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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Body Belts and Bully Beef to Burn

Since his departure for overseas service, about a year ago, we have had a few timely letters from R. Sinclair Smith, but by long odds his most interesting contribution appears below.

He deals with several phases of the struggle in a fashion that all our readers will appreciate. and though at first blush the article may look a bit lengthy we can assure you every line makes tip top reading.

The letter is dated Belgium, July 29th; at which time Mr. Smith and several other Creston recruits he had just met were in the best of health, and all send their regards to numerous friends throughout the Valley. He writes:

It is a great while since I had the pleasure of writing to you of experiences, but I notice from your paper that the boys over here have kept you fairly well posted and as experiences are very much alike you have not missed anything.

This day has been somewhat of a Creston day, rendered so by the meeting of L. Baston, Irvine Simmons, R. Leamy, Jack Stace Smith and myself. Really it was quite an event, and our swapping of lies was most enjoyable. Baston is No. 1 of the machine gun section, but the others are doing ordinary duties in their company.

I was much amused at Baston's description of his wound, for he represented it as a whack on the koko; anyway it was a mere scratch and needs a powerful glass to see the scar. One of the peculiar things about these scratch wounds is that they are as dangerous as wounds of magnitude for for blood poisoning is as liable to occur in one as the other.

Well, the boys are all very cheerful and look fit. They belong to a splendid regiment and have, I know for a certainty, displayed great courage on several occasions; if they have any complaint at all it is over the fact that other Creston forces are not with us.

Your Canyon City notes make amusing reading for those of us who have seen things out here, and Mr. ——— championing of the Austrian's cause supplied us with material for a sort of grim merriment. Well, Canyon City and Mr. ——— are never likely to witness anything worse than a thunderstorm, so their tranquil and unbiased minds are quite capable of judging their Austrian to the extent of what he will or will not do. At the same time we in the field must work hard to prevent other Austrians from joining their Canyon City friend, or he might spring some surprises on the hands that fool them.

July 30: From items seen in various newspapers it would appear that several societies are averse to supplying Tommy with cigarettes and tobacco, and as the funds to supply these luxuries are provided in part by the endeavors of these same societies they have every right to say how their money shall be spent. At the same time it might be pointed out that when one makes a present it is customary to make the gift most acceptable to the recipient and from observation, experience and exchange of views with many men, tobacco in some form or another is the most acceptable gift of all.

It is a great pity that the efforts of many societies have been wasted, so far as their work along certain lines is concerned. For instance, the body belts knitted by kind, earnest workers and shipped to Tommy by thousands were a dead loss and waste. The belts were used for cleaning saddlery, rifles, cooking pans, etc., but not one in many thousands ever filled the purpose it was intended for.

Respirators were also a source of wasted time and money, unless of the standard regulation pattern. Woolen gloves were also a poor investment as they are useless when they are wet and, consequently were [illegible]

Now, I notice, the ladies in many parts are busily engaged making personal property bags, and I wonder what they are for. If they are to accommodate the property of a man going into hospital I would respectfully urge that property be also provided to put in them; for the man admitted to hospital usually goes in with perhaps the clothes on his body, but nothing more. Of course this applies to wounded men only, as the other type of patient, suffering from toothache and tummy-ache or any other ache, usually goes to hospital with kit, pack and full equipment, so his pack sack obviates any necessity for property bags for him.

Again, there is the usual lack of method in the distribution of these numerous society efforts. At one place a regiment will have three or four pairs of sox per man, and another regiment in the same place will be hard put to scare up one pair between several men. The same with tobacco. Some outfits will have so much that it is wasted, and other outfits will starve for the want of it. As I said before, its a great pity and the sooner a warehouse is provided to store the united efforts of these societies and issue same as required the sooner waste and famine will cease.

It seems that I have set out to write pro bono publico so, perhaps, a few words with regard to another source

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Off for Six Weeks Wounds on Head

Friends of J. P. Baston, a former employee in the bank here, who was some weeks ago reported seriously wounded, will be glad to know that he is back on duty again attached to the machine gun section of the 16th Canadian Scottish —aiong with Irwin Simmens, Jack Smith and Russel Leamy.

Writing from "In the trenches, Belgium," on July 30th, he says, among other things:

I guess my friends in Creston were rather worried about me, owing to the uncertain news. I hear that one party even wrote home and said I had "cashed in." As a matter of fact I was very slightly wounded, indeed.

It happened at Ypres. We made a charge with the 10th Battalion (Alberta boys) on a certain wood near St. Julien. We had a very hot time in the charge but I came through that alright, but when I got through to the other side of the wood I got two smacks on the head. One very small spliutes of a shell or grenade took me on the forehead, while something else that felt like a brick hit me on top of the head. I was not stunned, but was knocked silly for about ten days. I was only in the hospital about a week and then I was sent to a convalescent camp for a month. Altogether I was away from the battalion for about six weeks, but I did not get over to England. I was kept in France.

A couple of days ago I went over and visited Bob Smith. He seems very fit and quite pleased with the life.

Little old Creston on the flats would look like heaven to me now as I sit on a box of ammunition and wish that the bally war was ended. This is a pretty good trench and fairly safe unless "Mr. Allemand" manages to drop a shell directly into it. Yesterday he did that after several attempts; gave us a big "coal box" to divide amongst us. It sent six men to the hospital, but fortunately no one was killed.

Of course bullets, too, are troublesome, but if a chap doesn't put his head over the paradet he should be all right. Sometimes, however, they come through a weak spot in the sand bogs and by mere chance get a chap.

Just at this minute the Germans are having a great old time banging away at one of our aeroplanes with rifle fire and shrapnel, but they'll never hit him in a month of Sundays. Our airmen are daring beggars but it is seldom that "Old Fritz across the way" [illegible]

Local and Personal

Go to the City Bakery for a good dish of ice cream.—Mrs. C. Smith.

Mrs. Searle of Bankhead is visiting Mrs, F. Knott (Canyon City) this week.

W. L. Kelly, a government timber scaler from Cranbrook, was a Creston visitor on Tuesday.

Rev. R. E. Pow left on Tuesday for Grand Forks for the fall meeting of Kootenay Presbytery.

FOR SALE—One No. 8 cook stove with reservoir, almost new, will sell cheap. Apply Victor Mawson.

Mrs. Bartholamew and children of Nelson, arrived on Monday, to spend a few days with old friends at Alice Siding.

S. S. Jarvis, who succeeds W. W. Bradley as provincial assessor at Nelson, paid Creston an official visit on Tuesday.

Flour is getting down to before-the-war prices again. The Mercantle Co. this week reduced the price 35 cents per hundred.

Eggs are on the up grade again bringing the poultryman 32 cents a dozen. Dairy butter is holding at 30 cents a pound.

The clearing-up annual sale at Jackson's store will continue until Saturday night, with bigger and better bargains for the windup.

A. L. Squires is the new ledger keeper at the Bank of Commerce, succeeding D. Allen. He arrived from Vancouver on Saturday.

Mrs C. G. Bennett left on Wednesday on a visit to her parents. Mr. G. Erickson, who was here a couple of days returned with her.

T. Mawson left on Monday for Estevan, Sask, where he will spend the next few weeks helping harvest Saskatchewan bumper grain crop.

Forty-Eight Hours Between Meals

The somewhat luxurious transport with which the first three Canadian Contingents were provided for the trip across the Atlantic seems to be a thing of the past.

In a letter to his mother, Mrs. J. W. Dow, from Shorncliffe, July 31, Campbell Dow, who was in the first draft of the 54th to be taken overseas, relates a far from agreeable ocean journey, so far as sleeping quarters were concerned. Nor did their troubles end there for between—but here's the letter:

It seems a long time since I have written, but we just got into camp yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, I am going to start in where I left at Montreal. We left Montreal at three in the morning and arrived in Quebec at five o'clock the next evening, I saw the Quebec bridge, which collapsed a few years ago, also Wolfe's cove; that was on the 22nd. On the morning of the 23rd we passed Father Point and saw where the Empress of Ireland was sunk. There wasn't much else for the next few days, except a little signal drill.

The food was awful and we were packed away down in the steerage, and we were only able to sleep about one night in three, it was so hot, and every thing fairly reeked with dirt. Two nights before we landed we were joined with an escort of three torpedo-destroyers, and about thirty of us at a time had to stand watch with loaded rifles, looking for submarines. About twelve o'clock, on the night of the 28th, one of the destroyers started to signal and two of them hurried off in one direction chasing a German submarine. There was great excitement then.

We arrived in Plymouth at three o'clock the morning of the 29th and laid in the harbour until four in the afternoon then we were put on a tender and taken to the Plymouth station. We left there at seven in the evening, stuffed eight in a compartment. We weren't allowed out at any station. We travelled all night and we arrived in London about ten and the first reception we got was at Exeter, where the Mayoress came around with a parcel for each man, consisting of two sandwiches, a piece of cake, an orange, a box of woodlime cigarettes and filled one water bottle with tea. This was at one O'clock in the morning of the 30th and it was the first thing we had to eat since we left at noon the day before.

We arrived at Shorncliffe station at two in the morning and had three miles to walk to camp. We got there and then got orders to get cleaned up for inspection before the commanding officer. Then they gave us breakfast and all this time we had not had our clothes off or a wink of sleep for over 48 hours. My but we were tired, After dinner we went down to Folkstone, which is about 3 miles away, and certainly was suprised at the slowness of things and old fashioned way of doing it. The scenery is certainly lovely and all that but I would hate like the mischief to think that I would have to live here. I got to bed at eight o'clock last night and it was the first time that I had my boots off in three days.

We are living it tents at present, but will be moving into barracks in a few days. There are ten of us to each small bell tent. We have mattresses to sleep on which is an improvement to Vernon. We had to get up at six o'clock this morning, and had church parade at half-past ten. It was a very peculiar service and also a very interesting one. At noon I was called out with thirty others to go on military Police down town, We left at one O'clock walked to Cheriton on to Dover, back around to Folkstone then to Shorncliffe and into camp. It was a nineteen mile walk altogether and I feel like going to sleep right now.

The commanding officer told us we could expect a call to the front any time after two months. We are reinforcing the 30th. The first battalion of the 30th went out last fall and there are ten men out of 1,100 left. The second went out and there are 120 of them left. The third reinforcement are now fighting in France and we are training to reinforce them.

I can see the Coast of France right from my tent as I am only 100 yards from sea front, and last night we heard guns roaring across the channel. One of the Princess Pats told me it was around Dunkirk in France. There are only 82 Princess Pats left out of 1300.

Grand Forks had it 96 in the shade on Sunday.

The public schools in Grand Forks employ ten teachers.

No live stock will be shown at the Greenwood Fair this year.

Tenders are being called for a new new two—room school at Waldo.

Grand Forks hospital will be open to receive patients early this month.

The village of Frank has contributed two out of three councillors to the colors.

$41,201.88 of Veron's 1014 taxes, which total $109,000, have already been paid.

Both the high and public school at Vernon show a decreased attendance this term.

A corn stalk over twelve feet in length is on exhibition at a Grand Forks hotel.

Blairmore school trustees have just erected an 80-foot flag pole on the school grounds.

Rossland school had an opening-day attendance of 727. A year ago it was hardly over 600.

Between 900 and 1,000 men are now engaged in the lumber industry in the Cranbrook district.

Italians are scarce at Wycliffe. About 90 of them left on Sunday for the war with Austria.

The News claims some Vernon potato patches will this year yield as high as 21 tons to the acre.

600,000 Boxes of Apples This Year

The latest crop report issued by R, M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, is decidely encouraging from the standpoint of the fruit grower. There are few complaints of recent scab development on account of excessive rains; heavy winds have been conspicuously absent and injury from hail is reported from only two small sections.

Due to a heavy "Drop", which continued well into August, the apple prospects are not as good as reported previously. It is doubtful if the total production in British Columbia will reach 600,000 boxes (in 1914 our total production was 680,800 boxes). The following shows the varieties of apples in some of the districts this year: Salmon Arm-Arnstrong—Wealthy, Jonathan, McIntosh, Spy, Wagener, Rome Beauty and Ben Davis. Okanagan—Wealthy Jonathan, McIntosh, Wagener, and Ben Davis. Grand Forks—Wealthy, McIntosh, Spy, Rome Beauty, Wagener and Ben Davis. Nelson-Creston—Wealthy, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Jonathan, Wagener, Spy and Baldwin. In the Northwestern States the "drop" was heavy and much loss is reported through scab and hail. The percentage of No. 1. fruit is estimated as low as 12 and 50% of the total production, which in turn is estimated to be but 50 to 50% of a normal crop. Similar conditions are reported in the Eastern States.

The average potato yield for the Province is estimated at six tons. This will give a total production of about 90,000 tons, there being nearly 15,000 acres reported. Late blight has appeared in some sections but is not serious yet. Other vegetables are reported in excellent condition and remarkably free from pests. The total production of all vegetables, excepting tomatoees and celery, of which there was a decrease in the acreage planted, will exceed that of 1914.

Duck Creek

P. Andestod was a Creston visitor on Monday.

Misses Florence Bathie, Pleasant Binkley and Anna Hagen were Creston visitors on Tuesday.

F. Butterfield was a Creston caller on Monday. O. J. Wigen and N. Craigie were callers at the same point on Thurday.

Paul Hagen and Bob Dixon, accompanied by Victor Carr of Alice Siding left on Saturday for a fishing trip to Sanca Creek.

Mrs Hook and children, who have spent a vacation at Duck Cresk returned to her home at Kootenai, Idaho on Wednesday.

Miss Alice Carr of Alice Siding is favoring Duck Creek with her company for a short while, the guest of Miss Florence Bathie.

Billy Truscott is again earning his living at Duck Creek. He returned on Sunday and is back on the old job, planer man at Mr Wigen's mill.

W. A. and Clarence Pease and Jack Boydell passed through here on Monday on their way to the head waters of Duck Creek, where they hope to get some hunting.

Monrad Wigen has started in the exporting business, a large order for apples crates being shipped to Lethbridge, Alta. on Wednesday for the government experiniental farm there.

Pte. Frank May of the 48th Battalion writes that they have been transfered from Shorncliffe camp to a town some distance off, called Lydd, and that they are now much better fixed for accommodation than formerly.

The results of the strawberry crop competition held during June and July is as follow:

1st—Monrad Wigen	252 5-12	crates
2nd—E. & R. Uri	210 1-6	"
3rd—J. J. Grady	209	"
4th—M. Hagen	203 13-24	"
5th—P. Hagen	205 7-24	"
6th—E. Butterfield	148	"
7th—N. Gifford	[illegible]	"

The results are considered very satisfactory, as there was no special preparation given to the quarter-acre set apart for the competition.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER . . 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

"And you shall have it, provided I get my share with the other men," I answered, scarcely startled by their words, for this I had expected.

"We will share and share alike in everything," answered Glibby. "Am I right, mates?"

"Right you are!" came from the deep voices of the men.

How I longed to clutch him by his throat and choke him! My temper rose again, but this time, as before, I managed to keep it down, but with immense difficulty, as you may suspect.

"Come into the cabin, Mister Hampdon," said Glibby, "and we will talk it over."

"Wait," said I. "Who is in command of you?"

"Why, Mister Pimball, the bo's'n," answered Glibby.

"Very good," said I. "I must talk with him about the future. Do you go on deck, Glibby, and send Pimball below, and he and I with the rest of you will soon settle this matter."

"All right," answered the boatswain's mate, turning to the companionway. "Pimbell can talk him and you can come to terms, I make no doubt."

Now I couldn't allow myself to hesitate for the thousandth part of a second. Ostentatiously I shoved one pistol into the belt that hung at my right side, the other I dropped carelessly into the pocket of my coat, and as Glibby cluttered up the ladder, I walked fearlessly, to all appearances, out of the berth and into the cabin, the men giving back respectfully enough to leave me gangway.

"Now, what is it that you propose, Master Bo's'n?" I began, sitting down at the cabin table, while the rest ranged themselves about it, some standing, some sitting on the transoms at the sides, as Pimball came thundering into the cabin.

"We know," began Pimball insolently, without further preliminaries, "that this ship's cruisin' for treasure. We know all we'll get out of the cruise is what we signed for an' nothin' else. We've made a good guess that the treasure is hereabouts, and we mean to have more than our wages. We're goin' to have our share of whatever's found that we're after."

"So you shall," I said, "I am with you in that. I want something more than my wages too."

"What's this woman anyway?" broke out another. "Why should she get it all? She's a mere girl."

"You have said right, mate; who and why indeed?" I answered smoothly, marking him down for my vengeance when my turn came. "Now, what are your plans?"

"We want that there map or chart that you have been seen readin' in your cabin," said Pimball.

It was in a little bag around my neck. I reached down, pulled out the bag, took the torn parchment from it and threw it on the table. There was not the least use in my pretending ignorance or in refusing to give it up. They would kill me and take it anyway.

"There," said I coolly, "you have it."

Pimball picked it up.

"I can make but little out of it," he said, and I doubted if he could read.

"You can at least see the latitude and longitude on it in the upper corners, can't you?" I asked, hardly suppressing my contempt for the man.

"Aye, that's plain enough," he answered dubiously.

"And you see that little wavy line that runs up from the lagoon over the top of what looks like a wall on an opening in the side?" I continued, determining suddenly to inflame their minds with the treasure so that they would give less heed to other things more important to me.

"Yes, I can make that out, too."

"You see that little cross there?"

Pimball turned around and faced the others crowding about him in great and growing excitement.

"Here—lights here!" he growled.

The men nearest him shoved forward with their lanterns illuminating the torn sheepskin.

"Aye, I can make that out too. What does it mean?" he asked, after a long stare.

"It means, if there is any truth about it, that the treasure is thereabouts."

"What treasure is it?"

"The plunder of a Spanish galleon by a private ship."

"And how came it to be there on that island?"

"It was buried in that cave there a hundred and fifty years ago by one Philip Wilberforce, an English buccaneer."

"And how came this girl by news of it?"

How much of the story they understood I could not tell. Probably but little, yet the idea of the treasure was real enough undoubtedly.

"And you think there is treasure there?" asked Pimball.

Now, of late I had changed my mind, why, I know not, but I had, yet it would not do to tell them that.

"I am sure of it," I cried, "gold, silver, jewels, God knows what. Everything to make us rich forever."

"And what do you reckon the value of it all to be?"

"Oh, several millions of pounds," I answered lightly as if the treasure was so great that a million more or less was of no moment.

"Hurrah!" cried out one old seaman, and the cabin on the instant was filled with wild cries, bestial, brutal shouts.

As the sound partially died away I heard the door back of me open. Now, I had purposely so placed myself as to be between the crowd and the door. The door was opened but a little way. I was conscious that she was awake and at least was listening.

"You are the only navigator among us, Mister Hampdon," began Pimball, after the men got measurably quiet again, "and if you are with us, you will take the ship there to that island. We'll get the treasure aboard, sail away and sink her on the South American coast and then every man for himself with all he can carry."

"Am I to be the captain?" I asked.

"There'll be no captain. Every man for himself, I say, but me and the bo's'n's mate, Glibby, will take the watches in turn. You'll navigate the ship and whatever is necessary for our safety we'll do at your order. Is it understood?"

"Yes," said I, "under one condition."

"We make no conditions," said Pimball darkly, "we are masters of the ship, remember, and this is our last word."

"It is not mine," said I composedly, for I had yet the hardest part of the bargain to drive.

"Well, it's got to be," said Pimball menacingly, starting toward me with the marlinspike he carried.

"Now, my friend," said I, "we might just as well understand each other. You can kill me if you want to. It would be easy enough, but when you have killed me you have killed your last chance at the treasure. You don't know what latitude or longitude we are in now. There is not one of you that knows enough to take a sight or to sail the ship to the island. You are completely helpless. My life means the difference between treasure and no treasure to you. You are smart enough to see that."

"He speaks right," said an old seaman at the back of the crowd.

"There speaks a man of sense," said I. "Therefore you will hear my conditions and accede to them."

"Heave ahead," said Pimball roughly enough, evidently not liking the situation, but failing utterly to see how it could be amended since I completely held the whip hand of them all.

"What I stipulate is very simple. First of all, I am to have my full and equal share of the treasure with the rest. I am to be treated exactly like the others in the division, and my life and liberty, which are just as valuable to me as to any of you, are to be treated with respect, as I respect those of others."

"Why, we told you that in the first place," growled out the boatswain. "If that's all you've got to say—"

"The woman!"

"Ah, the woman!" said Pimball slowly.

"What had you proposed to do with her?" I asked.

"Why—er—I—er," the man faltered. He actually did not dare to say what had been in his mind, and I've no doubt that my pistol never looked bigger than it did when I quietly laid my hand on it.

It was probable that the others had not as yet decided what was to be done with her, whatever Pimball may have concluded. I took advantage, therefore, of their hesitation and pushed the matter to a speedy conclusion.

"Well," I said quickly, "I want her for myself." Did I hear a groan in the cabin back of me? If I did, I could not afford to hesitate. I could not let them hear. "You saw how she treated me," I cried, raising my voice and banging on the table. "She struck me. She had me imprisoned. I want her to be given over to me alone."

"But"—began Pimball, not relishing the abandonment of this prize which he had evidently marked for his own.

"I tell you what it is, mates," said I, disregarding him and addressing the rest directly, "I am a poor man and the treasure, or my share of it, means a great deal to me, but revenge means much more. You give the woman to me and I will divide my share of the treasure among the crew,"

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1064

British Tars Shoot Straight

Uniformly Accurate Fire in All Engagements With the Enemy

"Engineering," an English publication, discussing in a recent issue the official return just published giving the results of tests of gun practise in the fleet during the past year, declares that the return is deprived of much of its interest because, since this peace practice was completed, many of his majesty's ships have had the opportunity of displaying their efficiency under war conditions.

Uniformly accurate fire in all engagements with the ships of the enemy has, Engineering continues, been the outstanding feature of the naval warfare, whether regard be had to such combined actions as took place in the Bight of Heligoland, off the Falkland Islands, and later on the Dogger bank, or in individual actions, where one ship had to face another. This accuracy of fire was in many cases associated with ranges which a few years ago would have been regarded as impracticable, if not possible. The annual returns now issued show, however, how the gunners of the navy have prepared themselves. In the first place, there has been a greater stringency in the test conditions. The target has been reduced, the range increased and the speed at which firing had to take place was augmented. The details regarding these three points are not disclosed in the official return, nor is any information given as to the time allowed for the firing, so that it is not possible to deduce the rate of hits per minute. Sufficient evidence of improvement is shown in the percentage of hits to rounds fired from the various type of gun now in the service. There is, of course, no information regarding the 15-inch gun, the ships carrying which have only entered the fleet since the war began. The 13.5-inch gun was used for the first time in 1912, when the percentage of hits to rounds fired was 58 per cent. In the following year this had increased to 66.66 per cent., and in 1914 to 85.43 per cent.

It must be admitted, Engineering says, that we have here not only evidence of the gunlayer, but of the modern gun-control system, and also of the success of the modern weapon and all the appliances placed by the manufacturer at the disposal of the gun crew. The later 12-inch guns continue to show a percentage between 52 and 55 of hits to rounds fired. The latest 6-inch breech-loading gun, which is extensively used in the later battleships, also shows improvement. In 1911-12 the percentage of hits to rounds fired was only 49; in 1913 it increased to 53.21, and in 1914 to 54.75. It should be remembered the writer of the article points out, that the target is enormously smaller than would be the enemy's ship, so that it is easily understood that if in practice under all atmospheric conditions such a percentage is attained, the results will be even better in actual war. The four-inch breech-loader has also a percentage exceeding 50 per cent., as is the case also with the 4.7-inch quick-firer.

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

Few Paroled Prisoners Return to Jail

W. P. Archibald, prison parole officer for Canada, states that in the Dominion during the past sixteen years there have been 7,776 prisoners released on parole from Canadian penitentaries out of which 489, or 6.3 per cent., have been returned to finish their sentences. Of this small fraction only three per cent. have been sent back to prison because of a return to crime, the balance having broken some of the conditions of their parole. During these sixteen years 6,412 prisoners have completed their sentences while on parole and 875 are still reporting to the authorities at regular intervals.

Russia Purchases Ice Breaker

The purchase by the British government of the ice breaking steamer Bruce from the Reid Newfoundland Company was announced recently. It is understood that the Bruce, with her sister ship Lintrose, bought by Russia last winter, will be used in the White Sea during the fall and winter in an effort to keep open later than usual the channel to the port of Archangel.

The Bruce and the Lintrose were built a few years ago for service in Cabot Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where heavy ice is encountered in the winter. They are steamers of 1,553 tons.

Should Learn to Shoot

Ladies Should Go In For Both Trap and Field Shooting

There are many reasons why ladies should go in for both trap and field shooting. After thirty-one years of nearly continuous shooting, I can truthfully say I know of no other recreation that will do so much towards keeping a woman in good health and perfect figure than a few hours spent occasionally at trap shooting, and as I am learning new stunts nearly every week, I am quite sure that, providing a woman has fairly good health and eyesight, she is never too old to learn.

Either shooting clay targets or game in the field, there is just enough exercise to do good, not to say anything about the fresh air you breathe.

Many ladies are afraid to start shooting on account of the gun kicking. If the gun is heavy enough, not overloaded and fits you properly, you will find little if any recoil. I would, however, suggest using a rubber recoil pad, fitted to the end of the stock. I heard a gentleman say a short time since that he was going to buy his wife a twenty bore and start her at the traps. He wouldn't think of using such a light gun himself and he could not have given her a worse handicap to begin with, for while a twenty bore is a pleasure to use on game in the field, a twelve gauge, full choke (not less than 7½) is what is needed for trap shooting.

At first you should have some of your gentlemen friends who know how it should be done, give you some instructions. If you do not care to go to some gun club, have him buy a hand trap and throw the targets easy until you learn to break some and gain confidence. As to dress, something loose, so that your every movement will be free; your shoes should have a low, flat heel, so as not to throw you forward. The hat should be wide enough to shade the eyes and fit snugly, but comfortably on the head. All your clothing while at the traps should feel part of yourself.

When you are going after a target, concentration means everything.

After the first few weeks you will find yourself looking forward to your afternoon at the gun club, where, judging from my personal experience, I can safely say you will be a welcome guest.

Remarkable Prophecy

Danish Author, Fifty Years Ago, Foretold German Submarine Feats

The Tagliche Rundschau reprints parts of a dialogue from a comedy by Erik Bogh, a Danish dramatist, which was produced in Germany in 1863, and caused quite some amusement and much derision because of what was termed its "insane prophecies" at that time. The name of the comedy was "The Editor's Secretary" and the dialogue is between him and Wimmelfeld, an inventor, who is regarded as mentally unbalanced. The most significant part of the dialogue is contained in the following scene:

"Wimmelfeld—My visit is of great importance. It relates to Germany's sea power and her domination of the air.

"Editor's Secretary—Ah, you have made another invention!

"Wimmelfeld—Two inventions, sir, if you please. These inventions will make Germany feared all over the world. Germany, of all nations, will be regarded by others with horror. One invention concerns our sea power, the other our mastery of the air.

"Editor's Secretary—Mastery of the air?"

"Wimmelfeld—Even so. I have invented and built two ships. One sails over our enemies, the other under them. With one I can descend to the bottom of the sea and blow the enemies' ships into the air, with the other I can float in the air, throw bombs on the enemy's soldiers and cast fire over the enemy's cities."

"Who," asks the German newspaper, "would have believed in 1863 that 1915 would see the realization of this inventor's dream, regarded then as but the fantastic vagaries of a weak mentality?"

Johnny's mother was tired of having her table cloths stained. So she instituted a fine of a penny for every stain.

During tea a few days later Johnny was observed running his rather grimy finger very hard on the cloth beside his cup and saucer.

"Johnny, what on earth are you doing?" asked his mother in surprise. "You'll soil the table cloth."

"Oh, no, I won't," replied the youngster. "I'm just trying to rub two spots into one."

The eight aqueducts of ancient Rome brought 40,000,000 gallons of water a day into the city. Had the Romans been aware that water always rises to its own level these huge erections on arches seventy feet high need never have been built.

Increase Efficiency Of the Aeroplane

British Committee Which is Testing New Appliances For Aircraft Issues Annual Report

The report if the advisory committee for aeronautics for the year 1914-1915 has been issued. The report, which is addressed to the prime minister and signed on behalf of the committee by Lord Rayleigh says that continued progress has been made in the consideration of the conditions affecting the stability of the aeroplane.

The report mentions, among other matters which have been under consideration by the committee, the question of sighting appliances for use on aeroplanes and accuracy in bomb dropping. A number of special investigations have been undertaken for the admiralty and the war office, including the analysis and examination of deposits on airship envelopes and tests of magnetos forming part of wireless installations to determine their liability to ignite explosive mixtures of gases.

The reports received from the British expeditionary force in France have clearly indicated the advantage of attention to strength and good construction in all details of the aeroplane, and the superiority in durability and useful life thereby attained. It is felt that the results thus achieved fully justify the care which has been devoted to these matters and the special precautions taken.

In all machines now designed the recommendations made by the committee are closely followed and the margin of strength allowed exceeds that specified as required from considerations connected with the effect of flattening out after a steep dive. The increase in weight due to the modifications made has to some extent been compensated by other improvements and by increased aerodynamic efficiency.

In military use further increase in strength has to be considered in relation to other factors affecting safety; in particular the merit of rapid climbing tends to safety of a different kind, to which great consideration must be given, and limits the increase in strength and weight which might otherwise be adjudged desirable.

The modifications required to conform with considerations arising in connection with stability and strength of construction have led to the complete change of certain existing types of machine, involving alterations to wings, body, tail, fin, area, wires and controls. Tests of the new designs have shown that it is possible, without sacrifice of controllability, to make the aeroplane inherently stable and capable of flying satisfactorily without use of the controls. Improvements have been introduced in the shape of the body and engine covering, in tank capacity, in the section and attachments of wires and in many other ways. Experiments on alighting gear have been continued and two standard types adopted as suited to special requirements.

New types of machines have been designed embodying special features which recent military experience has shown to be desirable. In all of these it has been found possible to obtain stability under ordinary flight conditions.

Wireless and other signalling apparatus has been designed, and bomb dropping gear has been fitted and investigated. In these matters assistance and advice have been given by individual members of the committee.

Spy Fever Still Raging in Berlin

A warning, signed by the Berlin commandant, has been published in the Berliner Tageblatt urging persons to be cautious when conversing in public places. There are at present numerous spies, the article states, roaming within the German boundaries seeking information of military importance.

Despite the numerous other notices requesting persons to be careful about their conversations, important information has reached the enemies of the Teutons. Occasionally remarks are made in places frequented by many persons. The conversation may not disclose any real news for a spy, yet an investigation may be made by the agent and other facts of more importance may be revealed, it is said.

This notice has been placed in all public places throughout Germany. The railroad stations, hotels and cafes have it in conspicuous places on the walls.

The Movie Business

An idea of the present extent of the motion-picture business in the United States is furnished by the following facts: 13,000,000 people go to "movie" shows every day; the moving-picture industry ranks fifth in amount of capital invested; and there are more than 250 moving-picture companies continuously engaged in the manufacture of photo plays in Southern California alone.

Use COCKSHUTT Metal Wheel Trucks

THEY GIVE FINE SERVICE---SEE THE AGENT

WEAR
FLEET FOOT

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT
AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family
102

To Stand Together

Interests of Dominion and Motherland Are One, Says Hon. A. Meighen

"However we may feel about the attitude of the Motherland toward Canada in days gone by, let us realize that in the crisis that hangs over us now the interests of Canada and the Motherland are one and indissoluble. We stand together or fall together."

In these words Hon. Arthur Meighen concluded an eloquent appeal to all parties and races in Canada to stand together during the troublous times of war. He said that crisis had always had the effect of uniting Canadians.

"Today there is a peril about us transcending all we have previously passed through," said the speaker. "It behooves the people of Canada to be united now. The crisis is bound to mean this if we are sensible and patriotic. It will mean much to the peoples who inhabit this country that in Europe the Wolfes and Montcalms are fighting side by side against a common foe."

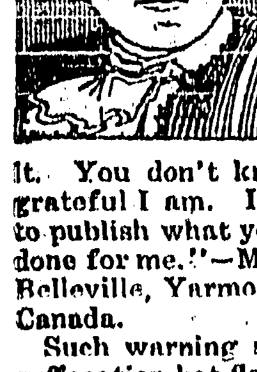
A Pill For All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

An elderly English actor came over to his first American engagement. On landing he started for an English boarding house uptown, where he had been told he could get English food. He emerged from the pier laden with his hat box, his umbrella, his grip and his overcoat, and climbed aboard a horsecar. Just as he was fairly upon the platform the car started, and he fell through the open door into the aisle, scattering his goods and chattels in every direction. As he got upon his knees he remarked in a tone of feeling: "There now! I knew I shouldn't like the confounded country!"

AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

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

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



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

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

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

May Finally Banish War

The London Lancet Surmises That the Area of Arbitration May be Forced on the World

The London Lancet asks if the time is approaching when, owing to the high developments of chemical and physical science, warfare will become practically impossible.

It is suggested that explosives may possibly be rendered useless when invisible means are found to fire them from great distances, "as might well prove to be the case in these days of wireless waves or radiations and projections." The Lancet remarks that it would be a remarkable outcome of scientific discovery if the new weapons, by their precision, should automatically extinguish themselves. If armament should thus defeat its own ends, arbitration should at length succeed, the paper believes. On the employment of poisonous gases the Lancet remarks:

"Glib references are made to the possible use of potent poisons, arsenical gases, prussic acid or some other death dealing substances which shall improve upon this chlorine compound adopted by the enemy. It is well to remember that there is evidence that the enemy has seriously and systematically studied this question for some time, and we may be fairly certain that the gas was decided upon after considerable trial as the most available and practicable for the ghastly ends in view. At all events, such other deadly materials as may be available, are as much in the enemy's hands are in ours, and neither side would be likely to gain any permanent benefit by such machinations. We must not dismiss as impracticable the wilder dreams of the chemical poisoner, for in chemistry it would seem that no sooner is a suggestion dismissed as foolish than it at once appears in the form of an accomplished fact, but we lean to the belief that the capacities of gas poisoning have been exhibited to the full."

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

The Call of Duty

The Canadian who holds back from taking his place with the country's defenders at this time is not worthy his British birthright. Wherever that place may be, every loyal citizen will be prompt to fill it. It may be with the man in training for the front, or it may be in some other capacity. The essential thing is that every one should find out in what way he may best fulfill the heavy responsibilities from which none of us may with honor escape. The sooner we measure up to this duty, the more quickly will the empire be enabled to shake off the monster who is reaching for her throat. The longer we stand back, leaving the task to others, the greater is the risk we incur of ultimate defeat and the loss of all for which thousands of Britishers, who valued their lives just as highly as do we, have already died.—London (Ont.) Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Danger Not to be Slighted

The Danger in Canada From German Espionage

The investigation in progress at Windsor has already shown that the talk about German attacks on Canada is not all hot air. The German-Americans are fumingly angry and resolutely determined. Any conspiracies into which they may enter to destroy life or property or interfere with the manufacture of war supplies are breaches of United States neutrality, and it may be taken for granted that the United States government will honorably endeavor to suppress all plots of this sort. But the Canadian government, if it is not taking the situation sufficiently serious, should lose no time in getting into touch through secret agents with what is doing among the class of people to which the Detroit malefactors belong.

German espionage has done Germany more harm than good in this great war, but that will not discourage German-Americans from imitating their home-staying friends by endeavoring to find out what is going on in Canada, and to thwart all enterprises that have been entered into for the purpose of aiding Great Britain and the British empire in this gigantic struggle. The loss of a single factory engaged in producing munitions for the Allied armies would more than offset the cost of a whole corps of secret service officers.—Toronto Globe.

A Rare Opportunity

The Monarch Life Assurance Co., with head office at Winnipeg, is prepared to offer good contracts for active, reliable persons whom they may appoint as their agents. A splendid opportunity awaits the energetic man, who is looking for a good connection. Communicate with J. W. W. Stewart, managing director, Monarch Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg.

"So you've moved to the country! How do you like it?"

"Great! Beats a stuffy old flat all hollow. And the best of it is, we get fresh eggs and vegetables almost as cheap as we could get them in the city."

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Fire Inspection

Fire Regulations Which Should be in Force in All Municipalities

Regina has in operation a new fire inspection bylaw, under which the fire department of the city is required to inspect all business premises at least four times a year and all other premises at least twice a year. Three sections of the by-law deal with very frequent causes of fire, and are as follows:

"Bonfires, etc.—No person shall kindle, maintain or assist in maintaining any bonfire or other exposed fire within the city unless he shall first have obtained a written permit from the chief, who shall give direction as to what measures are to be taken to safeguard property."

"Handling of rubbish.—No waste paper, excelsior, shavings, rubbish or other like inflammable material shall be left in any part of any business building for more than one day, except such material as may be stored within a fireproof room, provided with standard fire doors or within a fireproof receptacle, but all such material shall be destroyed, removed or placed within such fireproof receptacle at the close of each business day."

"Disposition of Hot Ashes.—No hot ashes shall be deposited in any receptacle other than one of non-combustible material with fireproof cover, and no such ashes shall be deposited within fifteen feet of any wooden building or any wooden structure whatsoever."

The fire chief reports that the citizens are taking kindly to the inspection work, and in many cases welcome the men who are able to give them advice on the prevention of fires. The by-law is known as No. 839, and should be copied by other municipalities.

Warts are unsightly blemishes and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Extending Work of Geological Survey

The geological survey is extending its scope of work to include in addition to investigation of metallic mineral resources, a soil survey of Canada, with the object of classifying the soils and ascertaining their agricultural possibilities in different districts both in settled and unsettled areas and also a mapping and classifying of deposits of material suitable for road making. The staff of the survey has been considerably increased of late years and during the past year trained observers have been making surveys of stone and gravel deposits in the more thickly settled districts of Ontario and Quebec to determine their road-making qualities. Reports are now available for a considerable number of localities and the information should be of great practical value to road-engineers and to municipalities undertaking permanent highway improvements.

Population of World is 1,600,000,000

At the Christian Endeavor convention held at Chicago, Rev. Jay S. Stowell, secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions, in an address said:

"The population of the world is 1,600,000,000, yet after 1,900 years of Christian effort, 1,116,000,000 of the world's population do not know the Christian gospel. There are between one and two hundred million persons in the world for whom no missionary society has as yet ever begun to plan. This is the great challenge to the Christian young people of the age. Here the young people may find the long sought moral equivalent of war.

BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way a man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Has High Value As a Fertilizer

Many Farmers Fail to Realize the Value of Farmyard Manure

According to recent statistics, there are in Canada in round numbers 3,000,000 horses, 6,000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 hogs, and 2,000,000 sheep. Experiments indicate that the approximate value of the fertilizing constituents of the manure, both solid and liquid, produced by each horse would be $27, by each head of cattle $20, by each hog $8, and by each sheep $2. This would make the total value of the manure produced in one year by the different classes of farm animals in Canada amount to $233,000,000. The importance of this by-product of the farm may be better realized if we compare it with some of the other principal products of Canadian industries. The following table shows the value of some of the leading products:

Total wheat crop, 1914	$196,000,000
Total oats crop, 1914	151,000,000
Total forest products, 1911	180,000,000
Total mineral products, 1913	145,000,000
Farmyard manure, (average) 5 years)	233,000,000

The figures given in the above table are for the years in which the reached the highest point on record, while the figures for the manure, represent the average annual production for the past five years.

Assuming that one-third of the value of manure is annually lost by present methods of management, and this is undoubtedly a conservative estimate, the loss from this source in Canada would be about $78,000,000. Surely the farmer can not afford to throw away a sum of money that would more than pay his taxes. But that is just what many are doing. Recent investigations by the commission of conservation show that 90 per cent. of the two hundred Ontario farmers personally visited by representatives of the commission in 1914, exercise no special care to prevent waste. The natural manure is a part of the raw material for farm crops, and, as such should receive the same attention and care to prevent loss and waste as is given the raw material in any manufacturing plant.

A fact worth knowing and remembering by the farmer is that the losses caused by leaching or super-heating represent the most readily available portion of the nitrogen and potash in the manure, which is, consequently, worth more than that left in the manure heap.

It is hard to persuade the farmer to abandon time-honored customs, such as piling the manure under the eaves or on the hillside, but surely in this day of wider knowledge and of more intelligent farming we should refrain from waste.—F.C.N.

Australian Elevators

The N.S. Wales minister for agriculture has made public his scheme for the bulk handling of wheat. Two huge elevators are to be built at Sydney and Newcastle, the two principle seaports of the state. At a latter date another will be erected at Jervis Bay, the outlet port to the new federal capital now building at Canberra. The Sydney silo will cost $875,000, while that at Newcastle will cost $375,000. In addition to this 35 elevators will be built at various country stations. The work of erecting these will be spread over a period of five years, and the total cost will be about $4,375,000. Each country elevator will have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. 1,500 trucks will have to be built for the work of shifting the harvest of 46,000,000 bushels in the six months. The estimated cost of instituting bulk handling of wheat in N.S. Wales will cost $11,045,000. It is intended to co-operate with all the States in the matter of getting ships of the proper type for the handling of the wheat in bulk. New South Wales has had an expert there for some time from the United States, dealing with the whole matter.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

The Farmers' Turn

It is safe to say that if one-quarter of the aid given by federal governments to manufacturing industries had been given to aid settlement on the land the economic development of the country would have proceeded upon saner lines, and there would have been more real and less apparent prosperity. The time is here for all public men and bodies to urge the bestowal upon agriculture of a greater attention, and something of that kind of assistance to greater production which so far has been the monopoly of the manufacturing interests.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

Rastus—Eh, Ah heahs yous contemplatin' gettin' married.

Eb—Wal, ef de high cost ob livin' keeps up Ah'll hav to.

TIRED NERVES

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Preservation of Wild Life

An Economic, Not a Sentimental, Issue Involved in Bird Protection

The popular impression in Canada that the preservation of wild life is merely a desirability, not a positive necessity, is fatally false and is responsible for the serious inroads already suffered by our game resources. Public opinion has been powerless to check destruction and will remain so as long as the campaign for wild life protection depends upon an appeal to sentiment for its dynamic force. No conservation issue can progress far on that basis. The people of this continent move most resolutely in response to economic motives, and the necessary prelude to proper protection of wild life in Canada is wider dissemination of exact knowledge regarding its money value.

Recent experience in the United States illustrates the force of economic motives. For several years efforts were made in that country to secure federal protection for migratory game birds. The campaign was chiefly an appeal to sentiment and made little headway. The proposal was then extended to include insectivorous birds, wide publicity was given to the fact that insect pests damaged crops annually to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and within one years a popular demand, that years of sentimental appeal had failed to arouse, forced congress to pass a law placing all migratory birds under federal control. The preservation of wild life achieved the status of a national business enterprise.

Canada's wild life is as valuable as that of the United States. To preserve it as a national asset we need not pursue the method adopted by our American neighbors, but we do require to gain their sane viewpoint.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P.Q.

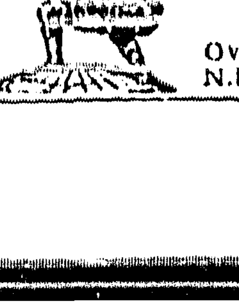
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Eradicate Noxious Weeds

Drastic Action is Necessary to Secure Results

Canada has for years been trying to rid herself of some of her more prolific noxious weeds, but the work has lacked the thorough support of those whose duty it is to help in the eradication of the pests. Concerted and organized action is necessary, and until this is secured the prospects of success are not very bright. Public opinion is too apathetic, and weed inspectors are aware of this. Prosecutions for infractions of the Noxious Weeds Act are rare, and consequently the penalty clause of this act has to a great extent lost its effect. More pressure must be put upon those responsible for its enforcement.

A lesson in clearing up weeds might be taken from the action of China regarding the eradication of the poppy plant. The following, from a report of the United States commercial attache at Nanking, China, indicates the method by which results are secured in that country: "Some interest in the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy was aroused locally by the dismissal of the Nanking magistrate for having falsely reported his district clear of poppy, and the imposition of fines on a number of other district magistrates for the same reason. The authorities are making a serious effort to have the province cleared at an early date in anticipation of the joint inspection by British and Chinese officials prior to the prohibition of the import or sale of Indian opium."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Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
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THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3

Do They Stop?

Owing to the weekly bulletin of the prairie fruit market commissioner of August 21 failing to mention Creston as one of the stopping places of the Calgary business men on their next month's tour of the Kootenay, Boundary and Okanagan fruit districts, little move has yet been made in the matter of organizing for a fitting reception for our prospective guests.

While stranger things are said to have happened at the expense of Creston in matters of this kind in the past, THE REVIEW has the assurance of the Calgary Herald that the Creston Valley will not be overlooked by the business men. They are out to get in touch with the sources of their fruit and vegetable supply, and have been long enough in the business to know that in quantity, at any rate, their business with Creston is easily 50 per cent. higher than with Nelson, and equally as large as with Grand Forks, so that no matter how assiduously interested officials at other points might plan to have Creston given the go-by they could hardly get away with it with gentlemen of the calibre of the Calgary merchants.

To make doubly sure of a square deal in the matter it would not be amiss for the Farmers Institute, Fruit Growers' Union, board of trade, Socialist. Liberal and Conservative Associations, and citizens generally to drop the horticultural department a line in the matter; also J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., and Neil F. MacKay, M.P.P. (if anyone happens to know the latter's address) letting them know they will be held to book if the Valley does not get equal recognition with Nelson in this little matter.

In the meantime the ranchers being rather actively engaged otherwise, let the board of trade draw up a tentative programme of entertainment, which can be submitted to a meeting of the ranchers and business men in due course for ratification or amendment as available finance and length of stay of visitors will permit.

Patriotic Jam

The suggestion has been made that for the next two months, or possibly three, the local Red Cross workers, with the co-operation of all the Valley ranchers, could render timely and sure-to-be-appreciated assistance to the soldiers at the front by relaxing their efforts to provide comforts for the outer man bend their energies in the direction of making something to satisfy the inner man.

In other words, if the scheme is feasible, such unsaleable fruit, as is usable and the ranchers care to donate, should be made up into jam or preserves and forwarded for distribution to the men on the firing line or for consumption in the base hospitals.

If someone can advise of a method whereby the preserving can be done on a reasonably large scale we feel sure the Red Cross and many other ladies in the Valley would be most willing to assist in such a worthy effort. As for the raw material for the jam the ranchers can be counted on to supply it in good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over.

If feasible we hope to see some action taken in this direction. For the next three months let the ladies on the prairies, who cannot anywhere near as economically provide this class of culinary good things, keep up the supply of sox, surgical shirts and old linen, while the B. C. workers specialize on equally-necessary comforts for the stomach, on which Tommy fights.

Noxious Weeds

Owing to several visits from Mr. Shannon, the specially-appointed weed inspector for Kootenay, the serving of a rather larger-than-usual lot of cut-your-weed notices, and the attendant discussion this somewhat unusual state of affairs has produced, the noxious weed problem has been heard much of this season.

And it is a matter that deserves a lot more attention than some people are inclined to give it. To show what damage this pest is equal to it is only necessary to cite Saskatchewan, where a recent reliable estimate placed the loss to that province this year from weeds alone at $25,000,000.

So serious has the evil become in the three provinces to the east of us that it is now proposed to have a conference of agricultural authorities from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to hit upon a uniform system for staying and gradually eradicating the weed nuisance.

While in British Columbia the area devoted to agriculture is comparatively small and of recent cultivation we are fortunately not so badly off for weeds as our sister provinces, but they are coming, and only the eternal vigilance of the men on the land will prevent B.C. getting into a relatively similar position to the prairie provinces.

Many ranchers get discouraged in trying to keep their land clean because they say their neighbors do not co-operate with them. But the man who allows his land to become the prey of noxious weeds, lets them get a deep and strong hold, is in a very bad way.

Timely Contribution

Fearing, possibly, that our week off might temporarily incapacitate us for copy-writing some unknown correspondent has kindly forwarded us a couple of poems. While generally averse to handling the product of rhymsters we give these space to show our appreciation of our friend's kind words for THE REVIEW, and also in lightening our editorial labors. Here's the first one, which carries the heading, "How About It!"

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said "That editor has quite a head. I'm glad I take his paper. He's got a raft of grit and sand, he prints the news of all the land, he boosts the town to beat the band and that's the proper caper. He soaks the grafters in the neck, he saves the Ship of State from wreck, he's Johnny on the spot, by heck, when things are in a jumble. He writes the ads that bring the dough, he chases all our gloom and woe, he tells us all we want to know, and yet he is quite humble. He never gets a bit stuck up, he's worked since Hector was a pup to earn his daily bite and sup and have a little over. I know we owe him many plunks, so let us shame the other skunks and furnish him with kale in chunks, wherewith to live in clover."

Whomsoever of the tribe of fishermen imagines the second effusion is a 'rub' on him has another think coming; its most likely a shot at Dutchy Leonard or D. Allen, of the bank, both of whom have quit the town permanently. Here it is:

Behold the fisherman!
He riseth up early in the morning and disturbeth the whole household.
Mighty are his preparations.
He goeth forth full of hope.
When the day is far spent he returneth, smelling of cold tea, and the truth is not in him.

P.S. The close season for petry is again effective.

The Otis-Staples mill at Wycliffe is running night and day on an order 25,000 grain doors. This makes 90,000 doors ordered from this firm by the C.P.R.

Shooting Season Supplies

Headquarters for Remington U-M-C Goods; the best made

Better Shells than the UMC Remington are not made.

Either for Game Birds or the Bigger Game Animals they never fail.

This season we are handling the two old favorites and a new one. They are:

NITRO CLUB—the speed shell; the swiftest, straightest and hardest-hitting shell made. Its extra speed adds many a bird to the bag.

NEW CLUB has been the favorite black powder shell for years and better than ever this season.

REMINGTON—A new high-grade, low-priced smokeless shell—unusual value at a moderate cost.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Body Belts and Bully Beef to Burn

[Continued from Page 1

of waste would not be amiss. Now we all know that this war bill will have to be paid some time, and no matter who or what nation has the bulk of the burden it will nevertheless reflect on each individual of us in a great or lesser degree. Why should waste be tolerated that increases that burden? Yet one seems powerless to stop it, or those that could mitigate it at least seem unwilling to do so.

I refer to the matter of food. Who are the people at the back of the bully beef and biscuit contracts? For every trench or billet that I have been in yet I have seen quantities of beef and biscuit going to waste, exposed to sun and rain, thrown into ditches, built into parapets, burned—anything to get rid of it, and why? Because the men will not eat these things if they are possessed of, or can borrow the money to purchase anything else. No vegetable matter is ever issued to help make the "bully" palatable; it is the straight 'bully,' and if you don't eat it you can do as you darn well please with it—except sell it or give it away, and to-morrow you will get some more and more after that.

Of course the British Empire is rich enough to stand the racket, but surely there is no need for waste of such magnitude and description. Time will not permit of my writing all that I should like to, to say nothing of regulations, but enough has been said to, perhaps convince people that many efforts are being misdirected. Now I will see how many German heads I can hit.

Back to the peaceful occupation. Funny old world! One moment engaged in shooting human beings and the next writing peaceful letters. Let me try to paint a word picture of this scene and some others. A bright afternoon in sunny France, the country dotted with homesteads, the fields well cared for and wonderfully productive, all, except animal, nature at peace. In the orchards, grassy fields and barns at each homestead the master-animal is busy, the roads are alive with their numbers and they swarm in all directions; the mere prospect dazes one, but there is no relief for the activity is everywhere and the onlooker is drawn into the turmoil—he becomes as the others. The onlooker is no more, he has become a unit in one of the hives of industry, and he with many others are busily cleaning rifles and equipment, for they are making ready for a journey and for strife.

As the evening shadows fall this hive gives up its host and in marshalled centres, with their worldly goods upon their backs, their rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition they await the orders that will shape some portion of their lives. The orders arrive and the host marches away; at first with a light step and a gay smile, but as the hours and the miles are left behind this step becomes heavy and the smile is hidden; the worldly possessions upon their backs are no longer desirable and to each one the thought comes, How much farther to go? The scene changes with the miles that are gained, for now the fields are no longer cared for, the homesteads are ghostly structures, the villages are disorderly heaps of debris, and the air is pierced with sounds. A change has come over this foot-weary host, for now they seem to have shaken off their fatigue, they are again alert, renewed, as it were, by the indistinct sights and the ever-increasing sounds, as they march in single line with spaces between each man—for death is abroad, and cares not whom he gathers.

A whisper passes down this long line and to each man it says increase the interval between you and your neighbors." Run hard, run fast, as you pass over a certain stretch of new road before you. It comes, your turn to run, and with a bursting heart you hurl yourself over the stretch to gain cover and await the arrival of the others. Then on through devious ways. until a wall of sandbags betokens the nearer line of trenches, and here the tired host takes breath again. Soon, too soon, the order comes, "Move on', and in single rank, with many intervals, the host worms its way forward again but this time with many stops and many rushes. until the protection of sandbag walls is gained, and they know that a little more will gain their rest. A short stop, then on again, then stop; the host lies flat upon the earth; the air clears of sound and dust and the host gets up and moves on wandering in a vague way; who will be next, for the stretcher-bearers are busy with that part of the host where the shell landed. After this there are many halts for the movements of the host are made very clear by the lights that flash and the call goes back and forth along the line, "Stretcher bearers wanted!,' Again the host flattens against the earth, and again in a little while moves on until, as the dawn shows up the tired faces, the host takes its position in the front line of attack and defense in this, the greatest war of all history.

The day breaks sunny and bright, the host is smaller, some line the parapet and gaze outward, others are resting, some are asleep forever and others again are speeding away to where they will be rebuilt and returned; all is quiet except for a few rifle shots and one cannot realize that here two immense armies are watching and waiting. As the day wears so the host revolves, those that rested now watch and those that watched now rest, until the evening shadows bring duties for all.

Hardly has the sunlight faded before flashing lights are [illegible] each of the watching lines. [illegible] shots have increased and bombs are hurled across the space between the lines, parties of men creep out into the No Man's Land, some to repair the wire entanglements, some to occupy positions where the movements of the enemy can be heard, some crawl very near to the enemy lines to hurl bombs into their midst and others move here and there to intercept bombing parties. All are busy and will be so until the dawn, when No Man's Land is given over to solitude again. The parties have all come in, no one sleeps, all ranks of the host have taken a position and the word comes, Stand to Arms! Then a mighty rumbling, for the guns behind the host are alive to the preparation of the enemy for attack. Shells burst over the enemy's lines, raking from side to side and front to rear, while the host tenses with anticipation. Soon the answer comes, and the host's lines are the the background for a picture of bursting shells, crumbling parapets and mangled humanity, while the rifles of the hosts spit out their message of hate in thousands. A lull, the tension relaxes, and for the time being a respite—the attack anticipated has fallen through, and time is not ripe to assume the aggressive; but still no rest for any, for now the parapets must be rebuilt, the shell-proof shelters repaired, fragments of humanity buried, and the wounded carried out—many hours of hard work for all. without rest or food, but lightened by tobacco consumed in small quantities. At last 'tis done, the damage repaired as far as the daylight will allow, and the tired host breaks up, to watch, to work, and some to rest, for the shadows will soon be calling its workers into No Man's Land again. My picture is a large one and time will not permit of its completion at one sitting so must content myself with a fragment from one of its corners.

Butter Wraps

Printed with your name, address, and kind of Butter for $1 for 100—we supply the paper.

REVIEW OFFICE

Erickson

Mrs. W. Levesque was a passenger east on Tuesday—to Cranbrook.

Free Press: A. L. Palmer, of Erickson, was a Fernie visitor this week.

Miss Ruby Palmer left on Tuesday to re-join the teaching staff of Medicine Hat public school.

Miss Melva Cartwright came up from the Huscroft school to spend the week-end with her parents.

Miss Aubir McKowan returned to Cranbrook on Sunday, after a few weeks' visit with her grandmother, Mrs. G. Cartwright.

Mrs. A. B. Stanley and children left on Monday for Hedley. B.C. where Mr. Stanley has purchased the Gazettt newspaper business.

Sam Fraser has just installed a gasolene engine and Robb pump to water his garden, Sam is going to make it rain on his plants if it does keep dry.

J. M. Craigie would like to hear of some ordinary rancher who can beat his record of 235 crates of peaches from 19 trees, or betfer than seven crates, They were Trininphs.

R. J. Long left on Monday for Cranon his official rounds. Neither the war, or the weather or the Crisis in B.C. can abate the smile and good nature of the Conservatives' one best bet for the next provincial election.

Cooler weather is the wish of the vegetable growers in this section. The hot sunny days are bringing tomatoes on so fast five packers were required at the warehouse on Monday to handle the quantity coming in that day.

Miss Myrtle Cartwright of Westover, Ontario. who has been a guest of Mrs. Elvin Cartwright for the past three weeks left for home on Sunday.

Pound District Act and Pound District Act Amendment Act

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11, of the above Act, Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Hugh Stewart McCreath of Creston, as poundkeeper of the Pound established on the premises occupied by him and located on Sirdar Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in the said town.

W. J. BOWSER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B.C.,
July 26th, 1915.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.
MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and
General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done

Alice Siding

Victor Carr is doing a few days fishing at Sanca Creek.

Mrs. McMurtrie is entertaining at a Red Cross ten-cent ten on Tuesday, the first for the fall season.

Mrs Gordon Smith moved into Creston the latter part of the week, occupying the premises vacated by Mrs. Leonard.

Mrs. Bartholomew and children, former residents here, now of Nelson, is spending a few days with Alice Siding friends.

The shooting season opened on Wednesday. Grouse are numerous as usual and in fine shape in spite of the wet spring. Ducks were quite numerous about the middle of the month, Vitor Carr reporting a flock of almost 500 of them on the slough about ten days ago.

Messrs W. A. and Clarence Pease and and J. Boydell gat away to the hills on Monday to get first crack at any geese, ducks, or big game that may be stirring on or after Wed., Sept. 1st. They may be away a week if it takes that long to secure three deer each, as well as a few cougar, coyotes and one or two bear—and a supply of game birds to help out the supply of bacon.

In the items last week mention was made of Gordon Smith having been given an honorable discharge from the 54th Battalion on account of his feet playing out on him. Lest some of our readers should get the idea that Gordon came home more or less a cripple we give the circumstances leading up his securing his discharge. Practically from the start of drilling at Vernon he suffered with his from a couple of old bunions—the irritation caused by the working greatly increasing the soreness. These were twice cut out by a professional chiropodist at the camp, cut after each operation the soreness increased and the bunions returned. finally a specialist discovered the trouble was due to some trouble on the bone of the foot, and recommended a hospital operation which would disable the foot for six weeks at least. the expense of all this to be borne by Mr. Smith, and no definite assurance that a permanent cure would result. In devising ways and means to finance the operation Gordon discovered that his application for separation allowance to be paid his wife had never been forwarded to headquarters and at least two months would elapse before funds would be available from source and in the meantime having been transferred to the camp kitchen. he quite naturally concluded he was deemed unfit for field service and asked for his dischage which was granted.

She was accompanied by Miss Georgina Cartwright as far as Moyie, where she will teach this year.

Milt Beam left on Thurday last to lend a helping hand with harvesting operations on the prairie, and according to Joe Drexler there is more rejoicing in the animal kingdom over Milt's departure than over ninety and nine ornery hunters like Alex. Duperry.

To date five mixed cars of fruit and vegetables have been shipped from here, and they will go out before the week end. Fully sixty per cent. of the outport is tomatoes. In addition to this express shipments will easily average 100 crates day. There is practically no demand for corn or cucumbers this season.

There is quite a lull in tomato shipping just now as the weather man is not ripening them so fast lately, but there is still a busy time at the packing house and the number of rigs coming and going makes the place look like Chicago market. Frank Staples and staff of packers handled 400 crates of tomatoes on Tuesday. About three cars a week are going out from here alone, so if Creston is going as strong there is sure some produce going out of the Valley this year.

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cow, Shorthorn. Can be seen any evening.—A. N. Coulling, Creston.

Grand Forks has collected $135 road and dog taxes this year, Local Doukhobors put up $22 of it.

The Potter ranch, of 80 acres, about two miles east of Grand Forks, has just been sold for $20,000.

The Okanagan is counting on an average price of $1,35 per box for its 320,000 boxes of apples this years.

The Dominion Canners Company find a great demand for B.C. canned fruit and may erect a factory at Grand Forks.

News of Kootenay

Kaslo's photo studio will start up shop on October 1st.

Tag day at Nelson netted the B.C. base hospital in France $344.

Construction work has started on Rossland's big new curling rink.

Fernie has 21 teachers on the school staff—two men and nineteen marms.

Revelstoke will have a fall fair this year. provided it can be financed on $500,

Twenty new residences have been erected at Columbia Height, a Trail suburb.

$329 was collected at Fernie on hosital tag day. Michel raised $22 and Natal $30.

The crops in Greenwood district are the best ever known in the history of the country.

$700 a month of Canadian Patriotic Fund money is now being paid out in Fernie district.

Preparations are being made for the placing of salmon fry in St. Mary's lake next yesr,

Trail has contributed 45 old razors to be re-ground and sent to the soldiers at the front.

Trail council has dispensed with the services of fire chief McKinnon, and a sucessor is sought.

On the Bardgett farm near Cranbrook this year the hay crop averaged 18 tons to the acre.

A clubhouse or summer hotel is to be built at the head of Moyie lake by Cranbrook capitalists.

Sandon Red Cross workers serve tea to passengers on the C.P.T. trains at that point one day each.

The Fernie schools employ twenty teachers and have an enrolment at the present time of 793 pupils.

180 boxes of pears from Spokane, affected with codling moth, were condemned at Rossland on Tuesday

Fernie claims to have already supplied over 900 men for the various Canadian overseas contingents.

The directors contemplate putting in a 40 x 80-foot swimming pool in the fruit fair building at Trail next year.

Crawford Bay has contributed twenty-two men for overseas service, seven of whom have received commissions.

E. Norman of Mirror Lake is now manager of the Nelson fruit growers union, succeeding Dr. Wolverton who resigned.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. stock took a jump of $9 a share in a single day last week on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

At Port Hill A. Klockmann stated that the concentra'or of the Continental mine will start its regular work in a few days.

Vernon's water supply is none to ample this year. The establishment of the mobilizatron camp creates a heavy demand.

The attendance at the Kaslo high school is 41 pupils—the highest on record. Another teacher may be necessary next term.

The Free Press thinks Fernie could get along with two policemen—a man for night patrol while the chief should handle all the day duty.

Nelson public school opened with an enrolment of 618 pupils and 16 teachers. Of these 42 were small children admitted to school for the first time.

Mrs. J. McLeod, the first occupant of the old townsite of Ymir, after a continuous residence of 19 years, is about to remove to Vancouver.

Rossland Montengrins formerly in that country's army, have been advised to hold themselves ready for immediate return home for active service.

Cranbrook Herald: —Commencing this week the Kimberley train will run every day, Sunday excepted. This has been made necessary owing to the heavy traffic on that line.

Trail News: J. Kollmar has two White Orpington pullets which recently have made a record for the district. The first commenced laying in four months and fourteen days from the date of hatching and the second in four months and 15 days.

Fernie Free Press: The hard times seem to have struck local churches harder than anyone else, but the clergy are equal to the occasion. One is helping to harvest the wheat crop on the prairie, another is doing good manual labor in a warehouse, and yet another is talking of enlisting for the front.

Thursdays 11 a.m.

The last forms of THE REVIEW close at noon on Thursday of each week.

Reading notices of any and every description must reach us before 11 a.m. Thursday to ensure insertion.

Changes of advertisements must reach us by Tuesday noon.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
A High Class Residential and Day College Non-Sectarian — Calgary — For Boys and Young Men Girls and Young Women Non-Sectarian

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accounting, Tpyewriting, etc. MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course, Vocal, Instrumental and Theory ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University and Teachers. Ladies College course for girls. French conversation classes. FINE ART—China Painting, Watercolors, Leather Work. etc. EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art, Public Speaking. HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. For full information and Calendar apply to
REV. GEORGE W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Creston Hotel
The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt
Our Guests Call Again
YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.
Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.
J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000
FARMERS' BUSINESS
The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 925
C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables
Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE
H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

Life Insurance

Agents Wanted

Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.

J. W. W. Stewart,

Managing Director

The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,

Head Office, Winnipeg

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited

68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for **FREE** CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No 1 No 2 No 3**

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely **FREE** No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Free Farmers' Market

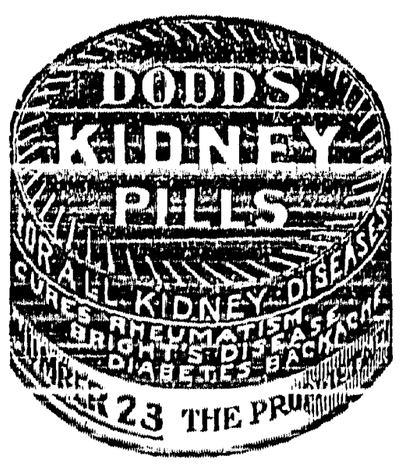
Winnipeg Council Will Pay Cost of Platform, Etc., For Free Farmers' Market in Fort Rouge

Mrs. Dick, the president of the Women's Civic League, has been successful after many months of hard work in having a vote put through the Winnipeg City Council at a recent meeting to obtain money to provide a suitable shed and refrigerator for the free farmers' market in Fort Rouge. Mrs. Jos. Campeau of St. Norbert, Mrs. McBeath of St. Francois Xavier and Mrs. Dumbrill of Charleswood were also present and would have addressed the council if it had been necessary. These women are actively engaged in market gardening and doubtless could have given some valuable information on the practical side of the market question from their personal experience.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

"The colonel certainly gives you a gaudy setting out in this recommendation. He says you are a lazy, impudent, trifling blockhead, that you get drunk at every opportunity and that you will steal anything you can lay your hands on."

"Well, sah—uh-kee, hee, hee!—yo' ortuh hear what he says 'bout you, sah!"—Judge.



W. N. U. 1064

Will Take Precautions

Every Care Taken to Disinfect Live-stock Buildings at the Toronto Exhibition

It will be interesting to stockmen generally to know that the most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, to thoroughly disinfect all sheds and buildings to be occupied by livestock during the coming fair, Aug. 28 to Sept. 13.

Immediately after the military authorities had removed the last of the horses housed at the grounds over the winter a meeting of the chairmen in charge of the different branches of the livestock department at the exhibition met and decided to at once seek government co-operation in the work of disinfecting and cleansing the grounds.

A large force of men have since been engaged at the work of immunizing every inch of space, in which task they are using the most thorough methods. Floors, walls, ceilings, stalls and every nook and cranny that might prove a lurking or breeding place space for germs are being treated with specially prepared disinfectants of extra strength and effectiveness.

Before the livestock are housed at the ground previous to the fair the exhibition board will have all buildings inspected by the veterinary-general, who will come from Ottawa for the purpose. The Ontario government too, will conduct an independent inspection and it will be a very elusive germ indeed that will be able to dodge this combined attack.

Freedom From Asthma.—Asthma is one of the most distressing troubles, sudden in its attacks, and prolonged in its agonies. Frequently many things are tried, but nothing seems to give hope of relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the one help which can be depended upon. If you have tried other remedies without success, do not fail to get at once a package of this uniformly successful preparation.

Learning Art of Farming

Must Take Places on Land of Men Who Have Enlisted in British Armies

A scheme for the demonstration of what women have done and are capable of doing on the lands of Great Britain has been perfected by the land council of the National Political League.

The demand for the development of the country's agricultural resources is urgent. The country needs all the food that it is capable of producing. The supply of male labor is short, and women are being trained for the work. The shortage of men on the land is sure to increase as long as the war lasts. Women must take their places.

Not only are the women being taught the skilful tilling of the soil, but they also are being trained to the work required on dairy and poultry farms. Many of them are proving apt students and have progressed in their studies far enough to demonstrate that they can do farm work in an acceptable manner. They seem to realize that upon them to a large extent develops the feeding of the nation.

Landowners who have come forward and are helping generously in this kind of education for women include Lord Beauchamp, Lord Hythe, Colonel Innes, Lady Brassey, Mrs. Barwell, Lady Hulton, Colonel Stephenson Clarke, and Captain Spencer Churchill.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Gift Not Appreciated

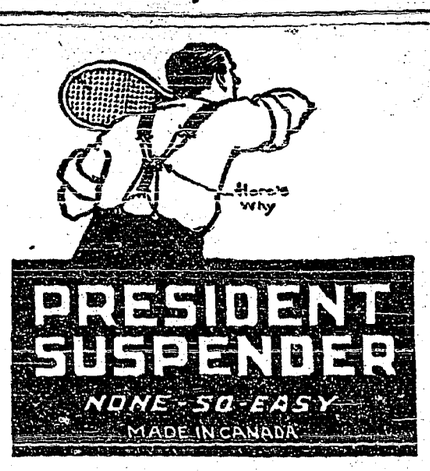
German Crown Prince as a Looter and a Profligate

The Paris Auto prints the following story as explaining in part the origin of the differences between the Crown Princess Cecilie and her husband. About six weeks after the opening of hostilities there arrived for the Crown Princess as a surprise present from the Crown Prince, two furniture vans full of small pieces of furniture, works of art, jewellery and lace, the results of pillage.

The Crown Princess was inexpressibly shocked at such a present, as she is extremely sensitive and refined. Her disgust and shame were such that she refused to take delivery of the goods and rushed off to her mother-in-law, the Empress, throwing herself into her arms and sobbing bitterly. The Empress, who to a great degree educated and trained her daughter-in-law, fully shared her feelings in the matter, and expressed her indignation to the Kaiser. The Emperor only laughed and said that they were making too much of a trifle, whereupon he left his son and daughter-in-law to come to an explanation between themselves about the affair.

This explanation occurred some time afterward and was a stormy one. The couple became thoroughly disunited and the Crown Prince's private life afterward only served to make the breach between them still wider.

Germany may be able to keep the wolf from the door, but how about the bear?



Queer Turn of Fate

Southwest Africa No Longer German, But a British Possession

German Southwest Africa, which has surrendered to the forces of the South African Union under General Louis Botha, has an area of 322,450 square miles and is larger, therefore, than the combined territory of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Togoland and the Kamerun Protectorate, the other German possessions on the Atlantic side of Equatorial Africa, had previously fallen into the hands of British and French forces. German East Africa has not yet been taken, but its fall may be expected soon.

While the southern and much of the eastern parts of Southwest Africa are barren, this has been Germany's most promising colonial development. In 1913 its German population was 12,292 as against 4,107 in German East Africa and 3,806 at Kiao-chao.

In view of the Kaiser's famous telegram to Kruger, it is a queer turn of fate that German power in Africa—Germany's "place" in the equatorial sun—should be taken away by Botha, one time commander in chief of the Boer forces, and now, as premier of the South African Union, a pillar of British strength.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Climate for Flax

Contrary to General Opinion, Wheat is Much More Tender Than Flax

Louis A. Hartvigsen of Regina, who is the representative of old country spinning and linen mills, writes as follows:

I read in a newspaper about the danger of frost, regarding the flax plant. I have never thought that the Canadian farmers were of the opinion that flax was more tender than wheat. On the contrary, wheat is much more tender than flax. For example, Russia does not cultivate wheat in North Russia, because the climate there is too cold, therefore the Russians cultivate flax in North Russia, but wheat in South Russia. To compare the climate in Western Canada with the climate of North Russia it is sufficient to state that the flax plant takes in Russia 100 days to ripen, whereas in Western Canada it takes but 85 to 90 days. Therefore Western Canada is much more adapted for flax growing, besides the soil here is richer than the soil in North Russia.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

On "Blighted Affection"

I never had any astonishing adventure in a street car. I never protected any lady passenger from the advances of a Fiend in Human Shape; I never rescued from "imminent Peril" a fair unknown who thanked me with a deep blush and handed me her card—being the daughter of a millionaire. On the contrary I have held frantic children and taken care of dyspeptic lap dogs. I have been entrusted with bundles which became vitalized in my hands and would undo themselves and cover me with hooks and eyes and spools of cotton. I am the unfortunate gentleman who always "makes room for a lady" and have been poked with an umbrella for my pains.

Yet because an apple never dropped on my head I have no reason to doubt the theory of gravitation, and I have no cause to be sceptical regarding "blighted affections" just because I never was elected to romance and adventure.—Bret Harte.

Bumptious Prince

Prince Herbert Bismarck, at a royal reception, bumped roughly against an Italian prelate, who looked at him indignantly.

"You evidently do not know who I am," said the prince haughtily. "I am Herbert Bismarck."

"Oh," answered the prelate, "if that doesn't amount to an apology, it is certainly a perfect explanation."

Wounds by German Bullets

If Germans Do Not Use the Dum-Dum Bullet They Have Something Just as Good

Ever since the beginning of the war there have been accusations on the part of both belligerents that their opponents were using dum-dum bullets, yet amongst the vast quantities of ammunition captured at different times few cartridges of this description have been discovered. As a matter of fact, the chief evidence that can be called in support of the accusation is the nature of the wounds inflicted by rifle fire. The same thing happened during the Boer war. The Mauser bullets were of normal pattern, yet terrible jagged wounds were sometimes inflicted by them. This was explained by the fact that many gunshot wounds were caused by rebounding bullets which had been distorted from their original shape by touching the earth before reaching the body of the soldier.

This explanation, plausible as it sounds, is insufficient to cover all the cases met with in the present war, so H. S. Souttar has been led to make a careful investigation of the problem, the results of which he tells in one of the chapters of his intensely interesting books, "A Surgeon in Belgium." The structure of the German bullet, he says, is peculiar. It has a very short point, so that when it strikes it usually turns completely over. A further peculiarity is that the hard casing does not over the base of the bullet, so that on impact the hinder part spreads out exactly like the front of a dum-dum, and thus has very much the same effect as the prohibited missile. Mr. Souttar was surgeon-in-chief of the Belgian Field hospital first in Antwerp, and afterwards in Dunkirk, Poperinghe and Furnes.

Nervous Children

Hard Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added the strain is increased. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of ten years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemford, N.S., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head, and began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and later his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St Vitus dance. He was under the doctor's treatment for some three months but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him this medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration of our son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Iceland and Ireland

Iceland was once very near to becoming a part of the British empire. Uninhabited until the middle of the ninth century, it was first discovered by a little company of Irish monks, who had fled their own land to escape the ravages of the pagan Norsemen. They built themselves a home in the new land, and seemingly intended to stay when, after a few years, the Norsemen also discovered Iceland and the monks fled back to Ireland. Not a few Scotch and Irish emigrants, however, found their way to Iceland in later times.—London Express.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

The Pink of Health

is every woman's right; but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

BUY

MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

Prohibition in Saskatchewan

The enactments at the recent session of the legislature of Saskatchewan provide for the closing of all open bars, the cancelling of club liquor licenses and the placing of the wholesale trade in the hands of the government. The measure in question is among the most radical of its kind enacted in Canada. It also adopts a new idea by providing that, after a trial of barless life the people may, at a given time, re-establish the existing order. There was complete prohibition by law of the liquor trade in Saskatchewan once, and when they got the chance the people changed the situation and established a license system. The changes have been many since then, however, and the experiment of this year will have to be judged on its own record.—Montreal Gazette.

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

Farmer Legislators

As a matter of fact it is a distinct loss to Canada and to the west in particular that there are not more farmer members of legislatures and the federal parliament, either as independents or as members of one or other of the great parties. The benefit to be derived from a more numerous farmer representation in parliament and legislatures would be two-fold. Agriculture would be more likely to get its just due with a strong representation of its own people on the job and there would also come to the farmers through their representatives a much clearer insight into the difficulties and problems of government—something which too many men on the farms have no knowledge of and fail to appreciate when they make some of their ill-considered claims for special consideration.—Calgary Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A certain editor recently received from a lady some verses, daintily tied up with pink ribbon, "I wonder if he'll miss me?"

After reading them he returned the effort to the sender with the following note:

"Dear Madam: If he does he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

HUGE ORDERS HAVE BEEN PLACED WITH CANADIAN FIRMS FOR SHELLS

WEEKLY WAGES AMOUNT TO MILLION DOLLARS

Some Sixty Thousand Artisans are now Employed in 247 Canadian Factories, Manufacturing Shells for the War Arena —Will Soon be Turning Out 50,000 per Day

Sixty thousand artisans are employed in Canada, drawing weekly wages of $1,000,000 in 247 factories, manufacturing shells for the war arena. Orders for 9,000,000 shells have been placed here by the shell committee and for 1,100,000 cartridge cases, fuses and primers and friction tubes. For these contracts orders have been placed for 170,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of lead and several thousand tons of other material. Canada will be shortly turning out 50,000 shells per day.

These facts were given by Colonel Alexander Bertram, chairman of the shell committee, appointed by the Dominion government to superintend the manufacture of munitions of war, in an address to the delegates to the Canadian Manufacturers' association convention at Toronto recently. Colonel Bertram said:

"Shortly after the war broke out the minister of militia received an order from the British government for supplies of arms and ammunition. Contracts were placed for these, both in Canada and the United States and then came the request for 200,000 shrapnel shells, unloaded, in equal numbers of 15 and 18-pounders. Canada possesses in the city of Quebec a modern plant for the manufacture of shells, but its capacity is limited. It can only produce 75 shells per day, which we now see was quite inadequate to meet the demand. There was only one thing to do. The minister of militia conceived the idea of utilizing the engineering factories throughout the Dominion for shell manufacture, and to secure the cooperation of employees and employers in the engineering trades to take up this patriotic work.

"A committee was appointed to organize the movement throughout the Dominion. The members of this committee are: Messrs. Thos. Cantley of New Glasgow; George W. Watts, Toronto; E. Carnegia, Welland; General T. Benson, master general of ordnance; Mr. J. W. Borden, chief accountant and paymaster-general, Col. Hartson and Col. Lafferty, the latter four representing the department of militia and defence. I had the honor to be named chairman.

"As a direct outcome of the work of the shell committee a copper refinery in Canada will be made possible. Our experience in nine months has demonstrated the fact that the development of this industry in the Dominion, while it would undoubtedly benefit every manufacturer who uses copper, is above all things a military necessity. Canada will not have to remain long under the reproach of having to import its refined copper, and I can assure you of this, that within three or four months we expect to be making, in this country, from the native product, all the copper bands required in the production of shells.

"It was agreed to supply all the component parts of shells free of charge to those manufacturers who would undertake the work of finishing and assembling the complete shells. In this way many of the smaller manufacturers were relieved of the financial burden of carrying a heavy stock of the raw materials, and which very largely contributed to the success of this huge undertaking. It was further decided to eliminate unhealthy competition by paying uniform price for the same article. An inspection company was chosen to deal with all shell components, thus relieving the assembling manufacturers of the responsibility of inspection, while at the same time satisfying the shell committee beyond question that the component parts of shells were correct in every particular before the finished article passed into the hands of the government inspector.

"Starting with the first order for 200,000 shrapnel we have since placed orders aggregating 9,000,000 shells consisting of 15 and 18-pounder shrapnel; 18-pounder, 4-5 and 60-pounder high explosive shells. In addition we have placed orders fro 100,000 cartridge cases, 5,000,000 fuses, 2,000,000 primers, and 1,000,000 friction tubes.

In no one single establishment in Canada, except the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec, is the complete shell made. One hundred and thirty firms from Halifax to Vancouver are engaged in the work of machining and assembling. Others are occupied in the manufacture of blanks, bullets, discs, cartridge cases, buckshot, primers, tubes, tin cups for shrapnel grub screws, sockets, and plugs, steel base plates, and boxes. From an enumeration of these various articles it will be observed how extensive the several operations are.—Monetary Times.

How To Get Men

Canadians Have Not Yet Realized What the War Means

Up to the present time Canada has raised a force of about one-tenth of what she could raise if every man of military age were to be drafted. Though all the men who have been called for by the government have come forward except the last 35,000 now being mustered, and in many quarters Canada has received high praise for the alacrity with which she sprang to the assistance of the Mother Country, such a showing as we have made we should consider contemptible if made by Greece, Roumania or Bulgaria. We are fighting Germany with only about one-tenth of our strength, and Germany is not to be beaten by foes that fight her in that way. If, as we say and believe, this is our war as much as it is the war of England or France or Belgium, we shall have to get into it, and not leave the fighting to be done by one out of every ten men capable of doing it. Hon. Arthur Meighen said a few days ago that it might yet be necessary for every able-bodied Canadian to go to the front or to discharge some other equally necessary duty connected with the war.

It is said that recruiting for the draft of 35,000 men recently called for has been slow. If this be true, there are two conditions that would seem to explain it: First, Canadians have not realized as the Belgians and the French have realized what the war means, that they have from the first assumed the inevitable triumph of the Allies, and that we were not greatly needed; the second condition, which is partly connected with the first, is that such a small number as 35,000 was called for. The way to get 35,000 men speedily is to call for 100,000. If a demand were made for half a million men it would bring home to Canadians as nothing yet has done the extreme gravity of the situation, and the necessity for the greatest sacrifices. When only 35,000 men are called for the notion that Canada does not need to exert herself greatly is strengthened, and this notion makes it all the more difficult to enroll the men desired. If a call were to be put out for half a million men they would come forward, and the 35,000 immediately required would be selected from them. The names of the remainder would be taken and they could be given some preliminary drill, so that when another batch of 35,000 was required it could be despatched without delay. Military authorities know better than laymen how many men are needed. They do not necessarily know better than laymen how the men are to be induced to volunteer.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN THE DEFENCE OF CIVILIZATION

LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST DESPOTISM

A Remarkable Tribute is Paid by a Chicago Newspaper to the Stand Taken by Great Britain in the European Conflict —Fighting for the Principles of Liberty

The Chicago Daily News contains a striking tribute to the part Great Britain has played in the war, and shows how she is bending her energies to a colossal task." Here, says the Chicago Daily News, are some of the things Britain is doing:

"1—Holding the seas for the ships of her allies as well as for her own.

"2—Protecting the coasts of her allies as well as her own.

"3—Struggling in co-operation with the French, to smash the Turks, and win the Balkans for the allied cause.

"4—Rendering great aid to French and Belgian troops in resisting the terrible onslaughts of the Germans on the allied left wing in the west.

"5—Making loans and supplying munitions to nearly all her partners in the war.

"6—Pursuing a financial policy in southeastern Europe likely to promote the cause of the nationalities.

"7—Putting into the field more than ten times as many men as she ever promised.

"8—Guarding her own soil and people against an invasion, which if it came— and it is believed to be far from impossible—doubtless would be the most savage, the most unsparing, ever known. With how many men? Well, with enough. To hear some people talk, one would suppose that upon Britain were laid the duty of defending every land but her own.

"Britain's wealth and sea power and military power are the one sure safeguard against the triumph of Germany's unparalleled war machine. Without Britain's help, France and Russia certainly must have been crushed. Without Britain's wholehearted participation in the war, who will say that Italy would have ventured to challenge the mighty and merciless Germanic coalition? With Britain out of the struggle would there have been any hope of the Balkan states daring to move?

"And Britain—never forget it—was not compelled to go to the aid of France. Come what might, the most that ever Britain promised France were six divisions—120,000 men. She was not in honor bound to send a single soldier more. She could have stayed out of the war. Germany had begged her to stay out of the war. Disgraced she might have been—as Britons think, must have been—if she had left Belgium and France and European liberty to their doom.

"But she could have done this. Few nations are without disgrace, without historical pages they fain would obliterate. Britain was not attacked. France and Russia were attacked. Britain might have awaited the onset, as America is awaiting the onset. Britain might have stood clear, might have husbanded her resources of men and money, might swiftly have prepared, even might have loomed over the stricken adversaries in the end and claimed the hegemony of Eurnpe for herself.

"Britain did not do so.

"She threw into the balance her impressive racial record, her prestige, her unrivalled diplomatic skill. She threw—is throwing—will throw into the balance the whole puissance of her empire.

"And all for what? For the principle—the fruits of the principle—of the liberty of the individual against the despotism of the state.

"Britain, one can believe, may be the author of some acts of which she is not proud—may have done some things to cause her, looking back upon them with full light, to wish they had never been done. But in this war this old and proud democracy is unfolding, applying a material strength and a moral splendor that for countless ages after this conflict is stilled will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."

Canada's Wool Trade

The Brands of Wool Produced in Canada Are Not All Required Within Canada

Canada's total wool production is officially given at about 14,000,000 pounds per year. Of this, about one-quarter was exported in the year ending March 31, 1915, chiefly to the United States, where connections have been established and certain standard lines of woollens are produced from Canadian wool.

The ordinary commercial trade in woollens in Canada has been considerably curtailed, but war orders have just about balanced lack of ordinary trade orders. Were an embargo placed on wool, it would leave a surplus of Canadian wool on hand in Canada that would drug the market sufficiently to break prices 50 to 60 per cent. This actually happened a few weeks ago, when a temporary embargo was placed on wool going to the United States.

Canada imported during the fiscal year 1914, over 9,000,000 pounds of wool, and exported 2,841,000 pounds. The reason for this exchange of wools is that there is a wide variety of wool for widely different purposes. Each country has its own peculiar grades, the product of certain breeds and climatic conditions. At the present time, the brands of wool produced in Canada are not all required within Canada.

Toll of Submarines

Britain Has Suffered Comparatively Small Losses From This Method of Warfare

The destruction of ships by the German submarines during their busiest season, in the three months after February 18, made up an account of 86 vessels, great and small, or at the rate of 344 a year. Of these, fifty-five were British. The rest were: French five, Russian and Finnish 3, making a total of sixty-three for the allies. The neutral nations have lost twenty-three vessels as follows: Norwegian, ten; United States, three; Swedish, four; Dutch three; Danish, one; Greek, one, and Italian one. The British total, therefore, is at the rate of a mere 220 per annum. During the last two great wars we had wtih France, the Revolutionary and the Napoleonic wars, which began in 1793 and ending after a brief interval in 1814, 10,871 British merchant ships were captured or sunk by the enemy. That gives an average of no less than 518 per year. Even after the decisive battle of Trafalgar, when we had the undisputed command of the sea, the loss of British ships went on at a rate of over 500 ships a year. In 1806, 519 ships were sunk or captured—that is the year after Trafalgar—in 1807, 559 ships; in 1808, 469; in 1809, 571; and in 1810, 615.

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?

He—Well, I was married in a church.

French Need Ammunition

Original Estimates Have Proved to be Entirely Too Low For the Purpose

The French press is now clamoring for more cannon and more ammunition with as much insistence as the English. They take as their text General Castelnau's declartion: "War must be waged not by the shock of men, but by the shock of ammunition."

A year ago the ammunition supplies for the three-inch field guns were only 1,200 shells per gun, with a reserve of 200. It had been increased from 700 per gun in 1909, after General Langlois had declared in the senate that the supply then on hand would be just sufficient for a day and a half of battle. He asked for 3,000 shells per gun. Only 1,400 were granted, provision being made for the manufacture of 13,500 shells a day in the government arsenals.

The first month of war showed that all estimates as to needed ammunition were too low. French arsenals and private factories are now said to be producing 170,000 shells a day. Notwithstanding the continued demands of the press for more ammunition, this is supposed to be sufficient for current needs, besides creating a big reserve stock, careful estimates putting at from 100,000 to 150,000 the number of shells now being used each day.

The prodigality of the French army in shells has already been set forth in despatches. The intensity of the German fire is indicated by the actual count of 20,000 shells fired in an hour and a half upon a French position 350 yards in length and 400 yards in depth in the Bois d'Ailly.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 shells were used by them in the actions between April 5 and April 13 in the Forest of Apremont, while the French over a limited front near Sousain in Champagne fired 100,000 shells of large calibre.

The consumption of small arms ammunition, though there have been no great pitched battles since the battle of Yser, is also a great problem, due in part to the greatly extended use of machine guns. Fifty of these weapons, firing constantly at the rate of 300 cartridges a minute, use a million an hour. The number of cartridges used on both fronts, from the Carpathians to the North Sea, has been estimated at 30,000,000 a day. The equipment of the French army alone, not providing for the reserve ammunition, requires 300,000,000.

A Chilly Spot

"You'll have to change my place on the bill," declared the lady acrobat. "I find the audience too cold."

"How will a shift help that any?" demanded the vaudeville manager.

"Why, I come on just after a fellow who is lecturing on the arctic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Drills for Alfalfa

Alfalfa is all the better for cultivation, but the disk harrow or disk drill splits the plant crowns and harms them. The old fashioned shoe drill is recommended. There are machines especially made for this which are excellent

The Good Ship Discovery

Captain Scott's Old Ship Now Carrying War Freight

The famous ship Discovery, which carried Captain Scott and his crew on his celebrated, but tragic expedition to the South Pole, slipped quietly and unnoticed into New York harbor, recently. She is carrying a cargo of ammunition to France.

Built in 1900 by the Royal Geographic Society at Dundee, Scotland, for Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, the Discovery for two winters was solidly frozen in the ice fields. The money spent in the hard woods of her hull was fully justified time and again during the perilious months in crushing ice near the southern extremity of the world.

After her Antarctic voyage the ship was sold to the Hudson Bay company. She has made several voyages between the busy piers of London and the foresaken trading posts along Hudson Bay in quest of cargoes of skins and furs.

Being built to withstand ice pressure, her great bows are made of hard woods, eighteen feet solid. Teak, greenheart, stout oak and pitch pine have gone into her construction without a thought for expense. In strength the Discovery is a Gibraltar of the seas.

Her hull at its thinnest places is two feet three inches in thickness. Of this thickness there is one foot of oak, one foot of teakwood and three inches of pitch pine. Iron has not been used on the Discovery, for it would have seriously interfered with the compass and other delicate instruments, which were located forward, and upon which rested in great degree the success of the voyage.

Copper has been used to a great extent. The crew, proud of its fittings, point to the copper joints, blocks and the like, which meant the investment of a small fortune.

The staterooms are lined with wool, being insulated to keep the cold out. One of the officers volunteered the information that it was often so hot in his room that he went down to the engine room to cool off.

Whispering 'Phone For Battleships

A new variety of telephone receiver, invented by Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer now in London, is being tested out by the British admiralty with a view to installing it on battleships, and is already being used in the field by the British war office.

Delange's invention is said to do away completely with the buzzing sounds caused by strong vibrations in the telephone receivers of the type in general use, and the new receiver is so sensitive that it transmits whispers.

Because of the latter quality, it is reported, Scotland Yard has decided to adopt the new receiver on a comprehensive scale.

Mistress—I shall be very lonely, Bridget, if you leave me.

Bridget—Don't worry, mum. I'll not go until ye have a houseful of company.

Silos are making their appearance in Saskatchewan. The farmers in the North Battleford district think that a [illegible] half under ground is the most suitable for this climate.

Man's Natural Defences

Microbes Which Would Destroy Him Meet Death While Passing Through a Healthy Nose

The thoughtful reader will say, "Surely in the battle of man against microbe there must be some natural means of defence by which men have conquered in the past, long before the microscope was invented!" He is right; and science is never better employed than in studying these natural defences, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the Youth's Companion. For example, we find no microbes at all in air after it passes through the healthy nose. The nose is the original "domestic filter" for all microbes in dust in the air. Its secretions are antiseptic also, and man has no more valuable outwork of defense than a normal nose. A choked nose, through which a person cannot breathe, means that microbes enter the lungs freely by way of the filterless mouth.

In the stomach we find free hydrochloric acid, produced some half hour or less after a meal. Its production from the common salt or sodium chloride of the blood by the living cells that line the stomach is one of the wholly inimitable feats of the body. Until recently most of us thought that the hydrochloric acid was formed in the stomach solely in order to digest food, but now we have evidence to show that this hydrochloric acid is also a valuable antiseptic, working, for once, inside the body without hurting it, and probably often saving us from the microbes of consumption and typhoid fever. Thus the two great avenues of entry to the body are in a large degree guarded. It may be added that no known microbe can, unaided, penetrate the surface of the unbroken and healthy skin.

Western Butter Trade

Growth of the Co-operativve Movement in Saskatchewan

A fair idea of the growth of the co-operative movement in rural Saskatchewan is provided by the announcement, made recently, that the provincial dairy commissioner had at that time filled the largest single butter order ever given in Western Canada, having sold for shipment to British Columbia no less than nine carloads of butter, aggregating 252,000 pounds, the sale price being 26 cents per pound, or $65,520.

The magnitude of this order will be better realized when it is noted that the amount represents only a part of the surplus butter made during one month in the co-operative creameries in that province. The growth of the co-operative movement as it is concerned with the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, is shown by the fact that in 1914 no less than 3,625 farmers patronized the government co-operative creameries, being a number 35 per cent. larger than that of the previous year.

Four thousand cases of Alberta butter were shipped aboard the Makura for Australia, July 5. Usually the shipments come from the other direction, for New Zealand butter has quite a reputation here. But following a drought in Australia, there is a butter shortage. The shipment was in response to cabled offers to Vancouver commission houses.

Fate of the Hapsburgs

Austrian Emperor the Unhappiest of Crowned Monarchs

The collapse of Austria as a power is surely the last blow that fate can deal the aged Emperor Francis-Joseph whose private life has been one long chapter of woes without a parallel in history.

His wife, the saintly Elizabeth, was assassinated by an anarchist in Geneva. Maximilian, his impulsive brother, was made Emperor of Mexico, and shot as a usurper by his subjects. The Crown Prince Rudolph, his only son, was a suicide; his sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alencon, burned to death at a charity bazaar in Paris.

Then his favorite grandchild married against the emperor's wish, and her love ended in her shooting of the rival in her husband's affections. Next came the killing of Franz Ferdinand and his consort—the culminating tragedy which precipitated the Great War.

No wonder Austrians speak of "the curse of the House of Hapsburg"—a curse uttered by the Countess Karoyli when her son was put to death in 1848 for taking part in the Hungarian rebellion.

The Countess called on heaven and hell to blast the happiness of the Emperor, to exterminate his dynasty, to strike him through those he loved, to wreck his public and private life and ruin his children.

The Monarch's record has carried this out with more than melodramatic completeness, and a tragic romance which no fiction could ever excel.

Easily Captured

Do you know the latest story about Lord Kitchener? He had been spending a considerable amount of his time in inspecting home-made trenches, but had never once vouchsafed a word of comment. Just as he was going someone with great temerity asked him what he thought of them. K. of K.'s reply was terse—and typical, "They wouldn't keep the Salvation Army out, he said, and walked away.

Kodaks

One of the most popular Kodaks of to-day is the Autograph Vest Pocket Kodak at $7.00.

Has the same lens as a $22.50 Kodak, only smaller. 90 per cent. of the pictures are a success.

Easy to operate. Ask us.

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Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

Purebred Jersey Bull—Brampton Prince—for service. Good producing strain, Fee $5. STOCKS & JACKSON Mountain View Ranch, Creston.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Local and Personal

Monday is Labor Day—a public holiday. Stores will be open next Wednesday afternoon in consequence.

Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie and Mr. and Mrs. Farmer of Blairmore, Alta, were here on Tuesday, returning from a motor trip to Spokane.

A. Lindley left on Sunday on a selling trip to the Alberta centres, as far north as Edmonton. He is specializing on tomatoes, cucumbers and corn.

Mrs. Gordon Smith has moved into and is occupying the home vacated by Mrs Harry Leonard, who moved to Bonners Ferry a couple of weeks ago.

Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo will conduct morning and evening service in Christ Church on Sunday, with a celebration of Holy Communion after morning prayer.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls who has been under going treatment at Cranbrook hospital for the past three weeks, returned on Monday looking very much improved in health.

Sunday was Creston's hottest day this year, 87 in the shade. On Tuesday a decidedly cool wave struck the Valley, the mercury going down to 47 on Thurday morniug.

Jas. King, a former principal of Creston schooi was shaking hands at tee depot on Wednesday. He was on his way to Cranbrook where, we understand, he will teach this term.

To date fourteen mixed cars of fruit and vegetables have been shipped from Creston and Erickson—six from the latter. Of the Erickson outport almost three of the cars were tomatoes.

The shooting season opened on Wednesday and the woods were pretty full of hunters. Grouse are reported fairly numerous but smaller than usual. Ducks are scarce and there are no geese.

This might almost be called THE REVIEW'S military number as we this week have letters from R. Sinclair Smith. J. P. Baston. and Campbell Dow—and mighty interesting reading they each and all make.

The big game throughout the Valley is taking life tolerably comfortable for the present. Milt Beam left on Thursday last for Macleod to help with the Alberta harvest. Dick Smith also went east the same day.

Coming events: Presbyterian Ladies' Aid meets to-night at the church. Christ Church Ladies' Guild meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Parish Hall. W.C.T.U. meets at Mrs. Maxwell's on Thurday afternoon next.

Vic Mawson. who has been in the confectionery business in the saore next the postoffice for the past three months, has closed up shop, having sold his stock and goodwill to Mrs. C. Smith. who is re-opening the City Bakery.

Ladies who are handy at either knitting or sewing, or both are respectully reminded that the Red Cross Society will be glad to have their help in making up wool and other material which is now cut out. and which can be had at the depot over Speers store.

L. R. Hartill, B.S.A., who has been here in an advisory capacity for the fruit pests branch of the horticultural department, for the past five months, left on Tuesday for Ames, Iowa, where he has accepted a fellowship in the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The slightly cooler weather this week has been welcomed by the vdfietables growers. The hot sunny days were bringing in the tomatoes altogether too fast for an already overstocked market. On Monday five packers were kept busy handling that day's income of tomatoes alone.

Mr. Berkinshaw, manager of the W R Brock & Co, wholesale dry goods house, Calgary, and the 1914 president of that city's board of trade, was a visitor here Saturday and Sunday. He was given an auto trip over the Valley by Messrs. Bevan and Rodgers and assassured them he would advise the business men on their trip next month that Creston was too good to miss inpecting.

Kaslo Kootenaian: A party of tourists from Creston, including Miss Snow-in-the Face, Mr. and Mrs. Yellow Bears, Mr. and Mrs. Hair-on-the-Neck, the Hair-on-the-Neck children, Miss Moonface, Miss Gopher tail, Mr. Porcupine, Mr. Tahcanoe, accompanied by a number of servants, were spending a part of last week in Kaslo, guests at the Hotel de Beach. The party spent a very enjoyable time in looking over the scenery and exporting garbage keeps in various quarters. They all travelled in hansoms of the first model.

For sale or exchange for cattle good crop of ten acres of timothy and alsike clover hay.—R. Lamont, Creston.

The Red Cross ladies are resuming their ten-cent teas, and the next will be at Mrs. McMurtrie's, on Tuesday next, Sept. 7th.

Miss T. Montgomery arrived from Nelson on Monday, succeeding Roy Stocks as stenographer in the Fruit Growers Union office.

Game Warden Callander reports a demand almost equal to last year for game licenses. Free Farmers licenses are very popular this year.

Geo. Nicholls and family have vacated the section house, and are now settled in the Reid house, corner Fourth street and McLeod Avenue.

Reg Watson, with the 54th Battalion at Vernon, returned to camp on Sunday. after a three week visit wtth his parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Watson.

Tag day on Saturday last netted $48 for the B.C. base hospital. The ladies added $2 from the Red Cross funds and sent the even $50 to Nelson on Tuesday.

The vital statistics for August show another off month for cupid, and, happily for the grim reaper, no marriages or deaths being recorded. There was only one birth.

The board of trade is in communication with the Calgary business men and by next issue we should have some thing definite as to when and how long they will stop here.

Capt. E. Mallandaine returned on Monday from Work Point Barracks, Victoria, where he has been putting the finishing touches on his training course for the rank of major.

Sept. 5th will be Labor Sunday in Creston Methodist Church, with service at 7.30 p.m. Theme: "The Church in the Rural Commnnity." Bright, hopeful service. All welcome.

Mrs. A. B. Stanley and three children were passengers west on Monday for Hedley, B.C., where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Stanley, having purchased the Gazette newspaper at that point.

E. Suyder of Lethbridge was a week end visitor with Mr. and Mrs, C. S. Hall of Canyon City. He was greatly impressed with the Valley and is almost certain to buy land and become a permanent resident.

A second crop of ripe wild strawberries is in evidence on the Hatfield ranch this week, while a week ago a double-jointed cucumber was harvested there—unfailing signs of a hard winter, according to Sam.

A small-sized high school book famine prevails at the Creston seat of learning at present. The coast wholesalers did not, apparently, stock up as heavy as usual for the fall rush, hence the shortage with the retail booksellers.

The City Bakery, which has been in the hands of the painters and decorators for the past week re-opened on Tuesday. Mrs. C. Smith. who is again in charge will carry a complete line of confectionery and bread, as well as having the ice cream parlor.

Parties donating or making sox or garments for Red Cross are asked to see they are washed before turning them in at the depot. At the meeting, Tuesday, Mr. MaBean was tendered the workers' thanks for his card-writing efforts in connection with tag day.

The awards in the strawberry crop competition at Duck Creek were handed out this week. First place is awarded Monrad Wigen with 253 crates. Second place goes to Uri brothers with 210 crates, and third to J. J. Grady with 209. This is the season's yield for a quarter-acre, Considering these plots got no special cultivation the showing is very satisfactory.

W. H. Stevens, construction superintendent for the Dominion Government telegraphs and telephones, was in town on Tuesday. He was going over the route to get an estimate of the cost of building the telephone line from Sirdar to Creston, thus giving us connection with Nelson and boundary towns. The line will not be built this year but the required sum will be included in 1916 estimates.

D. Allen, ledger keeper at the bank, left for his new post at Calgary, on Saturday. He will be missed in Creston for many days to come, particularly in social circles where he was an indefatigable worker, being responsible for many of last season's successful dances. A wide circle of friends wish him success at his new post. [Later—On arriving at Calgary he was ordered on to Central Butte, "somewhere in Saskatchewan."

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