Our WATCH REPAIRING satisfies the most exacting. TRY US. Wilson, the Jeweler. CRANBROOK

THE MOYIE LEADER

If you want to see and read with comfort get a pair of WILSON'S GLASSES W. H. Wilson, jeweler, optician. CRANBROOK

VOL. 13 NO. 50. MOYIE, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911. $2 A YEAR

NOTE THIS FACT
"Birks Gives Values"
through their mail order system. Why send east for what you can buy for the same money in Vancouver? Write for our catalogue and learn how you may save money and time by buying from us.
We sell the best watches in the market.
Henry Birks & Sons, Limited,
Jewelery mail order house. Geo. E. Trorey, Man. Dir.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Skating Was Never Better.
We carry a line of Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Ankle Supports, Skate Straps.
E. G. GWYNNE.

ESTABLISHED 1897
Beale & Elwell
INSURANCE and MINING and INVESTMENT BROKERS.
Head Office CRANBROOK, B. C

MOYIE BEER
As made by the present brewer is admittedly the Best Beer in East Kootenay. With the Best Malt and the Purest Spring Water it is unexcelled for quality. Insist on having Moyie Beer.
BOTTLED AND DRAFT BEER
MOYIE BREWING CO.
MUELLER & HESSE, PROPS.
MOYIE, B. C.

The Cranbrook Co-operative Stores
Is Offering Very Attractive Prices On All Their
Cloth Upholstered Furniture
25 per cent
discount will be given off every piece for the next month
Here Is Your Chance.
CRANBROOK CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.
Cranbrook

Imperial Bank of Canada.
Capital Authorized $10,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed $5,905,000.00
Capital Paid Up 5,723,000.00
Reserve Fund 5,723,000.00
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Cranbrook, Arrowhead, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, New Michel Fernie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Victoria, Vancouver, and Chase.
Drafts and Money Orders sold avaible in any part of the World
Savings Bank Department.
Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.
MOYIE BRANCH. H. W. SUPPLE, Manager.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
This hotel is now under new management, and is first class in every respect
M. J. BONNER,
PROPRIETOR
Victoria Street. MOYIE

Shamrock Creamery Butter
Shamrock Leaf Lard
Shamrock Hams
and
Imperator Bacon
For sale by all first class grocers and
P BURNS & CO Ltd
MOYIE, B. C.

BUY YOUR
Cigars
Tobaccos
Fruit and
Confectionery
FROM
A. B. Stewart

SEND YOUR WORK TO THE
KOOTENAY STEAM LAUNDRY.
NELSON
All White Labor.
Leave work with the local agent
A. B. STEWART

GENERAL FLOAT

In Colville the Odd Fellows are putting up a $20,000 hall.

The Hudson's Bay Company will erect a million dollar building in Calgary.

A large German electric power station is relying wholly upon peat for fuel.

The C. P. R. will expend eight million dollars this year on improving their system.

The C. P. R. is buying 100,000 tons of steel rails for its new western lines.

Dr. F. W. Green, has been gazetted medical health officer for the district of Cranbrook.

The new ferry steamer between the two Vancouvers can carry 1,000 people in comfort, and 2,000 when crowded.

The Kootenay Jam company has sold its factory at Nelson to the Doukhabors, and will move to the coast.

Hon. Thomas Taylor will be through the Kootenays shortly on his annual spring tour over the roads of the Province.

Ben Riley is contemplating some extensive improvements on his hotel at Yahk to keep pace with his increasing business.

The Standard mine at Silverton will be equipped as soon as weather conditions permit with a mill, a tramway and air compressors.

A man in Prince Rupert was fined $10 for not covering a blast properly before he exploded it, while doing rock work on one of the streets.

The department of justice at Ottawa does not propose to appoint a public executioner to fill the position left vacant by the death of John Radcliffe and in future the sheriffs of the various districts must act as their own high lord executioners.

The Boundary Creek Times, published at Greenwood for over 14 years, has passed out of existence. The Times was founded by Duncan Ross, ex-member of Yale-Cariboo, and has been sold to R. T. Lowery, the sage of the Greenwood Ledge. The consideration was $2,000.

Discussed Annexation

The annexation question was discussed by the debating society in the Miner's Union hall last night, but no vote was taken. Next Friday evening the question for debate is "Resolved that Christianity is on the decline." Thos. Nuttal will lead the affirmative and Chas. A. MacKay the negative.

Annual Meeting

The general annual meeting of the Moyie Telephone & Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held in the company's office next Monday, the 20th day of March, at 1:30 p. m.

F. B. HAWTHORNE
—NELSON, B. C.—
Agent for
The Hudson's Bay Co.
Royal Seal, K. & H. and
Kootenay Standard cigars.
In Moyie about 10 inst.

Tonight's Concert

There promises to be a big time at Morley hall this evening, when the St. Patrick's Day concert will be held. The concert is announced to begin at 7:30 o'clock. The committee in charge is made up of J. P. Farrell, J. A. B. Macdonald, Herb Jackson and M. J. Torpy. Immediately after the concert a lap supper will be served by the Altar Society of the Catholic church. Following is the program:

1—Piano selection.
2—Song, Master Alf Ewing.
3—Song, Wm. Cliffe.
4—Recitation, Mrs. Reese.
5—Song, Mrs. Wallace.
6—Comic song, T. Bates.
7—Recitation, Miss Cockburn.
8—Song, Wm. Kennedy.
9—Recitation, Miss Stinson.
10—Song, Mrs. Innes.
11—Recitation, F. J. Smyth.
12—Comic song, Herb. Jackson.
Accompanist, Mrs. J. Whitehead.

Prospects Are Bright

A busy season is looked for in the Moyie camp. There is every indication of the St. Eugene being worked with as large or larger force than is now on. Development on the Society Girl property gives assurance of its being one of the biggest silver lead properties ever struck in the Kootenays, and the Aurora and the Cambrian will be working before long. Then there is the Porto Rico sawmill near town which has a big season's work ahead of it, and the mill on Bridge creek will throw no small amount of business to Moyie. Taken all in all the outlook is most promising.

Society Girl Mine

Ore is being hauled down from the mine, and a big effort is being made to ship another car before the sleighing breaks up. This will make the 10th car to go out this winter, and will make over 300 tons shipped. On account of the road no more ore will be shipped for a month or six weeks, but the ore taken out will be stored at the portal of the tunnel to be brought down later.

Mirers Vote Tomorrow

The members of the Moyie Miners' Union will take a vote tomorrow on the acceptance or not of a charter from the American Federation of Labor with the jurisdiction as defined in said charter. The whole of the Western Federation of Miners is taking a vote on this question. Voting tomorrow will take place between the hours of 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. in the union hall.

Wound up Rink Business

At a meeting held in C. A. Foote's store last evening the affairs of the Moyie skating rink were wound up for this season. H. Jackson, the secretary treasurer, made his report, which showed that there was about $175 of a surplus. The secretary was voted $25 for his good services. After some bills were ordered paid it was decided to place the balance in the bank. The rink committee intend giving a big free dance in the near future.

John W. Sicklesmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by all dealers.

LOCAL ASSAYS

M. A. Beale was in town Monday.

H. Giles' family have moved to Strathcona.

Bert Lane was in Cranbrook yesterday.

Miss Mary Stinson is down from Kimberley.

Thos. Bates was in Cranbrook the first of the week.

R. K. Wallace is building a motor boat.

There will be a dance after the entertainment tonight in Morley hall.

Miss Cockburn and Miss Watts of Wattsburg were in Moyie Tuesday.

Miss Eva Stinson is attending the convent at Lethbridge this winter.

F. G. Long is in the hospital at Cranbrook suffering from a dislocated shoulder.

For Rent—Two room house, furnished, $5 a month. Apply to Mrs. R. K. Wallace.

The planers at the Porto Rico mill will be started about the first of April.

D. J. Elmer of Cranbrook is back at St. Paul on a business trip.

John Reid, road superintendent for the district, was in town Tuesday from Cranbrook.

Louie Masse returned to Vancouver Tuesday after a week's visit in Moyie.

J. H. Doyle, representing A. L. McDermot of Cranbrook, was in Moyie last Saturday.

C. A. Foote, the tailor, was up to the Sullivan mine and Kimberley the first of the week.

Harry Salt and wife were down from the Sullivan on a short visit. They returned yesterday.

Father John is here from the St. Eugene mission and celebrated mass at the Catholic church this morning.

Harold Chapman and wife were given an agreeable surprise by some 20 of their friends Wednesday evening.

C. H. McDougall, superintendent of the St. Eugene and Sullivan, is up at the latter property for a few days.

O. J. Johnson has returend from California and is now stopping with his brother in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The members of the Moyie Conservative association will hold a meeting in the Leader office next Monday evening.

The supper for the Knights of Pythias ball on the night of Wednesday, March 29th, will be served at the International hotel.

Ray Crisler is in Nelson working at his trade as electrician. He will probably pitch for the Nelson ball team this season.

The subject at the Methodist church Sunday evening will be a discussion of how a just and wise God allows so much suffering in the world.

The members of the Intermediate Hockey team a few days ago presented Herb Jackson with a gold locket as a token of their appreciation of his services as their manager.

It is reported that T. D. Evans and Ray Crisler have sold their launch, the "Merry Widow," to Wm. Tate, a barber at Creston. The launch will be shipped to Creston and will be used on the flats near there during high water.

On Tuesday evening, March 28th, a large number of the members of Key City Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Cranbrook will pay a visit to Wildey Lodge at Moyie. Work in the initiatory degree will be conferred by the degree team of the Cranbrook lodge.

WANTED—A housekeeper for six men. Must be a good cook. Very desirable position. Apply to Box 33, Moyie.

FRESH EGGS
Strictly fresh ranch eggs 40c doz.
New laid eggs 50c doz.
Good cooking eggs 3 doz for $1.00
Get the Habit. Go to
CROWE BROS

SPRING SHOES
of all styles and leathers for man, woman and child.
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY
J. W. FITCH

Kamloops Lots in Demand

F. E. Simpson reports that there is a good demand for lots in the Beckman addition to Kamloops. The people realize that they are a good investment. Buyers are coming in from both East and West Kootenay.

Odd Fellow's Social

Between 60 and 70 members of the Odd Fellows' order and their friends attended the "at home" given in the hall last Tuesday evening after the meeting. Several hours were enjoyably spent. Refreshments were served.

Methodist "At Home"

The ladies of the Methodist church will give an "at home" at the Methodist parsonage next Wednesday, March 22nd. Ice-cream and cake will be served, and admission will be 15 cents.

A. B. Dockstader, a well known insurance man, has been appointed census commissioner for the western division of Kootenay riding.

The most common cause of insomnia is disorders of the stomach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and enable you to sleep. For sale by all dealers.

Poet and Author

Robert W. Service, whose latest book, "The Trail of Ninety-eight," has met with such favor, is taking a well-earned rest at his mother's ranch some sixty miles out of Edmonton, Alberta. It is his purpose to remain there for several months, and as he says, "enjoy the simple life." With regard to his work, Mr. Service maintains that he more or less stumbled into fame. His early work was done out of sheer joy of the doing, and he was more than surprised as well as delighted to find that his poems were worthy of publication. He expects to bring out a new book in about a year and a half; it will deal with Cuba, where Mr. Service has spent several months.

A Misplaced Appendix

"Haf you heard about Isaacstein?"

"Vat it iss?"

"Dey took him to the hospital and took his appendix away from him, alretty."

Ha! Vat a pity ain't it he didn't have it in his wife's name.'

Miss L. M. Scott, trained nurse of Rathwell Hospital, Winnipeg, is ready for engagements of any kind. Maternity a specialty. Moyie.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Superiority in Strength, Purity, Wholesomeness Established:
U. S. Government Reports, Highest Award World's Columbian Exposition.
Sixty Years the Standard.

HORSE'S LEG SWELLED

Animal Was Too Sore and Lame to Work—Quickly Cured by Nerviline

"I have had a long experience in treating horses, and I can safely say that I know of no liniment for strains, sprains, and swelling that is so useful around the stable as Nerviline." Thus writes Mr. Joshua E. Murchison, from his home, Coyle's Hill, P. O. I had a young mare that wrenched her right fore leg, and from the shoulder down she was stiff, sore and swollen. I applied Nerviline and it worked like a charm in fact, that mare was in shape to work a day after. Used Nerviline.

NERVILINE IS A TRUSTY LINIMENT

"We have used Nerviline on our farm for twenty-five years and never found it wanting. For man or beast it is a wonderful liniment."

We have received nearly five thousand letters recommending Nerviline as a general household liniment, as an all-round cure for aches and pains. One million bottles used each year. Try it yourself. In two sizes, 50c and 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

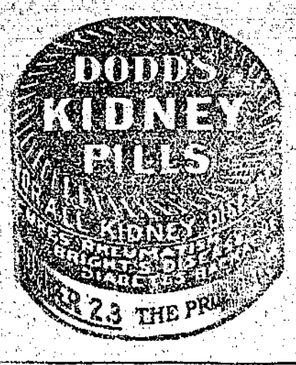
AFTER THE BRITISH ELECTIONS—WHAT?

IN the new British Parliament, which will assemble on January 31st, the parties will have almost precisely the same strength as in the last Parliament. This curious result was explained the other day by a British observer something like this:

"The voters don't see why they should be called upon to vote again upon a question which they thought they had settled a year ago. So, many of them haven't voted at all; and those that have voted have done so just about as they did before."

Of course, seats have been lost and won by both sides over a score each way, but these overturns can be safely credited, in practically every instance, to local causes. Mr. Asquith continues in power with his forces undiminished, but, on the other hand, with his forces unstrengthened. He still depends upon the alliance with the Liberal party of the Laborites and the Irish Nationalists for the preservation of his majority in the House of Commons. Coalitions of widely differing elements are peculiarly liable to attacks of the unexpected; and the Premier will need all of his skill, of which he has repeatedly given no small proof, to hold his triple league united and steady. Fortunately, they are all agreed (though for different motives) upon the issue which is most prominently before the country—the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords. That must be the first question to come before the new Parliament, and until it is settled, apparently nothing else can be thought of. Mr. Asquith's logical course, in pursuance of the plan which he has followed without deviation since the first attack by the Lords on the Lloyd George Budget, will be to introduce again his Veto Bill, pass it in the House of Commons, and send it to the Lords. The Lords will reject it, or seek to substitute for it some plan of reform of the House of Lords. In that event Mr. Asquith must apparently ask the King to agree to create enough Liberal peers to "swamp" the House of Lords and thereby make a majority in that chamber to permit the passage of the bill. If the King agrees, the threat will doubtless be sufficient without the actual creation of the nearly three hundred necessary peers, as it was with the Reform Bill nearly eighty years ago. The Lords' veto will be done away with and the path will be cleared for Liberal legislation. Then will arise the question of Home Rule for Ireland, for Mr. Asquith's Government is pledged to grant the one desire of the Nationalists in return for their support in the present struggle. And of the framing of a Home Rule bill but one thing can be predicted—trouble. If, on the other hand, the King refuse the Premier's request, it is difficult to see what can be done except the resignation of Mr. Asquith and another election. But whatever comes, we think it may fairly be expected, in spite of the wild electioneering prophecies of both parties to the present election, that the British Constitution will be safe, and neither revolution, anarchy, nor ruin will confront the British people.

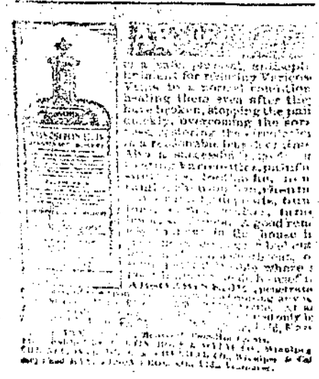
We gain most not by dwelling on the weak points of our rivals, but by studying their strong points.



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

REMEMBER FYSON'S for COUGHS & COLDS



Storyettes

THE last Greek had just shinned down the off hind leg of the Trojan horse.

"Ah me!" sighed King Priam, as he saw what was going on. "If I'd only had the sense to tell those cusses bearing gifts that I wouldn't take anything from them short of an automobile, I should not now be so terribly nagged by the enemy."

* * *

"JOHN," said Mrs. Binks, uneasily, the other night, "I am very much afraid that my bank is in a bad way."

"Oh, nonsense! my dear Maria—nonsense!" said Binks. "Why it's one of the strongest financial institutions in the country. Whatever put that notion into your dear old head?"

"Well, it's very funny," said Mrs. Binks, still unconvinced. "They've just returned a check of mine for twenty-five dollars marked no funds."

* * *

"I AM very sorry, sir," said the innkeeper, addressing the noisy visitor, "but I shall have to ask you to leave, sir."

"Me, sir? Whaffor?" demanded the noisy visitor.

"You are intoxicated, sir," returned the landlord. "Well, what I am?" retorted the noisy visitor. "You gottz sign up there on th' wall sayin' 'licensed to be drunk on the premises.' Ain't there?"

"Yes, I have," replied the innkeeper, "but that's my license, not yours."

* * *

JACKSON WENTWORTH, after an absence of thirty years, returned to the home of his youth. Jackson had a slight affection of the skin which made his nose very red. Hence, when he called at the parsonage the old minister remarked: "Jackson, Jackson, my man, I'm afraid you've become a hard drinker." "Don't judge by appearances, Dr. Steenthly," said Wentworth. "I hardly consume two glasses of beer a week." "Well, then," said the minister, in a soothing voice, "I guess your face, Jackson, is like my gas meter: It registers more than it consumes."

* * *

IN a certain parish in one of the counties of Ireland, the congregation at the Episcopal Church numbered only six. The rector and the Catholic priest were very good friends. One day the bishop of the diocese announced his intention of visiting the parish. Of course the parson was in serious concern lest his lordship should discover the smallness of his flock. Meeting the parish priest, he told his trouble. "Let that not grieve your soul," replied Father Ryan, "begorra, as soon as mass is over, I'll send the boys along to the church."

* * *

ON the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Maine, there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high heeled shoes. The Bath Enterprise recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Congregational Church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high heeled shoes on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

* * *

A GIRL who inherited a snug little fortune of twelve thousand dollars has been rather cramped financially all her life, and she had always longed for the luxuries and frivolities of existence. Her uncle came to talk the matter over and advise her as to the investment of her little fortune. "Now, my dear," said he, in the tone of a genial but prudent counselor, "of course you have made some plans—have some idea of how this is to be invested? What yearly income do you expect from your twelve thousand dollars?" Then the young woman replied: "I expect, dear uncle, to invest my money so that I shall have a yearly income of twenty-four thousand dollars for six months."

* * *

A YOUNG husband, finding that his pretty but extravagant wife was considerably exceeding their income, brought her home one evening a neat little account-book, nicely bound, and looking very attractive. This he presented to her, together with a hundred dollars. "Now, my dear," he said, "I want you to put down what I give you on this side, and on the other write down the way it goes, and in a fortnight I will give you another supply." A couple of weeks later, he asked for the book. "Oh, I have kept the account all right," said his wife, producing the little leather volume; "see, here it is," and on one page was inscribed: "Received from Algy, one hundred dollars," and on the one opposite, the comprehensive little summary: "Spent it all."

* * *

IN a breach of promise case, the barrister who held the brief for injured beauty arranged that his fair client should be so placed that her charms should be well under the observation of the jury. He began a most pathetic appeal by directing their attention to her beauty, and calling for justice upon the head of him who could wound the heart and betray the confidence of one so fair, concluding with a peroration of such bathos as to melt the court to tears. The counsel for the defence had the case, and after paying the lady the compliment of admitting that it was impossible not to assent to the encomiums lavished upon her face, he added that nevertheless he felt bound to ask the jury not to forget that she wore a wooden leg. Then he sat down. The important fact, of which the fair plaintiff's counsel was unaware, was present by established; and the jury, feeling rather sheepish at their tears, assessed damages at the small amount.

* * *

A YOUNG Philadelphian, recently went abroad, and secured a position as reporter for the London Times. He was sent out one evening to write up the story of a rich and beautiful girl, who had taken chloroform because her lover failed to appear at the altar when due. The young Philadelphian raced nimbly about gathering various particulars, and hurried back to the office in a cab, after getting his copy into shape. Not far from midnight, he sped up the stairs to the local room, and turned in his copy with apologies for his unavoidable lateness. "It doesn't matter," said one of the editors, calmly, "this is Monday, you know, and we print suicides only on Saturdays."

* * *

WHEN CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE chose to unbend himself he could be as witty as well as wise. At a social gathering in his house, when he was Secretary of War, the subject of taxation having been mooted, a distinguished naval officer present said he had paid all his taxes except the income tax. "I have a little property," said he, "which brings me in a yearly rental, but the tax gatherers have not spotted it. I do not know whether I ought to let the thing go on that way or not. What would you do if you were in my place, Mr. Chase?" There was a merry twinkle in the eyes of Mr. Chase as he answered: "I think it is the duty of every man to live unspotted as long as he can."

* * *

IT is a great thing to be a janitor, and most janitors know it. A certain janitor who fully realized his importance even went so far as to prefer his title of janitor to his name. The occasion came when a couple wishing to be married had stopped at the apartment of a minister. There were no friends of anybody in the bridal party within reach. But the lady was insistent. Somebody must give her away. About this time the janitor came in sight, and she seized upon him. "Will you give me away?" she pleaded. "Sure I will," said the lord of the apartment house. The minister took him aside and coached him carefully. "When I say, 'Who gives this bride away?' you answer, 'I do.'" When it came to the question in the ceremony, the reply was, "Me, the janitor."

* * *

WHEN Marshal MacMahon was president of the French republic, an incident occurred which illustrates the Frenchman's love of what is dramatic. A French soldier sat on the summit of a hill overlooking a garrison town; his horse was picketed close by; the man was smoking leisurely and from time to time he glanced from the esplanade toca big official envelope he held in his hand. A comrade passed by and asked: "What are you doing here?" "I am bearing the president's pardon for our friend Eliehmann, who is to be shot this morning," replied the smoker, calmly, without changing his comfortable attitude. "Well, then, you should hurry along with your pardon," admonished his comrade. "Ah, no!" exclaimed the other, in some indignation, "see, there is hardly a soul yet on the esplanade, and the firing platoon has not even been formed. You surely would not have me rob my appearance of all dramatic effect, my friend!"

* * *

LAWYER LAWLESS was notorious for his long-windedness. On one occasion he had been spouting forth his concluding argument for six hours, and the end was nowhere in sight, when Judge Ballard beckoned his brother John and whispered: "Can't you stop him, Jack?" "I'll stop him in two minutes," John Ballard replied, confidently. And he wrote and passed to Lawyer Lawless the following note: "My dear colonel, as soon as you finish your magnificent argument I would like you to join me at the Revere House in a bumper of rare old Bourbon." Lawyer Lawless, halting in the midst of an impassioned period, put on his glasses, and read the note that had been handed him, then he removed his glasses again, and taking up his hat and bag, said: "And now, may it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you." A minute later, he was proceeding in stately fashion in the direction of the Revere House bar.

THE HEALEY WIRELESS TORPEDO

THE Healey wireless torpedo is constructed on a different principle from other accepted methods. It follows the usual outward appearance of torpedoes in regard to its shape and size, but is entirely different in its system of control. It is the invention of two Australians, Messrs. F. J. Healey and A. J. Roberts. First brought under the notice of the Federal Government of Australia in the year 1907, the invention was favorably reported upon by the experts, and the Government ordered Mr. Healey to carry out a further series of demonstrations with it at the torpedo station in Adelaide, South Australia. These demonstrations took place under the direction of the Federal Government experts, who, after repeated trials, again reported most favorably on the invention. The Healey wireless torpedo is completely controlled by Hertzian waves, and was the first torpedo in the world to be so controlled. It can be directed with precision from any distance at a moving ship or other object. There are no wires or other impedimenta to connect the torpedo with the person operating it. The impulse is transmitted through the agency of electric waves travelling at the rate of four hundred thousand kilometres per second. These impulses are picked up by the torpedo immediately they are sent out from the coil by the operator, and can be used to control the various movements of the torpedo, in delivering, striking, or exploding it. The Healey wireless system is non-interferable, and uses no aerial.

The Healey aerial wireless torpedo is a weapon also invented by Mr. F. J. Healey, and is intended to serve practically the same purpose on land that the ordinary submarine torpedo serves on water. It comprises an envelope of approved shape containing gas, and of sufficient capacity to lift to any altitude desired the necessary motors to propel the envelope through the air, together with the electrical apparatus that controls the various attachments, and the explosive charge. This practically completes the aerial wireless torpedo. It is directed, steered, and discharged by means of Hertzian waves, and was the first aerial wireless controlled torpedo ever constructed. Immediately the aerial wireless torpedo is released from its bearings for action all its movements are controlled by the operator by means of a coil, from any position on land or elsewhere. As the torpedo rises in the air, the operator, by means of the specially designed switch attached to his coil, sends out certain impulses, which are instantly picked up by the receiver on the aerial torpedo, and made to operate certain parts of the apparatus at the discretion of the operator. By this means the operator can successfully manoeuvre his aerial torpedo over a city, building, or an army, and it can be discharged at will with disastrous results to an enemy. The Healey system is non-interferable; that is, it cannot be got in touch with by an enemy, and is also worked without an aerial.

THE USEFUL SUNFLOWER

THE most remarkable use to which the sunflower has been put is in the construction of battleships. The stalk of the plant is very pithy, and even when compressed into blocks this pith is capable of absorbing a tremendous quantity of water. These blocks, in which the pith retains some of its flexibility, have been employed with much success in the solution of the vexed problem of the lining of a battleship's sides. They are placed between two walls of steel, and the substance is so resilient that it completely closes up the hole made by a projectile, keeping out the water for a long time.

Another little known use of the sunflower is in the manufacture of cigars. There is not a part of the plant that is without commercial value. The seed, which is raised by hundreds of millions of pounds every year in Russia, makes a palatable edible oil, with a residue seed cake for cattle; or it may be fed in the kernel to poultry. The blossoms furnish honey first and then an excellent yellow dye. As for the stalks, the Chinese are clever enough to get a sort of silky fibre from them, and they are also good for fuel and for the production of potash. In New England it is believed that the sunflower "keeps away malaria"; it is also believed that the blossoms follow the sun in its daily course, but that is not true.

THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS

(By F. Lauriston Bullard)

FOLLOWING closely upon the death of Florence Nightingale, the Angel of the Crimea, came tidings of the death of Henri Dunant, the Good Samaritan of Solferino. Every one knew what the Englishwoman had done. Very few could recall what Dunant had accomplished. He had been forgotten by the world. But his death reminded a little company in almost every nation of the single-handed efforts which procured for the human race the International Red Cross Society, the signing of "the first international treaty of mercy" in the history of the world. It was Dunant who made the ambulance a neutral piece of war apparatus and the nurse a non-combatant.

Dunant himself acknowledged his debt to Florence Nightingale. Through his years of early manhood the had dreamed of an international league to prevent misfortunes to human beings. Then came the Crimean War and "the Lady with the Lamp." "She made my life worth living," said Dunant. "As she had saved thousands in her limited sphere, so I hoped to save hundreds of thousands and millions on a larger basis."

At the age of thirty-one Dunant was on the field of Solferino, perhaps the bloodiest battle of the century. He went as a spectator to see the horrors he desired to mitigate. He witnessed such scenes as war seldom discloses. Even his descriptions caused the readers of his book to thrill with horror in later years. Next day, with peasant women as volunteer assistants, he undertook the care of the wounded in churches and public buildings of Castiglione and other nearby villages.

When this Geneva physician published his book, "Un Souvenir de Solferino," he made men see the grim awfulness of war. His was a series of pen drawings of the scenes which Vereschagin put upon canvas. It immediately commanded attention. Sovereigns and their subjects alike read it. Many translations were made. The writer interviewed kings and diplomats. His purpose was made easier by the tales of the battles and sieges of the Civil War which came across the ocean from the United States. And at last the Swiss Society of Public Utility, called the Geneva Conference of 1863, and on August 23, 1864, the representatives of twelve nations signed the Geneva Convention. The Red Cross thus became the realization of Dunant's dream of an international league in behalf of the unfortunate.

For many years after this consummation Dunant lived in obscurity and much of the time in poverty. He had expounded a large portion of his property in promoting his cause. An attack of paralysis incapacitated him for work, and he was obliged to accept the hospital service which is given to the poor. The first distribution of the Nobel prize money was made in 1901, and the peace prize was divided between Dunant and Frederick Passy. The 75,000 kronen came to Dunant as a great boon. Since receiving the award he had lived quietly at Heiden, a Swiss health resort.

At Heiden Dunant's death occurred on October 30, 1910. He was born in 1828, the son of French parents living in Geneva. It was in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 that the Red Cross flag was flown first upon a great scale. Among the volunteers who ministered upon the battlefields of France was Clara Barton. Thus the American Florence Nightingale came to understand the Red Cross, and, through her, the United States entered into treaty relations with the International Society. Three names—Florence Nightingale, Henri Dunant, and Clara Barton—belong together.

THIMBLES

THE thimble is a Dutch invention, and was first brought to England by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington in 1695.

Its name was derived from the words "thumb" and "bell." Originally it was called "thumbell," then "thimble," and finally "thimble." It is recorded that thimbles were first worn on the thumb; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much service so used.

Formerly thimbles were made of brass and iron only, but now they are shown in gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass.

There is a thimble owned by the Queen of Siam that is shaped like a lotus bud, the royal flower. It is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds, and is held to be the most costly article of the kind in the world.

In Naples very pretty thimbles composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than as articles of real utility, being, by reason of the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

Hope for the Chronic Dyspeptic.—Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they become chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are specially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train and they are successful always.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 23 cents.

The Horseman

A WRITER in a recent number of a farm journal announces the discovery of the cause of barrenness and abortion in mares, which, according to this writer, is due wholly to the smallness of our pastures.

This writer uses much space in trying to explain that western mares with millions of acres to roam over produce a much larger per cent. of foals than do the mares of the east, where the pastures are small. Of course they do, but the difference in their conditions as to hard work, overheating, concentrated foods and dangers of infection he has omitted from his calculations.

Then again, while it is impossible to get an exact per cent., yet very careful investigations of the mares bred in Belgium for the years 1908 and 1909 show that from 80 to 85 per cent. of them produced live foals, a higher per cent. than was produced in any other part of the world. These mares when not at work run in very small pastures, some of which have been used to pasture brood mares for more than a century. More than this, some of these mares are erazed at the end of a chain when not at work, and yet they are better producers today than our own mares running in large and comparatively new pastures.

In the Perche district of France the pastures will average much larger than in Belgium, yet the per cent. of foals scarcely reaches 40 per cent. of the number of mares bred. The manner of handling stallions in the two countries will explain this difference of foal production much more intelligently than the size of the pastures.

* * *

There is nothing that helps to make a race track so attractive as pretty lawns and beds of flowers in all the available spaces near the club house and grand stand, and if the infield can be made attractive it will be so much the better. The eye is always open to the beautiful, and fresh flowers and green grass please and refresh the onlookers. The ladies will be especially appreciative, and it is always a paying proposition to cater to them.

* * *

When a horse persistently manages, no matter how slow or fast the heat is, to be second or at the worse third, it is time for the judge to wake up. When a horse can and does win in very fast time, is made favorite in the next race, and gets distanced or is away back, the judge should get his glasses on. When a horse which is usually good manered, after winning a heat or two, breaks badly and is out of the race, the judge should let the people know that he is alive. How often does he do it?

* * *

There is a great deal in taking care of tracks in winter. There is nothing equal to a good thick coat of manure for this purpose. The snow falls on top of the manure, soaks gradually through, carries the manure down and enriches the soil. When the spring time comes a light plough will put the residue of the manure in the soil, and a harrow and roller will do the rest. The track will be safe, fast and elastic.

* * *

At Lexington, Ky., in December, Joe Ren came to the front with a yearling trotter that is declared to be about as good as any uncovered in Kentucky this year. This one is by Directum Spier, 2:11¼, and out of Brown Silk, 2:19¼ (dam of 11), by Baron Wilkes, next dam Nannie Etticoat, by Bellwood. He was brought up after the Lexington fall meeting and the first time he was asked to step a quarter did it in 34¼ seconds.

* * *

The pulse is due to an automatic expansion and relaxation in the wall of an elastic tube—the artery—caused by the jets of blood pumped into those vessels by means of a force pump—the heart. Each stroke of the heart is equal to one pulsation—viz., a rising and falling of the arterial wall. In health, the average number of pulse beats per minute is about 36 to 40. The larger the horse, the slower or fewer the number of beats per minute.

A very good place to take the pulse is at the under side of the jaw. By rolling the tips of the fingers about a little, they can be brought on to the blood vessel. Don't press too firmly, nor yet too lightly. The animal must be kept still and quiet. In point of importance the "character" of the pulse must be the best guide. That is to say, the blood vessel may impress us as feeling hard, sort, full, quick, small, wiry, regular or irregular.

These are niceties which require practice before they can be fully appreciated. In pleurisy, the pulse will be found beating about 80 times per minute (depending upon the stage of the disease), hard, wiry and irregular. In pulmonary apoplexy, it may be beating 120 times per minute. When properly taken, it forms a valuable means of ascertaining the nature and progress of disease.

* * *

The general consensus of opinion is against developing and racing yearlings—and rightly so. There have been a few cases where they have successfully trained on and been successful two and three-year olds and aged campaigners. There can be no doubt, of this argument, and yearling racers have been discontinued for some years. There are occasional exhibitions to race against the watch, and both this year and last most phenomenal yearling records were made which help to show the progress of the breed without the costly experiment of racing.

The opponents of yearling racing have always maintained that early development meant early decay, and they can point to many cases in favor of their argument. But the records tell the story, and at this season of the year a review of the yearling champions is in order and will help to throw a little light on the subject.

California, that wonderful state of early developments, has produced the majority of the baby trotters, with Kentucky second. In 1881 the brown filly Pride, by Buccaneer, dam Lightfoot, by Flaxtail, at San Francisco, Cal., trotted in 2:44½. This was on Nov. 5 and it is a curious fact that all the champion yearling records with but one exception have been made either in October or November. On the same day Hinda Rose, a brown filly, by Electioneer, out of the famous Beautiful Bells, by the Moor, trotted in 2:43. On November 11 she reduced this record to 2:36½. This record at the time created a sensation and it stood for six years.

Kentucky took a hand in the game, and on Oct. 15 at Lexington, the brown filly, Sadie, D., by Hambletonian 5864, dam Fanny Clay, by American Clay, trotted in 2:35¼. But Kentucky did not long retain the championship, for on Nov. 12 the bay filly, Nortaine, by Norval, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, trotted at San Francisco in 2:31½. Up to this time the fillies had carried the championship. At Napa, Cal., Oct. 18, 1890, the bay colt Freedom, by Sable Wilkes, dam Laura Drew by Arthurton, trotted in 2:29¾ and was the first yearling to get into the 2:30 list. Oct. 6, 1891, Bell Bird, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, cut the mark to 2:27¾, being the second champion by Electioneer out of Beautiful Bells to capture the championship. On Oct. 21 Bell Bird reduced his record to 2:26¾. Just one month later that remarkably good filly, Frou Frou, trotted in the same time, three days later in 2:26, and a week later in 2:25¼. The record stood for two years, when at Holton, Kan., on Nov. 18 the chestnut filly, Pansy McGregor, by Fergus McGregor, dam Cora, by Corlander, trotted in 2:23¾. A year later, Sept. 27, at San Jose, Cal., the well known colt, Abbell, by Advertiser, cut the mark to 2:23. There the record stood for fifteen years till Miss Stokes astonished the trotting world on Sept. 17, 1909, by trotting at Lexington, Ky., in 2:19¼ and was the first yearling to enter the 2:20 list. Miss Stokes is by that great sire, Peter the Great, 2:07¼; dam, Tillie Thompson, by Guy Wilkes. This year the yearling colt Wilbur Lou, by Kinney Lou, 2:07¾, dam Louise Carter, went a sensational mile in 2:19¼.

How did these infants come out later on? With the exception of Miss Stokes, none of them were exceedingly conspicuous as two-year olds. Miss Stokes trotted to a record of 2:09¼. In the three-year old list of champions the only yearling champion which reappears is Hinda Rose, who at Hartford, on Oct. 3, 1883, trotted in 2:20 and at Lexington a week later in 2:19¾. Not one of the champion yearlings appear in the five-year-old champion table, or in the champion stallions of the world's champion tables. We think the general deduction from the statistics is that training yearlings is an expensive business and that it does not pay in the long run.

BONAVENTURE DE FOURCROY, a clever society poet of the seventeenth century, a splendid orator, an eminent advocate, and an intimate friend of Moliere to boot, on being asked one day, by a magistrate what he meant to do with his son, replied: "If there is anything in him I'll make him a barrister; if not, I'll make him a judge."

REVIVAL OF CRICKET

GREAT efforts have been made the past season to popularize cricket, which, as everybody knows, has been superseded by the more exciting and strenuous games of lacrosse and baseball.

The rules regulating cricket have lately been revised, so as to make them more acceptable to all, and if the result be as anticipated, we shall see more of a sport that, although it may not to the superficial observer appear so, is in reality the best game for all purposes that could be indulged in.

While it gives sufficient exercise, there is nothing violent about it, which cannot be said of most other games and for this reason can be participated in by the old and young with perfect safety—a feature in itself sufficient to restore it to popular favor.

The majority have not the desire—nor physical ability if they had—to play either lacrosse or baseball, but all need exercise, in one form or another, and nothing will supply that in a more agreeable and profitable way than cricket.

It develops, too, the social side of the play's nature better, perhaps, than anything else, as is evidenced by the harmony that invariably prevails at matches, in striking contrast to the free fights and rough tactics that too frequently characterize games of baseball and lacrosse, and this should be another reason, and one of the greatest, why the game should be given preference to the others.

Admitted that the majority enjoy physical recreation of some kind, that exercise is necessary, and that to be beneficial it should be moderate, and had under the most agreeable conditions, there is nothing, it appears to me, that will supply all these so fully and satisfactorily as the good old game of cricket, which bids fair to occupy the position it once had, and should take in the pastimes of the Canadian people.

"THE PEKING GAZETTE"

THE Tching-Pao, of Peking, sometimes called the Peking Gazette, is undoubtedly the oldest newspaper in the world. The literal translation of the title of this journal is "the news of the capital."

The claim is made that this newspaper was founded seven hundred and forty years before the Christian era, but there is no evidence to support such a claim, nor, indeed, to show that it was published any earlier than our Middle Ages; but it is reasonable to suppose that it has had a continuous existence from a date considerably earlier than the European invention of printing.

It is held by scholars that the reading of this journal is a most instructive thing, inasmuch as it unfolds a readable panorama not only of official but also of Chinese social life. The reader will find in it, together with official documents, the date upon which the regent has decided to replace a summer hat with a winter hat. The reader will observe in one issue that of the successful candidates for doctor's degree are ninety years old, and ten of them more than eighty years old.

The Tching-Pao is made up of several departments, one of which, called the King-men-ch'ao, or "copy of the palace gate," is very similar to the "circular" published by English newspapers, and records the doings of the ruler and his court.

Another department, the Shang-yu, consists of imperial decrees, and yet another, the Tsou-pao, is made up of memorials or official papers of the officers of the empire. Many of these requests for orders or rulings are answered either in the decrees or in special memoranda printed immediately after the inquiry.

A curious feature of the decrees, to those who have some knowledge of the Chinese language, is the attempt to transliterate, or render phonetically, foreign words into Chinese. In one decree the "European" word "ti-ma-tong" occurs several times. It is neither more nor less than the Latin word "ultimatum," used in a diplomatic sense.

Another European word frequently used in another decree is the telephone, and this means the telephone.

Typographical mistakes are frequently found in the Tching Pao, which is printed from movable types of wood, and the proof-readers are not the most accurate in the world.

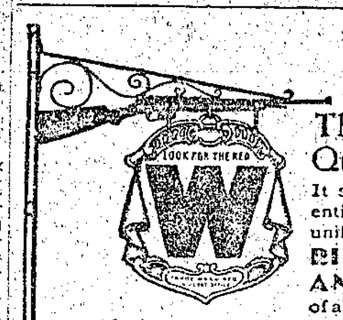
THE HUMBLER OFFERING

From their expectant halls afar
The Eastern Wise Men—more than Kings!
Came with their precious offerings
Unto the Infant by a star.
Nothing of gold, nor incense rare
They brought, who watched the
Stocks night-long:
But led by singing came a song
And doubted not their gift was meet.
And I who have but little gold,
Nor incense of rare
For Christmas greeting
Friend,
Only a song, like shepherds

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing use only Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 23 cents.

Revive the Jaded Condition—Nervous energy flags and the extremities become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the liver, invigorate the stomach and aid digestion when no simple laxative pill can be got at any drug store.



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It stands for unequalled merit, entire reliability and invariable uniformity in

RIFLES, SHOTGUNS AND AMMUNITION of all kinds. It means that goods so marked are of Winchester make and "Winchester make" means the highest quality of guns and ammunition that can be produced. For your protection always look for the Red W.

Winchester Rifles, Shotguns, Shotgun Shells and Cartridges for sale everywhere.

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FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Manufactured only by

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

La Mode

ARE skirts to be wider? Is the present exaggerated style of skirt to remain in fashion through the winter? These are momentous questions that every woman wants to have decisively answered. As it is, there is a most disagreeable sense of insecurity pervading all ranks of life, and there is not a limited number of women who are perfectly secure, and consequently serene in mind, justified by the knowledge that they are smartly gowned. It is not because the narrow skirt makes life and locomotion, particularly the latter, so difficult, nor because it is so ungraceful and unbecoming, but on account of its *ms* having been universally accepted as the only smart model.

Jotted Net and Satin Gown

For the street the short frontsweep costume, the narrow, as it said, will undoubtedly remain in fashion for some time throughout the winter, and, as has so often been said, the skirt that looks narrow is the smartest. Can one give any suggestions here, we hear everybody say. Yes, we can. Pleated and equally exceedingly hot times. These are quite wide enough to allow of a dandy long step [illegible]

Evening dress it is most evident that the solid [illegible] will be worn, for with the exception of the [illegible] short dance frocks, only increasing in the early [illegible] the extremely narrow skirt is not in good taste. Where the lines are [illegible] fulness whatever [illegible] the popular gown still follows all too closely [illegible] but there is plenty of width about the gown, and [illegible] the lower part of the skirt measures as much as the skirt of last year.

Evening gowns are most attractive, graceful and become [illegible] than the [illegible] gowns. [illegible] the long line [illegible] White is extremely fashionable this season, and the [illegible] cross for theatre, restaurant or small street [illegible] White is most charming. Inserted plaits of lace, [illegible] or chiffon, plain or [illegible] satin the bodice [illegible] and carry out one of this season's favorite [illegible] the combining of materials, one of the most extreme modes of the winter is a satin gown with an overdress of [illegible] or beaded net. The net fits all too close in [illegible] effect, and then over it is draped the tunic, which is [illegible] at one side from hem to waist line. The effect is decidedly theatrical and somewhat startling, and a score conventional taste has modified the original design. The satin gown fits to perfection and there is no unnecessary fulness, but it is wide enough around the hem to allow of the wearer taking a long step.

* * *

To give the appearance of a narrow skirt and at the same time to avoid its being too scant is by no means an easy task and, in truth, demands talent. Straight lines accomplish it, or in great measure aid; trimming works wonders, while if sufficient width from just above the ankles is given the lines are bound to be good. In altering a last year's gown with an all too wide skirt and in making a new one after this year's models the greatest care must be exercised not to have it too narrow just below the hips. A skirt made too narrow never looks well and is bound to sang badly, while if the proportions are carefully worked out less material can be used and yet there will be sufficient width obtained. Another important question is the length of the train. Most stringent rules have been laid down stating that the long skirt was quite out of date, and certainly the great majority of gowns have until now been made short, even those intended for afternoon and evening, but as the season advances there are more and more long skirts to be seen, and there are well founded rumors to the effect that very soon the exaggeratedly long train will be in favor. One of the popular fashions is the train separate from the gown itself, on the order of the court train, without which the gown can be absolutely complete in itself. Few women who have passed the first bloom of youth look well in a short skirt in the house and even the debutante is prettier in the long graceful skirt if the gown is to be worn for anything but a dance. The all round equal length skirt is not generally becoming, long enough to touch everywhere and even to lie on the ground. There is nothing more awkward to walk in than a skirt of this order, but Dame Fashion does not regard such minor details when issuing her commands. The long skirt adds to height and slenderness, and the evening gown made long is far and away fairer in appearance, as well as more becoming than any other.

* * *

There is a great variety in the trimming on skirts this winter and unexampled opportunity is afforded to exercise individual taste and incidentally to make use of handsome trimmings. The family lace flounces can be utilized to advantage as the skirt slashed on the side will show the flounces on the underskirt, or the lace flounce can be sewed on the material of the skirt across the front. If the jewelled, embroidered and spangled nets are preferred they can be utilized in the same manner, or there can be bands of embroidered or plain velvet or satin around the lower part of the underskirt or on the hem. Silk bead or jet fringe is very smart and makes a most attractive finish across the front of the upper skirt or as a finish to the tunic. There is no rule as to the width of the fringe. Whatever width looks best may be chosen. The bead and jet fringe has one undesirable feature, it is apt to be heavy when of any width, but there are so many different varieties to choose from that an effective one can be found that is not too heavy.

The end and aim of fashion at the moment is apparently to have all dress of the most expensive order, and yet not to show its cost at first glance. The embroidery worked by hand, in the same color as the material or in two or three shades of the same—the most expensive of materials; and then the perfection of line. These are not apparent to every one, but inevitably does the harmony of it all attract attention and admiration. Both for day and evening gowns is this rule carried out, and the results are easily discernible to any one who is really educated to the standard in the finished appearance of the evening gowns that are now exhibited as models. A year or two ago, or even earlier in the season, it may be questioned if the styles that are now popular would have even been considered. Eccentricity and exaggeration are now avoided by every woman who merits being considered smartly gowned, while individuality and distinction are most eagerly sought for. This is unquestionably the reason why wider skirts and longer trains for evening are considered so much smarter.

* * *

The furs of the moment are so many and so varied that even the best instructed of naturalists must often be sorely puzzled to decide to what branch of the animal kingdom Milady's muff and boa could ever have belonged. And Milady has an equally hard task to provide herself with all the different kinds of furs sets that fashion requires she shall have in her winter outfit.

The present price of furs is prohibitive to the majority of people, but there are substitutes that are worth owning. The heavy muff and neckpiece to match can be fashioned from satin or velvet and bordered with fur or even with marabout feather, can be called a "fur set." Then there are a few, not many, inexpensive furs that can be used for trimming, but which would not be possible for an entire coat. These look well with velvet or satin, and there are ever so many good patterns to be had for the asking and not that can be made at home with the aid of any clever seamstress. Any work is far from expensive, but it often pays where a coat has passed in and the bounds of possible repair or alteration to use what is left to have a scarf made and it is surprising to discover how much there will be that can be utilized, and then velvet and satin can be added if necessary.

White Mousseline de Soie Gown

A small case of Board skin contains an eight piece toilet set of monogram decorated white celloid, and consists of salts, soap, and bath powder boxes, perfumery case, oval easel photograph frame, Florida water glass, tooth brush holder and hatpin stand.

A box of sterling silver trimmed genuine ebony holds a complete toilet set of the same materials. The fifteen pieces include three brushes, hand mirror, comb, file, button hook, shoe horn, knife, powder box, tooth powder bottle, tooth brush holder, two salve jars and nailbrush. To this list five pieces pin cushion, talcum powder shaker, pin box, hair receiver and buffer with tray—are added in the instance of an ivorine toilet set which is packed in what passes for a small suitcase of alligator.

THE STEAMLESS BATTLESHIP SENSATION

NO naval news of recent years has created such excitement in the engineering world, to say nothing of the naval experts, as the announcement that the *Dreadnought* battleship type of the immediate future is to be without funnels, boilers, stokeholds and the other prominent features of steam. The internal combustion engine is to work these marvels, and in the words of London "Engineering" to render the mighty battleships now in the British navy obsolete. At present, it appears from what our expert contemporary says, the internal combustion engine of the marine type has been used only in submarines and in other small craft. Whether it has yet been brought to such perfection as to develop the forty thousand horse-power that would be required in the great battleships soon to be laid down for King George's fleet is problematical. A solution of the problem—which our contemporary deems practically found—brings us to the dawn of a new era in naval affairs. There are to be placed on the seas smokeless squadrons of great speed, with no funnels to hinder fore-and-aft gun-fire, and an enormous saving in space which would be devoted to saving and increasing fuel and ammunition. This would add greatly to the radius of a battleship and to its effectiveness in action. In other words, our contemporary declares, the mighty battleship Orion, launched for the British navy a few weeks ago, is an (obsolete vessel).

The question whether any such development is possible in the present state of engineering science, observes Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, one of the famed naval experts of Europe, is one for engineers to decide. Their technical press inclines to view the matter as practically expedient, not to say feasible. Engineers have looked rather to the substitution of oil fuel for coal, says Mr. Wilkinson in the London "Post," and they have pointed out that the gas engine proper, if sufficient power could be developed by means of it, would give far greater advantages than could be had from any installation of producer gas plant.

The belief that the future lies with some form of gas engine, to the exclusion of coal, is now firmly established. Such famed marine engineers as Sir William White and Sir John Thornycroft, to mention no others, have associated their names with it, so that the general attitude has for some time past been one of expectancy.

"Of course, the advantages to be gained from the use of internal combustion engines would be very great. If speed was to be the constant, the engine-room weights would be much reduced, and, in added proportion, so would the size, and consequently the cost of the ship. Conversely, if size was the constant, either a higher speed could be attained, or a vastly increased radius of action—should that be judged necessary—or perhaps the armament could be proportionately augmented. It must be remembered, however, that the weight saved would be low down in the ship, so that it is by no means certain that any such addition of weight could be made to the armament, which is now placed very high above the water line. In any case, it is clear that a motor-driven ship would not need the large engine and boiler room complement which steam engines and boilers demand; and, perhaps most important of all, the filling up with oil fuel would be a speedy and clean proceeding, instead of the laborious and filthy task coaling is. It will be a great gain when a ship can simply go alongside a jetty or tank and fill herself up with fuel through a pipe. The gain in time, and above all in fatigue to the crew, will be an inestimable advantage in time of war. Also it is reasonably certain that it will be possible to take oil fuel on board safely at sea, a thing which, despite the exercise of much ingenuity, has never become feasible with coal. The absence of smoke and of vulnerable funnels are other obvious advantages. Lastly, the claim is that the abolition of funnels would greatly increase the arcs of fire of the guns. It may be suggested, however, that this last-named advantage has probably been over-estimated. Anyone who will look at the deck plan of a modern battleship, the Orion, for instance, or even the Neptune, will see that very little advance on their arrangement is to be expected. There must always be some deck hamper. Standard compasses, conning tower, central controls, navigating bridge, and even boats must be carried. It may be doubted, therefore, whether the abolition of funnels would make all the difference which is expected in some quarters.

"As to the disadvantages of oil fuel in itself, it is perhaps too early to speak. The fuel when carried in the double bottoms, as at present, is not dangerous in peace time, unless the ship should ground and force it up into the boiler rooms—as has happened. With boilers abolished this danger would be abolished, too. It has been often pointed out that a man-of-war at present relies on the arrangement of her coal bunkers for a reasonable share of her protection. This protection would, of course, be gone and a danger substituted for it if the side bunkers were filled with oil."

"It has long been generally accepted by motor engineers that at some future date all classes of seagoing vessels will be fitted with internal combustion engines of some sort; but, in spite of the optimism in naval circles, the motor expert who discusses this theme in London "Engineering" dissents from many of the conclusions that have been set forth above. In spite of the positive announcement that the British battleship of the future will be smokeless, he insists that the time is scarcely ripe for the innovation. One of the great points made in favor of the use of internal combustion engines for seagoing vessels is economy of space, he remarks; but this is not a gain peculiar to the "petrol" or heavy fuel explosion motor, because this economy of space would occur chiefly through the use of liquid fuel instead of coal, and marine engineering has been developed so rapidly in other directions that now we can use liquid fuel in connection with the generation of steam power. It is likely that long before we reach the age of the internal combustion engined Atlantic liner or full-scale battleship all the trouble, the dirtiness, and the space problem of coaling will have ceased to exist because we shall have long been using liquid fuel in connection with steam engines.

"Why, it may be asked, does such development seem nearer the possibilities of this age than the giant-scale internal combustion engine using liquid fuel? The answer is that it is a moot point if we shall not have evolved the explosion turbine, on which many of our greatest marine engineers have been working for years past, before we shall be able to construct petrol or heavier fuel internal combustion engines capable of developing the enormous horse-power necessary to propel battleships and big merchant or passenger vessels, as far as the present knowledge goes, there are very strict—one might also say narrow—limits to the sizes which it is possible to make the cylinders of the liquid fuel internal combustion engine.

"So far, the internal combustion engine has been suitable only for water craft of comparatively small power, that is to say, anything short of 1,000 or 2,000 horse-power, whereas one wants scores of thousands of horse-power to improve on present day battleships driven by steam. Some of our greatest authorities, including Sir Trevor Dawson, the managing director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, prophesied years ago that ultimately we should have internal combustion engined battleships and Atlantic liners, but even at that period they laid far more stress on the coming use of liquid fuel than they did on the particular manner of its application.

"There is another kind of internal combustion engine, however, which presents no difficulty in the matter of using large cylinders. I refer to the giant stationary gas engine. In this country Messrs. Thornycroft, among others, have experimented for some years with gas engines for water craft and which manufacture their own gas; while in Germany the belief is widely entertained that in a few years we shall have no steam-driven battleships, but that the Diesel oil engines, which are familiar the world over in connection with electric light generating plant and so forth, will have entirely superseded water vapor power."

The need of emancipation from steam and coal—particularly coal—is the problem of getting more power in the given space, and of being able to save labor and time in the matters of coaling and stoking. The navies of the world have come very near to the limits of what is practical as a business proposition in connection with the combination of steam and coal; notes the expert we have quoted so extensively already. The proportion of fuel that is needed in order to get another knot out of a vessel beyond her normal speed is not by any means in economic ratio to the fuel consumption under ordinary running conditions. That is, perhaps, largely a question of hull design and that is why even those marine motor engineers who are working on the problem of adapting the internal combustion engine to the uses of large seagoing vessels are at the same time seriously studying radical departures in the matter of hull design.

"We have got very near the commercially practical limits of speed for the cost of generating power in our present designs of hulls; but we have learnt already, for example, that a hydroplane using a 20 horse-power motor can go as fast as a racing motor-boat fitted with a 200 horse-power. Moreover, the hydroplane will ride the better for having more crew aboard than can be carried by the rival type of craft in question. It is all a matter of designing to increase speed by reducing the resistance to the travel of the vessel. Sir John Thornycroft has been experimenting for years on hydroplanes, and in his latest examples has got some extraordinary results. At present there are disadvantages to this form of craft, particularly for naval uses, in that the 'humpiness' of them does not give a steady gun platform. We are, however, merely at the beginning of such developments. Meantime one very interesting thing has been learnt, namely, that although such vessels appear to have only two speeds, there is little or no cause for anticipating embarrassment in handling them, because at the slower speed such machines appear as very broad boats, whereas at the faster speed, when the prow shoots up in the air, they are true skimmers that meet with little resistance, because they displace a mere film of water. We are yet, however, many years from being able to produce large skimmers on the scale either of war vessels or of merchantmen, though undoubtedly in the future that will be our mode of progress on the face of the waters. In the present we have to wrestle with the power problem for hulls as at present constructed. The final question is manifestly resolved—that is to say, we shall goo off of various specific grounds."

There is a tendency, writes Archibald S. Hurd in Cassier's, to judge the issue of a sea fight by the amount of metal which can be thrown from the guns, regardless of good gunnery and without regard to whether they could be brought to bear upon an enemy or even if they could be fired in war as they can be fired in theory—on paper.

"A battleship, or battle cruiser of the Dreadnought type, is merely a floating gun platform. It is the child of the ship gun, and the modern gun is of a very different character from the weapon which was mounted in the navy even forty or fifty years ago. It is now a weapon of precision and of very high power. Some years ago Sir Andrew Noble gave some most interesting particulars of the guns which in 1854 formed the principal armament of British frigates or line of battle ships, and we thus obtain material for comparison with the weapons carried by the newest ships being built and of the strides which the science of gunnery—of hitting an enemy first and hitting him hardest—has made. The progress of gunnery has been due to the marvellous series of triumphs achieved by the gun makers of the world, spurred on to further effort by a spirit of emulation, and by recurring improvements in armor manufacture. As a result, strategy and tactics count for nothing if the ship's officers and men cannot use the guns so as to hit the enemy. The only object of a man-of-war and of all the laborious training of the crew is to hit first, to hit hard, and to keep on hitting."

FOUND QUICK CURE AFTER EIGHT YEARS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS TRIUMPH WHERE PELTS AND PLASTERS FAIL

Moses Sherwood, a long sufferer from Backache, found permanent relief in one box of the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills

Brooklyn, King's Co., N.B.—(Special)—After suffering for eight years, while all the time the remedy was right at hand, Mr. Moses Sherwood, a well known farmer living near here, tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and is now as well as ever he was in his life.

Mr. Sherwood's experience is similar to that of thousands of other natives of New Brunswick. "About eight years ago I hurt my back from lifting," he states. "I used liniments and plasters and wore a wide belt, but in two years my trouble had developed into kidney disease.

"My back was so sore I could not lift any weight, when reading a Dodd's Almanac led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before the first box was finished my backache was gone and I have never been troubled with it since."

Belts and plasters may give temporary relief in cases of Backache or Rheumatism, but the only way to cure them is to go to the seat of the trouble. Cure the Kidneys and the Backache or Rheumatism will disappear. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the Kidneys.

The efficacy of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men. It is a standard remedy in these ailments and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.

WHAT A C.P.R. FIREMAN OWES TO ZAM-BUK.

George H. Duffus of Robertson St., Fort William, a C. P. R. fireman, says: "The water gauge of my locomotive burst and scalded the whole left side of my face terribly. I had a box of Zam-Buk in my pocket, which I was using for a sore on my lip, and when I had recovered from the first shock of the accident, I produced the balm and had it applied freely to the scalded parts. I was suffering acute agony, but within a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk gave me ease. I was able to continue my journey and upon reaching home, I obtained more Zam-Buk and continued the treatment. Zam-Buk acted wonderfully well, and in a few days had the wound nicely healing. I don't know anything so fine as Zam-Buk as a healer of burns, scalds, cuts, and similar injuries, which workers are so liable to, and, in my opinion, a box of Zam-Buk should be kept handy in every worker's home."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood poison, varicose ulcers, eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, bad eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

FREE BOX. Send this Coupon and 1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., and free trial box of Zam-Buk will be mailed you.

THE RULING PASSION

DOUGALL MACDONALD was a devoted curler. He and his old crony, Donald MacDougall, were once opposed to each other in a famous match, and the last two stones to finish the game were the two cronies.

Donald MacDougall, with enormous deliberation, threw his stone. He threw it well. He made what is called a "pat lid," and jumped for joy.

Then it was Dougal MacDonald's turn. His case seemed hopeless, but such a splendid throw did he make that the pat lid was knocked off, and his own stone lay at the side of the ice, winning.

In his joy the old fellow jumped sky high. He came down so hard that he broke right through the ice. He sank but, bobbing up again, he shouted from the cold water:

"Hi, lads, we've won, and if I dinna come out to here alive be sure ye put that stone on my grave."

NO REHEARSAL

THAT jest about the name of Oyster Bay being changed to Blue Point is getting old now. But they're telling another story which pivots on the cataclysm which furnished the base for the first. Col. Abe Bruber, who has the same fond affection for Col. Roosevelt that a cat has for a bulldog, was discussing the recent election. "Col Roosevelt's defeat was final," said Col Gruber. "He'll never come back."

"It makes me think," said he, "of the day they buried old Tite Harrison down at Amityville. The funeral procession was moving along the street when Uncle Abe Burse stepped out of a store. He hadn't heard the news.

"'Sho,' said Uncle Abe Burse, 'who they buryin' to-day?'

"'Pore old Tite Harrison,' said the storekeeper.

"'Sho,' said Uncle Abe Burse, 'Tite Harrison, hey? Is Tite dead?'

"'You don't think we're rehearsin' with him, do you?' snapped the storekeeper."

THE MAJORITY WON

A physician came across a patient while strolling through the grounds of a hospital for the insane, and, stopping spoke to him. After a brief conversation on conventional topics the physician said:

"Why are you here?"

"Simply a difference of opinion," replied the patient. "I said all men were equal, and they said I was mad—and the majority won."

THE LAND HUNGER

Seventy—that's right, stranger;
Three score and ten—and lame—
Answer old sort of wonder
To be stuck in a prairie claim.
But the land hunger has got me—
I must call some acres my own;
And that's why I left home my boyhood
Out here in the prairie loam.
I wanted to come as twenty,
But the old folks took on so
That I stayed in that down-east village
Where a man doesn't seem to grow
As they I never persuaded
My wife that I ought to start,
But she was the sort that's timid
And her looks made me lose heart.
Yet so through the years I've lingered
The old folks passed away;
There was little of cash to hold me,
But my dreams lay d'ep day by day.
I held till the kids had left us
To make their own fortunes;
Then the wife gave women to wander
To the land of the setting suns.
She's coming a little later;
I kin see how her settle'll lean
When she sees me here in the sagebrush
A-drivin' our homestakes deep.

OSLER'S HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

He Expects to See Great Things Done in the Way of Preventing as Well as Curing Disease

DR. WILLIAM OSLER points out that the day is coming when we will not merely cure certain diseases, but will prevent practically all disease. He confidently predicts that we may look forward to this great achievement which he terms "Man's Redemption of Man." The fight to save human beings from physical pain and suffering, he tells us, began with the ancient Greeks but it has been going on with intelligence only for half a century or so, and has now found issue in a new "socialism of science," caring naught for Marx or Lassalle, but intensely eager to realize a condition of universal well-being. "Preventive medicine," says Dr. Osler, writing in The American Magazine, was a blundering art until thirty or forty years ago, when it was made a science by the discovery of the causes of many serious epidemics. It is in connection with the great plague that man's redemption of man may in the future be effected; at present we have only touched the fringe of the subject. He goes on:

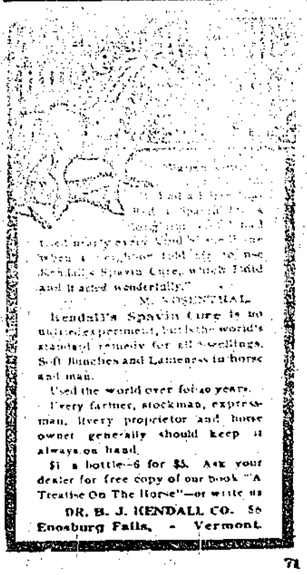
"How little do we appreciate what even a generation has done! The man is only just dead (Robert Koch) who gave to his fellow men the control of cholera. Read the story of yellow fever in Havana and in Brazil if you wish to get an idea of the powers of experimental medicine; there is nothing to match it in the history of human achievement. Before our eyes to-day the most striking experiment ever made in sanitation is in progress. The digging of the Panama Canal was acknowledged to be a question of the health of the workers. For the four centuries the Isthmus had been a white man's grave, and at one time during the French control of the canal the mortality reached the appalling figures of 170 per thousand. Even under the most favorable circumstances it was extraordinarily high. Month by month I get the reports which form by far the most interesting sanitary reading of the present day. Of more than 54,000 employees (about 13,000 of whom are white), the death rate per thousand for the month of March was 8.91, a lower percentage, I believe, than in any city in the United Kingdom, and very much lower than in any city in the United States. It has been brought about in great part by researches into the life history of the parasite which produces malaria, and by the effective measures taken for its destruction. Here again is a chapter in human achievement for which it would be hard to find a parallel."

Man's most deadly enemy, this great Canadian physician goes on to say, is tuberculosis—one of the great infections of the world, whose cause it has been one of the triumphs of our generation to determine. With improved sanitation its mortality has been reduced since 1850 more than 40 per cent, but it still kills a larger number of people than any other disease—some 60,000 in Great Britain and Ireland in 1908, and 589 in London alone. Practically between 10 and 11 per cent of all deaths are due to it. We read further:

"A plain proposition is before the people. We know the disease, how it is caused, how it is spread, how it should be prevented, how in suitable cases it may be cured. How to make this knowledge effective is the crucial thing. As a campaign for the public past history shows that it is a campaign of hope. The measures for its stamping out are simple enough, and the sanitarians interwoven with the very fabric of society, but they are not simple, and are gradually disappearing. Only prolonged and united efforts carried through several generations can place the disease in the same category with typhoid fever, cholera and smallpox."

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents



"I had a special case of Spavin [illegible] when a druggist told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ARMSTRONG.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is no untried experiment, but is the world's standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunches and Lameness in horse and man.

Used the world over for 40 years.

Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. 56
Enosburg Falls, - Vermont.

THE MOYIE LEADER.

Published in the interest of the people of Moyie and East Kootenay.

F. J. SMYTH, PUBLISHER.

UNION LABEL

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year $2.00

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

Today is the seventeenth of March, and Irishmen in every part of the world will join in doing honor to the memory of Saint Patrick. The harp of Tara is silent; the kings before whom Saint Patrick preached have been forgotten for ages; the independence of Ireland is only a memory and a hope—but the work accomplished by the high ambition and noble purpose of this saint endures to glorify him. Saint Patrick was carried to Ireland a captive and put to work attending swine—not much of a foundation upon which to build a career. It was only his body that was chained to slavish work, though. His mind was free—and in it was developed the resolution that overcame the prejudices of ages, quenched the fires that had burned so long to Pagan gods, and kindled in the souls of Irishmen a new faith that glows with undiminished vigor after fifteen hundred years.

"The wearing of the green."

Bill Miner can now be classed with those who can't come back.

Lincoln occupied the presidency 50 years ago and it has been vacant ever since.—E. V. Debs.

The time for cleaning up back yards is at hand, and it is up to every good citizen to get busy.

A man can no more make a safe use of wealth without reason than he can of a horse without a bridle.—Socrates.

The New York Press claims that there are only three magazines in the United States that are not "susceptible to Wall street control."

The Civil War killed 205,070 Americans in four years; consumption kills 800,000 in the same length of time. If "war is hell" what is consumption?—Bakers' Journal.

Forming Hockey League

The formation of a Western Canada Ice Hockey League embracing Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Edmonton and calling for the investment of half a million in buildings and plant is announced. The proposition calls for artificial ice rinks in the two coast cities and natural ice rinks in the Alberta cities. Sites have been secured in Vancouver and Victoria and seperate companies are being organized in each of the four cities to control the rinks there. It is proposed to conduct the new hockey league on the lines of professional baseball and the best players available will be secured.

CHINOOKERS

(Spokesman-Review.)

A tombstone is not such a bad thing after all; it generally has a good word for a man when he's down.

A Walla Walla young man who stole eggs has been charged with petty larceny. A little earlier in the season and it would have been grand larceny.

Having drawn that dividend of $4,050,000 from the Standard Oil, the prospects are good for John D. Rockefeller not ending his days in the poorhouse.

"Uncle Josh says it's a wise child that knows its own mother in these days of divided skirts, divided attentions and divided families."

Startling if True

It is said that for every foot of timber that has been cut in Canada by lumbermen, at least seven feet have been destroyed by fire.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—Bar silver, 53 cts. Lead $4.50.

LONDON—Lead, £13 2s 6d

If you have trouble in getting rid of your cold you may know that you are not treating it properly. There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale by all dealers.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd day of April, 1911, at 5 P. M. for the purchase of Block 27, Subdivision of Lot No. 541, Group one, New Westminister District, situated in the City of Vancouver, and being the site of the old Provincial Court House. Each tender must be enclosed in a registered letter and must be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly marked "Tender for old Vancouver Court House Site," and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten per cent of the first payment of the purchase money. Payment for the property will be accepted in instalments of one-quarter of the purchase money. The first of such instalments to be paid within thirty days after the acceptance of the tender, and the other three annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. In the event of the person whose tender is accepted failing to complete the first instalment within thirty days of the notice of such acceptance the sale to him will be cancelled and his ten per cent deposit forfeited. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. No commissions of any kind will be allowed.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.
March 7th, 1911.

Land Act

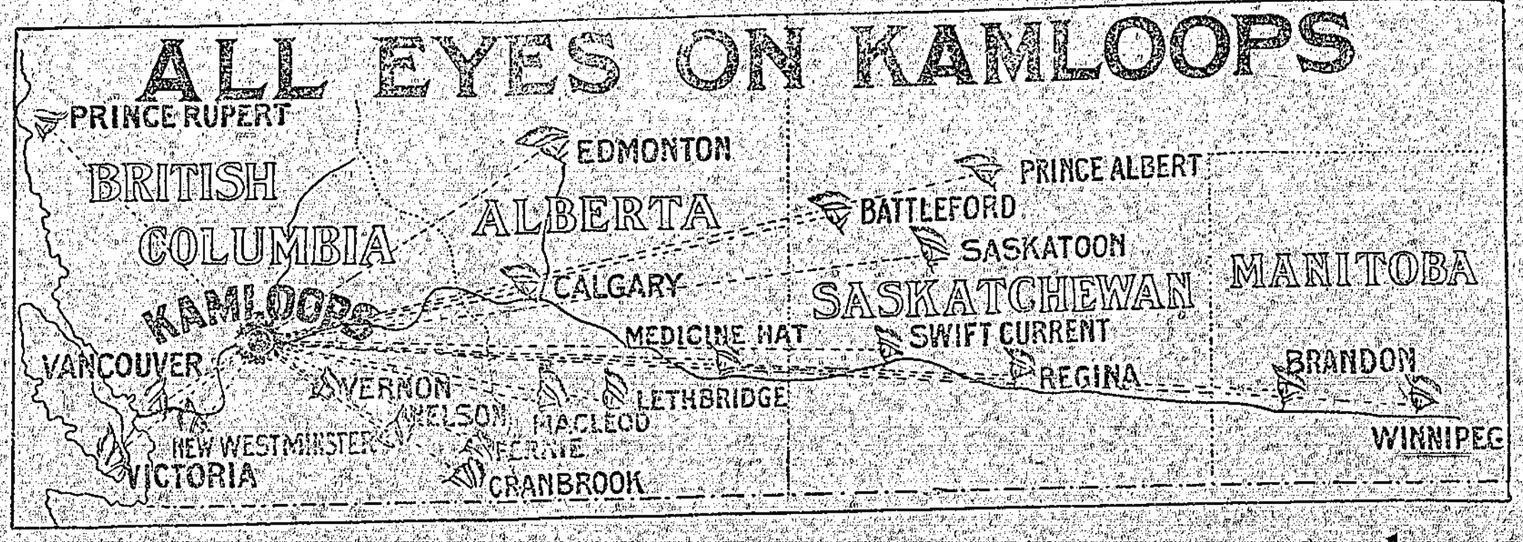
CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT,
DISTRICT OF EAST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Clarence H. McDougall, occupation Mining Engineer, acting as agent for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada, Ltd., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of lot 4419, thence West 10 chains, thence South to lot 4416, thence North along the West boundries of lots 4416, 4415 and 4049 to lot 4419, thence West to point of commencement, and containing 20 acres, more or less.

Signed,
CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO.
By C. H. McDOUGALL, (Agent.)
Dated this 18th. day of February, 1911.

O. F. DESAULNIER.
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL & FEED
PROMPT DELIVERY.
Queens' Ave. MOYIE



There are hundreds or more today than two weeks ago

The progress of Kamloops is known throughout the West and the increase value of investments in the town are fully appreciated. The building of two railways, immense sums are to be expended by the Dominion and Provincial governments, the city, railway companies and private individuals will reach the enormous sums of over $2,000,000. This means rapid growth to the town, and rapid growth in values. The time to make money is to buy before that growth and values come. Taking everything into consideration there is no better buy in Kamloops than Beckman's addition. To prove our faith we are only selling every other lot for the reason that we are convinced that our reserve lots will be worth from half to twice as much a year from now, than they are at the present time. There is no such a thing as luck in buying real estate, and ordinary judgement will show any man that he must necessarily make money in buying property in Beckman's addition at this time. Only 12 blocks from the highest priced property in town.

THE CRANBROOK AGENCY COMPANY

Agents for East Kootenay = = = CRANBROOK, B. C.

F. E. SIMPSON, General Agent, Box 279, Kamloops, B. C.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
Section 49.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 23rd day of March next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the licence for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Kootenay Hotel, situate at Moyie, British Columbia, from McTavish & Cameron, to Alexander D. Cameron of British Columbia.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1911.

McTAVISH & CAMERON,
Holder of Licence.
ALEXANDER D. CAMERON,
Applicant for Transfer.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers.

Moyie Hotel

P. F. JOHNSTON, Prop.

This hotel is new and well finished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords. The bar is filled with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

Headquarters for
Commercial and Mining Men

MOYIE - - - - - - - - B. C

—THE—
Central Hotel.

DESAULNIER BROS. Props.

Large sample room in connection with house for commercial men. Best of accommodation.

Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.

QUEENS AVE MOYIE

Dr. H. E. HALL
DENTIST

The Expert Crown and Bridge Worker.

Office over Mr. Short's Wall Paper Store

Armstrong Ave., Cranbrook

W. F. GURD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

CRANBROOK. B. C

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

DOW, FRASER & CO. LTD.

Save Your Money,
Commence Now!
We want everyone to know that we are paying
4% Interest,
per annum credited in July on savings deposits ($1.00 & upward) subject to Withdrawal by cheque &
5% Interest
on time deposits of Six months & over.
We invest money for clients in first mortgages & do a General financial business.
We want Your savings accnt & if you are not saving systematically, Commence Now With Us.
Deposits by mail easily handled — You can send by Draft, Post Office Express Order or Registered Letter & withdrawals can be made any way you wish.
We are Responsible
Refer to Duns, Bradstreets, or to anyone in VANCOUVER.
Write us about it to-day
Do it now!!!!!
DOW, FRASER & Co. LTD.
321 Gambie Street,
Vancouver B.C.

I. O. O. F.
Wildcy Lodge No. 44.

Meets Tuesday evenings in the Miners' Union hall. Sojourning Odd Fellows cordially invited.

E. L. HUTT, Noble Grand. F. J. SMYTH, Scr'y.

St. Eugene Lodge No. 37
K. of P.

Meets every Thursday evening in McGregor hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome

H. G. MACDONALD, Chancellor Com. C. A. FOOTE, K. R. & S.

Selkirk Lodge, No. 165
A. F. & A. M.

Regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month.

Visiting brethren welcome.
D. A. Ayres, W. M.
Amos Potter, Secretary

Moyie Miners' Union
No. 71 W. F. of M.

Meets in Miners' Union Hall every Saturday evening. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

Joe McLaren, President. James Roberts, Secretary

DR. F. E. MIELS
Dentist,
Cranbrook, B. C.

George H Thompson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYING
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Estimates Furnished.
OFFICES
Fort Steele P. O. Box 25.
Cranbrook P. O. Box 11.

The Wonderful Cure
—606—

Dr. Ehrlich's Specific or "606" is the only specific ever discovered to cure blood poison quickly and successfully. We have secured this remarkable specific "606," which has been fully tested and proved to be a POSITIVE cure for the terrifying specific blood disease. "606" is now in use in our laboratory. Remember, "606" has cured thousands of men in Europe, most of them were cured after first treatment. We are experienced medical doctors and know how to diagnose your case, using Von Dungern's Blood Test.

Write for information.

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