us a valuable lesson.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Minnie: So sorry to hear of your motor accident!

Lionel: Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more.

Minnie: Oh, but I hope not.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"And how are you, Robinson?"
"Like the weather report."
"Changeable?"
"No, dry, with little or no change."

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BRITISH UNIVERSITIES CONTRIBUTE - REMARKABLE AID TO THE NATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Mobilization of the Brain Power of the English Universities Proven to Be a Most Important Factor in Accomplishing Necessary Investigation Along Scientific Lines

Aeroplane and submarine construction has been vitally affected by the discoveries of English university professors during the war. The ministry of munitions has given the Brooklyn Eagle's London correspondent some splendid examples of how bookish men, devoting their intense scientific knowledge to the development of man-killing devices, have achieved some brilliant results.

The mobilization of the brain power of English universities was not accomplished without some delay and confusion, for the British War Office had not encouraged the meddling of professors with the affairs of fighting. The German government, on the contrary, had encouraged since 1870 the closest intimacy between scientific research and the manufacture of munitions of war. It may be said that every German technichal school was potentially and actually an arm of the war office.

At the outbreak of the war, complicated problems of construction immediately presented themselves to the British Government. The staffs of the four technical universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the war office and the admiralty, and, acting under suggestions from the heads of departments, began to work along certain definite lines. The two most important weapons of modern warfare, about which least was known, were the aeroplane and the submarine. Attention was largely concentrated upon these arms of the service.

Professors of botany, textiles, metallurgy, geography and chemistry began to conduct difficult series of experiments. The composition of high explosives in aeroplane bombs was studied, and Dr. Lang, professor of botany at Manchester, conducted most important researches into the causes of the deterioration of linen aeroplane wings. The engineering department found new methods of testing gauges for height and depression, while the chemical department regularly inspected and tested various explosives made by the ministry of munitions.

The question of wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes was undertaken by a Manchester professor, who made an important discovery. These discoveries were of the utmost importance in bringing the British aeroplane to the present state of efficiency so wonderfully demonstrated on the Somme front. The Eagle's correspondent has been given access to the official records of what these Manchester professors actually accomplished, and although the ministry of munitions has requested a certain discreet amount of vagueness in the description, the correspondent may state that when the exact results are published after the war (if then) professors in American technical schools will be astonished at what has been done within a brief two years' experimenting.

The submarine question presented two aspects. The offensive aspect, embracing the questions of concealment, propulsion and offensive armament, and the defensive aspect, dealing almost entirely with the detection and capture of German submarines. The Daily Express stated that one of the men who invented steel nets for catching submarines was a university professor.

The distillation of various important substances from coal tar has been continuously carried on in the Manchester laboratories, as likewise the continuous testing and analysis of samples of steel. Prof. Miles Walker, of the engineering department, has invented a portable shield, bullet-proof at point-blank range; the war office recently adopted some of the essential features. Inventions have been made for the manufacture of shrapnel and for important parts of munitions-making tools. S. Lees, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a member of the mechanical engineering department of Manchester University, has been given leave of absence to enable him to accept a commission as engineer lieutenant in the British navy, where he is responsible for all the short courses of instruction on internal combustion engines which are now given to naval officers serving on submarines or in the rival naval air service.

Liverpool University has concentrated on the manufacture of drugs, work on high explosives, manufacture of gauges for munitions workers and pathological and bacteriological work for the war office.

One of the most important discoveries has been made at Leeds University with regard to the tanning of leather. The work of Prof. Procter, head of the leather industries department, reads more like romance than war reality. He has been the chief originator of the chrome leather tanning process, which accelerates tanning from 10 weeks to 16 hours. This department has given information and advice to the clothing department of the war office with regard to military leathers, and has made it indirectly possible to provide the boots needed by the armies of Great Britain and her allies without disastrous delay.

During the critical period immediately following the outbreak of the war, the dyeing department of Leeds University placed its entire equipment and personnel at the disposal of the British Government. It will be remembered that there was a dangerous shortage of chemical products—due to the cutting off of the German supply. During the past eight months technical investigations have been in progress on manufacturing processes for dyestuffs and raw materials not hitherto made in England. These investigations, which are kept secret, are shown to have been successful, although the exact degree of success will not be apparent until German and English dyestuffs take their place in the open market.

Commercial experiments in the cultivation of flax, owing to the stoppage of the Belgian flax supply, were also conducted. The textile industries department has organized entirely new combinations of machinery to produce yarns and fabrics of a type hitherto imported from the continent. The staff of this department has helped in testing khaki for British uniforms and has given valuable advice to the war office in procuring yarn for ammunition belt fabric. Professors of chemistry have engaged in the preparations of antitoxins for new wounds.

Members of the staff of Sheffield University have conducted geographical and geological investigations for the admiralty, and the metallurgical laboratories have similarly been lent to the admiralty for the purpose of chemical analysis of certain materials. Prof. J. O. Arnold, F.R.S., who holds the chair of metallurgy at Sheffield, has been for the last 20 years confidential adviser to the admiralty and of the leading Sheffield armament firms Until comparaticely recent years the science of steel had been a neglected study, but Prof. Arnold gave an immense impetus to the study by his important researches. Of the 32 discoveries relative to the constituents of steel, 29 have been made in the laboratories of Sheffield University. "Sheffield steel" is a byword in America.

Previous to the outbreak of the war a growing dissatisfaction was apparent in England with the traditional academic methods of Oxford and Cambridge. It was felt that these two pre-eminent universities should contribute something more definite and practical to English life than the development of a languid manner and an exclusive accent, with the ability of quoting Latin and Greek tags. Although Oxford and Cambridge have given their last undergraduates to the new armies and have suffered heavily in casualties, their record, based on actual result, will scarcely stand comparison today with the four northern universities.

Tribute to Canada's Women

From General Sir William Robertson

Upon learning of the work which is being done by Canadian women in munition plants, General Sir William Robertson wrote the following letter, under date of Nov. 2. This letter has been received by the department of labor of the imperial munitions board:

"It is most gratifying to hear of the splendid work being done by the women of Canada in the production of munitions. It does not, however, cause me any surprise, for the way in which Canadian women have so freely offered their manhood—husbands, sons and brothers — is a clear proof of their determination to support the Empire, and of their readiness to bear the sacrifices thereby entailed. I entertain the highest confidence in the power of our women, not only to render great assistance in the actual performance of work, but also to invigorate and stimulate a spirit of devotion and determination on the part of the men."

Keen Disappointment

Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkshire. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?"

"Yes, mother; but on my map Yorkshire is brown!"

"There's a young man who makes little things count."

"How does he do it?"

"Teaches arithmetic in the infants' school!"

Duchess of Connaught Thanks Canadian Women

Much Pleased and Touched at Their Farewell Gift to Her Fund

Through Miss Dorothy Yorke, lady-in-waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Borden has received a message of thanks to the women of Canada for the splendid farewell gift to her Royal Highness, which has been applied to the Duchess' Prisoners of War Fund. The letter reads:

"Clarence House, St. James, S.W., London.

"My Dear Lady Borden,—Her Royal Highness has asked me to write to you informally and to express to you how very much delighted and pleased she was to receive the cable announcing that the splendid sum of $55,585 had been placed to her credit at the Bank of Montreal in London. This wonderful farewell gift of the women of Canada has touched her very deeply, and she hopes you will convey to all those who worked so hard in collecting the money her very great appreciation of their kindness. She feels especially grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter. The sum has been placed on deposit at the bank, so the interest upon it will add substantially until the money is needed.

"Yours very sincerely,

"Dorothy Yorke."

Distribution of Food Supplies Britain's Problem

Food Controller Says Each Individual Must Have Just His Fair Share

Baron Devonport, speaking in the House of Lords, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into one of a system of rationing. It was not enough to maintain the food supplies, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly.

The food controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies, sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

Sample Grain Markets

Minister of Public Works Is Pushing His Ideas to Early Completion

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, states that sample markets will be established at all buying points in Western Canada at the earliest possible date. The cabinet council decided upon it prior to the departure of Sir George Foster for England. Mr. Rogers is particularly urging that the system be put into force without delay. Provision already has been made by proclamation confirming clauses of the Dominion Grain Act. It only remains for the government and the grain commission to make the provisions operative. The order-in-council and proclamation approving of sample markets were passed as far back as November of 1912.

It is expected that the new system will be in force early enough to affect the marketing of a large part of the present season's still unmarketed crop.

Mr. Rogers states that in his opinion sample markets will be of large benefit to the farmers.

Under the present system, he contends, there is a wide divergence of price for various grades. Even in normal times the spread between No. 1 and No. 2 Northern is at least five cents. The farmer might have an extra No. 2 Northern, which, however, did not grade exactly up to No. 1. But he was compelled to take the No. 2 Northern price. By the sample market he would receive the benefit of the quality and the resultant benefit of price.

Prayer to Be Heard

Dick and Jimmy were spending a few days with their grandmother, who spoils them, as grandmothers will. One night they were saying their prayers, and little Jimmy vociferated his petitions to the heavenly throne in a voice that could be heard a mile. He was telling the Divine Providence what he wanted for Christmas and his enthusiasm in the cause got on his brother's nerves.

"What are you praying for Christmas presents so loud for?" interrupted Dick. "The Lord ain't deaf."

"No," whispered Jimmy, "but grandma is."

Teacher: Well, Henry, are you learning anything?

Henry: Please, no, sir. I am listenin' to you.

SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION IN THE WEST

NEW COMMUNITY SPIRIT IS TAKING FIRM HOLD

Interest in the Social Service Movement is Manifested by all Classes, and the Series of Congresses Recently Held Have Aroused Great Enthusiasm

Forest Fire Laws

Want Scope of Manitoba Laws Extended

A campaign of considerable vigor has been waged in the province of Manitoba for some time past under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association to have the provincial legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern section of the province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires.

It has been discovered that Manitoba already has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913, but the scope of the Act is wholly municipal, and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely the unorganized municipalities.

The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the Act apply to unorganized municipalities, and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties.

Democracy Among Royalty

German Reigning House Wholly Without the Modern Sense of Human Equality

It is probably much more difficult to be a democrat in a royal family than in the family of an ordinary citizen. Scarcely any royal family in Europe has been successful with the exception of the British, in breeding democrats. The Danish royal house has been trained in excellently simple style, and the Queen-Mother is a testimony to the success of the method, and so are her children. But King Constantine of Greece is only the second generation away from the Danish simplicity and he has not escaped the German taint. Perhaps his wife is to blame. The father of the present King of Sweden was a good democrat, but there are doubts about the present monarch, and chiefly on account of his pro-German tendencies. The King of Italy is democratic, and so is the Serbian ruler. King Albert of Belgium promises to be one of the great figures of history, and if he should be, it will be due to his democracy. The Czar is far more democratic than the autocratic form and methods of the Russian Government might lead one to expect. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and King Haakon of Norway follow the modern tendencies. It is only in Germany, and in the countries allied with her that the reigning houses are wholly without the modern sense of human equality. Canada has been fortunate in having in the Duke of Connaught a living testimony to the real democracy of the British royal family.—Toronto World.

Rumania's Long Frontier

The trouble was that Rumania had much too long a frontier for the number of men she could muster. The most surprising thing about Rumanian affairs is that the country ever consented or was permitted to enter the war until a strong Russian army had been mobilized on her borders ready to take over the entire southern or the entire western half of her frontier from the very beginning. It is plain now that Russia was not ready to give Rumania adequate assistance. This lends plausibility to the story that Germany forced Rumania's hand and brought her into the war much sooner than she had intended to enter. If that is the case; the Rumanian debacle is even stronger evidence of the foresight and energy of the German government than has been recognized.—Buffalo Express.

Another Scotticism

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat.

McTavish (on his knees): O, Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—

Macpherson: I widna commit myself ower far, Donald. I think I see land.—Life.

He Knew

Teacher: A nomad is a person who moves about a great deal—never remains long in one place. Johnny, name some tribe of nomads.

Johnny: Cooks.

The new community spirit has gripped Western Canada. The era of individualism is gone. The people are facing their difficulties and working out their problems together, conscious that their interests are one. The policy of drift in public affairs is renounced. A careful study of social conditions and a firm grasp in dealing with them is demanded of the leaders in Church and State. This spirit has just received striking expression in the series of Social Service Congresses held in the middle West. The president and secretaries of the Social Service Council of Canada, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, have returned from these Congresses, and report them as successful from every point of view. The Congresses were held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. During the winter months similar gatherings will be held in British Columbia and the eastern provinces.

Deep interest is taken in the Social Service movement by all classes. In Alberta the government was represented by four delegates, whose contributions to the discussions were most valuable. Three members of the Saskatchewan government were on the program, and a similar number of the Manitoba government assisted in the conference in Winnipeg. In each of the three provinces the Lieutenant-Governor presided at one of the evening meetings and gave the movement his cordial support. The churches, the labor organizations, the W.C.T.U. and Women's Councils and other organizations were fully represented. The whole course of the discussions showed the people's interest in their social problems and their determination to deal with them in a practical way.

Vigorous attacks were made on the whole patronage system in politics. The governments of Manitoba and British Columbia are both pledged to the abolition of patronage. The congresses in Alberta and Saskatchewan raised the whole issue, and resolved to appoint committees for carrying on the agitation and securing government action on the matter. The addresses of Principal John Mackay, of Vancouver, led the thought of the delegates on this subject, and he was ably supported by prominent public men in each province. All the West has suffered severely from this pernicious system in the public service, and is determined that patronage must go.

The rural problem, the labor question, immigration, the various phases of the social evil, the rights and needs of the children and social reconstruction after the war were among the questions considered. But what struck the observer was not so much the practical character of the subjects studied as the determination of all classes to meet the needs thus revealed. One man remarked: "The West will lead all Canada in social experiment and reform. They are not satisfied with what they see in the East, and are resolved to introduce a better order."

The new community spirit is influencing life in many ways. One of the provinces, in endeavoring to make the school a social centre, offers the teacher and his family a house and ten acres of land. The work on that land is to be done by the boys under the teacher's supervision, as part of their school training. The work in the home is to be done by the girls, under the direction of the teacher's wife, as part of their training. This means that the teacher needs a working knowledge of scientific agriculture. But the value of such a school as a community centre, especially among our non-English - speaking immigrants, cannot be over-estimated.

The address of Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, sounded the keynote for all the conferences. Mr. Robins is a wealthy American, who is giving his life to Social Service. Deep religious convictions, a practical bent of mind and remarkable powers of expression make him a marked man in any gathering. He has a message for Canada in the present crisis that the whole country ought to hear.—Toronto Globe.

A Receptive Mood

"Do you favor protection or free trade?"

"Well, I like what protection has accomplished in the past. But I must admit it isn't anything compared to what the free traders believe they can bring about in the course of time."—Washington Evening Star.

Frigid

"He travels in the most exclusive circles."

"He doesn't look like a society man."

"He's a polar explorer; there's nothing common about the Antarctic circle."—Buffalo Express.

Forestry Draft C.E.F., is now being recruited at Creston, B.C.

All information from O.C. at the Armoury, Creston.

Said little Nellie, one morning after spending most of the night awake as her father and mother and younger brother, Tom, had coughed most all the time, "I have settled it now

For father and mother I am going to buy a bottle of White Pine and Tar Cough Syrup, and for little brother, Tom, some Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup

then I shall be able to sleep tonight." And so she did. Do thou likewise. For sale at

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R. S. BEVAN, Mgr.

Local and Personal

Mrs. J. W. Dow left on Sunday for a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Bundy, at Wardner.

Rev. R. E. Pow was a Cranbrook visitor a couple of days the early part of the week on Presbytery business.

WANTED—Man and wife for mixed grain and stock farm, yearly job to right parties. Apply Box 38, REVIEW OFFICE.

E. Norman of Nelson, manager of the Kootenay Fruit Growers Union, was calling on Manager Staples of the local selling agency yesterday.

Creston Farmers' Institute meets in regular monthly session on Friday evening next. The sprayer and spray material questions will be to the fore.

Eight brand new scholars were enrolled in the primary room of the Creston school for the new term which commenced with the month of February.

Deputy mining recorder had a rather slow month of it for January. Only three claims were recorded, as follows: Ataboy, by R. Scott, and Francis and Eric by Chas. Moore.

R. E. Beattie of the Beattie-Murphy Co., Cranbrook, and a prospective federal Liberal candidate in East Kootenay, is with us this week, assisting with the stocktaking at the drugstore.

Geo. Huscroft who has been forced to spend the past two months indoors recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia and heart trouble, made his first appearance up town on Saturday, looking pretty nearly as well as ever.

A. B. Cushing of the well-known lumber manufacturing firm of Cushing Bros., Calgary, Alta., was a visitor here on Friday. This Calgary firm is negotiating with the Canyon City Lumber Co. to purchase the year's cut of the local mill.

Attendance at the Creston schools for January touched the highest point in its history. The enrollment that month showed 144 pupils attending. Of these Miss Hardman had 40, Miss Hurry 38, Mr. MacKenzie 34, and Principal Masterton 32.

Creston was favored with the heaviest snowfall of the winter on Thursday night and Friday. The downfall of the white goods was over a stretch of almost 24 hours, in which time about eight inches of it fell. At Kaslo and Nelson it came down to a depth of almost two feet.

Everything points to a good crowd and many elaborate costumes at the masquerade ball in the Parish Hall on Wednesday evening, given by Christ Church Ladies' Guild. Those masqued will have the floor until suppertime. Prizes are offered for the best lady's and gent's costumes, and the admission is 50 cents.

The drilling of the men of tde Forestry draft who have already gone into quarters here commenced on Monday. Lieut. McLean, who arrived from Bonnington on Saturday, is in charge. As yet no announcement is made as to the officers who will be attached to this draft along with Major Mallandaine.

The apple packing school for adults at Creston, for which the Farmers' Institute is enrolling candidates, will be held next week. The sessions will be in the evenings, as the instructor in charge will be busy with the school scholars who to the number of 30 are taking the course, in the morning and afternoon of each day.

C. F. Hayes was a Nelson visitor the early part of the week for a meeting of the Southern B.C. Publishers Association, which was held in the office of the Nelson Daily News. The publishers from all points in the province will convene at Victoria next month, and the REVIEW man has been elected to represent East Kootenay printers.

Pte. Stanley Watson, who went overseas with the 32nd Battalion just about two years ago, and whose name has figured twice on the casualty list, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant and qualified as an instructor in bomb-throwing. He has been in England for some weeks taking up this work, but is expecting to get back to France immediately.

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary made a shipment of supplies on February 6th. In the case was: 84 pairs of store socks, 36 pairs handknit socks, and 5 trench caps. Next week the workers hope to make a shipment of pyjamas. Will those who have pyjamas making kindly bring them in on or before February 13th. Donations of old linen will also be gladly received.

Creston Womens' Institute is meet- this afternoon. Among the matters for adjudication is the raise in the membership fee from 50 cents to $1—the boost having been ordered by the department after practically all the members had renewed their membership at the old figure—and the question of whether tea should be served after each meeting will also be discussed and voted on.

January contributions to Creston branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund totalled close to $560. In this sum is included the money that was paid to the canvassers who took around the lists last month and during December on the annual roundup of guarantors for this cause. The canvass is now complete except at Kitchener, Deer Lodge and part of Canyon City, and the list of those guaranteeing contributions will appear next week.

S. A. Speers was a Nelson visitor the early part of the week, returning yesterday.

E. A. Crease, the Nelson barrister, was a visitor with Guy Constable on Friday last.

GOOD COW FOR SALE—Can be seen at Reclamation Farm.—C. Blair, Erickson, P.O.

GIRL WANTED—For dining room and upstair work.—Apply King George Hotel, Creston.

F. Wyrgang of Salmo was a week-end visitor here with Principal King of the Alice Siding school.

WANTED—Up to four loads of rushes for cow feed. State price delivered.—W. A. McMurtrie, Creston.

Death—At Erickson, February 7th. Raymond Delbert, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Putnam, aged six months

MILCH COWS FOR SALE—Three of them, Holsteins, and all due to come in in a few weeks.—Canyon City Lumber Co., Creston.

S. S. Jarvis of Nelson, the provincial assessor and tax collector for the Nelson assessment district, paid Creston a business visit yesterday.

FOR SALE—Registered pedigree Jersey Bull, 12 months old, bred from the best milking strain in B.C. For all particulars apply Arthur Pendry, Creston, B.C.

The audit of the books and accounts of the Creston Fruit Growers Union is now under way, and it is likely the annual meeting will be held some day during the week of February 19th.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church are having a sale of home cooking in Speers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon next, Feb. 14th. Mesdames Dow, McCreath and Boyd will be in charge.

The Ladies of Holy Cross Church had a crowd that comfortably filled the rectory for the whist drive on Wednesday night. Mrs. M. McCarthy and Percy Watson were the prize-winners on this occasion.

Jos. Guymond, who has been bookkeeper with the Canyon City Lumber Co. for the past year, left on Sunday for the coast. He will spend a few days there and then go south, having a position in sight in California. His successor here is Mr. Piper.

Friday last was Candelmas Day, the day the bears come out to size up weather conditions. As the day was cloudy and mild, and the travelling soft, according to weather expert, Dr. Henderson, bruin stayed out, and winter may now be considered over.

Creston Liberal Association is meeting on Saturday night to select delegates to attend a convention at Nelson next Wednesday, at which it is expected a party candidate will be selected to contest West Kootenay against R. F. Green, the present M.P. This point is entitled to send three delegates.

Pte. Fred Haggart, one of the Creston recruits who went overseas with the 48th Battalion, leaving Creston just two years ago, is among the soldiers recently returned to Canada as unfit for service. Fred lost an arm and was very badly wounded in the head about eight months ago. He is at his old home at Peterboro, Ont., at present.

There was a splendid turnout on Wednesday night for the bean supper and concert in Speers' Hall, under Methodist Ladies' Aid patronage. The proceeds were in the neighborhood of $50. This is the first affair since the aid was reorganized about a month ago, and the ladies have every reason to feel proud of the success of their initial undertaking under Mrs. Lees' presidency.

Liberals, Attention

A meeting of the members of the Creston Liberal Association will be held in Speers' Hall on SATURDAY, FEB. 10, at 8 p.m. Business: To select delegates to attend Liberal convention at Nelson, Wednesday, February 14.

W. V. JACKSON, Secretaay

Top Cash Price

f.o.b. TRAIL, B.C.

WANTED for the Highest Cash Price at Trail:

Green salt-cured Cow and Steer Hides 17c. per lb.

Green salt-cured Calf Skins under 15 pounds, 20 to 25c. per lb.

Green salt-cured Bulls, Stags and Ox Hides, 12 to 13c. per lb.

Green and Frozen Hides 2 to 5c. per pound less than salt-cured hides.

Dry Flint Hides and Calf Skins, 20 to 25c. per lb.

Will also purchase Wool Pelts, Shearling's Wool and Mohair, Old Rubber Boots, Old Copper and Brass. Above prices subject to the fluctuations of the market. Correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered.

A. BERNHEIM, Trail, B.C.

We have this week opened up our new Spring Stock of

Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Scrims in printed and plain effects, **Curtain Poles, Brackets &c., in Wood and Brass.**

Look for prices on New Wash Goods next week.

Creston Mercantile Company
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Plenty Cold Weather

yet the Indians tell us, and they generally know.

If you were hoping to get through on a makeshift last-year outfit you will hardly be able to make it stick. And why take chances when we offer you

Heavy Woollen Socks, Arctic Socks and Rubbers, Mackinaw Coats, Heavy Underwear, Woollen Mitts, Pullovers, Heavy Shirts, Leather Gloves, and Helmet Caps

BUY NOW. You will save money—and get through the cold weather in solid comfort.

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While the price of Lumber has advanced from $1 to $2 per thousand feet we still have good No. 2

Shiplap, Boards & Dimensions at $11 per M.

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