THE CRESTON REVIEW

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School Opening Attendance 129

"Business as usual" was resumed at the Creston shool on Monday morning after the eight-weeks' vacation period. The serious work of the term, however did not commence until Tuesday, Monday's session concluding about noon—after the customary registration, seating and other opening day preliminaries had been disposed of.

The pupils this year are in charge of an entirely new set of tutors. Of last years staff Principal Macdonald is in training at Vernon for overseas military service. Vice-principal Sparkes has gone to Silverton. Miss Munro is at Phoenix this term, while Miss Waddy has graduated into the Valley's army of housekeepers.

For the next ten months the scholars will be in charge of the following staff: R. B. Masteron, principal and teacher of high school. Advanbed department. W. de Macedo teacher. Intermediate department, Miss Bertha Hurry teacher; Primary teacher, Miss Beatrice Hardmrn.

Principal Masteaton was in charge of the Keremeos public school last term. Mr. Macedo was at the English School, Richmond, a Vancouver city suburban school. Miss Hardman was at the Lord Keivin school, New Westminster. While Miss Hurry, who is a resident of town, is this year making her debut in the teaching profession, having graduated from Vancouver Normal school last Christmas.

The opening day showed a total enenrollment of 129, an increase of 12 over the midsummer opening in 1914. Of these 66 were girls and 63 boys. In division II. and III. the sexes are quite evenly divided. In the High School girls are in the mojority by ten, but in the primary room these figures are reversed, the boys leading by a plurality of nine.

Here are the statistics. High School, pupils 24; boys 7. girls 17. Division II., pupils 32; boys 14, girls 18. Division III., pupils 40; boys 21, girls 19. Division IV., pupils 33; boys 21, girls 12.

Teachers would like all receiving pupils to be enrolled on or before September 1st. It is important in the primary room that the beginners all get started at their studies at the same time, thus avoiding the necessity of holding back early-starting pupils until the late comers catch up with their work.

Grouse Shooting Opens Sept. 15

Deputy Game Warden Callander on Monday received a copy of the necessary order-in-council respecting game regulations for 1915, and we are indebted to him for a tabloid statement of the open seasons for this district. Here they are:

Deer of all kinds will be open from September 1 till December 15. Four deer may bs taken but not more than three of any one species, all of which must be over one year of age. The sale of venison will be allowed from September 1 to October 15, the meat to be that of bucks of over one year in age.

Ducks may be shot from Sept. 1 to January 31.

Geese are open from Sept. 1 to March 31.

Grouse of all kinds may be shot from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, the limit being 12 for each hunter on any one day.

Ducks, geese and snipe may be offered for sale only from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.

There is no open season for pheasants.

The killing of prairie chicken is illegal, although in the Fernie, Cranbrook and some other districts it is permitted from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

All fur-bearing animals, including beaver, may be trapped between Nov. 1 and March 31. The season for moose and cariboo are left the same as last year.

It is forbidden to use an automatic shotgun, although the automatic rifle is permitted. Repeating shotguns (not rifles) must be altered, so that not more than two shells, one in the barrel and another in the magazine, can be used. Anyone found carrying a repeating shotgun with a capacity of more than this is liable to a penalty.

Generally speaking the regulations are pretty much the same as 1914, except that the grouse season opens two weeks later. Also the season in which the flesh of any big game may be retained in any person's possession is enlarged from two to six weeks after the close of the season.

Fruit Buyers to Pay Valley Visit

Announcement was made at Calgary on Saturday that the wholesale men and merchants of that city had decided to accept the invitation of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association to make an inspection trip through the fruit growing section of this province.

Present arrangments are for the party, which will be made up of wholesale fruit dealers and retailers, to leave Calgary on Octobers 2nd by special train. The first stop will be at Creston, after which Nelson, Grand Forks, Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon will be visited, and the return trip made by the main line.

The excursion is a combination business and pleasure trip. During the fore part of October there is a two weeks' lull between the marketing of early fall fruit and the gathering of the winter varieties and this enteanal will be utilized by the prairie merchants to take a little outing and at the same time get some first hand information regarding the producing end of the business.

As this their first stop it is reasonable to suppose the party will spend at least half a day here to inspect some of the orchards and gardens, learn how the packing is done. and such other details as may be of interest.

To enable them to see all there is to see it will be necessary to arrange for their transportation to all points in the Valley and for such other entertainment features as their stay here will permit. Committees will be required to work out these details and see to it that any programme arranged is carried out.

As this visit is one mainly in the interest of the ranchers the Fruit Growers Union or Farmers Institute officials should be in charge of arrangments to entertain the visitors backed up by the board of trade and citizens generally. While October 2 is still five weeks away its not a bit too early to be discussing tentative progammes for the reception, so that when the itinerary of the visitors is definitely available no time way be lost in completing every arrangement to ensure the reception features going through without a slip.

THE REVIEW believes too much trouble can not be gone to in showing the visiting business men where and how Creston Valley Quality fruit and vegetables are grown and put up. The bond of mutual interest thus formed between the buyer and grower is sure to result in closer and more profitable business relations in days to come.

J. C. Edwards is Vernon's new city clerk, at $125 per month.

A branch of the Lord's Day Alliance has bee organized at Rossland.

Blairmore council has turned down the request of the town hotels for a reduction in the water rates.

Local and Personal

Miss Erickson of Cranbrook spent a few days last week with Mrs Bennett.

Miss Cameron of Spokane was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Forward last week.

Mrs. J. McKay of Moyie arrived last week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Lupton.

Miss Josephine Drummond of Cranbrook is spending the week with Miss B. Doyle.

BIRTH—In Creston, on August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Learmonth, a daughter.

Miss Alice Embree left on Fridaf for Wardner, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Presbyterian Ladies' Aid meets on Friday evening, Sept. 3rd, at 8 o'clock at the church.

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

Miss Dorothy Barton returned on Monday from a two weeks' holiday with Cranbrook friends.

Mrs. R. Sinclair Smith and children are away on a visit to her mother at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Miss H. G. Robinson, who spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Hayes, left for Edmonton on Thursday.

Miss Bessie Hurry left for Nelson the latter part of the week, where she will attend high school this term.

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

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

S. A. Speers and John Cameron left the early part of the week for a few days' fishing in the Kitchener country.

Mike McCarthy returned on Tuesday after putting in three weeks on C.P.R. steamshovel work near Calgary.

School opened on Monday with a total attendance of 129—an even dozen more than were on hand on starting day 1914.

Creston Knights of Pythias have an important meeting on Monday night, Aug 30, and all members are asked to attend.

Waldo Ferguson and Cecil Grizelle of Nelson spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Ebbutt last week. They made the trip here by canoe.

Miss Ethel Huscroft, formerly at the telephone central, left on Saturday for Nelson to take a commercial course in Kootenay business college.

Miss Munro, who taught Division III. of Creston school last term, is on the teaching staff of her home town school, Phoenix, this year.

E. G. Sparkes left on Friday for Silverton where he will have charge of the school for this term. Mrs. Sparkes is remaining at Duck Creek.

The next meeting of Creston W. C. T. U. will be held at Mrs. Maxwells, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at three o'clock, Members are reminded that dues are payable at this meeting.

Valley to Assist in Hospital Supply

Some time ago British Columbia medical men made a proposition to the Dominion Government for the establishment of a base hospital to be in charge of a staff of doctors, nurses and other help from this province. The offer was accepted and an institution with 1,040 beds has been arranged for at a point near the front.

However it is found that the regulation hospital equipment supplied is not quite complete and a sum of $25,000 is required to purchase extra surgical instruments, an X-ray machine with complete attachments, motor ambulances, hot air apparatus, etc., etc., etc.

Approximately $25,000 is needed to give the hospital an ample modern equipment, and to raise this amount a tag day has been arrangsd for at every possible point in British Columbia, Saturday, August 28th, being the date chosen.

For some unaccountable reason Creston was not consulted in the matter until August 20th, but notwithstanding the somewhat late start the ladies of the Red Cross at their meeting on Tuesday decided to undertake the work in Creston—in the cities and towns it has been made a municipal affair, entirely separatee from all other partriotic or Red Cross work.

The local workers are arranging to make a house-to-house visitation at all points in the Creston Valley starting on the 28th—though of necessity it will be some time after that date before all can be called on. For the purpose the country is being divided into convenient sized sections, each of which will be allotted to a couple of ladies to handle.

The cause is a worthy one and should appeal strongly to Valley people seeing we will shortly have close to half a hundred of our own residents on the firing line and when the big "drive" starts hospital accommodation is sure to be at a premium. Give what you can cheerfully.

Valley Best Pear Country in B.C.

W.H. Lyne of the fruit pests branch of the provincial horticultural department was a visitor to the Valley last week, and in company with L.R. Hartill, the resident representative, made quite a thorough tour of inspection of most of the district.

His last visit was in 1913 and during his two years absence he noted a gratifying improvement generally in both orchards and trees—though perfection had by no means been reached as yet.

While the Valley can be depended upon to produce any and every variety of apple, Mr. Lyne was of the opinion that the district was particularly adopted for Kings, Gravensteins, Wealthys, Wagners, Duchess and McIntosh Reds. The Delicious he had seen were practically in the experimental stage and give good promise. They are a specially good apple to have, being good keepers and great favorites with buyers.

Mr Lyne was emphatic in declaring the Valley to be specially adapted for profitable pear culture. Nowhere in the province, he assured The Review could better soil and climatic conditions be found for growing Bartletts, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, etc. The clay loam soil so noticeable here was a prime essential for pear growing while this same soil feature was also a great factor in the production of plums.

Discussing the prevalance of fruit pests Mr. Lyne remarked that 1915 had been a normal year with the possible exception of aphis which was more noticeable this year than formerly. After a visit over most of the province he estimated this year's crop as approximately 12 per cent. lighter than 1914. The decrease in No. 1's would show a heavier falling off than this, particularly in the Northern Okanagan where scab was specially prevalent.

Mr Lyne has been with this work for over ten years and assures The Review that the develpoment in the Creston Valley compares favorably with any other part of the province and in view of the natural adaptability of this section to a combination of vegetable culture, fruit raising and mixed farming our prosperity is assured if strict attention is paid to all the horticultural and agricultural features so rich a heritage admits of.

The Greenwood fair will be held on September 30, and October 1.

In future all day labor for the city of Kaslo will be given to married men.

The snowsheds on the Kettle Valley Railway will require 900 carloads of material.

Phoenix citizens are now contributing $2,000 a month for patriotic purposes. They have also purchased two machine guns.

Right at Home in Trench Fighting

The following letter from Russell Leamy, with the Second Canadian Contingent in France, written on July 10, will be read with the greatest interest. Apparently the boys from here are enjoying the best of health as he makes no mention of any bad luck in that respect and it is known that at least Stan. Watson and Jack Smith are in his regiment. He says in part:

There isn't much to tell you, but I will give you an outline of the work we do.

When we go in the trenches where there is not much doing there is a hundred and one odd jobs.

No.1—Listening Post; some of us are detailed to crawl out, and up close to the German trenches where they lay all night and watch the enemy work until just before daybreak and then crawl in; that's if the Germans don't get you.

No. 2—Wiring Party; we go out in front to fix our wire and when a light light goes up we throw ourselves flat on the ground until it dies out, and if we happen to throw ourselves on the barbed wire we have to lay there and swear as gently as possible until we see the last of the light.

No. 3—Ration Party; we go out to meet the quartermaster over trails that the Germans snipers know all about, and when we get to this prearranged place we get the rations and some good advice from the Q.M. from this, perfectly safe place in the rear. There are many other parties but the three I mentioned are the most interesting.

We pass quite a lot of our time by cooking when we are in, and sometimes, the Kultured Germans start throwing shells, and some fellows gets so interested in the bottom of the trench that their bacon or whatever they are cooking burns to a cinder.

But considering everything, and the shells, snipers, etc, we are quite a happy family, and we are always busy. If we are not working, we are studying the seams on the inside of our shirt—but then that is most necessary. Some places we have been in we could crawl out behind the trenches and get a few cherries if a fellow wanted to take a chance, and I am quite fond of fruit.

In a little place I am sitting now, I can look out and see three houses that were once in a beautiful place, and had been fine big brick places such as you see in the largest towns in Canada. There is nothing left of them now but one brick wall of one, the stone door sill of another, and a bunch of shade trees around a pile of bricks in the last one. I have seen large towns in the same condition as these houses. Shrapnel has started to burst right over us and some of the bullets came right down at our feet. They might be good souvenirs if we had them in Canada. We see a good many of them every day.

The German shells do some good for we would have to go without a wash for a few days if it wasn't for the Jack Johnson hole about twenty feet away from us.

You need not worry about me for the Germans have not made the bullet with my name on it, and I would not be anywhere else but here if I had my choice even now.

Grand Forks creamery paid out close to $500 to the patrons in July.

The Greenwood smelter is shipping about 300,000 pounds of copper month.

An Italian at Kelowna was fined $100 this month for shooting four ducks out of season.

It was 94 in the shade upon August 10. This so far was the hottest day of the year in Greenwood.

Jas. T. Bell, a Grand Forks rancher, has just gathered seven crates of peaches from a six-year-old tree.

So far Grand Forks has dug up sixty four old razors which will be re-sharpened and sent to soldiers at the front.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

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

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Canada's Shell Production

American Paper Says Canada Holds the Record Ror Rapid Work

The American Machinist, an American technical journal, explains with admiration, in its current number, the work of the Canadian shell committee. Two hundred Canadian shops are producing munitions of war. They are thoroughly organized into a great manufacturing unit, in which each plant produces its specialty, and depends on other apparatus elsewhere, in the way that one department depends on another in a large factory. The shell committee, comprising expert managing engineers and military men, assembled the means and now run the production of munitions.

"The thing has been done so quietly," says the American Machinist, "that but few have the least idea of its magnitude. We have looked upon the United States as being the home of the excessively large industrial undertaking, and the place where great schemes are carried out so rapidly that the process resembles sleight of hand. But when it comes to a general average number of plants, number of employees, geographical location, and shortness of time available for organization, we must take off our hats to our Canadian neighbors and admit they hold the record."

A prominent citizen of Winnipeg who recently visited Ottawa, says that he was informed by some manufacturers that the shell committee, organized by General Hughes in September last, of which committee General Bertram is chairman, that Canada is turning out more shells than all manufacturing establishments in Great Britain, exclusive of the regular shell-making firms—all of which goes to show Canada's resources and adaptability. If our manufacturers will only bend their energies to increasing their output, not only in munitions of war, but in other lines, and put all their efforts into the upbuilding of this country there will be no doubt about Canada's future.—Winnipeg Telegram.

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

"The Eldest Child of Liberty

What is more natural than that the destroyers of Louvain should menace the historic treasures of the age-old homes of romance and freedom at the head of the Adriatic. But those to whom such things appeal cannot fail to note with something akin to pleasure that after long years "Venice, the eldest child of liberty," is once more in battle array for liberation, is one of the points from which the greatest of all struggles for the freedom of the spirit of man is being waged. Venice popularly dates its foundation from the inrush of the Huns. And in succeeding years the Venetians were in the vanguard of all the great battles against oppression. The Goths in Italy and the Dalmatian pirates knew the prowess of their swords; the Crusaders sailed from their harbors; Constantinople and the Greek empire with it, crumbled, largely before their arms, and the years of combat with Genoa left them masters of the Adriatic.—Ottawa Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Tramped Seventy-five Miles to Enlist

Tom Hardy and Tom Spiers, two husky prospectors, tramped seventy-five miles over the roads from Rocky Mountain House to Calgary in order to enlist in the Canadian forces. "Mercenaries" the German newspapers call them. A few more "mercenaries" of the sort who charged the Teutons at St. Julien and the critics will be hunting for cover somewhere.—Morning Albertan.

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

Eradicating the Sow Thistle

Good Results of Road Motor Along Lines of C.P.R.

The C.P.R. and the government of Saskatchewan have formed a partnership for a particularly aggressive campaign for the eradication of sow thistle and other noxious weeds. Some time ago the railway company approached the government with a proposition to the effect that they would furnish a gasoline road motor and a man to drive it if the government would supply a weed inspector to travel on this road motor along their lines to look out for noxious weeds.

Noxious weed seeds are very frequently carried in cars from one point to another and dropped about stations and in front of elevators, and from these points of vantage they spread to the surrounding districts.

The railway company further assured the government that every section foreman and his gang would be at the disposal of the weed inspector, not only for the destruction of the weeds found on each trip, but also under his direction would keep a sharper lookout for a recurrence of these weeds anywhere along the company's lines of rail.

The work has been going forward for some time, with splendid results, and the department of agriculture and particularly Chief Weed Commissioner Thompson, are very enthusiastic about this method of getting after the weeds. Quite a number of small patches of sow thistle, for example, have been found at stations when none can be located in any of the fields near the station, and by destruction of small patches there will be no danger of the contagion spreading to the surrounding farms.

The fact that the section foreman and his men will be posted on what are noxious weeds will be a great assistance to the farmers along their particular stretch of road, as they will often be able to help the man out who is not sure as to the character of plants that he may find in his crop.

Relief For Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmelee's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

A Home on Wheels

All-Steel Colonist Cars of the C.P.R. Are Comfortable and Absolutely Safe

The all-steel colonist cars built by the C.P.R. fill the bill to a nicety. On the long journey to the west, these cars have to be eating and sleeping and living rooms combined. They must have cooking conveniences, for one thing; and there is always more or less danger when several people are using the stove that accidents may happen. For that reason alone, the all-steel car comes in handy, as there is absolutely nothing to burn. Well, there are the cushions on the steel seats; but they could not do much harm even if they did take fire. The seats, floor, roof, sides—every bit of the car is of steel. The fire stoves are fixed to steel frames. Every detail has been carefully thoughout. The cars fill a much felt want, being as they are, roomy, comfortable and safe, while for three or five days, the life is lived as it would be in a permanent residence, with hardly an oscillation to remind one that the cars are on the rails, and that they are running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

Canadian Made Goods

Manufacturers Should Put Goods up to a Standard That Will Make the Trade Mark Respected

A successful lady farmer in Manitoba writes us as follows:

"I see Mrs. Violet McNaughton of Saskatoon is in doubt as to the "Made in Canada" campaign, and I think there are many others in the same fix. To whose advantage is the "Made in Canada" movement? It seems to me that there must be a weakness somewhere, on the manufacturers' side when they make such an appeal. The Canadian people are loyalty itself and don't need such advice or prodding up from the manufacturers. If the goods are what they are represented the pepole will buy them. Let the manufacturers show as much loyalty and come out bravely and say: Here we have been basking in the sunshine of tariff protection long enough, hard times are here and we are willing to forego some of our big profits and let the other man have a chance. But we don't see them showing their loyalty thus. To me the 'Made in Canada' smacks too much of the 'Made in Germany' idea, and everybody knows what rotten stuff has been dumped on the world's markets by the Germans, for many years. Why not 'Canadian made' and put goods up to a standard that will make the trade mark respected the world over.

"It is really the people who pay the tariff extras, for the manufacturers have all put up the price of their goods to cover it. So that's where the manufacturers give a big donation to the patriotic funds. It is the people who should have the credit—not them.

"Let the manufacturers give us true value for our money, and there will be no need of spending $25,000 in boosting the 'Made in Canada' goods."

Corns Drop Out **Instant Relief**

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor to-day.

The Shirker's Fate

Lord Rosebery on Bitter Account of Days to Come

In picturesque phrases Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bath City Council, dealt with the world tragedy of the war. Even Bath, the sunny splendour of Bath, has over it, said his lordship, the black cloud which is overspreading all the world. Think what a vast, ghastly whirlpool this war is; how, beginning with five of the greatest nations in Europe, it is gradually sucking in all those who would even willingly remain outside—first Japan, then Italy. It does not seem that the Balkan States will long be able to refrain from joining in a war which must ultimately settle what is called the Near Eastern question, and which, if they do not join, may be settled to their disadvantage. The United States seems to be hovering on the brink, though that country is so remote that it may well be spared the agony of these days. Wherever you raise you eyes you see this war is gradually attracting—sucking in—every nation, however much it may wish to remain outside. There is something else—it must suck in our young men. I am bound to say that, walking about Bath, I see many splendid young fellows dressed in khaki, but many others, equally splendid, equally rejoicing in youth and strength—vain youth and futile strength unless it be employed for the country. I have seen many others walking about in civilian costumes who would be infinitely improved both physically and morally if they were in khaki. I do not presume to judge any man, whether he be old or young. The man who does not realize that if he is not helping the state in some way at this moment is falling criminally short of his duty. The man who does not realize that, in the long days to come, when peace has been achieved, will have a serious, a bitter, a tragic account to render to himself. If these young men could look a little further than their foolish noses and see Britain after the peace, when their brothers who have fought and suffered are coming back amid the gratitude of the nation, crowned with laurel, to their homes! What will their position be then? Slinking in a corner, trying in vain to conceal the fact that they have never served, never fought, and never shed a drop of blood, or, perhaps, a drop of perspiration, they will be hapless, miserable and disdained.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canadian Fruit Trade

At the Canadian Fruit Growers' conference held at Grimsby last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of pears the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 262,800 to 508,480 boxes from Belgium and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from the Netherlands which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds and to Germany 247,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off but the exportations should expand in other directions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A countryman in Savannah observed a gang of convicts laboring on the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why the ball was chained to his leg.

"To keep people from stealing it," said the man. "Heap of thieves about."

We gazed pityingly on the listless drug store clerk leaning against the soda counter.

"Haven't you any ambition?" we queried kindly and all that.

"No," he replied, with brightening intelligence; "but I have something just as good."

Call for Patriotism

Young Men Should Not Fail to Recognize the Seriousness of the War

In asking why Canada should not have at least a quarter of a million men in training for the emergencies of the future, Rev. Dr. Herridge declared that "many of our youth have not yet seriously considered whether they cannot do something directly or indirectly to strengthen our resources in this epoch-making hour" and that there were some "by whom, whether through duliness or indifference, the call of patriotism has been so far disregarded and private interest held of greater moment than the public weal."

It is impossible not to be impressed with the apparent truthfulness of these assertions. There seem, indeed, to be many young men in this country who view the struggle of the nation without seeing its relationship to themselves. Perhaps this cannot correctly be put down to indifference, because it is hardly possible that any Canadian could be indifferent to the outcome of the war, but there are thousands of young men who seem not to have thought of taking a part in the war. The "call of patriotism" has not reached them.

In Ottawa, for instance, there has been brisk recruiting for the overseas forces, but hundreds of young men of military age and physical fitness are still going about their regular occupations and sports without even attempting to prepare themselves for the emergencies of the future. The least they might do is take advantage of the opportunities being afforded for securing some military training, so that if the call is more insistent later on they will be in a position to answer.

The reason for the apparent apathy on the part of these young men is perhaps that they have failed to realize the seriousness of the war with respect to Canada. The fighting in Europe seems a long way from this country. Yet there is little excuse for such lack of understanding. The fate of Canada would be too cruel to contemplate should the Teuton barbarians gain the mastery in this war.

It is only by men and munitions that the Germans can be defeated and Britain and the world saved from a calamity such as has never before threatened, and Canada has hundreds of thousands of men who have not yet prepared to do their bit. Even though they may not be wanted yet, they will be doing a service if they prepare for the time when they may be wanted.—Ottawa Free Press.

Brain Amputation

One of the wonders of surgical science has been performed in a French military hospital where a wounded soldier has had a sixth of his brain amputated without missing it. The patient was carried in with a penetrating wound in the occipital region of the cranium. Splinters of bone had caused an abcess to form in the left cerebral hemisphere. These were removed by Dr. A. Guepin, surgeon-in-chief to the hospital, but a fresh abscess formed, and Dr. Guerpin was obliged on two occasions to amputate portions of the brain which protruded from the wound. The patient thus lost at least a third of the left hemisphere, but shows no special signs of trouble, either of motivity, sensibility, or ideation.

Rivals

Knicker—You have a boy in college and a girl cultivating her voice?

Bocker—Yes, and I don't know which has the better yell.—Brooklyn Life.

"I want you to distinctly understand, Emil, that when your colleague's wife has a new hat, I want one, too."

"Calm yourself, my dear. We've settled it between us. You're neither of you going to get one."

NO ALUM MAGIC BAKING POWDER READ THE LABEL

Use of Fertilizers

Should be Used as an Adjunct Only to best System of Maintaining Fertility

There is a great tendency where the use of fertilizers is begun to continue their use year after year on the same land without adopting other means of maintaining productiveness. A man finds that fertilizer will bring a good return and he will keep using it year after year without crop rotation, growing one grain crop after another. Such a use of fertilizers is disastrous if continued, because under such a system the humus is rapidly exhausted in the soil, with the result that the soil becomes compact, loses its friable condition, and the yields decrease in spite of the fertilizer. Fertilizers alone will not maintain soil fertility. They should be used rather as an adjunct to the best systems of maintaining fertility than can be practised. Used in this way there will be no injury to the soil, and if intelligently applied there will be very good profits.

The only man who can afford to use fertilizers on grain crops year after year on the same land is the renter or temporary farmer who cares nothing for the future of the soil. To be sure, it requires a number of years of such continued use before the effects become apparent, and it may be justifiable for a man who is just beginning, and who must meet his payments on the land, to practice such a system for a few years, but it should not be continued long. The only proper use of commercial fertilizers is in connection with the best system of crop rotation, of legume growing and of humus building that a man can practice.

Sleep is the greatest nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Russian Jews in Difficult Position

Russian Jews who are residents of France are in a difficult position. Most of them are political refugees and as such are unable to return to Russia. Since they are not naturalized French subjects they are unable to serve in the French army, but the police regulations provide that if they are subject to military duty they must render it. In this connection the Petit Parisien publishes a statement from the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefect of Police which says:

"If through their own volition they are not serving anywhere their place is in the strangers' detention camps. As every one in France does duty no privileges can exist for Russian Jews."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Sir Edward Grey is the only member of the cabinet formed by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1905 who has served continuously in the same office from that time until now.

Mean Graft

Canada's war contract scandals remind us that the grafter and the vulture never rise above their natural instincts.—New York Press.

COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

They're worth trying always.
Eat plenty—

Little Miss "MAIDEN" CANADA

Registered

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NO PEACE FOR WORLD IS POSSIBLE UNTIL GERMAN POWER IS BROKEN

DR. ELIOT ANALYZES THE TEUTONIC EFFICIENCY

Denounces the German System of Education, and says that the People of Germany are Ignorant of Political Freedom as the Anglo-Saxons Know It

Dr. Charles E. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has published a striking arraignment of Germany in "The Road Toward Peace." In this he elaborates views which since the beginning of the war he has contributed to several newspapers, and includes his correspondence with Jacob H. Schiff, which considered means by which peace might be brought about. The most interesting and authoritative chapters in the book are those in which Dr. Eliot analyzes the boasted German efficiency, and finds it worthless except in a very limited extent. He denounces the German system of education, and says that the people of Germany are ignorant of political freedom as Anglo-Saxon countries know it. He reviews the great discoveries and inventions of the past hundred years, and finds that Germany has contributed little toward them. She has produced no Darwin, no Pasteur, no Cavour. She has not created much more than the Japanese, but like the Japanese, she has proved to have marvellous gifts as an adapter of great ideas born in other countries.

With the opinion of a noted German statesman that the Germans are "political asses" he heartily agrees. It was their ignorance upon this point that explains the numerous mistakes they made when calculating upon the effect of the war upon Great Britain. Nor is it the ignorance of the German masses he considers but the ignorance of their leaders. They had all the facts before them, but they could not make the deductions. They did not know how free people value the sanctity of a contract. "Nothing could be franker," he writes, "than the original explanation which the German chancellor gave of the breaking of treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or aristocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion."

As regards German efficiency Dr. Eliot writes:

"It is an efficiency which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death. It is that very efficiency which has prevented the last two generations of Germans from knowing anything about liberty. It is in the highest degree an autocratic efficiency in all walks of German life, including education and the relations between the sexes. The whole course of elementary and secondary education for every German boy or girl is determined by the government, and there is no election by the pupil in it, no choice by the child, except in its later stages the choice between a technical school or a gymnasium, and often that choice is not made by the child, but for him. German efficiency, however, is a very real and formidable thing in all the competitions of the civilized world; so that the most interesting thing to be studied as to the probable outcome of the European war in this—is Germany with its autocracy more efficient or less efficient than France and England with their liberties? The German way of procuring industrial and commercial efficiency is to make each individual man in the first place a man well trained for the exact service he is to render and then to keep him under a severe discipline which will result in his doing every time exactly what he has been trained to do."

He denies that this wonderful efficiency has produced anything to compare with what has been produced in liberty-loving nations. Efficiency has produced an efficient Germany. It has produced nothing for the world at large. He finds that Britain, the United States, France and Italy have produced nearly all of the great ideas and the great inventions in the past hundred years. In fact, Germany did not invent much more than Turkey. He considers it to be a remarkable fact that systematic education of the whole people has been carried on for one hundred years in Germany, while the free nations have been without this system. Nevertheless, despite this system, Germany is a political ignoramus. He believes that the reason is that the German system has not enough freedom in it. The German educational system and all German efficiency might be likened to the complete apparatus of the telegraph, lacking only the electric current.

A few days ago Dr. Eliot expressed the opinion that prayers for peace would not be answered, and that those outside of Germany who uttered them were traitors to the great ideals for which the allies are fighting. In his book he says that he does not believe there will be any peace until Germany is utterly smashed. "One cannot conceive of Germany admitting her defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food," he says. He goes on to say, "Fortunately from our point of view there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction." He says that a new France has emerged from this war, a sober and serious France, and he believes that the war will mark a great epoch for the Russian people. They will win through it greater liberties than they might have expected from a century of peace. Dr. Eliot has no doubt as to the result of the war. He hopes and prays that the United States will not be drawn into it, and adds, "but that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

A German Romance

Long Trip of German Submarines is a Myth

A recent story, much featured in Berlin, has described the trip of German submarines from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, via Gibraltar Straits. This is said by the British naval authorities to be an invention. A British naval officer is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"That story was given out because the German government wished to impress the United States with the idea that its submarines could easily cross the Atlantic and destroy shipping on this side in the event of a war between the two countries. The Germans have established a submarine base and factory on the Bosphorous near Constantinople, and are turning them out there in the same manner as they have been doing at Zeebrugge, in the North Sea. The parts for the submarines are manufactured in Germany and sent by rail to Constantinople, through Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria. The last two countries are supposed to be neutral, but many things can be accomplished for a price, and the Germans have had no difficulty in getting the big packing cases containing the sections of the submarines through. Naturally, the allies had to withdraw their battleships from the Dardanelles when the submarines arrived on the scene."

Was a Considerate Shell

First it Set Fire to Cabin, Then Burst Water Pipes and Extinguished It

A curious story is told of the ill-fated Triumph's first attack on the Turkish forts. In the course of a furious bombardment at close quarters, the range at one time being no more than fifteen hundred yards, a shell pierced the Triumph's quarter deck, setting fire to the woodwork in and about the captain's cabin. But the same shell had the presence of mind to burst the bathroom water pipes and thus extinguish the flames it had just ignited.—London Chronicle.

"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?"

"Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."

Increased Production

Dominion Government is to Appoint a Commission

A royal commission is to be appointed by the government to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion, together with the related questions of wider markets, further employment for the unemployed, etc. The commission, which is to be appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister, and in response to a request made by the Congress of Mayors which visited the capital some weeks ago, will be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine. Its duration shall be during pleasure, and it will make interim reports from time to time.

A minute of council has been issued outlining the reasons for the appointment of the commission and the questions which it is to consider. In connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production, the following considerations are advanced:

(1) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer; (2) assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration; (3) increasing the acreage under production; (4) attracting monstration of a type which would aid in increasing a large and permanent agricultural population; (5) stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; (6) providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The minute of council setting forth reasons calls attention to the desirability of manufacturing products into the form in which they will be consumed, commends the principle of co-operation, asks for consideration of unemployment problems and of the employment of soldiers after the war, and concludes with this expression:

"It seems reasonable that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for widening and extending our markets, to the advantage not only of Canada, but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be extended."

"Was the dog mad that bit the children who were teasing him?"

"I think the animal was somewhat provoked."

War and Comets

Superstition Pervades All the European Armies

The tale of the tri-color star has not only gone the rounds of France, but has crossed the frontiers and been spread among the barbarians, according to testimony I have just received from a person interned in Germany for a while but now set at liberty.

This witness, who belongs to the civil population of a locality invaded by the Teuton hordes, has just told me that a German major confided to him that he no longer expected victory for the kaiser's armies after seeing in the sky a star with the colors of the French flag, whereas in 1870 a sword was seen, and he added that this was not an optical illusion, as others besides himself had seen the same thing!

Really one would think we were still in the Fifteenth Century. In 1466 when Halley's famous comet spread its long and brilliant tail above the terrified armies of Mahomet II. and Pope Calixtus III. the Mussulman soldiers thought they saw in it a cross and the Christian soldiers thought they saw in it a yataghan.

It is true that since the war began curious coincidences have favored certain legends, not only in Germany, but in all countries.

The announcement of the eclipse of the sun, which took place on August 21, aroused lively apprehension among the Russian peasants inhabiting the zone of totality, who already at the beginning of July considered this astronomical phenomenon as a sign of war.

On the other hand, at the moment when the allies were saving Paris from the defilement which the troops of Von Kluck threatened to bring upon it in the early part of September, a pretty comet shone in the heavens at night, every evening more beautiful and more brilliant. At once the populace, whose attention it attracted, associated it with the battles and it received the name of the "war comet!" Nevertheless this ethereal voyager already had wandered in our skies for a year, having been discovered on December 17, 1913, by the astronomer Delavan, at the observatory of La Plata. But its visibility to the naked eye at the seat of war caused an imaginary role to be attributed to it.

Then there was the passage of Mercury before the sun on November 7, 1914, which the superstitious considered suspicious, as well as the mysterious messages received from space in the form of shooting stars, one of the most curious of which was that which fell in England on October 13, a celestial bomb weighing thirty-five pounds!

Another 13, that of January, 1915, was more prophetic still. It was marked by the earthquake in Central Italy—rather ordinary from a geological point of view, but the intensity of which was greater than generally known, since the proportion of victims rose to 90.94 per cent. and even ninety-nine out of one hundred in certain localities.—From the European Edition of the New York Herald.

Care of School Gardens

How to Interest Pupils in the Care of the Gardens

Many teachers find it very hard to have the work carried on in the school garden during the holidays. When they arrive back at their school in September the lot is usually a mass of weeds. The Agricultural Gazette, in offering some suggestions, states:

"All work should be done in due season, so that at vacation time the plants will be well advanced, entirely free from weeds, thinned out when necessary and properly cultivated. An interest may thus be created that, if only directed wisely, will remain in the minds of most pupils, who will solve the 'weed problem' during vacation.

"Many children regularly visit their plots during the vacation and keep them in condition. Some are driven by their parents, who also become interested, and at their regular visits to the village store or postoffice, make trips to the school plots as well.

"Trustees of many schools meet on Saturday afternoons and round up the village children to accompany them to the school grounds and perform the necessary weeding, etc. The children's plots (of many of these schools), furnish sufficient flowers for the Sunday services throughout the summer.

"A janitor of a village school, who is generally hired by the year and employs his time during vacation in cleaning and repairing the school, should be interested in the grounds as well and act as a leader of the children. In some schools, committees are appointed for each week of the vacation, and each committee in turn is held responsible. This plan works well in town schools, where many children go camping for part of the time."

EVERY PASSING DAY WILL BRING VICTORY NEARER FOR THE ALLIES

TIME IS CERTAIN TO WEAR OUT THE GERMANS

Sir William Crooks Speaks Confidently About the Prospects of Victory in a Long War, and Says There is no Need of Fury of Attack, but he who Hangs on will Win

The London Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crooks by Harold Begbie, in which the scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering, and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some help, this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic.

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road.

"We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay long; we must sap him; we must weaken him at every point; we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it.

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that, whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely, the Germans cannot. Every day might be called a victory for the allies. Time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said:

"On the whole, I am against its use by the allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we, with our just cause, should go to the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of argument in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands.

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German empire will fall into its original parts; it will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie referring to Sir William's vigor and intellectuality at the age of 85, says Sir William was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He can work as hard, see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were perhaps the breadth of a six pence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but he took this tiny book out of my hands and, without glasses, read aloud and quite quickly three or four words with their definitions in much smaller type."

Will Free Turkish Slaves

The Veiled Women of Turkey See Their Freedom Ahead

When the allied fleets began bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles the sad-eyed, silent women of Turkey smiled behind their veils—for they saw liberty ahead.

To the hidden women of the harem the overthrow of the country will mean to a great extent freedom from customs, centuries old, that have made slaves of them.

They hope that the degrading life of the harems will be done away with—that they will be allowed to become something more than the playthings of men and the bearers of children.

Since 1908 a sullen spirit of rebellion has been growing stronger than ever before among Turkish women. Protests that in these modern times they should have to submit to such degradation have been whispered in the closely-guarded women's quarters of thousands of Turkish homes.

For a while after the downfall of the old sultan, Abdul Hamid, their hopes ran high, for then they were allowed to discard their veils and go out in the streets with their husbands and brothers.

This good fortune lasted but a short time, then the constitution was revised, and although a deputation of women waited on the ministers of the capital, the latter would not give official sanction to their discarding the veil.

Since then a little progress has been made, but the majority are still slaves. In some cases the bars are gilded, but nevertheless they are prisoners.

Until the time she is 12 years old a Turkish girl enjoys much the same freedom as her little sisters the world over. She can romp and play and go to parties, but on her 12th birthday she becomes a woman, dons a veil and from then on is a prisoner of the harem.

She must spend her time in closely-guarded rooms, smoking, reading, drinking coffee and gossiping.

Here are some of the things she cannot do:

Go out of doors unless heavily veiled and guarded by male slaves of her father or husband.

Go to the theatre or restaurants.

See the man picked to be her husband until after she is married to him.

Play outdoor games or indulge in outdoor exercise of any kind.

Write or receive letters without her husband seeing them.

Use fur or any other kind of trimming on street garments.

Lock the doors of her own room. She is never safe from the prying eyes of male salves.

While Turkish girls are usually made to marry after they are 12 years old, some are forced into marriage at an earlier age.

Bulletin on Cut-Worms

Annual Loss Occasioned by These Insects in Canada is Enormous

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cut-worms and their Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cut-worms as a class rank in importance with such well-known pests as the San Jose Scale, the Codling Moth and the Hessian Fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars, known commonly as cut-worms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cut-worms are discussed fully. Under "Preventive Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to, as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cut-worms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cut-worms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cut-worms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cut-worms, cut-worm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the chief of the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Inquiries regarding these insects, or other kinds should be found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"Lift Up Your Heads"

We have nothing here to do with slackers, but only with our British soldiers, who have gone readily to the help of the Lord against the mighty. They may not have thought much of their danger, but they knew their danger; they were prepared, as they said themselves to do their "bit of work," and to risk the sacrifice of their lives: and their wives, their mothers, their fathers, their sisters, joined in the sacrifice, not, perhaps, without apprehension, but without any attempt to turn them from the perilous road. The spirits of our fallen warriors would turn from us if their death brought dismay or cowardice to our souls. Let no man or woman think that the loss of life is fruitless, or that our soldiers have fallen in vain.—Inverness Courier.

THE VARIETIES OF CORN TO GROW

An investigation conducted by the seed branch shows that about sixty-so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what variety they are planting. Late varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the glazing of the grain, which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

The following recommended varieties of corn, are arranged in order of their maturity: Quebec Yellow, Longfellow, Standford or North Dakota, Compton's Early, Golden Glow, Early White Cap, Wisconsin No. 7. In selecting varieties for our northern districts, later-maturing, heavy-yielding varieties may be better planted on a warm, sandy soil than on a cold clayey one. The proper maturity is essential to high quality ensilage, and this should be aimed at even although an increased acreage is needed to give the desired quantity.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, AUG. 20

Food for Thought

The appended article dealing with the pamphlet "The Crisis in B.C.," should make interesting reading for all our citizens. It is from Toronto Saturday Night, without doubt Canada's foremost independent weekly—a paper with a reputation for telling the truth, the whole truth and nothiug but the truth, according to its light. Here's what it says:

The amazing corruption of British Colutbia's public men, whose acts are slowly but surely strangling to death that magnificent province, are briefly told in a pamphlet which has just been issued, entitled "The Crisis in B.C. An Appeal for Investigation." The document has been prepared by an expert, a trained accountant and statistician, under the supervision of a committee of citizens, all members of the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland. As pointed out, the facts set forth are in no sense published in a partizan spirit, nor to serve the purposes of any political party. However public matters have reached such a state in British Coumbia that these gentlemen, as citizens, feel that there must be a remedy sought, and it is hoped that the uncovering of the whole wretched history of looting and corruption will bring about at least a partial cure.

The fact is that parctically all of British Columbia's natural wealth, her timber, her coal fields, her farm lands, have, through connivance of public officials, been alienated to syndicates; with headquarters in nearly every capital in Europe and the large cities of the United States. Further than that, there has been falsification of publit accounts; false statements by public officials, members of the government—in an endeaver to cover up thier crooked trails. With the connivance of Ministers of the Crown, the land laws of the Province have been subverted in order that these land speculators could get away with their booty. As the Land Act originally stood, the sale of more than 640 acres of Crown lands to any one person until the first purchase had been cultivated or improved to the extent of $5 per acre, was illegal. This was inconvenient for the would-be land grabber, so in 1907 the McBride Government introduced an amendment whereby one man could stake tens of thousands of acres in the names of others who had never seen it, and who quite possibly were never in that Province in thier lives. This is the secret of having nearly all of what, under an honest administration, would have been land available for the settler, now in the hands of syndicates located in Berlin, London, Paris, New York, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco. The records of the land offices in British Columbia are filled with "dummy" names, so that it is next to impossible to identify the real owners.

The exploitation of coal lands has been on a par with that of the farm lands already described. In what is known as the "Groundhog District," which contains the best coal in the Province, six firms or syndicates have grabbed off 321,000 acres. Of course the properties are not being worked by the present owners. The land was obtained from the Government for a song in order that it might be turned over at a huge profit later on.

In regard to timber it is the same story. The report goes on to state that eighty per cent, or more than 11,250,000 acres, of the finest timber in the Province has been alienated from the Crown, leaving the Government 3,750,000 acres of the dregs. These timber licenses are held by trusts, syndicates and other exploiters in the United States and elsewhere. Copies of documents are given in the pamphlet, showing that Government officials were sharing in the plunder on the sale of timber limits, and further, there is evidence of false returns in respect to the sale of limits in order that the Government might not present such a sorry appearance before the electorate.

The latter part of the pamphlet is taken up with the details of a deliberate suppression of facts in respect to the finances of the Province, after which the railway situation is gone into in detail. It is shown that on three railways alone the Province of British Columbia is down for a guarntee as to principal and interest to the tune of nearly a hundred million dollars, or say $250 per head of population, and to quote the pamphlet: "Nothing is more morally certain than the people of this Province will have to pay the interest on this huge indebtedness, as it has always had to do in other cases for the past twelve years."

As an example of sordid politics it would be hard to find a parallel for that of British Columbia. Every asset the people owned and the Government could lay hands on has been debauched and stolen and squandered. Is it any wonder that for years back such centres as Vancouver and Victoria have been the abiding place, with Government sanction, of the thugs and thieves of finance? The British Columbia Government not only looked with [illegible] eye upon the financial buccaneering methods of such concerns as the Dominion Trust, the Albion Trust, the C.H.I.C., the National Mercantile, and many more of the ilk—some of which were even under the 'patronage' of members of that Government—but deliberately turned their backs upon flagrant breaches of the common law.

If ever a country needed a new birth politically it is Canada's beauti- Pacific Province. Its natural resources far exceed those of any other section of Canada, but it has been debauched, violated and defiled beyond the limit of endurance, and if it is to "come back" there must be a new deck and a new deal.

Coming from such a source the article can hardly fail to arouse thinking Conservative leaders to the fact that an unprejudiced public is inclined to take some stock in "The Crisis," and that unless the charges therein contained are refuted in the same slashing fashion in which they are made something similar to what happened in Manitoba may overtake the McBride government on its not-distant appeal to the people.

Recently Attorney General Bowser spoke in Vancouver in reply to "The Crisis." According even to the more moderate Conservative dailies he put up a very able defense of the government's connection with the 'deals' and other matters contained in the parsons' pamphlet.

A few thousand copies of his speech, with such other information as may be necessary to fully explain all the alleged wrongdoing would help some. Without something of the sort Conservatives are badly handicapped in any discussion of this widely-circulated leaflet.

Costly Drive

While it were idle to attempt to minimize the moral value of the successes ehe Germans are gaining in Russia at the present time, if their losses in men are anywhere near in proportion to those suffered by the other nations, who are fighting more or less on the defensive, it is possible the cost of victory may be so great that defeats such as Russia is experiencing, may be alniost preferable.

According to the British casualty lists in fourteen weeks, April, May, June and part of July, on a 40-mile front there was a loss of 182,542 men, or 13,000 a week. In the eastern theatre of the war the Germans have been operating on a 900-mile front with five distinct armies. They have been attacking all the time. For the sake of argument the five armies may each be apportioned a front of 100 miles which leaves about 400 miles of the eastern front on which it may not be possible to deploy troops. Supposing the Germans on a 500-mile front only lost 10,000 men a week to each 40 miles instead of 13,000 as the British did, they would have been losing men at the rate of 120,000 men a week since the beginning of May, or in the last fifteen weeks they would have lost on the eastern front alone no less than 1,800,000 men without gaining their main objective.

If such figures are at all correct no wonder the Allies are content to wait while the Germans exhaust their resources in driving back the Russians. The further the latter are driven back at such a colossal cost the better it is for the Allies. The Germans can not replace these men while if Russia loses a like number she can replace them with ease.

There must come a moment in the pursuance of the offensive when the limit of endurance being reached the Germans will have to rest and reinforce their lines. The very pace at which they have thrust forward must add to their exhaustion and thus to the power of Russian resistance once it is determined upon.

At present Russia can better afford to lose ground temporarily than men, and it would be wisdom on her part to husband as much as possible her supply of munitions.

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

News of Kootenay

Nelson will hold its Fair. September 23 and 24.

Kaslo's machine gnn fund is now over $500.

Kaslo will have a municipal tax sale on October 15.

Kaslo's huckleberry crop is lighter than usual this year.

To date Kaslo's hottest day has been 84 in the shade.

The sawmill at Bonner's Ferry has cut out the night shift.

Nelsou enlisted sixteen men for the 54th Battalion last week.

Windermere will have its usual fall fair this year, on Sept 15.

This has been the best bathing season Kaslo has had for years.

Cranbrook hospital had six operations for appendicites last week.

The apple and plum crop in New Denver will be the largest in years.

Kaslo saw its first motar cycle last week. It came from Nelson for repairs.

The interned aliens at Fernie are to be put to work on the roads in that district.

The Kaslo Women's Institute has opened a sort of Saturday public market.

At Cranbrook the C.P.R. has raised the wages of all laborers to full scheduled pay.

It costs $3 a head to bring cattle from Slocan City to New Denver, a distance of 18 miles.

Ner. Howgum, a rancher near Wycliffe is harvesting an 80 bushel to the acre crop of spring wheat.

Kaslo is exporting some Climax plums this season. This is about the only variety that thrives there.

The Blairmore Enterprise states that freight over the Crows Nest Pass line is the best in the two years.

Blairmore has been notified that the Alberta Government will not give any assistance to the needy this winter.

Kaslo is exspecting a heavy pear crop this year, plums are also abundant, but many of the apples scabby.

Forty three Italian reservisits left Fernie last week for the front. Another contingent will leave on Sept 4.

The Otis-Staples lumber mill at Wycliffe commenced operating on Monday. Night and day shifts are employed.

To date Golden has contributed $1,521 to the Patriotic Fund. The Oddfellows and Masonic lodges gave $100 each.

Phoenix youngsters are so ill-behaved at motion picture shows that theatre owners contemplate either a raise in the children's admission fee or refusing them admittance.

Cranbrook police commissoners have finally decided not to cut down the force from three to two men.

Cranbrook spent $116 in giving the departing Italian reservisits a send-off, $108 was for refreshments.

Cranbrook council has purchased an additional six acres for its sewage disposal plant. The price was $35 per acre.

Mr. Hodder of Kaslo is the owner of a geranium 12 feet high, whose foliage covers at least 9 feet—according to the Kootenaian.

The alien internment camp at Morrissey will be a permanent fixture. From an economical standpoint it is the best camp in Canada.

105 youngsters were on hand for the annual Snnday school picnic at Kaslo last week. The net profits were 20 cents less than a year ago.

City clerk Hodder of Kaslo has a fuschia measuring over ten feet in length. The best Cranbrook can do in this line is a 5 foot 3 inch affair.

A number of Fernie merchants who have been shipping goods to Elko report that thier goods have been stolen on arrival at that town.

A Cranbrook corrrspondent claims garmers on the St Mary prairie have harvested two and three crops of rye off the same ground this year.

The Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co. at Waldo is short of help and would employ interned aliens at Fernie if given permisiion. They offer $2,25 per day.

Sandon and Silverton have each raised over $1,000 for machine guns, and the amounts have been placed in bank to the credit of the militia department.

Herald: Prairie chickens are getting so numerous than they are now sporting themselves on the lawns of several Cranbrook people in the early hours of the morning.

Cranbrook parted company with the first quota of Italian reservists on Wednesday. There were eleven in the party. Sixty more will leave about the end of the month.

Erickson

Orlando Stubbs of Stettler, Alberta, is here on a short visit to his uncle, Mr A. E. Penson.

Miss Jean Palmer left on August 14 to resume her position as teacher at the Ladner, B.C., school.

Frank Martin left this week for Macleod, at which point he will help harvest Alberta's grain crop this year.

The September meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be at the home of Mrs. Maxwell on Thurday afternoon, Sept. 9th.

E. Botterell left on Monday for Didsbury, Alta., where he has secured a position as elevator manager for the grain buying season.

At the Palmer ranch the second crop of rye has been harvested and third one is now showing well above ground.

Miss Churchill of Lethbridge spent a few days here last week with the Misses Palmer, on her return from a visit to the San Diego, Calif., fair.

The first self-binder ever seen in operation in this section was at work on the R. J. Longranch the early part of the month cutting his wheat and barley crop.

Miss Georgina Cartwright is convalescing rapidly from her recent operation for appendicitis and expects to leave on Monday for Moyie, where she will teach this term.

School opened on Monday morning with the usual first-of-the-term attendance. Mrs Streetor, the teacher, is living at Creston at present, until a residence reasonably convenient to the school is available.

Most every rancher in this section suffered some loss from Sunday night's hurricane, though the drop of apples was not so heavy as further north. On the Stocks & Jackson place less than twenty boxes blew off seven and half acres of orchard.

Tuesday was a banner day for tomatoes at Erickson. Anticipating a car would be along to be loaded that day close to 700 cases were piled up in warehouse, about 200 of which went out by express. The car failed to arrive but will be spotted today.

Miss G. Knott, who left on Saturday for Glenlilly, where she will teach this year, was given a little send off party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Penson on Thurday evening last when quite a gathering of young people spent several hours very socially. Mrs. Barnhardt of Glenlilly was among the guests.

Both from the financial and entertainment standpoints the Red Cross lawn social on August 18, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cartwright, was the biggest success of the season. The sale of candy, ice cream and refreshments netted the Red Cross treasury exactly $42, while the programme was most pretentious enough for an indoor concert. Rev R. E. Pow, who presided, made a few timely remarks, and in the literary line was ably seconded by Col. Ashley Cooper of Duck Creek, whose patriotic address was closely listened to by all. Miss Stella Smith favored with an instrumental. Miss Cameron (Spokane) sang "The Japanese Love Song"; Roy Staples, "The Deathless Army"; Miss Ruby Palmer (Medicine Hat) "Never Let the Old Flag Fall"; and Mrs. Knott, "The Blind Girl to Her Harp." The Cranbrook band, who gave their services free of charge, supplied music liberally. There was tennis and dancing on the green. The grounds were prettily decorated and [illegible] Cartwright and her corps of Canyon City and Erickson assistants the affair was immensely popular with the large crowd in attendance.

Wilson

T. Clausen was a Yahk caller on Sunday.

If you don't believe the fishing is good just ask Loasby.

W. Josephson is spending several days in the eastern metropolis.

It begins to look as if Italy would like some Turkey for Xmas. dinner.

Maniago left last Friday for Trail, where he expects to get employment.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Oleson left for Spokane last Sunday, to spend a short holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt spent Sunday with Mr. Jaffery and family at Goatfell.

If Rumania and Bulgaria wish a slice of the pudding they had better get their feet wet.

Messrs. Sam Speers, Cameron and Kennedy went ten miles up the river in search of the mountain trout.

Messrs. Morrison, Taylor and Smeaton of Medicine Hat spent several days with the speckled beauties up Goat River.

Messrs. Forrester, Hayden and son, of Creston, spent several days in the footsteps of Isaak Walton last week. They report poor luck.

Messss. Topham, Conley and families of Cranbrook spent the week-end with the trout. They had their private car and had an enjoyable outing.

C. Gustofson went to Cranbrook on Sunday looking for work. He may go through to the prairies if he can't find what he is looking for in B.C.

Fernie had a Red Croes tag day on Saturday when euough money was raised to buy an X-ray apparatus for No. 5 Canadian lose hospital.

Pound District Act and Pound District Act Amendment Act

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

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

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Sirdar

Mrs. W. D. Tuohey left on Thursday last for Cranbrook.

Mrs. E. J. Good is steadily improving since going camping.

Miss Marion Swanson returned home from Nelson on Monday.

The views here are swell. Photographing is a great hobby.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennes are spending their vacation on the lake in their motor boat.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gallant left on Sunday for Spokane just to break the monotony.

Horace Wright was a Creston visitor on Tuesday returning en route for Vernon camp.

Mrs. Cam still continues to hear good news of her husband from the trenches, and has received some souvenirs from both France and Belgium.

Intended for last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Long visited Nelson on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ratcliff returned to Cranbrook last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Price and daughters were sightseeing here on Sunday.

Master W. Tuohey is visiting Nelson friends during his mother's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Good and family spent their vacation camping across the lake.

The Francen and Loasby families returned on Friday from their fishing trip to Kitchener.

Mrs. Gallant s a Creston visitor on Tuesday. Miss Ethel Price returned home the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. Francen and daughter said farewell to many friends on Tuesday on the eve of their departure for Moyie, where they are to reside.

Mrs. Burton and two boys have returned home after spending a few days the guest of Mr. Morris. Miss M. Burton remained until Tuesday, the guest of Mrs. Long.

Canyon City

Eric Oleson is slashing the last of his standing timber.

A. E. Samuelson has purchased Fred Waylett's little pony.

Sawmill is running steady now. Jack Woods is sawyer.

A. E. Penson was delivering apple trees through here on Tuesday.

School re-opened on Monday with Miss Whitehead again in charge.

The mill was closed down a couple of days this week owing to a broken pulley.

Bob Carfra, who has been mining ore at Kimberly, was here a few days this week.

Mrs. H. Hamilton and daughter, Annie, of Erickson, were Sunday visitors here.

The high wind on Sunday night broke down quite a number of the apple trees in this section.

Geo. Leach has completed clearing five acres of his ranch, which will be sown to alfalfa in the spring.

Mrs. Evans of Creston and Mr. Richardson of Erickson, were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Blair.

W. H. T. Smith has made application for enlistment with the engineering corps of the 54th Battalion.

Wm. Browell left on Friday of last week for Davidson, Sask., to run a threshing seperator for his son, Roy Browell.

Miss G. Knott left on Saturday for Glenlilly, where she has a school for this year. Mrs. Barnhardt returned with her.

MARRIED—At Sandpoint, Idaho, on August 5th, Mabel, daughter of W. H. T. Smith, South Canyon City, to Ernest King of Port Hill.

Mr. Fraser, sr., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fraser, Frank and Glen Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. T. Smith were visitors at Geo. Leach's on Sunday.

A. C. Harshaw, C.P.R. superintendent, with Mrs. Harshaw and Mrs. J. T. Brown and children, all of Cranbrook, are spending a few days at the Canyon in the former's private car.

The Continental mine at Port Hill has enough ore and concentrates on hand to ship a carload per day for the next three months.

Cranbrook Herald: Wandering and prowling dogs are responsible for the loss of a large number af chickens according to some of our friends.

Duck Creek

Miss Andestad was a Creston caller on Monday.

School re-opened on Monday with Mrs. Sparkes in charge.

Miss Olga and Monrad Wigen were visitors to Creston on Wednesday.

Miss Alice Carr of Alice Siding was a Duck Creek caller on Wednesday.

Miss Merle Bathie left on Sunday for Cranbrook, where she will visit friends for the next two months.

Miss Pleasant Binkley of Cranbrook is spending a few weeks here, the guest of Miss Florence Bathie.

Mrs. C. H. Black left on Monday for Macleod, Alberta, to join her husband, who is employed there garnering the crop.

Mr. Patch, the Nelson Daily News subscription hustler, spent Tuesday afternoon here, rounding up delinquent subscribers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bathie left on Sunday for Ceylon, Sask., where he will run a threshing machine during the harvest season.

M. Hugen, T. and N. Ramstod and D. Dalberg returned on Monday from a fishing trip to Midge Creek and report a fine catch.

THE REVIEW subscription hustler spent Wednesday morning canvassing this district and met with a fair modicum of success.

Miss Ermer Liprey of Cranbrook returned to that city on Sunday after spending a week's vacation here, the guest of Miss Merle Bathie.

The result of the strawberry crop competitions will be announced next week. Watch this column for some figures on strawberry yields.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Butterfield and party returned from a ten-day camping trip to Sanca Creek on Sunday last and reports a glorious holiday.

The heaviest shipment of tomatoes so far this season went east on Tuesday, when 102 crates went out. Quite a fine lot of tomatoes are being shippek to Nelson this year from here.

The heavy wind which appears to have wrought more or less damage to the apple orchards of some of the Alice Siding and Creston orchards on Sunday night missed this point, no damage being reported so far.

E. S. Butterfield left on Wednesday for Macleod, Alberta, where he hopes to obtain employment and do his share in gathering that 35-bushels to the acre crop, which is making the average Alberta farmer feel so good.

The Duck Creek bear seems to have made his summer home in the vicinity of the Norman Craigie ranch and is making apples his chief article of diet. He leaves his 'card' every time in the shape of broken boughs and bark all clawed.

Word has been received from the boys from Duck Creek who are serving with the Third Contingent that they will not go to the front as a unit, but will be despatched a few at a time as reinforcements to the 18th and 29th Battalions.

Have you subscribed to the Overseas tobacco fund yet? It is the duty and the privilege of all those who cannot go to the front to alleviate as much as lies in our power the hardships which our soldiers are undergoing for us. Subscription list hangs in the post office. This fund is for soldiers actually at the front.

Changed Their Minds?

Judging from a communication W. A. McMurtrie received last week, from the secretary of the Dominion Railway Commission the Great Northern have abandoned, for the present at any rate, their intention wreck their Port Hill-Creston line.

On behalf of himself Mr. McMurtrie laid before the Commission the proposed removal of the railway fence, and following is a copy of a letter from the Great Northern to the secretary of the Railway Commission. It reads:

"I beg to advise that I am instructed to inform you that nothing will be done in regard to the removal of the fence referred to by Mr. McMurtrie for some time to come. If the question should come up later attention will be called to the request of Mr. McMurtrie and other ranchers about letting the present fence remain. I trust this will be satisfactory."

Alice Siding

A. Farr left for the east on Saturday, heading for Winnipeg, and may possibly continue the journey to the Old Country.

Alice Siding is contributing a couple of pupils to the Creston high school this term, Misses Margaret Webster and Bertha Pease.

School opened for the fall term on Monday morning, with an attendance of twelve, which equals the opening day record of a year ago.

Miss Bessie Franklin, who has been staying with Mrs. McMurtrie for some time past, was quietly married at Cranbrook on August 15th, to Mr. C. S. Hester, who has a ranch near that city.

Sunday night's gale was rather expensive for most of the Siding ranchers, many of them reporting a windfall drop of anywhere from five to thirty-five boxes—the latter at the Pease ranch—to say nothing of the damage to the trees.

Saturday was picnic day for several Siding families—Stewart's Churchill's and Pease's—giving the youngsters a final before-school-opening outing on the flats. The Spratt family from Creston were also taking the day off.

Gordon Smith, who went to Vernon with the 54th Battalion early in June, returned home about the middle of the mouth. He has been given an honorable discharge from the regiment. His feet have given out on him.

Two more harvest hands expect to leave this week to help gather the big prairie grain crop. They are Gordon and Dick Smith. Dick will be back early; he has a big game license and intends getting the worth of his money out of it.

Local hunters are preparing already for the deer hunting season, which opens on Wednesday next. Ducks and geese are also available that date.

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The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

"Think of my long and faithful service," I urged, "and of your gracious friendship for me, often expressed."

"You yourself forgot it tonight."

"For God's sake," I cried desperately as I heard her go, "just one word."

"An apology? Do you beg forgiveness?"

"No—yes—anything!" I finished in confusion.

"I will not listen. I wish to convince you of the enormity of what you have done, the grossness of your presumption. I will give you time for quiet reflection, sir."

"I am convinced already," I urged hurriedly.

"So easily?" she mocked.

"Madam, if you love life and honor I pray you hear me. It is not of myself I think, but of you. You are in grave peril," returned I with the utmost seriousness.

"What peril?"

There was a note of alarm in her voice in spite of her effort to be indifferent. I seized upon its promise eagerly.

"The men of the ship—they are not what they should be. Captain Matthews is alone. Pimball is a villain. I trust no one but—"

"And is this the plea on which you seek enlargement?"

"That is the only plea."

"You did not discover this danger until I locked you up, did you?"

"I tell you that it is not for myself I fear, but for you," I persisted.

"And was it for that you insulted me on the quarterdeck before the men? I will hear no more. It is a foolish plea. The men are devoted to me and—"

"For God's sake, Mistress Lucy," I cried, but this time she was gone.

I heard the door of her cabin shut violently. There was no help for it. Well, I must devise some way unaided, for I must get out for her sake. The cabin was lighted by an air port closed by a deadeye. I measured it, drew back the thick glass and examined the opening, although I knew it was a futile proposition. A slender boy might have slipped through, but not a man such as I. My mighty thews and sinews and great bulk required a door, and no small one either.

The wind had ceased blowing hard outside, and some spray came in through the port as the waves slapped the side of the ship. I closed and secured it. There was nothing to be gained there. I must seek some other way.

I was not weaponless. Nobody had thought to search the cabin, and a brace of pistols which I always kept loaded and ready for an emergency were locked securely in my chest. My hanger hung at the side of my berth. The door was a strong one. It was locked and barred without. I might have broken it down; I could have done so if I had had space enough in which to run and hurl myself against it. I might even have kicked it to pieces with my heavy seaman's boots. Certainly I could easily have blown the lock off with my pistol, but any of these endeavors would have roused the ship.

I had one other hope. If Captain Matthews should come to the cabin I would appeal to him For the rest I determined not to sleep that night. Some strange foreboding possessed me.

We were near the latitude and longitude of the island we were seeking. If, indeed, there were such an island as was thought to be, and it would be a good time for an outbreak, especially since I was removed. Would it come that night? Would it come at all? Was I mistaken in the men?

I have often wondered why women were made, and since they were made, why men should be such fools about them. Here I was helpless just because I had snatched a kiss from one. And now that I am in the mood for confession, I might as well say that I fully rejoiced in that kiss.

Well, whatever happened, I had the memory of that kiss. She would never forgive me. Of course there was absolutely no hope that she would return my suit, even in her poverty. She was not for such as I, and if there was anything in this old buccaneer's parchment, if there was an island and if she did get the treasure, why, the world would be at her feet again. And I, like the fool I was, was helping her to get it, to bring it about. I was mad, aye, mad, with impotent helplessness that night.

I sat there in the dark, no light being vouchsafed to me, and the lights in the outer cabin not having been lighted for a long time. The wind rose and rose. The ship was pitching madly. My room was on the starboard side of the cabin and presently I heard all hands called to reef the topsails. Captain Matthews was alert and ready of course. Presently he put the ship about, and with the canvas off of her she was steadier. There did not seem to be any especial danger in the weather, and for that I was thankful.

I must have dozed. I was awakened by the last echoing of the bell forward. I didn't know what time it was, because I didn't know whether I had heard it begin to strike, but I could count three couples, which meant that it was 11 o'clock at least. I didn't know, of course, that it was eight bells, midnight, until the voice of the boatswain came to me through the bulkhead that separated the cabin from the quarterdeck:

"A—a—all the port watch!"

I could hear the men below grumbling and cursing as they turned out. They had evidently been sent below to the hammocks after the topsails had been reefed for a couple of hours in. I could hear scraps of conversation.

"Now!"

"Kill him!"

"This is the best time!"

"The old man's alone!"

What I heard filled me with dismay. I picked up the pistol and pointed it at the lock in the door—I had made my mind, come what might, to blow off the lock and get free. Before I could press the trigger I heard a call on the deck above me, a shot, a rush of feet, a scuffle, a groan, a fall!

CHAPTER VII.

Wherein I Bargain For a Woman

What had happened I could well guess. Captain Matthews had been attacked. He had promptly shot one of the mutineers and thereafter the rest had got him. My first impulse was to blow open the lock of the door and rush to his rescue, but wiser counsel prevailed, and I did nothing. I am, I think, somewhat cool headed in a crisis, and surely this was one. I could wait. A loaded pistol was better than an empty one, and to deal with me they would have to come to me for whatever purpose they might entertain, either to murder me or to release me. In either event I could do more than if I rushed into the fray now. I could not help Captain Matthews. I was sure that whatever fell purpose they might entertain for my little mistress would be in abeyance until they had settled with me.

I listened with every nerve strained to the utmost. I also waited most anxiously for the opening of the after cabin door, which was her own, but she must have been in a sound sleep, indeed, for the door did not open. Evidently she had heard nothing. I waited. It was not an easy task, but I judged it best.

Fortunately, I had not long to wait, for in less time by far than I have taken to tell it the hatch was opened and the heavy booted men clattered down the companionway. The key was in the lock outside, and I could hear them turn it. I loosened my sword, which I had slung by its belt around my waist, picked up the two pistols, sent my back up against the side of the ship and made ready for whatever came.

The door was pushed open abruptly and I saw the cabin was crowded with men. At least half the crew were gathered there, and it was a little cabin, the Rose of Devon, being but a small ship. The rest, I guessed, were on watch. I could not see the boatswain. Evidently he had the deck. The vessel couldn't be left unwatched on such a night as this and in such a sea, and he was the fittest man to take charge of her. The steward had lighted the cabin lights, several of the men carried lanterns which they had brought from the forepeak, and others had drawn their sheath knives. There was plenty of illumination to show their villainous faces.

They were surprised to find me so prepared, and I gave them no time to recover.

"The first man," I hissed out, "that steps across that threshold without permission gets a bullet through him!"

"We mean you no harm, sir," spoke out one who seemed to be a ringleader, a man rated as boatswain's mate, whose name was Glibby.

"What are you doing here?" I asked, "in the cabin at this time of night?"

"Softly, softly, sir," replied Glibby; "we are here to ask questions, not to answer 'em."

"What do you mean?" I cried.

"We are masters of the ship."

"Captain Matthews?"

"He will captain no more ships on this or any other seas," answered Glibby, with truculent emphasis.

Now, it rose in my mind to shoot him then and there, murderous brute that he was. If I had been alone perhaps I would have done it without reckoning the consequences to myself, but I had another to think of. Unless craft stood me in good stead her case was hopeless. And bad as Glibby was, Pimball was the chief villain.

"Serves him right!" I broke out with well simulated heat. "He disrates me and locks me up here for stealing a kiss from a maid, and—"

"Spoken like a man of spirit, Mister Hampdon!" cried Glibby. "What did I tell ye, mates; he's with us!"

"With you!" said I, loosening my hold on the pistol, but taking good care to keep ready. "I am with you, all right. What do you propose? I am sick of the treatment I received, and—"

"We want that treasure for ourselves."

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1555

A Wise Banker

North Dakota Banker Who Helped Boys to Learn Something of Pure Bred Stock

In Ward county, North Dakota, is a banker who has shown true philanthropy and wisdom. He bought a carload of pure bred gilts and distributed them among the boys in the county who promised to care for them according to the advice of County Agent W. A. Peck. In the fall the boys could buy the sows at their actual cost, or they were to give the sows back to the banker, but they could keep the increase. Some of the boys bought their sows and those who did did not had the pigs as their own. The banker bred such sows as were returned to him and again put them out with boys in the county.

In this way the boys learned how to handle pure bred stock, and were shown the superiority of blood and proper care. They came in personal touch with the county agent who was able to teach them much more than pig feeding. They got a substantial reward for their work, and a start that will mean much in the future.

The banker did a most excellent thing for the boys and for the county. The boys are the future farmers—and will have money to deposit in his bank, we hope. Is there not a suggestion in this for many a banker or successful business man who takes pride in his county? And may not a wise father get a hint that will keep his boys on the farm?—Successful Farming.

Berlin Shows Big Population Decrease

The Berliner Tagebaltt prints some interesting figures showing a marked decrease in the population of Berlin. In April 1, this year, the population of Berlin proper was 1,968,719, against 2,061,733 at the beginning of the same month in 1914. During the month of April, this year, there was a further decrease of 14,574 persons. Of these 13,131 were males and 1,443 females. Of course, says the Tageblatt, this decrease can really be attributed to the fact that so many of Berlin's citizens are at the front.

There also has been considerable decrease in traffic. Figures just prepared show that in April, this year, the street railways carried 47,642,723 passengers, which is five millions and a half less than in April, 1914. The elevated and underground roads carried 6,234,750 passengers, being a decrease of 1,600,000 compared with the same period in the previous year. Taxicabs and other vehicles carried 1,663,586 persons, being a decrease of nearly five millions.

If Holland Entered

Germany is undoubtedly very vulnerable on her Holland frontier. Were Holland to be goaded into belligerency by German attacks on her merchant ships or by other infringements upon her rights, it would be unfortunate for the enemy. Not only would German territory thereby be at once thrown open to invasion by Dutch, British and French troops, but also the Scandinavian countries would be almost certain to follow in the wake of Holland's action. Denmark, Norway and Sweden would not find it to their advantage to remain neutral when all their neighbors were at war. They would join in the wolf hunt. Their striking force would be no small one, but much more telling upon the enemy would be the ending of their commercial relations with him.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"Why, Tommy!" exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy. "I used to when I slept in a folding bed, though."

The Sultan—I want to speak to you about the light of the harem.

Grand Vizier—The beautiful Fatima?

The Sultan—No, the gas bills. They're getting too darned high.

An illustration of thrift is contained in the story of a Scotswoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman: "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. MacDuff?"

"Weel," said Mrs. MacDuff, "I think I'll tak' a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

Drug Clerk—They won't let me go to war, yet I've got to stand behind a mortar all day long.

To Disperse Poison Gas

Invention Will Force the Deadly Chlorine Over the Heads of Men at Front

Sir Hiram Maxim has completed an invention which is a reply to the German poison gas methods of warfare. Exhaustive tests have been made in trenches under conditions as nearly as possible to those in Flanders, and it is understood that the war office is very favorably impressed with the invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim says that the poisonous fumes are chlorine gas. "Chlorine gas," he says, "when in pure state at one atmospheric pressure weighs two and one-half times as much as air. In escaping from high pressure to atmospheric pressure the chlorine necessarily rises, mixed with a lot of air, and by the time it is twenty feet away from the discharge pipe the ratio is five volumes of air to one of chlorine.

"The specific gravity is correspondingly reduced, and by the time the fumes reach our trenches there is one hundred times as much air as gas. We know that to be approximately true, because if a soldier breathed a chlorine mixture of one in twenty he would not live more than a few minutes. Scientific men have tried to neutralize the effects of the gas by respirators, but you might just as well think of filtering alcohol out of water with a piece of wire gauze as try to separate chlorine from the atmosphere by such a device."

Sir Hiram called "these gauze things" "asperators"—short for "exasperators." That sums up his estimate of their utility.

It is not permissible to give away Sir Hiram's secret, but it is said that the invention will force the poisonous fumes over the heads of men in the trenches.

"I do not think that the British," he said, "should descend to the use of poisonous gases, and I am convinced that the enemy will not continue their use once he finds how easily and how cheaply the fumes may be dispersed.

"Another device I am engaged upon relates to the defence of our trenches against the bayonet. It is upon a wholly new principle, but I am not at liberty to describe it. In fact," Sir Hiram continued, "I have my pocket full of new inventions. At the age of seventy-five my day is one of seventeen hours and I want to give that time to serving the country."

A War Dog Story

Dog That Followed Fortunes of a Soldier and Rescued His Master When Wounded

One of the best dog stories of the war, and with the additional merit of being absolutely true, is told us by Mrs. Armar Corry, who personally met the hero thereof at the American hospital at Neuilly. This dog, named Fend l'Air, belonged to an Algerian soldier called to the colors. He managed to get on board his master's ship and landed at Marseilles with him; crossed France to Belgium, accompanied him in the great retreat and also in the victory of the Marne, and shared with his soldier owner the life in the trenches. One night the trench was blown up by a shell, and the man was buried, wounded, in a mass of earth. Fend l'Air scented out the exact place where his master lay, started digging, and at last got his head clear, and then barked continually until he summoned some stretcher-bearers. These dug the wounded man out of the earth, and he was taken eventually to Neuilly, where the American hospital relaxed the rules so as to admit the dog as well as his master. And the man is now recovering and owes his life directly to the faithfulness of Fend l'Air.—Field and Fancy.

Mrs. Rooney, on going over to Mrs. Finnerty, found that lady had hung some new lace curtains on the windows, and the floor was all scrubbed, and everything cleaned up, so she said:

"Mrs. Finnerty, 'tis not spring. Why are you cleaning the house?"

"Ah, but the boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow."

"The boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow, but they were sent up for ten years, and it is only seven now."

"Ah, yes, but each of them got off three years for good behavior, Mrs. Rooney."

"Ah, Mrs. Finnerty, what a blessing you have two such good boys."

The motorbus stopped and the conductor looked earnestly up the steps, but no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"'Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."

Some Dont's For Drivers of Horses

American Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Issues Leaflet

Timely advice is given in a leaflet entitled "Hot Weather Hints for Horse Users," issued by the American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here are some of the hints which might well be pasted in the hat of every driver:

Don't overload the wagon.

Don't speed your horse.

Use well fitting, light weight harness, loose fitting collars and open bridles.

On long hauls allows periods of rest in the shade.

At the first sign of exhaustion stop and bathe the animals head and neck with cold water. (Here directions are given for treating sunstroke).

Allow a liberal quantity of clean water to drink, provided the horse is worked or exercised immediately after drinking.

Carry a pail and sponge to frequently wash or swab the animal's nose, mouth and face.

Give a warm bran mash on Wednesday nights in addition to the one given on Saturday nights.

Avoid all grades whenever possible.

Relieve harness pressure from sores.

Remove collar and shoulder pads from harness every night, wash pressure surface with warm water, and soap and hang out in the sun to dry before putting them on the animal. Supply two sets of pads for use on alternate days. If this is done sore conditions will be entirely prevented. Feed properly, study the individual horse and determine just how much nourishment is required to keep it in serviceable condition and health.

Don't underfeed or save on bedding, blankets, shoeing, or employ incompetent help in order to save money.

Don't practice a false economy, which invariably results in weak, lame, sore or enfeebled animals.

Plenty of light, fresh air, good food, pure water and proper housing are as necessary to the horse as they are to the human being.

Emerson on England

Mother of Nations, Whose Influence For Good Will Endure

I feel in regard to this aged England with the possessions, honors and trophies, and also with the infirmities, of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines and competing populations—

I see her in dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like cannon.

I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion.

Seeing this, I say, All hail, Mother of Nations, Mother of Heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require at the present hour, and thus only hospitable to the foreigner, and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous, who are born in the soil.

So be it! So let it be!

Lord Haldane as "Chain Smoker"

"Two ounces of tobacco a week which Dr. Davies, medical officer of health for Woolwich, thinks is enough for the average smoker, would not satisfy more than 10 per cent. of my customers," says a well-known tobacconist in the London Mail.

There are "chain smokers," who light their cigars or cigarettes continuously from the dying glow of the last. Lord Haldane is said to be a "chain smoker," and so was King Edward VII. Edward Ray, the golfer, smokes one ounce of tobacco a day, and never, he declares, has he regretted it.

Rescued

"After the last one of the trawlers had been bombarded by 6-inch shells and was burning furiously, there appeared on the deck a white dog. Our officer immediately ordered a boat's crew out, and, at considerable risk, the animal was taken off. It is with us still."—From the Standard.

Breaks the Silo Record

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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

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

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

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

Newspapers As An Advertising Medium

Plain Talk From a Man Who Knew the Business

"Present-day newspapers are a better advertising medium than ever before. They have a more gripping national power, a power that should be studied by every thinking advertiser," Joseph H. Finn, of Chicago, told delegates attending the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Mr. Finn spoke of the "Newspaper, the Advertiser, and the Advertising Agent." He declared that advertising is the news about merchandising and that there was nothing closer to the hearts of the reading public than the "live news concerning buying opportunities."

"I believe in the efficiency of newspaper advertising," said Mr. Finn, "because I have seen what it can do in such a variety of lines, covering such a divergency of propositions, that the possibility of luck or accident must be eliminated from consideration.

"It is the paper which publishes the true news that pays the advertiser best," the speaker said.

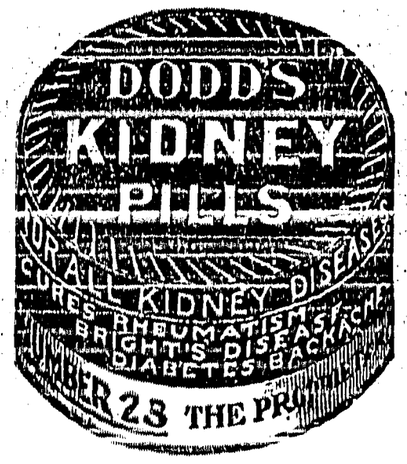
Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

War Pictures Barred From Ontario

No war pictures, real or faked, can be presented by the "movies" in Ontario. This is the decision reached by the provincial board of censors, who have been in communication with the militia department. Pictures of troops marching, with bands playing and colors flying, are permitted, but all films professing to represent the ghastly scenes of actual bloodshed—the large majority of which the censors have reason to suspect are "faked"—will not be permitted. The order necessitated the recall of certain war scenes alleged to be reproductions of happenings in Belgium.—Toronto Globe.

"You say you have no references as a cook. How is that?"

"Well, you see, mum I've always stayed in wan place until the people died."



Our Great Water Powers

Setting Aside Large Forest Reserves in Canada to Protect Rivers

In the annual report of the commission of conservation for the past year, it is shown that very earnest efforts are being made to protect many of the important rivers in the country by setting aside large areas about their water heads as permanent forest reserves. The action of the government in this connection is worthy of commendation. It is a matter of common knowledge that the equalization of the flow of rivers is largely dependent on thickly wooded lands. Apart from the menace to rivers from devastated forest lands, is the fact that the land itself—especially if in mountainous regions—is often reduced to perpetual barrenness by the washing away of soil owing to the removal of forest cover. Whole districts on the western slopes of the Alps have been ruined in this way, and hundred of farms have entirely disappeared. Widespread devastation from this cause was also seen in China, where the wood cutters in search of fuel for the dense population, completely stripped the forest cover from the hill slopes over immense areas which now are deserts. This destructive process is going forward very rapidly in the southern appalachian region of the United States. The loss is estimated at some ten millions a year. According to experts a field lying at an angle of twenty degrees, can be totally destroyed, having all the soil washed off after a hundred ploughings, and it is estimated that in Kentucky, where cultivation is scarcely more than a hundred years old, one-tenth of the arable soil has been destroyed and that a considerable portion of this cannot be restored in any way.

A warning is issued that this danger is threatening on the mountain slopes in British Columbia. A strong plea is made that the sides of the mountains shall not be depleted of their forests either by the axe or by fire. Fortunately a vivid interest has now been awakened in Canada in the preservation of the forests.—Montreal Family Herald.

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.

A Word to Manufacturers

Is the mercenary instinct to rise above patriotism? All Canadian manufacturers should be thinking about just now is how to help the empire and do their bit toward crushing the Germans. If shells can be better made in England than in Canada let them be made there. If Canadian labor can be employed to greater advantage in England than in Canada, while parts of the empire are straining every nerve to respond to Lloyd George's call for more munitions, then let it be employed there. It will be time enough to think of profits when the war is over, and we are placing new industries on a permanent basis. Away with the dominance of the almighty dollar! While Canadian blood is being spilt abroad we at home should be thinking of sacrifice rather than gain.—Hamilton Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Present-Day Miracle

Sir William Lever, the millionaire soap manufacturer, tells about a rather uneducated man who came out of church one day very much impressed with what he had heard there.

"A very extraordinary thing," said he to a friend. "I have heard this morning about how Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt."

"That's nothing!" answered the friend. "The other day my wife was walking up the street when she looked back and turned into a milliner's shop."

Exhausted From Asthma.—Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

A politician who was seeking the votes of a certain community in Ohio to the end that he might be sent to Congress thought it worth while to make mention of his humble origin and early struggles.

"I got my start in life by serving in a grocery at three dollars a week, and yet I managed to save," he announced.

Whereupon a voice from the audience queried:

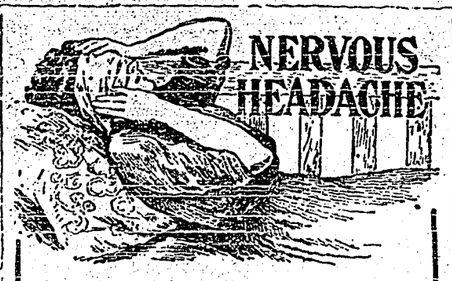
"Was that before the invention of cash registers?"

Giving Proper Credit

Two Philadelphians were talking of the fortunes of a third denizen of that city when one said:

"His first lucky strike was in eggs. He bought 10,000 dozen at a low figure, put them in cold storage and sold them at a profit of more than 300 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his great fortune."

"Ah!" exclaimed the other. "Then the hens laid it!"—Harper's Magazine.



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.
50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Great is the Tin Can

Not Only Does It Well Serve Civilization, but Sets Civilized Man Apart From Barbarian

The tin can is the emblem of civilization. Its absence, says World's Work, defines the savage. Its use sets apart from barbarians the modern, forehanded, sanitary man. It is civilization's defence against the leanness of lean years and against the attacks of carnivorous germs.

It is important, therefore, that one of the most completely exhibited things at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco is the tin can, both in its manufacture and in its use. It has been improved in the last ten years. The top and bottom are no longer soldered on—they are crimped on, so that no corrosion can result from acid contents.

Cans are now sealed in a vacuum, so that no bacterial change can be set up within. The processes in these directions have been vastly improved. And the machinery for making cans and the machinery for filling and sealing them have been perfected until the process in each case is now a continuous process, and a process wholly mechanical, in which the workmen share with their hands only to pull levers and adjust apparatus.

C.N. Main Line Ready by September

"The main line of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway will be ready for operation by September," declared Sir William Mackenzie in an interview. "Satisfactory progress is being made in the work of providing the necessary station and terminal facilities," he added, "and we expect that by the autumn improved conditions of business will allow the inauguration of a train service of a permanent character.

"I would get up and give you my seat, miss," said the ruddy-faced man in the crowded car, "but I don't feel it to be my duty, I am old enough to be your father."

"You hold your age and your seat remarkably well, sir," replied the young woman, grasping a strap as the car lurched.

Mike (going down a ladder)—Hold on, Pat. Don't yez come on the ladder till Oi'm down. It's ould and cracked.

Pat (getting on)—Arra, be aisy. It would serve th' boss right if he would have to buy a new one.

DAINTY FOOD
Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from feed can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to turn as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similiar to fainting, I took all manner of tonics and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Feeding Steers With Roughage

Demonstration Conducted in North Dakota of Interest to Farmers

The agricultural extension department of North Dakota furnishes the following description of feeding steers with roughage:

The object of this trial was to show what results could be obtained in utilizing the rough feed grown on the farms in carrying out a systematic rotation of crops, including corn and alfalfa. The manure produced to be returned to the farm.

The cattle were bought at South St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1914. They were not of extra grade, costing $5.85 per cwt., and averaging 775 pounds, or $45.36 per head. The cost of buying and shipping out was a few cents more than $2 per head, and the cost of shipping back and selling a little less than $3, making the total expense out and back under $5. They were shipped back to South St. Paul and sold May 31, 1915.

Twenty-six head of the best finished of the two cars, averaging 1,054 pounds, sold for $8.35, which was the highest price paid that day, and 22 head, averaging 1,067 pounds, brought $7.65. This made an average of 8c per pound and an average weight of approximately 1,060 pounds, or $85 per head.

One car of these cattle was fed on the farm at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and the other at Grand Forks, North Dakota. They were fed pratically the same feeds, but the Aberdeen load was fed grain a little longer and showed more finish. They were a little lighter than the Grand Forks cattle, but more of them sold for the top price.

From November until January these cattle were fed corn fodder and some alfalfa and other hay. The alfalfa was not very good as it was the first year's crop and had a good many weeds in it. From January on they were fed silage and some grain. We began by feeding ear corn then ground the corn, cob and all. Later, we shelled the corn before grinding, and added barley or speltz, about half and half, but did not feed heavy of grain. At no time did we feed all the grain they would eat—twelve to thirteen pounds per head per day being the most we fed. They were fed all the silage they would eat, which was about 20 pounds per head per day.

Our records show that the 25 head at Aberdeen, in addition to silage, alfalfa hay and some corn fodder, were fed 215 bushels of corn which was ground, cob and all, 50 bushels of ground speltz and one ton of oil meal. This was all ground and mixed. Eighteen head of hogs following the cattle sold for $253.

The Grand Forks cattle were fed grain in addition to silage and hay for 74 days, during which time each ate approximately: corn, 12 bushels; barley, 9 bushels; hay, 700 pounds; silage, 1,000 pounds. Allowing market price for these feeds would be about $20 per head (silage figured at $4 per ton). In addition hogs followed these cattle, and there were nearly 100 pounds of pork produced for each steer fed. Further there is in the lots manure to cover 20 acres or more of the farm.

As to the cost of labor, it was necessary to have help on the farm, and the cattle were attended to with practically no additional cost.

While no attempt was made to conduct this work in a scientific way, nor to present the results as proving any important facts, it is believed that the demonstration indicates that it is possible to grow corn and alfalfa, build straw shades and silos, and not necessarily lose time and money in building up our soils.

It may be added that every pound of feed fed was grown on the farm, that the cattle were not fed one feed in a shed, and had only a straw shed for protection. The alfalfa hay was not first class, as it was largely from first year's seeding. The silage was kept in a pit silo, and the silo was refilled in March with dry fodder, and water added. This silage is practically as good as silage put in last fall while green.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.
ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

The following story was told at a recent dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity association:

"A farmer had twenty employees on his farm, and as none of them was as energetic as the farmer thought he should be, he hit upon a plan which he believed would cure them of their lazy habits.

"'Men,' he said one morning, 'I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man on the farm. Will the laziest man step forward?' Instantly nineteen of the men stepped forward.

"'Why don't you step to the front with the rest?' inquired the farmer of the remaining one.

"'Too much trouble,' came the reply."

It is reported that Marconi has invented a device for paralyzing the motors of aeroplanes by means of wireless.

WEAR FLEET FOOT Shoes for every Sport and Recreation
Sold by all Good Shoe Dealers

Worn by Every Member of the Family

Remington Arms Plant Is Not For Sale

No Amount of Money Which Anybody Might Offer Would induce the Owners to Sell

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., was seen today in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for purchase of the properties of that company were under considerations, and that the additions to the Ilion and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that there was not the slightest foundation for these rumors; and he pointed out that one story necessarily destroyed the other, because, if a sale of the plants and properties was made, the additions would not be required for the purpose of enabling the company to perform its contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Pryor stated that no sum which might be offered for the properties would afford the slightest temptation to the owner to dispose of them and thus prevent the performance of existing contracts. Mr. Pryor was equally emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.—Commercial and Financial World, New York, June 21.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Why Not?

Why cannot a unit of the red-coated "mounties" go forward with the next contingent? A few hundred of them for a nucleus and a thousand or two more fearless westerners would rally to the standard, proud of the privilege of going to the front as a Mounted Police battalion. With all that has been said in song and story of the R.N.W.M.P. surely this opportunity of upholding their noble traditions is not going to be allowed to pass inactive. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." Give the riders of the plains their chance now, or one day it may be forgotten to erect a monument to their memory.—Regina Leader.

Sylvester Ward Divorced

Detroit, Mich.—Sylvester Ward, brother of the late Montgomery Ward, the mail order millionaire in Chicago, was divorced by his wife, Minnie, in Judge Sharpe's court on a charge of non-support. She is 63 and he is 64. The husband said he had only a life interest in a property valued at $50,000. He will have to pay $30 a month allmony.

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. Per pair we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

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.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited

CRESTON - B.C

Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry,
and Oysters
in Season

We have the goods, and
our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local and Personal

Mrs. W. K. Brown returned the latter part of the week from a short visit with friends at Sandpoint, Idaho.

August 26th was payday at the Creston Fruit Growers Union when close to $6,700 was paid out to local ranchers for their July shipments.

R. Lamont returned last week from a business and pleasure trip as far north as Edmonton. He took in the big fair while at the Alberta capital.

Parents having children to start school this term, particularly those for the primary room, are asked to have them in attendance not later than Sept. 1st,

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heald and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bevan motored to Bonners Ferry on Sunday, Aug 15th, spent the day with friends there, returning the same evening.

Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo will conduct divine services on Sunday, Sept. 5th, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion will be administered after the morning service.

The mill at Canyon City has been running the full day shift for a couple weeks past turning out about 45,000 feet a day. It will operate until the middle of September at least.

The shooting season for deer, geese and ducks opens on Wednesday. Grouse will not be available until the 15th this year. The limit is 12 birds per day and four deer for the season.

Mrs. Haro of Coleman, Alberta, widow of the unfortunate Hugo Haro who was cremated in the fire that destroyed his new residence at Corn Creek last fall, was a visitor here the early part of the week.

A. Farr was a passenger east on Saturday, with a ticket for Winnipeg. It is possible he will enlist for overseas service at some eastern centre, or return to England for the purpose. He recently sold his ranch to A. J. Collis.

Creston Red Cross workers have decided on making a shipment of jam to the Briiish Columbia hospital at the front. Housewives should remember this and do up an extra jar or two—or as many as you like—for this good work.

Although the money order business out of Creston with Italy shows very little increase since the war strrted, there is a comsiderable export of the coin of the realm in that direction from Sirdar—close to $750 being forwarded in August, and almost as much in July.

It's exactly a year ago to-morrow that Creston said good by to its half-dozen recruits for the First Canadian Contingent. To date three of them at least have figured in the casualties; Messrs. Foote and Royston as prisoners in Germany, and Paddy Hope seriously wounded.

A marriage of interest to Creston people was solemnized at Cranbrook on August 15th when Miss Bessie Francklin became the bride of Mr. Carlton Samuel Hester, Rev. W. H. Bridge officiating. Mr. Hestert has a ranch near Cranbrook and, according to the Herald, the young couple will reside on the farm.

Saturday, August 29, has been declared a provincial tag day for the purpose of raising funds to purchase some special equipment for the B.C. base hospital at the front in France. A committee of ladies are in charge of the work in Creston and they propose calling on all Valley householders for any little donations they may care to make.

While out driving near the Reclamation Farm several days ago Mrs. Chas. Huscroft and her guest, Miss McDonald, had a rather exciting experience. The horse ran awry on them, throwing the ladies out, and becoming detached from the buggy, finally, ended its mad flight by galloping into the Kootenay River and was drowned. Beyond quite a shaking up neither of the ladies are much the worse for thier mishap.

Sunday nights gale, which raged from about 9.30 until after midnigt, is responsible for a loss of anywere from 600 to 1,000 boxes of apples and other fruit on ranches between the Alice Siding school and Canyon City and Erickson. The heaviest loser is Jas. Compton who had easily 150 boxes of windfalls, principally Grimes Golden, Kings and Wealthys, as a result of the blow. W. A. Pease at Alice Siding picked up over 30 boxes, though on the well-known Stocks & Jackson ranch hardly 20 boxes fell. Fortunate there is quite a good demand for apples and any apples that escaped bruises will find quite a ready sale at better than 75 cents.

W. Kennedy of Medicine Hat is spending the week with S. A. Speers.

J. H. Jackson of Pincher Creek spent a couple of days here last week. He was on a motor trip to Spokane.

The Presbyterian Sunday School picnic scheduled for Friday afternoon last had to cancelled on account of wet weather.

E. Botteril left on Monday for Didsbury, Alberta, where he will be in charge of one of the grain elevators at that point this season.

A. B. Shannon of Willow Point, the new provincial weed inspector, paid Creston another visit on Tuesday. He went east the follwing day.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson and Misses Zalla and Lyda Johnson returned on Wednesday from a three weeks' holiday in the Trout Lake country.

D. Allee, who has been on the Bank of Commerce staff eere for the past two years, has been transfered to Calgary, Alberta, and goes east on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Mahood of Crawford Bay conducted morning service in Christ Church on Sunday morning. He was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jackson during his stay here.

Geo. Conway, steward on the Kukanook and Capt. McKinnon, master of the same craft, were here between trains on Wednesday, looking over the former's ranch near Erickson.

The lawn social at Mrs. G. Cartwright's on Aug. 18th, in aid of the Red Cross work, was the most successful yet held. Exactly $42 was turned over to Mrs. St. Jean, treasurer, from the function.

Pte. E. Malone, after a week's visit with his wife and family here, returned to camp at Vernon on Thurday last. He expects to be in the next draft for overseas service, due to leave toward the end of September.

Last week Creston Red Cross workers made a shipment of goods to headquarters at Nelson. The parcel contained: 120 pairs sox, 7 knee caps, 8 pairs knited sox, 5 wash cloths, 1 bed jacket and a parcel of linen.

Mrs. E. W. Payne, who has conducted the City Bakery for the last fifteen months, has given up the business and moved into the McMurtrie house on Victoria Avenue. Mrs. C. Smith will again occupy the bakery premises.

Stan. Hendron, who was taken to the Cranbrook hospital the middle of last week, was operated on for appendicitis on Friday, and is making a very satisfactory recovery. Mrs. Hendron, who accompanied him, returned on Sunday.

Up to the present five carloads of apples have already been shipped out of Creston this season, and the sixth is being loaded at the warehouse as we go to press. Satisfactory prices for the whole crop are assured. There is a decided shortage of No 1's.

Messrs. Lowenberg, Boydell, Doyle and Bevan motored to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, on Sunday, where they spent the day with friends and incidentally inspected the Fitzpatrick ranch. Harvesting is in full swing, some of the oats running as high as 90 bushels to the acre.

The town is remarkably clear of stray cows and horses since the coming into force of the pound law. A few animals have been run in but so far no fees have been collected, Pound keeper McCreath giving stock owners a few days grace to get wised up on the new regulations.

Special music will feature the evening service at the Methodist Church on Sunday, the order of the day being as follows: 11.30 a.m., Sunday School. Evening service 7.30 p.m., theme, "Dedication or Reservation"; solo by Miss R. Palmer, Medicine Hat, Alta., "I Come to Thee"; anthem by the choir. Bright and helpful service.

Some of this year's second crop of beans were served at Saturday's dinner at the Forrester home. They were planted just about the time the last of the first crop were disappearing, in some ground vacated by early potatoes. Their flavor was fully as good as those of the first planting. An effort will be made to mature a third crop.

Cranbrook Herald: Forty Douks passed through the city Tvesday en route for the carvest fields of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In conversation with some of their friends at the station, they intimated that on their return they will settle on block 812, Creston, arrangements being pratically completed for the purchase of same. It is the intention to start a jam factory and live in peace and harmony with the residents of Creston.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

J. H. DOYLE Manager

We have just received a car of

Ogilvie's Flour

WE OFFER	Per Bag 49 lbs
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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August 26 to
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In Boots and Shoes we offer a splendid line for Women, Children and Men.

Clearing out our line of Ladies Summer Waists, Vests and Combinations, Ladies' and Girls' Stockings.

Rare values in Dish Towelling and Turkish Bath Towels.

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Men's Overalls, Socks, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Ties, Underwear and Lustre Coats at temping prices.

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