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# THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915 No. 30

## MachineGunFund Over $300 Mark

Creston Valley's machine gun fund is now over the $300 mark. This amount has been raised largely by voluntary contributions, no systematic canvass having as yet been inaugurated, except at Sirdar. Just to show what can be done by a personal hustle for funds is shown at Sirdar, where Mrs. Dennes and Mrs. Loasby made a thorough visitation of that section and succeeded in collecting $86.50 cash money.

Notwithstanding any and all statements to the contrary, the Valley is out to provide a machine gun. Almost one-third of the amount required is already pledged and it is hoped that those who wish to contribute to this worthy object will not wait to be asked, but will put their names down on the lists, which are in the hands of Monrad Wigen (Duck Creek) W. V. Jackson, the C.P.R. depot, King George and Creston Hotels, and R.S.Bevan.

The governments of Great Brit- and Canada have heartily endorsed this movement, and recommend the fund as one of the best means of patriotic effort available at present. No more effective method of saving the lives of our brave soldiers at the front, and increasing their efficiency has yet been suggested.

In proportion to its population the Valley has made almost a record showing in the matter of recruits for overseas service. It is the duty of those of us who are unable to go to see to it that our boys are thoroughly equipped for their gigantic task. With a little sacrifice most all can give something. If each and everyone in the Valley will do their "little bit" the necessary $1,000 can be readily raised. Those contributing to date are:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Moran | $ 5.00 |
| J. H. Doyle | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. H. Doyle | 5.00 |
| R. M. Reid | 5.00 |
| C. F. Hayes | 5.00 |
| Mrs. R. M. Reid | 5.00 |
| Creston Mercantile Co. | 8.00 |
| Jas. Cherrington | 5.00 |
| Jas. Compton | 5.00 |
| Miss Lydia Johnson | 5.00 |
| R. S. Bevan | 5.00 |
| Wm. B. Embree | 2.50 |
| Mrs. Jas. Compton | 5.00 |
| Dr. Henderson | 5.00 |
| Jas. Huscroft | 5.00 |
| H. S. McCreath | 5.00 |
| F. C. Rodgers | 5.00 |
| Rev. R. E. Pow | 3.00 |
| S. A. Speers | 5.00 |
| J. M. Craigie | 5.00 |
| Canyon City Lumber | 20.00 |
| A. W. Mason | 5.00 |
| F. Putnam | 5.00 |
| E. Keddell | 5.00 |
| F. K. Hurry | 5.00 |
| W. J. Dow | 5.00 |
| F. B. Callander | 5.00 |
| C. Carlson | 1.00 |
| D. M. Allen | 1.00 |
| J. N. Crookston | 3.00 |
| James Adlard | 1.00 |
| D. S. Timmons | 5.00 |
| A. Huygens | 1.00 |
| R. J. Long | 5.00 |
| Guy Lowenberg | 5.00 |
| J. Blinco | 1.00 |
| R. E. Medler | 1.00 |
| J. M. Fraser | 1.00 |
| R. H. Staples | 5.00 |
| R. M. Telford | 5.00 |
| W. W. Hall | 5.00 |
| A. Miller | 5.00 |
| Stock & Jackson | 5.00 |
| S. Hatfield | 5.00 |
| A. D. Pochin | 1.00 |
| C. Bennett | 5.00 |
| A. J. Collis | 5.00 |
| A. Duperry | 20.00 |
| C. Sutcliffe | 5.00 |
| Victor Carr | 5.00 |
| Creston Drug & Book Co. | 5.00 |
| SIRDAR— | |
| Joe Daly | $10 00 |
| C. Wright | 1 00 |
| M G Jones | 1 00 |
| Mr and Mrs R Dennes | 5 00 |
| Mrs W Twohey | 2 00 |
| Mrs G Cam | 1 00 |
| W H Morris | 5 00 |
| Mrs E Hackley | 3 00 |
| Mrs S Bysouth | 5 00 |
| Mr and Mrs C M Loasby | 10 00 |
| M Marsino | 1 00 |
| P Lombardo | 1 00 |
| F Parente | 1 00 |
| P Sherbo | 1 00 |
| J Cavillo | 1 00 |
| J Gagliardi | 50 |
| J Manarino | 1 00 |
| L J Whetter | 5 00 |
| A R Swanson | 5 00 |
| E J Good | 1 00 |
| R Jarrett | 5 00 |
| A North | 5 00 |
| George Brown | 5 00 |
| Master Willie Twohey | 1 00 |
| W Twohey | 2 00 |
| R Pascuzzo | 1 00 |
| B Bartholomew | 1 00 |
| E Gallant | 1 00 |
| C Fransen | 2 00 |
| T Aspay | 3 00 |
| E J Ratcliff | 1 00 |

Following our usual custom of taking a week's holiday each year, there will be no issue of THE REVIEW next week.

## Red Cross Ladies Purchase Supplies

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary had an important and well-attended business meeting at the depot over Speers' store on Tuesday afternoon. The financial statement by Mrs. St. Jean showed $136.85 cash on hand, which the ladies with commendable enterprise decided to spend it like this: $50 for tobacco, $50 for medical supplies, $30 to buy sox at the local stores ($10 worth at each), and $5 to buy wool for knitting sox. The detailed statement accounting for this amount is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in bank, August 1 | $ 60 00 |
| Tags sold, August 4 | 17 39 |
| Donation, Sports Committee | 13 75 |
| Net proceeds Aug. 4 concert | 26 50 |
| Red Cross box, last collection | 10 21 |
| Donations: Mrs. E. Cartwright, $1; Mrs. Payne, $3; Boys at Sirdar, $3.50; Mrs. Moran 50c.; Mrs. Forrester, $1 | 9 00 |
| | $136 85 |

The total receipts of the concert on August 4th were $32.50 from which was deducted $8.50 (less a $2.50 donation) for printing posters and programmes. The ladies passed a hearty vote of thanks to the band for arranging the concert, to the sports committee for the donation of the unexpended prize money, to all who bought tags and to all taking part in the program and to those making personal donations.

The $30 worth of sox just purchased are now ready and all the ladies who can help in getting these ready to send away are asked to be at the depot on Tuesday afternoon.

The next financial-social gathering will be at the home of Mrs. G. Cartwright, Erickson, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, afternoon and evening. It will be in the nature of a lawn social and the band in attendance to which all are welcome.

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Fernie's machine gun fund is nearing the $1,800 mark.

Fernie has already raised over $1,500 of the $2,000 needed for two machine guns.

This summer many carloads of cattle have been shipped to Nelson from Midway and Bridesville.

An electrically operated shovel is in use on the tunnel work on Mark Creek mine at Kimberly.

H. E. Cole the Great Northern Railway agent at Fernie has been appointed travelling agent for the road.

At the Eagles convention band tournament at Spokane last Wednesday the Rossland band won first prize.

The president of the Red Cross society at Grand Forks has collected 61 old razors for the soldiers at the front.

So plentiful are vegetables in Princeton district that tons of them are allowed to [illegible] in the ground, there being no demand for them.

## Local and Personal

Mayor Little is predicting an early winter. Poultry is already moulting.

Mrs. W. B. Dutton, who has been visiting with Mrs. Chas. Moore, returns to Seattle this week.

Miss Ella Dow left yesterday for Victoria, where she will attend the provincial Normal School this term.

Miss Laura Edmondson left the latter part of the week for Vancouver, where she will attend Normal school this term.

Dr. Frank of Nelson, a Dominion government veterinary inspector for this section, visited Creston officially on Tuesday.

Marshall Barton, the Dominion Express messenger on the C.P.R. steamer Kokanee, spent Sunday and Monday at his home here.

M. McCarthy left on Monday to handle the steam shovel on some work the C.P.R. is doing on the line just south of Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stark and children got away on Tuesday for a ten-day outing on their houseboat on the Kootenay River.

W. McKinty, B & B superintendent, and W. H. Gordon, C.P.R. trainmaster, both of Lethbridge, were visitors here on Saturday.

Jim Scott and family left yesterday for Rosetown, Sask., where he has purchased a quarter section and is going into mixed farming.

Mrs. G. J. Bales of McGillivery, B. C. who has spent the past few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Leamy returned home on Saturday.

There will be morning service with Holy Communion at Christ Church on Sunday, August 22nd. Rev. Mr. Mahood of Crawford Bay will be in charge.

## Kaslo Gets Facts Re Reclamation

Kaslo Kootenaian: A party of fishermen, headed by Guy Lowenberg, of Creston, passed the latter part of last week, en route home after having spent a week or two fishing around Fry creek. Mr. Lowenberg is an enthusiastic worker and booster for the reclamation scheme, which if carried out, he estimates will result in adding 40,000 acres of the finest land in British Columbia to the amount of available agricultural ground in the vicinity of Creston. "The way it is possible to carry out the scheme of reclamation" said Mr. Lowenberg, "has been carefully worked out by engineers who have made recent surveys for both the Canadian and U. S. governments. It will entail an expenditure of between two and three million dollars, largely in the vicinity of Grohman creek, on the Kootenay river, at which point the largest obstruction to the free passage of water at the high water season, is existent. Some work will also have to be done along the West Arm. In the carrying out of the plans, the difference between high and low water on Kootenay lake will be made only a few feet, so that back flooding of the flats at the mouth of Kootenay river, both on the Canadian and the American side, will become impossible, thus making the fine rich land down there available for cultivation and settlement. There has been no flooding this year to amount to anything, consequently ranches on the American side have had a chance to demonstrate what really can be done with the kind of soil there is. One has really to go down and see it in order to form any idea of what the rich valley land will do under favorable conditions and what this reclamation scheme will mean in the way of productiveness."

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### KITCHENER

No REVIEW next week—our annual holiday.

Messrs. Lousley and Francen of Sirdar with their families motored to this city on their Casey Jones in quest of the toothsome mountain trout.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt were Erickson callers on Sunday.

As to the invaders wiping Russia off the map—well, there's too much map.

C. Nelson of Yahk was in the race after the speckled beauties on Sunday.

The Russians now seem to be in for a series of games on the home grounds.

Rounania and Bulgaria are having a mighty hard time trying to pick the under dog.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Carlson of Cranbrook are visitors with the Oleson family for a week and are busy bringing in the trout.

R. S. Bevan of Creston brought a car load of Canyon City sports up, some going as far as the upper canyon, while those more timid fished the waters nearer town.

Last Sunday marked the season as fish day, the river being lined for eight miles. A party of six from Cranbrook spending the week-end here opened the day by reaching the four-mile post in the wet hours of the morning.

## Dairying Succeeds Six-Acre Ranch

The theory that a rancher must be operating on about twenty acres before he can hope to successfully take on dairying as a side line is not seriously considered by at lerst one valley rancher. He is Thos. E. Goodwin who on a six-acre ranch during the month of May and June, from three cows, manufactured 25 pounds of butter each week and used and sold to customers nearly six quarts of milk each day in the bargain.

It should be noted that Mr. Goodwins cows are of real milking strains; two of them part Jerseys and one a Holstein. They are fed on a straight clover diet with bran, etc as required to keep up the milk supply, about six tons of the former being required for last winters feeding.

His supply of feed is secured from three acres sown to clover on his own place and the balance he has always secured by cropping another area to the same feed on the share basis. In the pasture season he, of course, has to rent a grazing area, which to date it has not been difficult to secure at a reasonable rental.

While Mr. Goodwin's accomplishment may not be exceeding noteworthy from the purely buttermaking angle, when we remember the small area on which he is operating, and prior to locating in the Valley dairying has never engaged his attention, his showing is more than creditable—both in the quantity produced and the low cash operating costs.

Aside from butter and milk which was available for sale the by-products for hog feeding and fertilizer should not be overlooked, more particularly the latter. For some time past government speakers and farm magazines have been advocating the absolute necessity of doing exactly what Mr. Goodwin has accomplished, and although some still tell us land is too high priced for that sort of thing it is satisfactory to have this evidence that the thing can be done—and on an area considerably smaller than most of our ranchers are working.

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The repairs on the Moyie public school authorized by the government started on Monday.

L. Luther of Ainsworth has a peach tree which he claims yielded 470 pounds of fruit this season.

H. Martin, principal of Nelson public school last year, has accepted a similar position at Greenwood.

Moyie is to have an investigation of the last election of school trustees. Inspector Hope will be in charge.

The payroll at the Penticton cannery is almost $2,000 a week. $20,000 of this years pack has already been sold.

The last two weeks in July saw eight births in Grand Forks. Four boys and four girls. Two of the latter were twins.

## Pound Law Comes Into Force Tonight

At midnight to-night (August 13th) Crestons' much talked of pound law becomes effective. After that time any horse, mule, Jack Jenny colt, sheep, goat, bull, cow, calf, swine or geese found running at large in the area, approximately a mile square, with the post-office about central (for precise boundaries see advt. on page 5), is liable to be put in pound, regardless of where the owner may reside. H. S. McCreath has been appointed poundkeeper and the pound is at his premises on Sirdar Avenue, All the necessary information reached him last week, along with a set of books, and business will commence to-morrow.

According to the Pound District Act the proprietor of any land in the pound district, or the poundkeeper of such district may capture any animals found within such pound district and drive or deliver same to the pound, whether the owner of such animals be known to the captor or not.

The pound keeper is ordered to keep the pound clean and in good repair and to supply all animals impounded with sufficient and wholesome food and water and if deemed advisable may send such animals out for grazing or watering.

For feeding and looking after animals impounded the poundkeeper makes the following charges: For each stallion or bull per day 50 cents, for each other horse, mule, Jack, head of cattle or swine 30 cents per days for each sheep, goat or goose 10 cents per day. In addition to these costs the proprietor of any land trespassed upon or property injured by any animal is entitled to compensation for such damage, and is also allowed reasonable expenses for delivering such animal to the pound. All these charges, of course, have to be paid by the owner of the animal before he can get his beast out of pound. Anyone impounding a stallion over one year of age or bull over nine months is entitled to a fee of $5.00.

When the poundkeeper knows the owner of the animal impounded he will forthwith notify him, but where the owner is unknown if the animal is unclaimed after three days the poundkeeper shall proceed to advertise the animal for sale, by posting notices in conspicuous places and by advertisement in the local newspaper, the sale to be held ten days after the date of the last publication of the advertisement. In case of more than one animal being impounded, if the owner is known only sufficient animals shall be sold to pay all charges. Where the owner is unknown all the animals must be sold.

For this advertising and posting these sale notices considerable more expenses is incurred and it behoves all residents whose animal or animals turn up missing to communicate with the poundkeeper forthwith if they would keep down the charges.

Under a penalty of not more than $100 the poundkeeper is prevented from impounding or inciting or employing any person to impound any animal; or neglects to provide food or water for any animal impounded, or works or uses the same in any manner while impounded: or neglects to properly milk any cow or goat.

Likewise the same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who rescues or attempts to rescue any animal impounded; does any damage to any pound, or leaves open any gate or lets down any bars or makes a gap in any fence so as to allow any animal to trespass and become liable to be impounded.

Both the poundkeeper and his assistant are competent (and good-natured citizens) but in conducting the pound the Act insists on certain formalities being observed and charges made—and all things made and provided in the Act will be enforced. If you reside inside or adjacent to the restricted district keep close tab on your animals—and save money.

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Grand Forks shipped its first carload of fruit this season on August 7. It contained apples, crabapples and plums.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

# The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

There! The secret is out, but I make no doubt you guessed it long before. But she had not. There was no mirror in the cabin, but I could well guess that the sight of me was not sufficiently prepossessing to make any woman forget. Yet she had been so kind. I was her only confidant or companion in the ship. I had forgotten. I had endeavored to leap the gap. I had fondly hoped that the one thing in me that was truly great, my passion for her, would land me safely by her side. I did not see how she could fail to comprehend it, though I did try to disguise it.

Well, that love of mine, it had not brought her nearer. On the contrary, it had put me under lock and key. And here I was, shut up like a criminal in my own cabin in her ship, or mine, for that matter. Come to think of it, that moment I believe love had completely disappeared. I could recall—and can to this day, for that matter—the fierce, burning rush of color to her cheek where I had kissed it; the fire of rage and surprise mingled which sparkled in her eyes. The Duke of Arcester I had marked for life for less than this, I recalled in shame. I hardly recollected the fierce blow of her hand upon my face. That was nothing. But I was undone. All the patient devotion of years, all the restraint of the long voyage, had come to naught.

There was plenty of bright starlight on deck. She had stepped out from the dark shadow of the spencer, and I had followed on her heels. The first night watch had not yet been called, waiting the boatswain's shrill whistle, and the men, idled about the decks had noted it all. I can see their sneering, laughing faces even now.

As it was, I drew myself up and waited while she sent for good old Captain Matthews and, vouchsafing no explanations, imperiously bade him stow me below as a prisoner in my cabin. He didn't relish the job, but went about it forthwith. Indeed, I did not wait for further orders after her look and glance. I stalked below as haughtily as you please. It was her ship, as she had said and as she certainly believed, and had it not been, her captain, engaged in this wild goose chase, this foolish search for treasure, for so it seemed to me then, locked up below like any mutinous dog at the behest of a woman that I could have broken between my thumb and finger. And after what I had done and sacrificed for her too.

Come to think of it, I had always loved her, ever since those days when I, the gardener's boy, had been her faithful and devoted slave. And through the long years when I had been far voyaging in distant seas I had kept her memory fresh and sweet and true. Although I had been in many rough places I had seen life from the seamy side, and the common lot of a sailor of my day had been mine.

There are no better seamen in narrow seas or broad than I. I had worked my way up through the forecastle to the quarterdeck. I had a natural gift for figures. I could take a sight and work out a position as well as any book-taught navigator, and I had been a great reader too. My private cabin was ever crowded with books. Much of my earnings were spent that way. I had wit enough to choose good books too, and perseverance enough to study them well.

I knew more than she—oh, much more!—about everything but the usages of good society, and I had at least learned something of good manners in her company since her father's death. My shipmates used to laugh at me for being a book delver—a worm, they were wont to call it. Well, they didn't laugh very long. There was nothing physical for which I need stand aside for any man. I was over six feet high and built in proportion. I could, unaided and alone, hold the wheel of the best ship if the fiercest storm.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Wherein My Lady is Placed in Great Peril

Now I was a prisoner. I said I didn't feel that blow on the cheek, but as I thought on it it fairly seared me. I hated her. I hoped that—no, I might as well be honest with myself. I didn't care how she treated me, how disdainful were her words, how unjustly she punished me, I loved her. I couldn't help, I didn't want to help it. I would kiss the deck plank she hallowed with her footsteps.

There was another side to my confinement, and I presently took thought on that. I swear that I was not thinking of myself, but of her. I was ever thinking of her. I could see dangers that beset her as perhaps no one else could, and my confinement added to her peril. She didn't realize that; nobody aft on the ship realized it. There was a peril, imminent, menacing, about to break, I feared.

You see, the fact that we were treasure hunting had gone about. I had not thought much of the crew, including the villainous looking boatswain, Pimball. We had shipped a lot of smart seamen, about the average in quality and above the average in smartness. I decided as the days had passed with nothing happening, but Pimball had signed some I could wish had been left ashore.

Her presence on the ship, too, was a mystery. Alone in the little Rose of Devon with thirty men. By evil mishap the maid she had brought with her had died after a brief illness two weeks out. Captain Matthews and I were for turning back, but she said no, she would go on. We had lost too much time already and her all was embarked. We were now plowing the blue waters of the Pacific, and I, mate of the ship and the only other officer to be trusted, locked up!

We were nearing the latitude and longitude of the island. Suppose the men rose in mutiny! I ground my teeth in rage. The men liked me well enough, and I had been particular to keep them in good humor, passing over many a thing for her sake that I would have followed with a blow had she not been there. Captain Matthews had complained once or twice of my laxity, but I knew things that he did not, and I had done what I deemed best for her. I pledge you my word that I didn't care a farthing for the treasure. I had never given it much thought. I grew to believe in it less and less as we got further from home, and if I had been stronger for my duty and weaker in my love I would have dissuaded her from the voyage, following Master Ficklin's lead.

Now, that she was poor and alone, neglected and forgotten, I had enjoyed a foolish dream that I could be a companion to her—a life shipmate!—for the captain was a rough, plain old sailor. What a fool I was! And yet it had worked in some way as I had intended. We had been thrown into closer intimacy by the loneliness of her position and my faithful and, until that night, most unobtrusive, self effacing devotion.

I suppose it never entered her head that I could presume to love her, consequently she was less careful than she had been otherwise, and that very night when I had poured out my declaration to her she had had no words with which to meet it. I thought her silence was consent. I see now that it was amazement. I seized her in my arms like the brute she must have thought me, lifted her up and kissed her fair on the lips and then on her averted cheek. Arcester, the blackguard, could have done no worse. I will never forget how she stigmatized me—"brute, coward, low born." I don't believe she had railed at that scoundrel duke so fiercely.

Well, I didn't care what she had called me. Her safety, her life, her honor demanded that I be released. That was the paramount concern.

I listened. I thought I heard a footfall in the outer cabin. Could she be there? I suppose that I had been locked up for perhaps an hour. Aye, on the instant the bell forward struck three. We kept man-of-war customs at her fancy. The sound came to me faintly as I listened. Half past 9. She could not have gone to her berth yet. She must be there in the great cabin. I ventured to call.

What it cost me any man can imagine—and to humble myself to ask her mercy too. I am a man of fierce temper, as you have deemed, but I can control it on occasion, and I did it now. I shook the door of the cabin gently at first and then vigorously and called once and again. There was no answer. I beat upon it. I raised my voice. I scarcely thought I could be heard on deck. The wind was blowing, the sea was heavy, and the ship was pitching wildly. The straining, the creaking, the groaning of the timbers would have prevented such a noise as I made from attracting attention unless some one were in the cabin.

But all in vain. No heed was paid to me, and yet I could swear that somebody was there. I don't know how exactly, but I was conscious of her presence. Perhaps because I was so in love with her that I could always tell whether she was about. I can to this day.

It made me madder than before to go thus unheeded. I was on the point of giving over my endeavor, but I thought of the peril in which she stood.

"Madam," I whispered softly, and then more loudly, "Madam."

I did not venture to say any other name. I called again, and yet a third time, and then for the last time with the full power of my voice. I heard a movement outside and then a voice—beloved, blessed voice, even when it rated me.

"Well sir?"

The words came to me through the partition. She was there, then, as I had divined. She had been there all the time, trying me.

"I would fain have a word with you," I answered, putting everything else by and speaking most entreatingly and with a humility I did not altogether feel.

"I desire no speech with you," was her cold and measured answer.

I could hear her turn as if to move away.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1062

Forest fires can be prevented by:

Never leaving a camp fire until it is out.

Never make a camp fire in leaves, rotten wood, or against a log.

Never tossing away burning matches or tobacco.

Never burning brush, grass, or slashing in a dry season.

# Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

### The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

(Continued From Last Week)

It is perhaps worth mentioning that two privates of the 48th Highlanders who found their way into the trenches commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lipsett, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, 8th Battalion, perished in the fumes, and it was noticed that their faces became blue immediately after dissolution. The Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, and the 48th Highlanders, 15th Battalion, were more especially affected by the discharge. The Royal Highlanders, though considerably shaken, remained immovable upon their ground. The 48th Highlanders, which no doubt received a more poisonous discharge, were for the moment dismayed, and, indeed, their trench, according to the testimony of very hardened soldiers, became intolerable.

The battalion retired from the trench, but for a very short distance, and for a very short time. In a few moments they were again their own men. They advanced on and occupied the trenches which they had momentarily abandoned.

In the course of the same night the 3rd Brigade, which had already displayed a resource, a gallantry, and a tenacity for which no eulogy could be excessive, was exposed (and with it the whole allied cause) to a peril still more formidable. It has been explained, and, indeed, the fundamental situation made the peril clear, that several German divisions were attempting to crush or drive back this devoted Brigade, and in any event to use their enormous numerical superiority, to sweep around and overwhelm its left wing. At some point in the line which cannot be precisely determined, the last attempt partially succeeded, and in the course of this critical struggle, German troops in considerable, though not in overwhelming, numbers swung past the unsupported left to the Brigade, and, slipping in between the wood and St. Julien, added to the torturing anxieties of the long-drawn struggle by the appearance, and, indeed, for the moment the reality, of isolation from the Brigade base.

In the exertions made by the 3rd Brigade during this supreme crisis, it is almost impossible to single out a battalion without injustice to others, but though the efforts of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, were only equal to those of the other battalions who did such heroic service, it so happened by chance that the fate of some of its officers attracted special attention. Major Norsworthy, already almost disabled by a bullet wound, was bayoneted and killed while he was rallying his men with easy cheerfulness.

The case of Major McCuaig, of the same battalion, was not less glorious, although his death can claim no witness. This most gallant officer was seriously wounded, in a hurriedly-constructed trench, at a moment when it would have been possible to remove him to safety. He absolutely refused to move, and continued to guide and encourage his men. But the situation grew constantly worse, and peremptory orders were received for an immediate withdrawal.

Those who were compelled to obey them were most insistent to carry with them, at whatever risk to their own mobility and safety, an officer to whom they were devotedly attached. But he, knowing, it may be, better than they the exertions which still lay in front of them, and unwilling to inflict on them the disabilities of a maimed man, very resolutely refused, and asked of them one thing only, that there should be given to him as he lay alone in the trench two loaded Colt revolvers to add to his own which they in his right hand as he made his last request. And so, with three revolvers ready to his hand for use, a very brave officer waited to sell his life, wounded and racked with pain, in an abandoned trench.

On Friday afternoon the left of the Canadian line was strengthened by important reinforcements of British troops, amounting to seven battalions. Every effort was made from first to last to reinforce the Canadian division with the greatest possible speed and from this time forward the division also received further assistance on the left, from a series of French counter-attacks, pushed in a north-easterly direction from the canal bank.

But the artillery fire of the enemy continually grew in intensity, and it became more and more evident that the Canadian salient could no longer be maintained against the overwhelming superiority of numbers by which it was assailed. Slowly, stubbornly, and contesting every yard, the defenders gave ground until the salient gradually receded from the apex, near the point where it had originally aligned with the French, and fell back upon St. Julien. Soon it became evident that even St. Julien, exposed to fire from right to left, was no longer tenable.

The 3rd Brigade was therefore ordered to retreat further south, selling every yard of ground as dearly as it had done since five o'clock on Thursday. But it was found impossible, without hazarding far larger forces, to disentangle detachments of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, and of the Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion. The Brigade was ordered, and not a moment too soon, to move back.

It left these units with hearts as heavy as those with which his comrades had said farewell to Major McCuaig. The German tide rolled, indeed, over the deserted village, but for several hours after the enemy had become master of the village the salient and persistent rifle fire which survived showed that they were not yet master of the Canadian rearguard. If they died, they died worthily of Canada.

The enforced retirement of the 3rd Brigade (and to have stayed longer would have been madness) reproduced for the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Curry, in a singularly exact fashion the position of the 3rd Brigade itself at the moment of the withdrawal of the French. The 2nd Brigade, it must be remembered, had retained the whole line of trenches, roughly 2,500 yards, which it was holding at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, supported by the incomparable exertions of the 3rd Brigade, and by the highly hazardous deployment in which necessity had involved that Brigade.

The 2nd Brigade had maintained its lines. It now devolved on General Curry, commanding this brigade, to repeat the tactical manoeuvres with which, earlier in the fight, the 3rd Brigade had adapted itself to the flank movement of overwhelming numerical superiority. He flung his left flank round south, and his record is that in the very crisis of this immense struggle he held his line of trenches till Sunday he had not on Sunday afternoon he had not abandoned his trenches. There were none left. They had been obliterated by artillery.

He withdrew his undefeated troops from the fragments of his field fortifications, and the hearts of his men were as completely unbroken as the parapets of his trenches were completely broken. In such a brigade it is invidious to single out any battalion for special praise, but it is perhaps necessary to the story to point out that Lieut.-Colonel Lipsett, commanding the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, 8th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, held the extreme left of the brigade position at the most critical moment.

The battalion was expelled from the trenches early on Friday morning by an emission of poisonous gas, but recovering in three-quarters of an hour it counter-attacked, retook the trenches it had abandoned, and bayoneted the enemy. And after the 3rd Brigade had been forced to retire, Lieut.-Colonel Lipsett held his position, though his left was in the air, until two British regiments filled up the gap on Saturday night.

The individual fortunes of these two brigades have brought us to the events of Sunday afternoon, but it is necessary, to make the story complete, to recur for a moment to the events of the morning. After a very formidable attack, the enemy succeeded in capturing the village of St. Julien, which has so often been referred to in describing the fortunes of the Canadian left. This success opened up a new and very menacing line of advance, but by this time further reinforcements had arrived.

Here again, it became evident that the tactical necessities of the situation dictated an offensive movement as the surest method of arresting further progress. General Alderson, who was in command of the reinforcements, accordingly directed that an advance should be made by another British brigade which had been brought up in support. The attack was thrust through the Canadian left and centre, and as the troops making it swept on, many of them going to certain death, they paused an instant, and, with deep-throated cheers for Canada, gave the first indication to the Division of the warm admiration which their exertions had excited in the British Army.

The advance was indeed costly, but it was made with a devotion which could not be denied. The story is one of which the Brigade may be proud, but it does not belong to the special account of the fortunes of the Canadian contingent. It is sufficient for our purpose to notice that the attack succeeded in its object, and the German advance along the line momentarily threatened, was arrested.

We had reached, in describing the the events of the afternoon, the point at which the trenches of the 2nd Brigade had been completely destroyed. This brigade, the 3rd Brigade, and the considerable reinforcements which by this time filled the gap between the two brigades, were gradually driven fighting every yard upon a line running roughly from Fortuin, south of St. Julien, in a north-easterly direction towards Passchendaele. Here the two brigades were relieved bytwo British as frituful, and alas! as costly as soldiers have ever been called upon to make.

Monday morning broke bright and clear and found the Canadians behind the firing line. But this day, too, was to bring its anxieties. The attack was still pressed, and it became necessary to ask Brigadier-General Curry whether he could once more call on his shrunken brigade.

"The men are tired," this indomitable soldier replied, "but they are ready and glad to go again to the trenches." And so once more, a hero leading heroes, the general marched back the men of the 2nd Brigade, reduced to a quarter of its original strength, to the very apex of the line as it existed at that moment.

This position he held all day Monday; on Tuesday he was still occupying reserve trenches, and on Wednesday was relieved and retired to billets in the rear.

Such, in the most general outline, is the story of a great and glorious feat of arms. A story told so soon after the event, while rendering bare justice to units whose doings fell under the eyes of particular observers, must do less than justice to others who played their part—and all did—as gloriously as those whose special activities it is possible even at this stage to describe. But the friends of men who fought in other battalions may be content in the knowledge that they, too, shall learn, when the time allows the complete co-relation of diaries, the exact part which each unit played in these unforgettable days. It is rather accident than special distinction which has made it possible to select individual battalions for mention.

It would not be right to close even this account without a word of tribute to the auxiliary services. The signallers were always cool and resourceful. The telegraph and telephone wires were being constantly cut, and many belonging to this service rendered up their lives in the discharge of their duty, carrying out repairs with the most complete calmness in exposed positions. The despatch carriers, as usual, behaved with the greatest bravery. Theirs is a lonely life, and very often a lonely death. One cycle messenger lay on the ground badly wounded. He stopped a passing officer and delivered his message, with some verbal instructions. These were coherently given, but he swooned almost before the words were out of his mouth.

The artillery never flagged in the sleepless struggle in which so much depended upon its exertions. Not a Canadian gun was lost in the long battle of retreat. And the nature of the position renders such a record very remarkable. One battery of four guns found itself in such a situation that it was compelled to turn two of its guns directly about and fire on the enemy in positions almost diametrically opposite.

It is not possible in this account to attempt a description of the services rendered by the Canadian engineers or the medical corps. Their members rivalled in coolness, endurance and valour the Canadian infantry, whose comrades they were, and it is hoped in separate communications to do justice to both these brilliant services.

No attempt has been made in this description to explain the recent operations except in so far as they spring from—or are connected with—the fortunes of the Canadian Division. It is certain that the exertions of the troops who reinforced, and later relieved, the Canadians were not less glorious, but the long drawn-out struggle is a lesson to the whole empire. "Arise, O Israel." The empire is engaged in a struggle without quarter and without compromise, against an enemy still supurbly organized, still immensely powerful; still confident that its strength is the mate of its necessities. To arms, then, and still to arms! In Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, there is need, and there is need now, of a community organized alike in military and industrial co operation.

That our countrymen in Canada while their hearts are still bleeding will answer every call which is made upon them we well know.

The graveyard of Canada in Flanders is large. It is very large. Those who lie there have left their mortal remains on alien soil. To Canada they have bequeathed their memories and their glory.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solmen round
The bivouac of the dead."

W. M. AITKEN.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



## 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



## 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



## 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

58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario



## 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, No1 No2 No3 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.


### Cannon Mounted on Trees

"Cannon on Trees," is the title of a photograph in the Paris Excelsior showing two "75's" mounted, carriages and all on tree trunks as an anti-aircraft battery. The carriage base is attached to a band of concrete around the trunk to resist the recoil. The guns are thus enabled to pivot so as to point in any direction instead of sweeping less than half a circle, as they do when they are on the ground.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

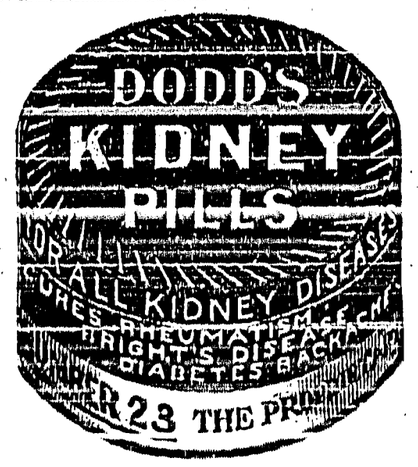
Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterward, the father said angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Aren't the ten cent stores wonderful places?"

"Very. I'll bet some day our husbands will be able to buy their own hats there."



W. N. U. 1062

## Should Now Pay Up

### Farmers Are Asked to Pay Their Seed Bills

In an official statement given out recently, the hope is expressed that the farmers of the west who have received government aid this season will repay as large a share of the advances as possible out of the proceeds of this season's crops. It is pointed out that with the present condition of the money markets of the world, and the almost impossibility of raising funds for other purposes than the prosecution of the war, the advancing of $12,000,000 constitutes a rather heavy drain on the Dominion treasury, and the government is impressed with the advisability of endeavoring to the utmost to secure the repayment of such advances out of the proceeds of this year's crop.

While it was in the interests of the country at large that the advances should be made, those directly benefited by the same will, it is urged, no doubt realize that they secured the assistance at a much lower rate of interest than would have been possible even had their credit enabled them to deal with the banks or other financial concerns, and they will therefore, it is hoped, fully realize their obligation to repay the advances in full out of their first sales of this year's crop.

With the object of facilitating such action, the government is arranging with the different grain purchasing concerns in the west for their co-operation in the collection this fall of the amounts outstanding.

## WHY YOUNG GIRLS GROW PALE AND WEAK

### The Blood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger—perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy, robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with nine girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite, are breathless after the slightest exertion and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B.C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anaemic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

### Scientific Expeditions

To the man in the street Polar exploration came to an end with the work of Peary and Amundsen. For the geographer and scientists, there are vast empty spaces to deal with. It is a filling-up process, with now and then a necessary erasure. An instance of the latter is the elimination by Donald MacMillan of Crocker Land, which the latest maps, on the authority of Peary, have indicated, though vaguely, between 100 and 110 west longitude and about the eighty-third degree of north latitude. To Peary looking from the northermost point of Grant Land, there appeared a vision of lofty mountains which indicated a continental land mass. MacMillan has now been 125 miles out from the coast and found no Crocker Land, but ice only, pressure ridges and leads. For the present, therefore, we must assume that from about 83 degrees to the Pole the Polar Sea extends unbroken.—New York Post.

Hotels vary as much in degrees of comfort as the haughty hotel clerks do in degrees of flippancy and efforts to please the guests. It was midnight in a hostelry in an Arizona town, when a guest called up and in an angry voice said: "There are a couple of mice fighting up here."

"What room have you?" inquired the sleepy clerk. He was told and then he inquired. "What are you paying for it?"

"Two dollars," was the reply. "Well, what do you expect for two dollars—a bullfight?"

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst, I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"


ROYAL YEAST

MAKES PERFECT BREAD


## The Russian Soldiers

### Common Russian Peasant is of Different Type From the Cossack

We are most apt to think of the Russian soldier wholly in terms of the Cossack, whereas the common Russian peasant who has shouldered his gun to march against the "Germanskis" is of a quite different type, if accounts are true. In the American Magazine, for example, Capt. Granville Fortescue gives us the following picture of him:

"The Russian common soldier is one of the most patient of creatures. He has all the qualities of a willing horse. He follows his officers blindly. Judged by American standards, he lacks initiative, but in the war of the trenches initiative plays little part. You can put a company of Russian soldiers into a trench and they will stay there until they are all killed, captured, or frozen. When it so happens that all their officers are disabled they have one simple rule—to charge. They have received orders that under no circumstances must they go back, so they merely go forward.

"I don't believe that they know much of what the war is all about, but they have a distinct dislike for the Germans. It is said that they never did understand why they were fighting the Japanese, who were a people practically unknown to them. But the 'Germanskis,' they have been told, want to take a big slice of Holy Mother Russia. No sacrifice is too great to prevent this. Judging from the great masses of troops I have seen, and these include regiments from the emperor's guard division and Siberian Fusiliers, I believe Russia to have the finest raw material for her armies of any nation of the world."

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powders is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

## The Pollen Clock

### Marvellous Gunnery of the British Navy is Due to Wonderful Invention

Of all the remarkable things on board a warship probably nothing is more amazing than the way the big guns find their target and keep on hitting, if once they have got the range.

The marvellous gunnery of the British dreadnoughts is due to a series of inventions by A. H. Pollen, the famous naval expert.

By means of the Pollen range finder the Pollen plotting device, and the Pollen clock, the range and speed of the enemy ship can be found, and once found can be kept.

When two ships are moving at high speeds in different directions the range is naturally changing very rapidly every minute, so it is all the more wonderful that Jack Tar should keep on hitting the target without fail. It's the Pollen clock, and other Pollen inventions which do it for him. This clock tells the officer in charge of the gun every change in the range, at what angle he should aim his gun, and when he should fire.

How this wonderful invention works is a jealously-guarded secret and one which the German naval authorities would give a large sum to know. As it is they only know the results of it when they get hit!

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"My word, Jacob," said Steinberg, "that is a beautiful diamond you have in your pin. How much did it cost?"

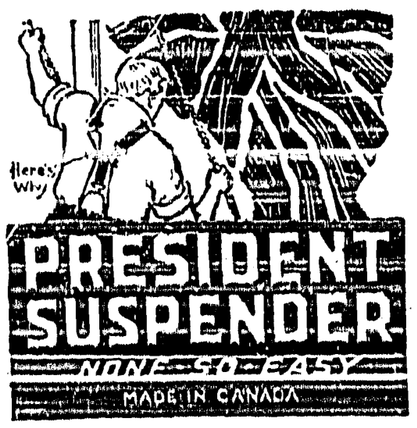
"I paid $1,000," replied Jacob.

"One thousand dollars! Good gracious!" exclaimed Steinberg. "Vy I did not know you ver vorth so much money."

"Veil, you see," exclaimed Jacob, "ven der old man died he left $1,000 for a stone to be erected to his memory, and dis is der stone."

"Look, here, Busteed, you've put me off long enough. I shall expect you to pay me that ten on Monday."

"By Jove, old chap, I wish I had your optimism."



## Sheep Become Scarce

### Deficiency in the Supply is Noticed in the United States

Cost of dressed lamb and mutton has reached levels that prompt retailers to advocate the boycott as a remedy. During the first five months of the current year receipts of sheep and lambs at the six principal markets of the United States—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City—were but 3,640,527 head, a decrease of 1,168,764, compared with the same period of the previous year. Every primary receiving point exhibited a deficiency. May receipts at these markets aggregated 524,877, inclusive of goats, a decrease of 248,054, compared with May, 1914. From every supply source comes the same report. The native sheep industry has all but disappeared and the mutton eaters of the country are dependent on diminishing western flocks for supply.

The situation in Montana indicates the extent to which depletion of flocks has been carried. Five years ago Montana was literally deluging the stock yards with sheep. Threats of free trade, an unremunerative wool market and an invasion of the range by settlers forced the flock owner to liquidate. By many the Montana movement was regarded as evidence of increased production, but it proved to be "a last run of shad." A speculator who recently scoured the region around Glendive, Mont., in an effort to contract stock for delivery, reported that he found less than 5,000 sheep in an area that carried more than 100,000 three years ago, and all over the state similar reduction may be seen.—Breeders' Gazette.


## 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.


## The Coalition Ministry

### History Furnishes Several Instances of Formation of Coalition Governments

There have been four big coalition governments besides this one, though only one of these has been on a parallel with the present British war ministry. That one was the "ministry of all the talents," as it was called, formed in 1806, and only lasting a year.

At that time the outlook was black, for though Nelson had just won Trafalgar, Napoleon was sweeping over Europe. This great coalition fell because George III. refused to allow Catholics to receive commissions in the army.

In 1757 was formed a successful war coalition, at the time when Clive was conquering India, and fighting was going on in Canada, while the Seven years' War was being waged in Europe. This coalition lasted for four years.

A coalition government followed the war of the American colonies, now the United States, lasting not quite two years. Another such government was formed just before the Crimean war and fell when the scandalous conduct of the campaign was brought to light.


**A Purely Vegetable Pill.**—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.


### Farmers of Today Are Different

Farmers are different than they were twenty years ago. They are wearing garters now, E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, publisher of a farm journal, told delegates attending the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held at Chicago.

"Some of you advertisers act as if you thought the farmers did not wear coats or shoes," Mr. Meredith said. "Why, do you know that fifty per cent. of all farmers wear garters? It's the truth. It has been proved by investigation. You men haven't realized what the farmers can buy; that he pays from $15 to $45 for a suit of clothes and that he purchases motor cars ranging in price from $500 to $2,000.

"The advertising agencies should study the rural towns, should know the farmer of today. You are not prepared. You think the farmers nowadays are the same as they were twenty years ago."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bob Davis stood under the dripping portico of a London hotel, peering out into the rain. He had then been in London for two weeks and he had almots forgotten how sunshine looked. A wet cab driver stood against the wall trying to keep out of the downpour.

"Good gracious!" said Davis. "Does it always rain here?"

"Oh, no, sir," said the cabman; "last Wednesday it hailed."—Saturday Evening Post.


## SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.


## Strange Coincidence

### Surgeon Found His Soldier Son in His Hospital

Here is a strange coincidence arising out of the war.

A younger soldier was severely wounded in the fighting somewhere in France. He lost consciousness, and when he regained it he was lying comfortably in a bed in a ward of a large hospital. His first words were: "Where am I?"

The nurse told him that he was in London, that during the period of his unconsciousness he had been transported across the Channel, and that his wounds had been tended. He asked the name of the hospital, the number of the ward, the day of the week, and the hour. The nurse told him. "I say, nurse, you might tell my dad I am here." The nurse looked at him, thinking the poor lad was in a delirium. "All right, nurse, my dad's in the next ward now. You know he is the surgeon there, and this is his visiting day." And so it was.

The father was in the next ward performing his work, thinking all the time that his son was in France. He did not even know that the boy was wounded, far less that he was being tended a few yards away.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Three deaths.
Nine severely injured.
All women.
Cause—Kindling fires with coal oil.

It is an old and oft-repeated story, yet the statistical fire table for the month of March contains the above report. Safety first is needed at home as well as in the factory.

Once, years ago, in a Butte City convention, the gentlemen from the Green Isle had things so entirely their own way that they did not propose to give any other nationality a representation on the ticket. Finally, when all the available material was used up, a delegate arose, it is related, and nominated Patrick O'Hara for Justice of the Peace.

"Who is Patrick O'Hara, and where does he live?" inquired a delegate.

"He's a friend of mine, and he lives in Ireland," was the reply; "but he'll be over on the next steamer."


## SUFFERED EVERYTHING

### For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion." — Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.

Chesterville, Ont. — "I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial." — Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

# 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, AUG. 13


## Too Much of a Good Thing

They had a provincial election in Manitoba on Friday. The newly-installed Norris Government was endorsed at the polls almost unanimously. Out of 46 constituencies voting that day 40 of them elected supporters of the Liberal Norris administration. Even the new Conservative leader, Sir James Aikins, was snowed under, not a solitary poll in Brandon giving him a majority, his opponent leading him by about 700, and in a portion of the constituency Sir James redeemed for the federal Tory party in 1911.

While such an emphatic endorsation must be deeply gratifying to the new premier from a purely party standpoint, unless he proves a bigger statesman than most Canadian first ministers in the past have been, Mr. Norris is liable to find his seeming strength a very real weakness.

To keep any government in the straight aud narrow way and hustling to secure legislation in the people's interests, a live and fairly numerous opposition in the house is essential. In the absence of this corrective influence cabinets are liable to give us government of the party by the party for the party, rather than for the people; particularly when it comes to spending the public money.

Had our own provincial government been blessed with a more numerous representation to the left of Mr. Speaker during the past seven or eight years we doubt if the "Crisis in B.C. had ever been heard of, while in Alberta there would have been no Alberta and Great Waterways Railway scandal and the name of A. C. Rutherford would not decorate the scroll of Canadian ex-provincial premiers.

## Your Help Needed

For either economic or 'stragetic' reasons—your political leanings may help you to decide which—the authorities at Ottawa have sent out word that all the machine guns needed by the Canadian troops for some months to come have been provided for and it is suggested that the generosity of Canadian citizens with respect to the war can be more effectively shown in other ways now that the machine gun need has been met.

Within almost the past two weeks a decided opposition to private citizens, or groups of them, donating to the fighting equipment necessary for Canadian battalions has arisen. One of the reasons advanced against the good work is that it is the business of the Dominion to see that the troops going overseas are properly equipped; the country is not yet bankrupt, and is well able to pay for a score of machine guns to a battalion, if that be the proportion.

In this connection, too, it is observed that with the government furnishing the guns everyone in Canada pays his or her share of the cost; on the donating basis the entire cost falls on those who feel inclined to contribute to such a cause. Also some battalions are being generously equipped with these costly arms while others, containing just as many brave Canadians, are getting few, if any, of these quick firers.

Instead of money for guns the government suggests that funds be raised to provide some adequate provision for the care of wounded [illegible] especially large planting.

reminding us that we are prone to make much ado over our soldier boys as they leave us but forget that some of them are sure to come back maimed and crippled for life.

With a machine-gun fund campaign on the Valley REVIEW readers are entitled to know the pros and cons of the matter. While the militia authorities may be under the impression that sufficient machine guns are now in sight, advices from the battlefront are to the effect that these weapons cannot be provided in too great quantities.

Let the hustle for "the makins" of a machine gun purchase possible go on; if the government finds it necessary to have individual assistance to ensure the proper looking after the disabled Canadians can be counted on, when the time comes, to see to it that our disabled heroes are well taken care of—any assertion to the contrary is unworthy of our sterling Canadian manhood.

## Cheap Money for Farmers

In discussing certain representations made by a large delegation who waited on the cabinet a few days ago, Premier McBride made it clear that the immediate operation of the loan clauses of the Agricultural Credits Act was out of the question just now.

Money for the purpose cannot be borrowed except at a high rate of interest which, when augmented by the necessary charge to cover expenses, would be more than many farmers would be willing to pay. Sir Richard pointed out that the government was averse to making a start even if funds were available in a small way; if money were loaned this year at say 8 per cent. and next year funds were to be had for the same purpose at 6 per cent. it would not be long before the farmer who had the 8 per cent. loan would insist on a reduction to 6 per cent., and where would the government be at. The government must arrange for a loan at a rate that will be as nearly permanent as it can possibly be.

In fixing a rate at which money can be safely advanced on agricultural security it is worth noting that an examination of a series of census tables shows that the wealth of a country increases at the rate of not much more than 3 per cent. yearly. This is a fair average, we are assured, taking periods of years and countries as a whole.

On this theory a rate of 5 per cent. should be the maximum charge to the man on the land. Just now money cannot be borrowed so as to re-loan at that figure; in fact it can hardly be borrowed in large amounts for any use not connected with the war. All of which leads the Colonist, the government organ, to remark that "it will be absolutely necessary to wait until the money market is easier to set the Agricultural Credits Act into operation."

## HORTICULTURAL HELPS

Conducted by L. R. HARTILL, B.S.A., Assistant Provincial Fruit Inspector
Creston, B.C. Telephone 61

### Loganberries

The loganberry is supposed to be an accidental seedling of one of the cultivated varieties of the western dewberry (rubus vitifolius) with some variety of European red raspberry as its male parent. Like most hybrids it shows more vegetative vigor than either of its parents and greater productivity.

The culture of the loganberry has not been extensive in British Columbia up to the present time, but where they have been tried in favorable districts they are being successfully grown.

In the state of Oregon and Washington, the loganberry in the past five years has become an important factor in the fruit industry, a 20 to 25 acre field not being now regarded as an

The fruit is used in the fresh state or is dried, canned, made into jellies or juices etc. As yet the demand for this fruit has far outrun the supply and prices have been high.

#### *Soil*

While the loganberry may be grown on a large variety of soils it does best on deep rich loams that have enough clay to make them reasonably strong and at the same time enough humus and sand to make them fairly loose, open, porous and easily worked. Some of the best land for loganberries is that known as river bottom land and while it is not harmful to have the land overflowed for a short time in the winter it needs to be well drained so that there will not be any water standing on theland during the spring when growth is starting.

#### *Propagation and Planting*

The loganberry is propagated by means of rooted tips. The ends of the new canes take root during the early spring. One of the buds near the rooted portion of the cane develops an eye from which an erect shoot is produced. This shoot together with the rooted tip of the cane constitutes the tip and it may be dug up and planted where desired.

If a large number of tips is desired the shoots should be pinched back when 3 or 4 feet long, which will cause them to throw out several laterals. The ends of these laterals usually root as readily as do the ends of the main canes and make as good plants. If a little soil is thrown over the ends of the canes they will root more readily.

The planting should be done as early in the spring as is practicable in order that the young plants become firmly established before the dry weather arrives. The tip should be set in a depression in the ground from 3 to 5 inches deep and in such a way that the crown of the tip is barely covered with soil, Gradually the depression will become filled in until the level of the soil immediately above the plant is the same as that of the field in general.

The distance apart at which to set the plants will vary with the richness of the soil. The richer the soil the farther apart the plants should be planted. On moderately rich soils they should be from 6 to 8 feet apart in the rows and the rows from 7 to 9 feet apart. On rich bottom lands they should be set from 8 to 12 feet apart and the rows from 10 to 12 feet apart.

#### *Cultivation*

As with other cane fruits the loganberry requires thorough cultivation at least until the time the fruit is harvested and preferably later.

#### *Trellising and Pruning*

A trellis of some kind is necessary in order to keep the fruiting canes off the ground. A straight trellis of either two or three wires is usually used in a commercial plantation. If two wires are used they are stretched about three and four and one-half feet respectively from the ground. If three wires are used they are strung at about three, four and five feet from the ground.

In good soil the shoots of the loganberry may attain a length of fifteen feet and so will cover the ground between the rows and if not attended to will interfere with cultivation and will become broken by the cultivator and by being tramped on by the pickers. To avoid this they should be directed along the rows and thus made to spread in only two directions from the parent plant.

After the old canes have fruited they should be cut out, and as soon as growth starts in the spring the canes that grew the season before should be taken up and tied to the wires, the canes being separated and one or two led along each wire in each direction, the canes being cut back to such a length that they will not overlap the canes from the neighboring plants. Usually some laterals will have formed on the main canes, these are headed back to a length of from 15 to 20 inches at the time the canes are tied up in the spring.

#### *Age of Bearing and Duration of Plantation*

Promptness of bearing will depend to a great extent on the care the plantation receives and on the soil. A small crop may be expected the third summer after planting, while a profitable crop may be expected the fourth summer after planting. The profitable duration of the loganberry plantation will depend largely on the care it receives and on the suitability of its environment. It is known that there are plantations fourteen years old or over that are still bearing as well as ever they did.

#### *Yield*

The loganberry is one of the most productive of the cane fruits. Four tons per acre is considered a moderate yield. On rich land and with the canes in prime condition 500 to 600 crates per acre equal to from 5 to 6 tons is not an unusual yield.

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The few peach trees in Kaslo appear to have an unusually big crop this year

Hon. Martin Burrell, the dominion minister of agriculture, has given $50 to Grand Forks' machine gun fund.

Grand Forks observed war anniversary day! August 4th, with a big patriotic meeting and some of the citizens are kicking because there wasn't a dance or something of the sort to conclude the days entertainment.

Greenwood Ledge:—There are few idle men in Kaslo these days, and the people in that pretty city are looking forward to good times. They deserve it, for the citizens of that town have learned how to live upon home fish red cherries, enthusiasm and government pap. The latter nourishment they take out of a shovel instead of a spoon. With a payroll of a hundred men Kaslo would make as much noise as New York.

## News of Kootenay

Sandon has just now organized a Red Cross Society.

Both Corbin and Blairmore mines are started up again.

Kaslo expects a very light marketable crop owing to the prevalance of scab.

New Denver did not celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of war on August 4.

The Women's Institute at Kaslo wants the city council to establish a weekly market.

Rossland cigar factory has an output of 500 cigars daily—most of them sold in that city and Trail.

It is reported that in a short time the C.P.R. will have a daily service between Nelson and Midway.

Nelson street car service is discontinued this week owing to the burning out of one of the motor generators.

Golden is raising money to purchase a machine gun. Two town lots have been donated for a raffle to swell the funds.

Freight and passenger traffic has increased so much of late that the C.P.R. has had to send more engines to Revelstoke.

Chief ofpolice Jardine of Kaslo, who was dismissed from that position on July 31st was re-engaged for the job on August 2nd.

During July the cost of feeding the aliens interned at Fernie was 20⅛ cents per day. The total cost per man for the month was 30 cents.

The Kootenaian claims in the South Fork suburb of Kaslo they had a rainstorm the last of July when the water came down in cupfuls for almost twenty minutes.

The Italian reservists, at Trail, who number between 50 and 60 here, have beed advised by the Italian consul at Montreal to be ready to be called upon at any time.

### *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 Stella 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 29th, 1915.


**In Navy Blue $19 Serge Suits**

for men we offer you the greatest value in clothing ever known in Creston—something you will not be able to duplicate at this price for many months. These suits have just arrived. They are the latest style, good wearing materials, correct for fall and winter wear, and we have a full range of sizes. Inspect these today, while the stock is complete. While they last, any suit $19.

**Boys and Girls 25c. Cotton Sweaters**

These are splendid value at 35c. each, but to clear them out we place the balance of our stock on sale at 25c. There is a nice range of colors and we have all the sizes from 24 to 30. At this price they will move quickly. Therefore, do not delay buying.

*Your money back if goods are not satisfactory*

**S. A. SPEERS**

*Phone 63 General Merchant CRESTON*

Revelstoke park has an auto road nearly nine miles long.

With only one furnace in operation the smelter at Greenwood can turn out 5,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

## Order-in-Council

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA
June 30th, 1915

Present:
HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act Respecting Pound Districts it is enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order-in-Council made public by notice in the British Columbia Gazette, constitute any part of the Province of British Columbia not within the limits of municipality into a pound district;

And whereas under the provisions of this Act application has been made to constitute that portion of the County of Kootenay, known as Creston, and comprising the following area: Commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot 525, and following a line in an easterly direction to the S.E. corner of Lot 525, and continuing easterly to the S.E. corner of Sub Lot 15, thence north to the N.E, corner of Sub Lot 17, thence westerly to a point on the east line of Lot 524, thence in a northerly direction to the N.E. corner of Lot 524, thence west to the N.W, corner of Lot 524, thence south to the point of commencement, a pound district.

And whereas notice of intention to constitute such district a pound district was given in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and following such notice objection was made by certain proprietors within the proposed pound district;

And whereas a further notice was published requiring a majority of the proprietors within the proposed pound district to forward a petition requesting that the proposed pound district be constituted;

And whereas in response to the latter notice 64 occupiers of the total number of persons qualified to sign the petition have signified their approval of the application;

And whereas the Act provides that if the petition of the majority of the proprietors be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Finance and Agriculture, then in such case the proposed pound district may be constituted;

On the recommendation of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Agriculture and under the provisions of the "Pound District Act,"

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the County of Kootenay known as Creston and comprised within the above description, be constituted a pound district.

H. E. YOUNG,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., July 14, 1915.

GUY LOWENBERG
JONSULTING 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 Specialty*

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

## ALICE SIDING

Mrs. Long. Mrs. Pease and Earl were Sunday visitors at the Butterfield home.

Andy Miller parted with one of his horses on Friday to Bruce White, a Sandon mining man.

Percy Argyll left on Thursday last for Waldeck, Sask. where he will help harvest the prairie grain crop.

Mather & Reid are into the haying this week, with a new mower and rake purchased from R. S. Bevan.

J. Marshall, who has been working on the A. Miller ranch for the past few months left on Sunday for Moose Jaw Sask. for harvesting.

Miss Ella Webster of Wetaskiwin is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster. She will visit Spokane before returning.

Grain harvest is on at the Stace Smith ranch, the 1915 crop of wheat and oats being cut. Mr. Smith will flail thresh it in the cooler weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason and family are leaving the latter part of the week to join a few from Duck Creek for a week or ten days camping at Sanca Creek.

School re-opens on Monday, August 23rd, and from present appearances Principal Dougherty will have a slightly increased attendance of scholars.

Mr. Webster has just finished quite a commodious poultry house on his ranch here—just kind of a house to induce average-honest hens to lay at least six eggs each per week all winter.

Just to see if the fish had grown any at Summit Creek since spring, John Johnson, W. Leadbeater and C. Pease tried the angling there the latter part of the week, the worst luck of any of them was about 80 nice size rainbow.

## DUCK CREEK

No REVIEW next week—our annual 7-day vacation.

Mrs. Pease and Earl and Mrs. Long spent Sunday at Duck Creek, at the Butterfield ranch.

Miss Bertha Pease of Alice Siding is spending a week's holiday the guest of Miss Anna Hagen.

Jack Johnson spent the week-end fishing at Summit Creek. He reports fishing still good at that point.

THE REVIEW circulation hustler will visit Duck Creek section next week. Quit borrowing your neighbor's paper, and take it yourself. It's the best $2 weekly the Valley ever had.

J. Bathie was a Creston caller Monday. E. S. Butterfield made the grade on Tuesday, and on Wednesday E. G. Sparkes and C. Carlson mixed with the seething populace of the metropolis.

Billy Truscott of Erickson who has been working as planer man for the past two weeks in Monrad Wigen's mill, left Thursday to fill a similar position in Rodgers' mill, Canyon City.

A most enjoyable dance was held in the schoolhouse on Wednesday night, with Billy Truscott in command. Although the crowd was not large it was an ample sufficiency to ensure a good time.

R. Uri and C, Carlson left on Thursday for Saskatchewan where they have secured employment for the harvest season. They have chosen a good season as prairie chicken are just about in their prime now.

A new settler arrived in Duck Creek a few days ago in the form of a big black bear, Bruin shows a marked preference for human society and has been seen close around the houses on the Offner and Williams ranches.

The party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Moon and family, the Misses Alice Carr, Amy and Emma Johnson, Florence Bathie, and Messrs. R. Dixon, Joe and Carl Wigen, R. and E. Uri, Wally Johnson and Thos. Butterfield, returned from a 7-days' summer camp at Sanca Creek on Sunday. During the whole time the weather was ideal and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Butterfield and E. S. Butterfield and Mrs. F. J. May left on Thursday for a ten-day camping trip to Sanca Creek. To judge by the amount of fishing tackle they have been collecting during the past few days we surmise that they do not think the bunch that returned on Sunday have done much damage to the creek.

The Overseas Club tobacco fund, for providing soldiers at the front with tobacco, has now a branch collecting agency at the postoffice here, the postmaster acting as collector. Up to the present a very generous response has been made but the postmaster has a mighty big paw and can hold all kinds of coin. We should like to see the list swell faster.

## CANYON CITY

No REVIEW next week—our holiday week.

Leslie McInnis is building a frame barn on his ranch here.

Jim Huscroft is at R. J. Long's reaping the grain crop.

Swanson and Mauberg are haying for Ike Lewis on the flats.

A. D. Pochin was a visitor at Nelson the latter part of the week.

Otto Johnson, who has been haying for Jim Huscroft, is back home again.

A Valley creamery would be a welcomed project for many Canyon City cattle owners.

Friday of last week was the hottest day in these parts so far this year—94 in the shade.

Five company teams are hauling about three cars of lumber daily from the mill to the Canyon.

The second clover crop is being cut and is fully as heavy as the first. With a good rain or two a third could be cut this year.

F. Corneil, J. McRobb, Archie McEachern and R. S. Bevan spent a long day Sunday fishing above Kitchener, and reported a good catch.

The heavy traffic on the main road here is causing a great deal of dust. Great clouds roll up mountains high when Dick Bevan's car passes.

After spending three days in camp at Vernon, J. E. Wood of the 54th Battalion took the harvest-leave privelege and will be home for a month.

The REVIEW solicitor will visit Canyon City district next week. Show your appreciation of the paper's efforts to boost the Valley by subscribing for a year.

Three touring cars passed through here during the week, making high speed for our good roads. Two were bound for U.S. points, and the other was from Spokane.

## ERICKSON

Mrs. Jones of Missouri is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Beam.

Mrs. Roy Telford returned on Wednesday from a short visit with friends at Yahk.

M. R. Palmer and J. M. Craigie are busy this week cutting the season's second crop of clover.

Miss Myrtle Cartwright of Westover, Ontario is here on a months' visit with her brother, E. Cartwright.

F. Banford and E. Jones, Cranbrook, are visiting friends in Erickson this week. They made the trip up on their bicycles.

Vegetable shipments are getting heavier every day. On Wednesday 50 crates of tomatoes. All told 150 crates went out that day.

Two new telephones were installed here this week. One at M. R. Palmer's and the other at the shipping room in the C.P.R. depot which is No. 77.

School re-opens on Monday, August 23rd. The trustees have secured the services of Mrs, Streeter of Vancouver as teacher for this term. She arrived in Erickson on Saturday.

The solicitor for THE REVIEW will call on the ranchers at Erickson the early part of the week. So be prepared to subscribe for a year. We need YOUR name on the subscribers list.

Miss Georgina Cartwright has sufficiently recovered from the effects of her operation for appendicitis at the hospital at Cranbrook, to be moved to the home of her sister, Mrs. McKowan.

Erickson is expecting an invasion from Creston, Canyon City and other points on Wednesday next at the Red Cross lawn social at Mrs. G. Cartwright's. Creston brass band will be here and all invited.

An alien internment camp is to be opened at Revelstoke and 225 enemy citizens will be put to work on the government pack road. 100 guards will be necessary to take care of them.

Record:—A number of hens have disappeared in town recently. Possibly owls were the cause. If the owls could be induced to include horses, cows and sheep in their menu, what a paradise New Denver would be.

Cranbrook Italian reservists expect to leave for the front about the 15th. There are about 100 of them.

The proprietor of the Canadian Hotel at Cranbrook has donated ten razors for oveaseas soldiers use.

At Jaffray a double shift of men is being worked in the East Kootenay mill. The mill at Loco is shut down.

Conrad Rath of Port Hill has just just finished harvesting eight acres of the finest oats ever grown in that district.

The new Methodist pastor at Trail is drawing such large audiences that the church is being enlarged and otherwise improved.

Members of Greenwood's home guard vide their own guns for drill purposes. Any old blunderbuss is permitted except the .22 rifle.

Cranbrook Methodists Ladies Aid Society is sixteen years old. Only one lady who attended the organization meeting in 1899 now lives in the city.

Fernie's big summer carnival on August 4th netted almost $1,200 for the patriotic fund.

Cranbrook is shipping black and red currants to prairie points this week, according to the Herald.

During the week 1500 salmon trout fry were placed in Premier and Munro lakes, in the Cranbrook country.

Kaslo is so taken up with its new school building that the janitor keeps it open Saturdays for public inspection.

Word has reached Cranbrook that Russians who can speak some English may be taken as recruits for the 54th Battalion.

Cranbrook was able to supply thirteen men for work in Old Country armament factories. About 45 others failed to qualify.

The Concentrator at the Continental mine at Port Hill was burned on July 29. The loss is about $5,0000 It will be rebuilt at once.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
*A High Class Residential and Day College Non-Sectarian*
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*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.*

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CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

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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. 825

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Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables
Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE
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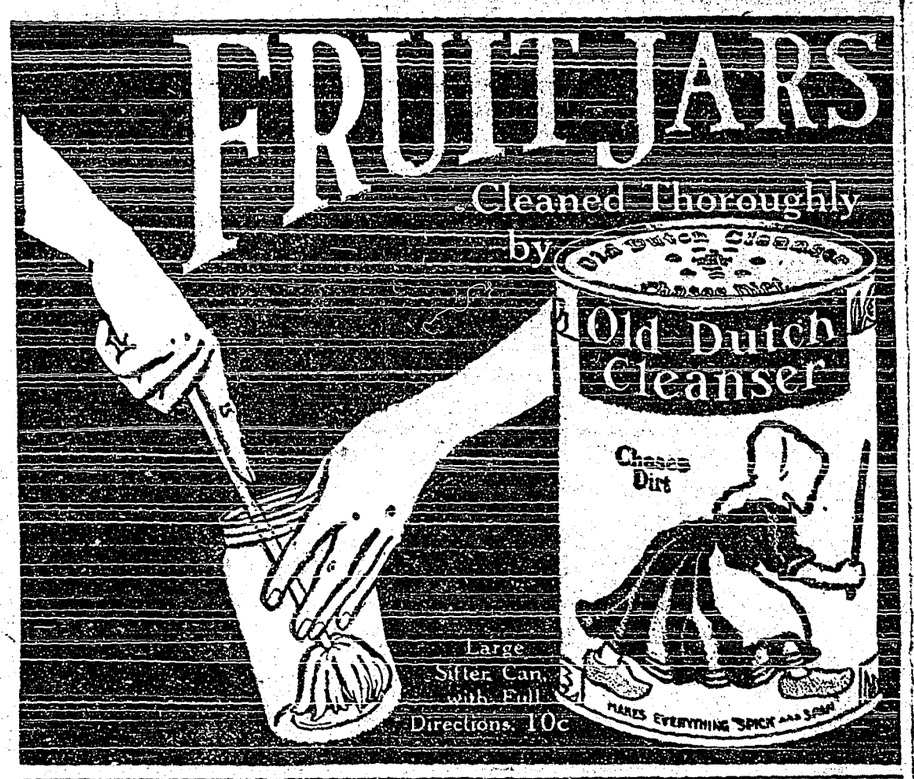


## Indians Are Better Off In Canada Than U. S.

**Reserves Administered More Economically, Yet More Efficiently**

According to a report received by Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy minister of Indian affairs, giving the findings of the Indian commissions of the United States as to their recent investigations in Canada, the Canadian Indian wards of the government are far better looked after than the Indians across the line are under the United States Indian department.

Canada's Indian population, says the report, is 98,774 on reserves, 5,000 off reserves and 50,000 halfbreeds, making a total of 143,774, or nearly half the total Indian population of the United States. Notwithstanding the greater comparative difficulty and larger relative cost of administration on the smaller and more widely scattered reserves in Canada, the cost of Indian administration in this country, including schools, is less than $20 per capita, as compared with about $40 in the United States, and despite this, according to Mr. Abbott, there is undoubtedly closer supervision of individual Indians in the Dominion.

The Indians of Canada earn $2 to every $1 earned by the tribesmen south of the border. There are only two stenographers employed in the entire Indian field service of Canada, and only 37 clerks, as compared with 600 stenographers and clerks in the United States service.

"Land grafter," continues the report, "is a phrase unknown in Indian affairs in Canada, so completely safeguarded is Indian land. The explanation is simple. The Indian reserves in Canada are closed reserves; they are not allotted. An Indian does not acquire title to an individual tract of land on the reserve, either in trust or in fee, until he has become enfranchised, and enfranchisement is a long and tedious process. He is located on such land as he is able and willing to use, but his possessory right adheres only so long as he makes beneficial use of it."

In the suppression of the liquor traffic the report notes that the Canadian system is more efficient and much more economical than that in the United States. The Canadian law is also more comprehensive, including in its scope every possible sort of intoxicant or opiate or derivative thereof. Its enforcement is sure and prompt.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.**

### The British Idea

Lord Bryce declares, as does Mr. Trevelyan, that far from the war having been caused by Great Britain, fearing the jeopardizing of her commercial interests, the British idea is, and always has been, that trade creates trade, and the more commerce other nations engage in the more there will be for Britain. The violation of Belgian neutrality and Germany's inhuman methods of warfare were primarily the only reasons for Britain declaring war. Never before, declares Lord Bryce, have the British people been so united upon any issue as this one. The nation is suffering as she has never suffered before, as it was never dreamed she would be called upon to suffer, but high and low, rich and poor, are as one today in high resolve, in stern endeavor—Victoria Colonist.

The loquacious lady met the great lecturer the next morning, and at once rushed right into the subject, "So sorry not to have heard your lecture last night," she murmured. "I know I missed a treat; everybody says it was splendid."

"I wonder how they found out," said Mr. Frockcoat; "the lecture, you know was postponed."

**Sore Corns Go!**

**Absolutely Painless**

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

W. N. U. 1062

## Edison Invents 3,000,000 Candle Power Light

**Most Powerful Portable Searchlight Yet Made—Result of Big Fire**

Profiting by an experience of firemen in fighting the $3,000,000 fire at the Edison works on December 9, 1914, Thomas A. Edison has perfected another invention, which he took to his home in Llewellyn Park recently to test it.

A few minutes after Charles Edison began operating the device for the edification of his father, people living in the valley east of Llewellyn park telephoned police headquarters and asked: "What is that terrible light shooting out of the park?"

A policeman found Mr. Edison and his family enjoying the wonders produced by a new 3,000,000-candlepower searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. It is very small, and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

In the fire at the Edison plant the yards were thrown in darkness when the power was shut off. Mr. Edison conceived the idea of a portable searchlight, and two days after the blaze he designed a working model. It was said at the Edison laboratory that the lamp will be very useful in mine rescue work, at fires, and on ships, aeroplanes and locomotives. It can produce light in any volume desired.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

### Britain's Big Military Camp

Aldershot, England, is one of the biggest military camps in the world, yet sixty-odd years ago it was no more than a collection of huts.

It wasn't till 1852, indeed, that Aldershot began its existence. At the time Lord Hardinge was commander-in-chief of the army, and through him three square miles of Cobham Common were bought for the purpose of training troops. The first lot of troops consisted of four officers and 100 men.

From those few huts, which began the great camp, has sprung the present permanent barracks, military hospitals, gymnasiums, and training centres of all kinds of soldiers. From 1852 to 1857 over a million pounds were spent on improving the place and making it a suitable headquarters of the British army.

One of the remarkable results of the growth of the camp at Aldershot has been the increase in the size and population of the town of that name. In 1852 the population was just over 800. It is now over 30,000, excluding soldiers!

### For Fighting Submarines

John Gardner, of Fleetwood, Scotland, the inventor of the Gardner submarine signalling system, has devised a method which will make it easy to sight the periscope of a submarine from the bridge of a steamship. Instead of having to rest his arms on the rail of the bridge or on the gunwale while he scans the horizon through a telescope, the officer on watch will now be able to sit comfortably with the glass supported on a stand in front of him. By Mr. Gardner's invention the telescope will always be approximately parallel with the surface of the sea, irrespective of the movements of the ship. This is achieved by mounting a pedestal securely to the deck, on the pedestal is the telescope or binoculars on a standard. The seat and table are maintained horizontal to the sea surface by the operation of a gyroscope. The platform, with seat and table, is automatically rotated slowly from left to right and vice versa by the utilization of the power for the gyroscope, so that all the officer has to do is to keep a sharp lookout within the field covered by the instrument, which will not be affected by the movement of the ship.

### Crops to be Reserved For Civilians

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has concluded an agreement with General von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, providing that the wheat and rye crops in the zone occupied by the Germans shall be reserved for the civilian population.

## Breaking a Colt

**Perseverance With Gentle Kindess Is Essential to Success**

The man who undertakes to break or train a colt must be of a gentle, kind, persevering nature. It must be remembered that the horse, like all dumb animals, can only be made to understand language by accompanying action with words, that is, some action must be associated with the command. For example, on coming to the animal while yet in the stall, we want to teach him to step aside, so we may be able to get up to his head, we say "Step over," and at the same time lay our hand on his hip on the side from where it is to move, and increase the weight of the hand to a push, until the colt steps over. Continuous treatment in this way will teach it to understand the meaning of "step over" and obey the word alone.

In this sort of training we must persevere, with gentle kindness, always giving our commands in the same tone of voice, accompanied with action to illustrate what you want him to do, and he will learn the meaning of your words. Be firm, but never harsh. Some drivers have a habit, and a very silly one it is, of continuously clucking at their team to induce it to go faster, and sometimes when a faster gait is not desired. The horse becomes accustomed to this clucking as readily as they do to the rumbling of the wagon, and pay no attention to either.

### Still a Land of Promise

An English journalist just returned from Canada writes in the June number of Khaki, the soldiers' and sailors' magazine: "Since my return home I have more than once been asked whether Canada is still a land of promise for young men who wish to try their fortune there. To this question there can be only one answer. It does not need a voyage across the Atlantic to make one realize that Canada is a country with a wonderful future. Nor, so far as I can see, are any superhuman qualities required for success by the intending immigrant. He will have to work hard, which is exactly what he would have to do anywhere else. But the man who goes out to Canada after the war will find it possible not only to take advantage of new opportunities, but also to create opportunities for himself in a degree impossible in the old world. That is, I am sure, the main difference between Canada and a country like our own, and that is why I do not think that any young, energetic man who leaves England after the war to seek his fortune in Canada will ever have reason to regret his choice."—London Referee.

**Help For Asthma.**—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

### College Men Enlisted

According to a list compiled of the students and ex-students of the agricultural colleges of Canada who are members of Canadian overseas or imperial forces there are 274 who are either at the front or in training. This represents a high percentage of the eligible men and indicates that the college course has not unfitted them for the serious task of battling with the Huns. The Ontario Agricultural College, with its large attendance, has naturally contributed the most; there being 146 from that institution. Even the newer college of Saskatchewan and the schools at Claresholm and Olds, Alberta, have sent representatives. From the Ontario Veterinary College, students and graduates, sixty-two have gone to the service of the country.

"Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs."

"I need a job, Senator."

"Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs, and you can get a job on that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**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

**Remember**

whenever you are troubled with minor ailments of the digestive organs, that these may soon develop into more serious sickness. Your future safety, as well as your present comfort may depend on the quickness with which you seek a corrective remedy.

By common consent of the legion who have tried them, Beecham's Pills are the most reliable of all family medicines. This standard family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the sluggish liver, regulates inactive bowels.

Improved digestion, sounder sleep, better looks, brighter spirits and greater vitality come after the system has been cleared and the blood purified by

**Beecham's Pills**

Worth a Guinea a Box

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

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Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.

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## Logic of the Irish Mind

**A Woman's Comment on Her Son's Death Typical of the Race**

The following story I know to be true and it represents fairly the modernity of much of Irish thought.

A young man, sleeping in an outhouse, took some coals from a coke fire and put them near his cot. In the morning he was dead of suffocation. It fell to a friend of mine to explain the cause to the heartbroken mother. He pointed to a coal fire in a grate in his house.

"If we stopped up the chimney," he said, "this room would be filled with gas from the coal and with smoke. If there were no doors or windows open the gas would kill us. The smoke, however, that comes out with the gas, would make us so uncomfortable that we should open something at once to let out the smoke, and the gas would go with it. Now coke gives out gas without smoke and so smothered your son without his realizing what was happening."

The mother's answer was Ireland all over: "And he, poor boy, how should he know the craft and badness of the world?"—Norman Hapgood, in Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any good.

Yours, etc.,

WILFRID GAGNE,

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,

Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

### Lost 460,000 Tons of Warships

The ten months' period of war has witnessed the loss of about 460,000 tons of warships costing £35,000,000. Disregarding auxiliaries and armed merchantmen, the allies have lost 131,000 tons of warships through the torpedo, 50,000,000 by mines, 27,000 by gunfire and 22,000 in divers ways. The Tetuonic allies lost 13,000 tons by torpedo, 23,000 tons by mines, 81,000 tons by gunfire and 23,000 tons miscellaneous. The allies have lost nearly 30,000 tons in armed merchantmen and auxiliary classes, while the enemy's loss is about double.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

## What is Silage

**It is a Means of Supplying Green, Succulent Fodder for the Live Stock**

Replying to the question, "What is silage?" about the best answer would be "canned corn." That is just exactly what it is, but it happens to be the whole corn plant—ear, stalk and leaves. With those who have never fed it, it is not a difficult matter to find now and then a person who questions "is that sour stuff good for the stock?" Of course there are lots of people who wonder how it is that there are some who like sauer kraut, but that does not keep those who do like it from using it. The silo is simply a means of saving the corn plant in a green, succulent state, for the stock. Most of us are perfectly willing to have the good housewife can the fruit, which is so palatable during the cold winter months, and we would not care to have her discouraged in the matter of doing this, either. The silo is simply a large can for the reception of the green corn, and if there is any question in your mind as to whether the old cow and the youngsters about the farm care whether or not you put yourself to the trouble of putting some of this away for them, your anxiety along this line will be entirely eliminated when you see how eagerly they receive it—how well they clean it up—and incidentally the splendid returns for time and labor.—Corn.

As illustrating the haziness of conception which prevailed years ago as to what and where the Philippines were, Dean Worcester tells in his book, "The Philippines, Past and Present" of a good old lady who came to him on his first return from the islands for a bit of information. "Deanie," she said, "are them Philippians you have been avisitin' the people that Paul wrote the Epistle to?"

**An Oil Without Alcohol.**—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a permanent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Young Lady (at Palm Beach, looking at the stars)—Isn't that Ursa Major?

Southern Gentleman—Colonel, if you please, miss.

**Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema**

**By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.**

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.

MR. KETCHESON

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 23, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

# BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO KEEP THE YOUTH ON THE FARM

## USE THE SCHOOL HOUSE FOR THE FARMERS' CLUB

### The Rural Church and the School Should be Reconstructed with the Purpose in View of Restoring a Normal Social Life, Which is now Believed to be Generally Lacking

Many changes have taken place in Canadian farming conditions during the past fifty years, and not the least among these changes is that in connection with the social life in the rural community. Time was when the farmer's son seemed to be quite content to remain upon the farm and follow in the footsteps of his father, plowing and tilling the soil and sowing the seed in the springtime, and gathering the harvest in autumn. During later years there has been a decided townward movement of young people from the country, which is still going on in spite of the "Back to the Land" and "Stay on the Farm" campaigns which in various quarters have recently been in evidence. There have been numerous reasons assigned for the change, no one of which fully explains the cause of this townward trend. Perhaps the basal factor in bringing about the change is an economic one, but it is quite probable that it is something the same as is familiarly known in medical parlance as a complication of diseases, or, in other words, a combination of circumstances and conditions have led many of our brightest and best farm boys and girls to the city. There are bright and shining examples of those who have made good, but there are many others of those who go, who often leave better homes than they find in the city, often perform harder tasks than at home, often endure hardships, privation and financial embarrassment, all for the sake of the something in the city which seems to be lacking in country life. It may be that the younger people in the country place too high a value on the glitter and glare of city life, and do not appreciate nor truly understand the possibilities and opportunities of country life. There is abundant beauty and interest in nature surrounding those who dwell in the country, but with many, all nature is so intimately blent with associations of toil that it cannot be looked upon with pleasure. With many, too, these sensibilities have never been awakened.

Trained to do so, the country youth would look upon nature differently. The place and time to exert an influence in this direction is in the public school when the children are young. The teaching should be done, too, by better paid, and, consequently less migratory teachers than we now have in many of our country schools, who should be qualified to give the country boys and girls a more adequate training for life in the country. The children should be trained to live a fuller and richer life as well as taught to read and write. This is something for the parents themselves to consider and act upon, and which should not be left entirely to the schoolmen.

The opportunities for social recreation and enjoyment in rural parts are often undeveloped and almost entirely neglected. It should be remembered by the parents that young people are young people wherever they are found, and those in the country enjoy a good time as well as those in the city. They like to mingle with their fellows, and opportunity should be given for them to do so. The country homes should be thrown open more frequently to young peoples' gatherings of various kinds. We often hear the older folks describe the good old times of long ago when mention is frequently made of the paring, sewing, husking, and quilting bees, and the barn raisings, spelling matches, singing schools, etc. These all afforded and were intended to afford opportunity for social intercourse. Where are they now? What have we in their place True, we have some things now which we had not then, as, for example, the telephone, automobile or rubber tired buggy. The telephone may account in part for the smaller number of social gotherings in some places. In some districts the social side of farm life is not overlooked and there are various meetings and entertainments of a social nature, but the good old time sociability is not general enough. The homes in many instances are not homelike and attractive as they ought to be. It is there that the training of mankind begins, so let it not be a darkened, narrow, cheerless place, that invites narrowness and discontent in the individual, but let it be a place that promotes that which is highest, noblest and best in man, a centre from which light, joy and happiness radiate. Let the home be thrown open occasionally in order that the young people may entertain their friends.

Clean and wholesome sport, indulged in to a reasonable extent, is as good for the country boys and girls as for those who live in the city. The writer has heard some strenuous protests registered when the boy wanted to go to the circus or to a football or baseball match. Why should they not go once in a while? Is it not better that they should have a day off now and then, and as a result go about their work more cheerfully on the farm than that they should be deprived of all forms of sport until they are old enough to say for themselves what they shall do, and then have them leave home to stay away for good.

Playgrounds and recreation centres, organized for adults as well as for children, are appearing everywhere. It has been found that play is not only a means of happiness, but is essential as a means of a strong physical and mental development, and also serves to break up the routine of institutional life. Activity along these lines has been, so far, confined largely to cities, but one day these things will receive attention by those who dwell in rural parts.

Places of informal association have a greater value in socializing than the appointed meeting places of the people. In recent social surveys it has been discovered that the places of casual meeting are almost exclusively places of business, such as stores, barber shops, mills, blacksmith shops, elevators, or places of necessity as the railway station and post office. These casual meetings in the country are, it must be admitted, a wholly insufficient socializing experience. It is bad enough for the men but it is much worse for the women. They, in many instances, are deeply in the rut of "stay at home." Replies to an enquiry recently conducted in the United States indicate that while some farm women are cheerful, happy and contented, many complain bitterly about the long hours, isolation and lack of social recreation found on the farm.

Why should the school houses be used only a few hours each day by the children? There is no reason why they should not be the farmers club houses and form the social centres for the adults. They are built and paid for and all ready for use. In places of business one hears nothing but economic commonplaces and as the substance of conversation and discussion is conditional by environment the meeting in the school for social, literary, and musical purposes would certainly have an elevating influence upon those participating.

Economic processes have had much to do in bringing about the condition of affairs so complained of today. The tendency of farmers to retire to the city and the departure of the young people to seek their fortunes in the city, have dissolved the rural household and undermined the traditional country home. So far there has been little in the way of reconstruction. Without a reconstruction the rural household cannot be made stable. The church and the school should be reconstructed with the purpose in view of restoring a normal social life, which would mean the building of a new country home in which the son would succeed the father, and the daughter be contented to remain. This must be accompanied by an economic change, and the farmer must learn by better educational methods, by contract with his successful neighbors, and by demonstrations, how to improve the quality and quantity of the products from his farm while maintaining or increasing the fertility of his soil. Better methods of agriculture and of business co-operation will relieve the industrial and economic elements of the situation, while an awakened church, an improved and more often used school, and a richer and more inspiring community life would tend to make social conditions centripetal rather than centrifugal and would hasten the day when the farmer will be recognized as of the true aristocracy of the nation.—F. C. Nunnick, Agriculturist, commission of conservation, Ottawa, in Family Herald, Montreal.

## Facts About Canada

### 400,000,000 Acres of Good Land is Untouched

Canada is 18 times as large as Germany, 18 times the size of France, 30 times the United Kingdom, twice the size of India, 33 times the size of Italy, almost as large as the whole of Europe.

Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska. Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673.

Canada's area is 2,386,985,395 acres.

In 1867, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,-148 square miles. Now the Dominion parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles, in nine provinces.

Canada's land area, excluding the Territories, the Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests is 1,101,556 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,-000,000 acres, is fit for cultivation. Only 36,000,000 acres or 2.6 per cent. is under cultivation, though the farm holdings are nearly 110,00,000 acres.—Winnipeg Tribune.

### New Territory North of Siberia

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers, Taimyr and Vaigatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant—Yis, mum. Shure, Oi used to be a child meself.

## They Admit Country's Guilt

### Prussian Lays Blame for the European War on the Fatherland

A certain bold Prussian, name unknown, born, by his own confession, "on German soil, of German parents, German in language and sentiment, who loves his country better and more than any other," has recently written a startling book called "'J'Accuse von Einem Deutschen." The book has, for obvious reasons, been published in Switzerland. The tilt of two languages was evidently suggested by Zola's famous accusation which brought about the public trial of the Dreyfus case. The book appeared in Germany, where it enjoyed a large secret circulation, in spite of the efforts of the government to confiscate it. The first authentic account of "'J'Accuse' von Einem Deutschen" has been written by one Gordon-Smith for the New York Tribune. He writes in part as follows:

The author not only writes as a German, but thinks as one. His reasoning is that of a German dialectician. It is written by the author not against, but for Germany.

He is a German Liberal. What he says does not differ sensibly from the language, we are accustomed to hear from the leading organs of the German Liberal press, the Frankfurter Zeitung or the Berliner Tageblatt, before the ware. It is difficult to understand their complete "volte-face." Perhaps if they were free to write as they please we might hear a different language from that they now employ. The author of "J'Accuse" has at any rate preserved his independence and remained master of his ideas and of his pen.

He declares—and proves—that the war was plotted, prepared and declared by the German military party. It had its precursors and its prophets; General Bernhardi, Treitschke, Frobenius and others. He shows the methods used to work on public opinion, to knead it as one kneads dough. He cites the effort made to obtain the introduction of international arbitration and the reduction of armaments by the czar, Nicholas II., and proves to demonstration that this effort shipwrecked on the unyielding opposition of Germany and Austria. This checkmated the loyal co-operation of the other powers, great and small.

The writer proves that Great Britain was untiring in her attempts to bring about a simultaneous reduction of naval construction, but the Berlin cabinet refused to entertain these proposals. Why? The author of "J'Accuse" gives the reason without hesitation, "because of all the powers in European Germany alone was plotting and preparing war."

And why did she want war? The empire was enjoying an unexampled period of economic progress and prosperity. It was known to be the strongest power in Europe, and everybody bowed to its will. It developed unceasingly its power, its riches, and its force. No one dared to face it resolutely. This was seen during the Morocco crisis and the Balkan wars. No one dared to attack it. No one had the courage or even the desire.

But a powerful party in the empire dreamed of a still greater omnipotence and it managed to make a great people, laborious, intelligent and, at the bottom, peaceful, believe that the war was a "Befreiungskrieg," a war of liberation, like that waged a century before against Napoleon. A war of liberation from what?—from whom? This question will never find an answer.

He examines, in the light of all the documents published up to the present time, the action of Austria, of Germany, of Russia, of England, and of France. For him no doubt subsists. The German chancellory seized upon the crime of Serajevo to let loose on Europe a war already decided on in principle, the new military law, which brought to its maximum the armed force of Germany, having then had its complete application. He then sums up the serried arguments contained in the powerfully written pages of his book by affirming that "Germany and Austria are responsible for the European war which they provoked knowingly and with premeditation." * *

The terrible massacre goes on without result, piling up daily fresh mountains of corpses, fresh ruin and devastation. An end must be made to this. The people must impose peace.

The author, however, demands that it shall be a real peace, and not a mere armistice. No clause of the treaty of peace shall constitute an act of violence, a germ of future conflicts. The people must unite, but there must be no annexation. Standing armies must be reduced to the numbers necessary to prevent and defeat the bellicose enterprises of the peoples who do not adhere to this accord. Europe has need of a long period of security to undertake the work of binding up her wounds and extinguishing the hatreds to which the unpardonable aggression of Germany has given rise.

Two Irishmen were philosophizing. Said Pat to Mike: "Did you ever sthop to think that wan-half of the world don't know how the other half gets along?"

"You're right," says Mike; "and neither does the other half."

"Uncle, why did you never marry?"

"I never found a girl who would have me."

"Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."—Sketch.

"My dear," observed the gallant undergraduate in the Princeton Tiger, "you look sweet enough to kiss!"

"That's just the way I intended to look, Jack."

# GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES POLICY OF CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

## PLANS TO STIMULATE OUR AGRICULTURAL TRADE

### The Scheme Involves the Organization of an Intelligence System for the Assistance of Farmers, and the Co-operation of all Interests in the Development of the Live Stock Trade

Following the announcement which appeared in the press that Hon. Martin Burrell had initiated a comprehensive markets propaganda in the livestock branch of his department, an explanation respecting the details of that policy will be of interest. The scheme involves: "1" The organization of an intelligence system; "2" The organization of the farmers for co-operative action in selling; "3" Promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality; and "4" The co-operation of all interests in the development of our livestock trade.

The intelligence system to be organized will provide for statistics of animal population and of production. To accomplish this, there will be co-operation with the census branch of the agricultural departments of the provincial governments.

The work will cover information of breeding and feeding operations, supply of feed, conditions of stock, when marketing is probable and the available supplies and where they are. Information regarding the home and foreign markets will be collected and this information will be disseminated among producers.

Splendid results have already been achieved in the organization of farmers for co-operative action in selling in the system already in force in the handling of eggs in Prince Edward Island, and the policy adopted last year in selling wool. The former scheme will be extended to cover all provinces while in connection with the wool co-operative selling plan, it is hoped to devise improvements which will secure for the producers the commercial advantages of deferred sale when the markets warrant it of the produce. It is now proposed to initiate the co-operative sale of livestock, lambs, hogs and cattle in accordance with principles followed in similar work already undertaken. It is not intended to involve the department in any commercial obligation, the farmers' association assuming all and complete responsibilty in the transaction of their own business and ultimately in the executive administration of their organization.

It is recognized that the sale of produce on flat rate basis for example in the case of hogs, invariably inflicts a penalty on the progressive farmers and afford a premium for low grade goods. The department believes it is possible to favorably influence buyers and merchants toward the acceptance of standards and the rating of prices on the basis of market merit. Such a movement must precede improved quality and increased production and the department will inaugurate a plan for the promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality. In its policy of co-operation the department will act as a medium for adjustment of differences between the producer on the one hand and packing, transportation and financial interests on the other, and an organization for co-operation of these industrial bodies to stimulate our agricultural trade. The market policy of the livestock branch operated in accordance with these principles will be under the immediate direction of H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner. He will be assisted by R. S. Hamer, T. R. Arkell and W. A. Brown, at present heads of the cattle, sheep and swine and poultry departments.

## After the War

### Farming Should be Made More Attractive and Profitable to Encourage Rural Development

The prediction of a large emigration to Canada from Europe when the war is over is an additional reason for taking stock of agricultural conditions in the Dominion. That Canada offers abundant productive employment if the necessary machinery can be set in motion is patent to everybody with even a slight knowledge of this country's resources. And having agreed that there will be a heavy immigration and that we can find room for all who come, the present is the time to consider the question of the class of immigrants who are likely to seek homes in the new world, their ability financially and by experience to adapt themselves in a manner that will work out successfully under the conditions which they will be called upon to meet.

Pioneering as a general thing is arduous, the results coming slowly even for those starting with a fair amount of capital and backed by experience, but nature is generous here, and, provided all other things are equal, the industrious newcomers should find themselves making good progress. If there are conditions, however, which tend to retard agricultural progress and help to discourage the struggling worker, the present is the time to discover such influences and endeavor to abate their possible effects. We look upon this country as a land favoring men of small means, possessing willingness and a capacity for work, and for such there is room for many hundreds ofthousands. Experience teaches however, that simply dumping people on the land is not always sufficient. This country, like every young community, has its own peculiar problems to work out for itself, though in the present instance there are certain aspects of nation-wide significance. For intance, it is essential that the cost of production should bear no undue handicaps and that whatever has militated against a more rapid extension of the cultivated area in the west should be discovered and the faults remedied as far as possible. If rural development has not been sufficiently rapid in the past, what is to make farming more attractive and more profitable in the future? There is no lack of confidence in the country, yet the results have not met with the expectations of governments and astute corporations. In these days of inquiries and commissions, could not such a simple and yet vital matter be made a subject for investigation before this new immigration rush commences? Almost any man on the street will tell you what is wrong, and the next man will emphatically advance some entirely different cause—but that is getting us nowhere.—Saskatoon Star.

### Mining in Alaska

Since mining first commenced in Alaska in 1880 that country has produced $286,000,000 worth of minerals, of which $224,000,000 has been in gold, $20,000,000 in copper, $2,200,000 in silver, and the balance in coal, tin, lead, petroleum, etc. Last year the total mineral output of Alaska was $19,248,-600 as compared with $19,416,000 in 1913. Uncle Sam, who bought Alaska from Russia for a mere song, certainly got a bargain.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

## Winter Rye

### Has a Valuable Place as a Cereal or as a Fodder Crop

The growing of winter rye has not as yet received much attention in Saskatchewan. The department of agriculture do not recommend that it be used to displace any of the crops already grown, but believe that it can, with advantage, be added to those crops now having a regular place in our system of farming. The advantages which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye, as an additional grain crop, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring-sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and rank growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes its growth early in May or June, the crop is well developed before the arrival of droughts, so that in place of decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals, it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate of wages.

6. A field of winter rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in this country. If sown early, the crop may safely be pastured in the fall, and unless stink weed or other winter annual weeds, are present, early spring pasturing will not cause injury. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and will generally yield more per acre than any other hay crop. When grown for this purpose two crops can usually be cut in the one season.

Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers osw a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be used as imported seed will often winter kill.

If interested in this subject, write the department of agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

A witty Irishman once invited to a large dinner party in Dublin in the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange. "Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh tonight."

"Try," was the rejoinder.

### His Ambition

"Has your son any particular ambition?"

"Well, yes. I heard him say the other night that he wished he could find a way to get money without working for it."

## New Goods This Week

Mayflower, Red Rose and Mylotis
TALCUM

Tipperary Stationery

Glycerine Rose Soap

Glycerine Violet Soap

CASTILE SOAP in Bars

**Creston Drug & Book Co.**

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Limited

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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 [illegible]

## Local and Personal

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

To date contributions to the Overseas Club tobacco fund at the Bank of Commerce total $4.75.

A. B. Shannon of Willow Point, the new Kootenay weed inspector, was here Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Edna Nicholls, who was operated on for adenoids at Cranbrook on Sunday, returned home on Monday, accompanied by Miss Alguire.

W. W. Bradley, a former provincial assessor for this section, but now government agent at Golden. B.C., was a visitor here the early part of the week.

R. B. Masterton of Victoria, the new principal of Creston school, arrived in town on Saturday, and will spend the balance of the school vacation in the Valley.

The Farmers' Institute unloaded another car of feed this week. If the present rate of business is maintained Manager Lidgate will handle at least thirty carloads this year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Sparkes, who have been at summer school at Victoria since the early part of July, returned on Friday. Mr. Sparkes will be in charge of Silverton school this year.

Up to the hour of going to press the Great Northern wrecking crew had not commenced operations tearing up their rails, etc. Neither have the Doukhobors completed the purchase of Block 812.

Owing to shortage of space a very interesting letter from Russel Leamy, with the Second Canadian Contingent, in the trenches, 'somewhere in France,' is unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear next issue.

The Red Cross have about 125 pairs of soldiers' sox to get ready for shipping, and all ladies handy with the needle, particularly, are asked to be at the depot, over Speers' store on Tuesday afternoon to help with the work.

Erickson is the big exporting centre nowadays 75 crates of tomatoes besides other vegetables and fruit were shipped on Wednesday, the grand total being close to 150 boxes and crates. Creston's export that day was about 125 crates.

A. Lindley, sales manager for the Fruit Growers Union, returned on Friday from a successful trip as far east as Medicine Hat, and is more optimistic than ever of disposing of the Valleys fruit and vegetable crop at satisfactory prices.

Word reached Creston on Monday that Ray Miller, son of Mrs. J. B. Miller, who moved from here to Beaver Mines, Alta., early in July, had his leg broken in two places on a ranch at Glenview last week, and had been taken to Calgary hospital. No details as to how the mishap occurred are available.

The next Red Cross social function is on Wednesday next, a lawn social at Mrs. Geo. Cartwrights, Erickson, afternoon and evening lawn tennis dancing on the green and other features. Creston band in attendance. All are welcome. On Tuesday afternoon there is a sewing meeting at the depot over Speers store.

About two dozen of the friends of Mr, and Mrs, Repsomer treated Mrs, Repsomer to a genuine surprise party last evening. Outdoor amusements featured the gathering, the refreshments also being served in lawn social fashion, All present had a thoroughly enjoyable time, Mrs, and Miss May Thorp of Wardener were among the guests,

Creston's pound law becomes effective at midnight to-night. On and after that date any animal found running at large in the area bounded by the Sherwood, Gilpin and W. Crawford ranches and the K. V. are liable to be impounded. The daily charge on animals impounded is 30 cents for horses, mules, cattle or swine; 10 cents on sheep and geese, and 50 cents on stallions and bulls.

A family picnic outing which Rev. R. E Pow gave the family at Arrow Creek on Saturday had a very painful and a very painful and almost fatal termination the early part of the afternoon, while at play Jean, the second daughter of the manse, accidentally fell over quite a high bank into the water below, and but for the prompt action of Mrs. Pow in jumping over the bank after the little one a drowning would have taken place. Jean received a scalp wound which necessitated the summoning of Dr. Henderson, while Mrs. Pow suffered [illegible]

No REVIEW next week—our annual holiday.

Saturday holds the year's record to date for hotness—88 in the shade.

School re-opens on Monday, August 23rd at 9 a.m. All the vacancies are now filled.

Miss L. Halstead of Wardener, who has been a guest of Miss Alice Embree, returned home on Sunday.

The August meeting of the board of trade on Tuesday night did not materialize. The attendance was one shy of a quorum.

Percy Neale, with the 54th Battalion at Vernon, a former clerk in the drug-store here, spent the week-end with Creston friends.

Two new phones were installed this week. One at the shipping room at the depot at Erickson and the other at M. R. Palmers.

Creston brass band is donating its services for the Red Cross lawn social at Mrs. G. Cartwright's, Erickson, on Wednesday evening.

Misses Phyllis and Francis Lyne, Vivian Moore and A. Ebbutt left on Wednesday to join the Stark's house-boat party on the Kootenay.

Privates Teddy Malone and Reg. Watson of the 54th Battalion, Vernon, reached Creston yesterday, on a brief leave of absence. They are both looking fine.

A gang of men are busy at present cutting the thistle crop along the K.V. line. We hear $100 has been appropriated for the work. Better late than never.

Mrs, Geo. Nichols, whose illness with bronchial trouble we mentioned last week, was taken to Cranbrook hospital for treatment on Saturday. Her sister, Miss Alguire, accompanied her.

Cranbrook hospital was well supplied with Creston sweet peas and other flowers last week. All the posies carried by the girls in the children's parade on August 4th were sent to the hospital by the Red Cross ladies.

The quarterly clearing of the Red Cross collection boxes about town was made on Monday. They contained $10.21. This is the best showing thus far, highwater mark previously being $9.12. To date the boxes have yielded a total of $32.03.

Bruce White, a mining man from Sandon spent Saturday in the Valley on a horse-purchasing tour. He picked up four to his liking; two from the Indians and one each from Andy Miller and H. S. McCreath. They were shipped west the same night.

W. D. Macedo of Victoria has been engaged as vice-principal for Creston school for the coming term. This completes the staff as follows: Principal, R. B. Masterton; vice-principal W. D, Marcedo; Division III Miss Bertha Hurry; Division IV, Miss Hardman.

What appears to have been the first bicycle trip between Cranbrook and Creston was made this week by Frank Banford and Ernest Jones. They left the former town Sunday evening, arriving here shortly after noon on Monday, returning Thursday. They were guests of Dave Dow.

The export of raspberries is at an end for 1915. During the season, according to revised figures, almost 5,000 crates were shipped. The Union handled almost 4,000 while those sent out by D. S. Timmons and other independent shipments would almost bring the total export up to 5,000.

Creston Valleys' machine gun fund is up to $336. Outside of a canvass at Sirdar, where $80.50 was gathered, practically all the rest has come as a free will offering. If you have not alread subscribed do it now. "He gives twice who gives quickly", the list says.

There will be no issue of THE REVIEW next week. We are taking a week off for a little mental and physical relaxation—and to do the annual window cleaning and have the office towel laundered. The net receipts from the sale of the towel-washing by-products will be donated to the machine gun fund.

Fernie Ledger: Creston has already demonstrated its fruit growing qualifications and taken prizes wherever its products have been shown, but not content with the laurels won in pomiculture, the same energy has been displayed in the development of the more plebian ground fruits a splendid sample showing results is on exhibition in the window of Trites-Wood Co.—a cabbage both solid and cylindrical, weighing 25 pounds nett, and with a circumference of 36 inches. Evidently old Dame Nature is obeying the call [illegible]


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THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT
COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS
THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

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

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

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**Ogilvie's Flour**

| WE OFFER | Per Bag 49 lbs |
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| Imperial - - | $1.50 |
| Manitoba - - - | 1.75 |
| Centennial - - | 2.00 |
| Royal Household - | 2.25 |
| Also | |
| Robin Hood Flour | 2.25 |

Fine, Dairy or Coarse Salt

| | |
|---|---|
| 50-lb. bag - | .90 |
| 100-lb. bag - | 1.75 |

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**Bargains**

While the stock lasts we offer you at cost:

**CANVAS SHOES**
Ladies', Men's and Children's. Most sizes are still to be had. With two more months of warm weather to come you make no mistake in buying at these prices.

**LUSTRE COATS**
Very few left. They are well made—and serviceable twelve months in the year.

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