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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915 No. 34

Sirdar

Miss. McClelland was a visitor at Creston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Aspey was at home to a number of friends on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gallant returned on Sunday last from Spokane.

Sirdar did not celebrate Labor Day. The holiday passed off quietly.

Ducks are plentiful on the lake. Get your gun and come to Sirdar.

Mrs. Good, Miss Isley and Mrs. Cam were Creston visitors on Saturday.

Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. Loasby were visitors to Kitchener one day last week.

Mrs. Payne and children of Creston are here on a week's holiday with Mrs, Cam.

Miss Cartwright is reported to be leaving Trail and will return to Sirdar for the winter.

The B & B crew is expected to be here the end of the week for repair work at the Landing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ryckman left on Friday for Creston, where we understand they will reside.

Mrs. S. Poole and Miss Gibbs of Creston were mingling with the scenery hereabouts on Sunday.

Game warden Callander of Creston was here on Tuesday. Alex. Duperry of Erickson visited here Sunday.

C. Wright announces his going out of the dairy cattle business and is advertising his Jersey herd for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Loasby and Mr. and Mrs. Swanson speedered to Creston on Sunday evening to hear Archdeacon Beer in Christ Church.

Begins to look as if Sirdar's machine gun contribution of $86 would be high water mark for the smaller Valley centres. How about it Duck Creek.

Freight traffic both east and west through Sirdar is the heaviest for almost two years past. Shipments of poles and lumber are very noticeable.

Sirdar is entertaining Mons. Paul Bunion and Percy Watson of Creston during haymaking operations on the Lewis and Meade ranches. About 50 tons have been put up on the former place. W. Dow was another resident of the metropolis to sojourn here this week.

Mr. Gallant was forced to make a stop over at Creston on his return from Spokane last week. He got a cinder in his eye and a consultation with Dr Henderson was necessary. No damage was done to the sight though it was a decidedly painful travelling companion.

The section crew out of here have been reduced a man each. So determined was one of the Italians to stay on the job a day or two longer that the services of Provincial Constable Forrester were required to prevent trouble. The party was subsequently shipped out of town.

Thursdays 11 a.m.

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

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

Changes of advertisements must reach us by Tuesday noon.

Duck Creek

Mrs. Grady was a Creston visitor on Tuesday.

Tomato shipments are beginning to fall off now. The crop is about all harvested.

Miss Anna Hagen was a week-end visitor at Caeston, the guest of Mrs. W. B. Embree.

Mrs. Sparkes left on Friday for Silverton, to spend the Labor Day vacation with her husband.

Mrs. Elwood and son of Cranbrook are staying at Duck Creek, the guests of Miss Florence Bathie.

Paul Hagen and party returned from Sanca Creek on Friday. bringing a nice mess of fish with them.

The Misses Smith and Mawson of Creston spent Sunday aftefnoon visiting friends in Duck Creek.

Rev. R. E. Pow will dispense the sacrament of baptism at Duck Creek school house on Sunday, Sept. 12. at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Bartholamew of Nelson returned to that ciay on Tuesday, after a short visit spent with friends in this district.

Greenwood Ledge: More berries than ducks are shipped from Duck Creek. This season 7,762 crates of strawberries were shipped from that town,

A party of nine of the young people from here drove into Cretson on Monday night to take in the dance. Everyone has agreed that it was by far the best hop the band has ever held. Here's hoping for lots more like it.

It would seem that J. J. Grady was not content with being the first to pick ripe strawberries but he wants to be the last also. On Tuesday he picked nearly two strawberry cups full of fine red berries which had a fine, full flavor. Matt. Hagen also gathered a cupful on Tuesday.

On Tuesday afternoon we noticed a party of hunters from Alice Siding hitting the back trail for home and mother. They had gone up some days previously with a large campiug outfit, big calibre rifles and big game badges, intending to shoot deer, and with visions of caribou in their minds, also the possibility of a grizzly or two. Thinking they had met with extraordinary luck as they were making such a quick return our correspondent interviewed them and found, by a little judicious questioning that the entire bag consisted of one camp robber—and they needed a team to haul it home. Now, wouldn't that jar you.

Kitchener

B. Johnson is away on a two-weeks well-earned holiday.

R. Lamont of Creston was in the city on business last week.

The war game in the western theatre continues to be a no-hit no-run game.

Mr. Moffatt and son of Cranbrook spent the week-end with the speckled beauties.

Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson and children of Creston were the guests of Mrs. G. A. Hunt.

Mrs. Loasby and Mrs. Dennes of Sirdar were Kitchener callers one day last week.

Germany is boasting that she has no Siberia. She has no Southwest Africa, either.

China wants to buy submarines from the United States on credit; I O U boats so to speak.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Haskins of Erickson drove into town on Sunday, and were guests of G. A. Hunt and family.

Messrs. Douglas and Minchead of Vancouver, inspectors of natural resources, spent a couple of days with the trout, and report a very fine outing.

It is understood that the Imperial Bank will shortly remove their Branch at Athalmer back to Invermere.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Payne and children are visitors with Mrs. Cam at Sirdar this week.

Mrs. S. Evans left on Saturday for a short holiday with friends in Spokane.

BIRTH—At Alice Siding, on Sept. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, a daughter.

W. McBean, of the drugstore, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Cranbrook.

Jos, Langlois left yesterday for Cranbrook, where he is on the lookout for a winter's job.

Mrs. Thos. Meakin and Mrs. Tom Jackson of Coleman, Alta., are on visit to Mrs. W. Wright.

Hunters—with small game licenses only—report bears more numerous this season than usual.

Miss Wetherell of Penetang, Ont., arrived last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. M. Craigie.

Miss Amy Hellem arrived from Vancouver on Thursday and is a guest of Mr, and Mrs. John Hobden.

Mrs. M. Litler and Mrs. Babbitt of Michel are guests of Mrs. Higginson and Mrs. Pollett this week.

Deputy game warden Callander is paying the Kaslo-Howser end of his territory a visit this week.

During his stay in Creston. Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mallandaine.

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

J. D. Spiers left on Monday to superintend harvesting operations on his homestead near Rosetown. Sask,

Mrs. J. W. Hamilton and Mrs. P. G. Ebbutt left on Tuesday on a holiday trip to Kootenay and Arrow Lakes points.

Mr. Downey of Cranbrook, the C.P.R.'s chief fire guardian for this division, was an official caller here on Monday.

There will be morning service in Christ Church on Sunday, Sept, 19. Rev. Mr. Mahood of Crawford Bay will be in charge.

Mrs. Gillies of Whitewood, Sask., and Miss. E. Lamont of Chesley, Ontario arrived last week on a visit to their brother, R. Lamont.

Clarence Pease left on Saturday for Princeton. B.C., to resume his old position on the operating staff of the Princeton Coal & Coke Company.

All points in the Valley report prospects bright for an excellent yield of potatoes, one optimist predicting a total crop of almost 1,000 tons, or 50 carloads.

Stan. Hendron returned on Friday from Cranbrook where he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis in the St. Eugene hospital two weeks previously.

Creston has contributed at least two recruits for the Italian army. Joe Gentile and another member of the Romano section crew leaving for Italy the latter part of August.

Jack Cameron was up from Cranbrook for the Labor Day dance. Mr. Downey and Miss Binkley of the same city—the latter a Duck Creek visitor—were also among the out-of-town guests.

Trail now has a resident dentist. Dr. Hall of Calgary has located there.

Rumor has it that the Blairmore brewery is to be converted into a shell factory.

At Fernie hotels have reduced the price of beer from 15 cents straight to three for a quarter.

Golden dependants of soldiers at the front are now receiving $100 a month from the Patriotic Fund.

A patriotic dance club has been organized at Revelstoke. Fortnightly hops will be held, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

East Kootenay points made a creditable showing on the hospital tag day hustle. Cranbrook raised $700, Kimberley $500, Bull River $60.

Canyon City

Mert McCullough and Dolf Johnson are back here driving teams.

Charlie McEachern has resigned as lumber grader at the mill here.

Willie Johnson, jr., has gone to seek work in the mines at Kimberley, B.C.

Mrs. A. D. Pochin has a brother fighting with the British army at the Dardanelles.

Deer hunting is the present order of pleasure now. Trout fishing takes second place.

W. J. Wearmouth is cutting Wm. Browell's clover crop during the latter's absence.

Rev. and Mrs. Carpenter and a party from Creston picniced at the Canyon on Labor Day,

Mrs. Searle of Bankhead, Alta, spent a few days with Mrs. Knott and other friends here, last week.

Mrs. Blair handled the hospital tag day collection for the Red Cross at the Canyon. The mill men donated $4.

Canyon has contributed at least two helpers for the prairie harvest, Messrs. Swanson and Mauberg. They went east on Tuesday.

E. Snyder of the P. Burns & Co. staff, Lethbridge, Alberta, was a visitor with C. S. Hall last week, en route home from a month's holiday at the coast.

Alice Siding

BIRTH—On September 9th, to Mr and Mrs. John Miller, a daughter.

Clarence Pease left on Saturday to resume his old position with the coal mining company at Princeton, B.C.

Mrs. McMurtrie will be the first of the season's Red Cross tea hostesses, on Tuesday afternoon next, Sept. 14th.

Misses Alice Carr. Ruth Smith and Ronald Smith were the representatives at the Labor Day dance at Creston, Monday night.

A fire on the wooded part of the Pease ranch, set by sparks from a passing freight engine, brightened things up a bit on Sunday night. C.P.R. fire warden Downey of Cranbrook was down on Monday investigating.

Scotty Todd is gathering ripe second-crop strawberries on the Bluebell Ranch this week. If the weather stays right he will have enough for refreshments at the Red Cross tea or the Ladies' Aid to the Soldiers meeting.

W. A. Pease and J. Boydell returned on Tuesday from their hunting trip, and brought home the bacon—or part of the supply they started out with. They certainly ran into the toughest of luck. Every deer they ran across was just a little over eleven months old, and as they were not, equipped to stick around for three weeks their host of friends will be minus venison steaks and roasts-until they can make another cruise of the hunting grounds.

The Alice Siding Ladies Aid to the Soldiers at the front was organized at a well-attended meeting of the ladies of this section on Wednesday last, when Mrs. W. A. Pease was chosen president. The ladies will meet every two weeks when knitting will be done for the soldier boys and a ten-cent tea to conclude each afternoon's proceedings. The society starts with a membership of eight and the next meeting is at Mrs. R. Stewarts,

Boswell's export of huckleberries this year is the heaviest ever.

Eggs were retailing at 45 cents a dozen on Nelson market on Saturday.

A movement is on foot to establish a branch of the Retailers' Association in Fernie.

Sawmill men in the Cranbrook country will have about 800 men at work in the bush this winter.

Fernie: Arrangements are being made to transfer the internment camp to Morrissey in the near future.

Arch. Farquharson of Fernie shipped sixteen team of horses to Granum, Alta. today, which he has a large hauling contract.

Erickson

Mr. and Mrs. Teddy Haskins were Sunday visitors with friends at Kitchener.

Miss Wetherell of Penetang, Ontario, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. M. Craigie, at present.

Mrs. W. Levesque returned on Monday from Cranbrook, accompanied by Mrs. Bell, who will be her guest for a few days.

Miss Cole of Hosmer, B.C., arrived the latter part of the week, on a visit to Miss Annie Hamilton. She returned on Wednesday.

H. Hamilton expects to close the fire station on Lookout Mountain on the 15th. To date he has had no fires of any account to report.

Joseph Drexler returned on Tuesday from a week's haying on the flats beyond Creston. He put up in the neighborhood of sixty tons.

Cranbrook Herald: The Herald editor was presented with a tomato this week, grown at Erickson, which weighed a pound and a half.

The potato crop in these parts promises to be one of the best on record, and those planted by Bob Dodds on June 27th will make as good a showing as any.

H. Brownrigg got away again, on Monday, for Coaldale, Alberta, to help with the harvest. He is in the same section with H. Bothwell and George Leadbeater.

The W.C.T.U. had a successful meeting at Mrs. Maxwell's on Thursday. After routine business had been disposed of the balance of the afternoon was spent doing sewing for the Red Cross.

Messrs. James Stocks, John Hayden and Roy Stocks gave the hills in these parts a good look over the latter part of the week in quest of deer, but got sight of only one. They report bear rather plentiful; possibly due to Milt Beam's absence from the country.

Clarence Embree and Aime Penson are with a harvesting gang in the Macleod, Alberta, country. With Smoky and Roy Stocks both away, as well as pinch hitter Botterill, Captain Telford refuses to accept any more baseball challenges.

Frank Staples has invested in a mascot for the Creston company of the 107th Kootenay Regiment. It is an Eskimo Spitz pup from the Levesque kennels. To get some of the necessary pep into his makeup Frank has the purp on night guard at the tomato patch. Prowlers, beware!

Our B. C. Budget

Phoenix has a home guard of 52 men.

Potatoes are $10 a ton ot Grand Forks.

Greenwood's tag day contribution was $120.

There are now 4,650 men in the military camp at Vernon.

To date Grand Forks has provided 110 men for overseas service.

Lawn sprinkling at Greenwood is restricted to one hour each day.

Phoenix collection of old razors for soldiers at the front now totals 36.

More men from Greenwood have enlisted for the war, than Grand Forks,

Greenwood home guard has membership of 100, but only about 30 turn out for drill.

Thos Russell, a Phoenix angler, caught a 22-inch rainbow trout one day last week.

There is a little poker in Greenwood but the king of indoor sports does not seem to attain any dizzy degree of velocity.

Sixty per cent of the prisoners in the Vernon Jail during the past month were sent in from the military training camp.

Greenwood Ledge; While on his threshing tour, Sam McConnell has agreed to collect 100 sacks of grain for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

"Well," began Pimball uncertainly, but the sentiment of the crew was palpably against him.

"Don't be a fool, man," cried the man who had spoken before. "Give him the wench."

"Aye, let him have her," cried a second.

"He'll bring her to her knees," said a third.

"Stop it," I cried, doubling my fist—this was no assumed rage either, for my blood was boiling. "This is my own affair."

The men fell back. They forgot for the moment their advantage in numbers.

"Well, that is agreed at last," said Pimbail, reluctantly enough. "You take the woman, we take the treasure."

"Agreed," said I.

"Is that right, mates?" he asked of the rest.

"Right-o," was the answer.

"It's all settled, then," said I, "but no—"

"Bring out the gal, then, and let us see her," suddenly began one of the men, stepping forward.

The door back of me was thrown open wide and she stepped out into the cabin. How I thrilled to see her, erect, fearless, more beautiful than ever. The men recoiled, and I stepped back myself.

"I have heard all," she cried. "You murderous villains, to have killed my captain and seized my ship, and you—you"— she turned to me, "to have bargained for me and, to have bought me like an animal, a horse, a dog; oh, if I had a weapon!"

CHAPTER VIII.

Wherein I Make All Clear to My Little Mistress

My pistol was still in my hand, and she made a clutch at it, but I was too quick for her. I caught her by the wrist. The spell she had cast upon us by her sudden entrance, her beautiful presence, her proud, brave demeanor, was broken by that touch. The men laughed. The remembrance of that laugh makes my blood boil even now.

"I wish you joy of her," said one.

"You will have a time taming her," cried a second.

"Ah, you think so!" I cried, determining to carry out the deception to the bitter end and to leave no chance for the least suspicion to arise. I seized her by the shoulders, secretly praying God to forgive me for what I was about to do, and shook her violently back and forth. It was easy enough. A baby in my hands would not have been more helpless. "Silence, you fools!" I cried as the men began to laugh again, and then to her: "You belong to me, woman. Do you hear? I've bought you. I am your master. Get back into your cabin. I will have speech with you later." Helpless, she could do nothing. I thrust her into the cabin, shut the door and faced the men. "Will you gentlemen leave me alone to tame this she devil for a little while, and I will be on deck presently," I panted out.

"Very well," said Pimball, "but before we go,"—he pointed to a heavy bottle in the rack—"I propose that we drink the health of the new navigator and his lady."

"Right-o!" said I.

I reached for the glasses that were in the rack and poured out a stiff dram for each men and added mighty little water to it. The room was soon filled with mocking, jeering toasts to my health and happiness. I drank with the rest, although I would rather have swallowed poison. They went out one by one, Pimball last.

"I wish you joy of your woman," he sneered.

"You will see how tame she is tomorrow," I laughed as he climbed up the ladder and soon disappeared.

To throw open the door of the cabin was the work of a minute. There she stood. She had twisted some kind of a rope out of the sheets which she had hastily torn up. Her purpose was plain. She had intended to end her life by hanging herself from the hook in the deck beam above to which one end of her rope was secured, and she would have done it, too, if I had not come in in the nick of time.

I stared at her for a moment and then reached forward and tore the plaited strands out of her hand and from around her neck and threw them to the deck. It was evidence to me of the deepness of her despair that she had attempted such a thing. It showed me for one thing the excellence of my acting. I had convinced even her of my villainy. I realized with a sudden pang.

Hard as I stared at her, the glance that she shot back at me in intensity, if not expression, matched my own. I never want to see such loathing, such contempt, such scorn on a human countenance again. It cut me to the heart.

"A moment," she said wildly, "and I had done it, traitor!"

"Nay, say," I protested; 'I am a true man."

"You bargained for me; you bought me!"

"I was not in earnest," I cried, but she interrupted me in a perfect tempest of outraged feeling.

"My God!" she burst out. "Why didn't you stay away a little longer? You dog! You vile, low—"

But at that I found voice again, for I was getting angry myself, my temper naturally being none the sweetest, save ordinarily when she was concerned.

"Head me," I interrupted in turn.

"Not a word."

"But indeed you must," I persisted, stepping within her cabin and carefully closing the door after me. "It is your welfare alone that I seek. I think you should have known that."

"After the insult on the quarterdeck last evening?" she asked cuttingly.

"Madam," said I, controlling myself again, but with added difficulty, "our concern is not with kisses, but with—"

"What?"

"Life and—"

I hesitated.

"What else? Speak on!"

"Your honor," I said slowly, whereat she stared at my face, doubtless stern enough in all conscience.

What I had to say concerned us both so deeply that I cared not what she said, and perhaps that closed cabin into which I had penetrated was the likeliest place for privacy in the whole ship. I could by no means be overheard, so I determined to speak freely in a way not to be misunderstood.

"I mean you no harm. Can you not see it?" I burst out. "It was all a play."

"A play!" she panted. "The murder of the captain, the mutiny of the men, the seizure of the ship, the giving up the chart, your purchase"—she drew herself up—God, she was a brave little thing—"of me," she continued, "with your share of the treasure—was that a play?"

"Part of it, madam," said I, stung by her scorn and stunned again by the thought that she could ever have believed me capable of such baseness, who had loved her, worshipped her and—but for the fleeting moment when I had kissed her—had ever treated her with such humble consideration. "I bought not you."

"What then?"

"The right to live and serve you; the right for you to live unharmed and—"

"And what?"

"And be served by me with no thought but for your safety and happiness."

She stared at me in deep consternation, her brow furrowed. I had wit enough to be silent and let the speech work.

"Have I wronged you?" she asked faltering at last.

"What would your fate be if you were left to that murderous rabble on the deck yonder?"

She shuddered as I pressed the thought home to her.

"You should have known me better," I continued reproachfully; "than to have suspected—"

"But your insult to me this very night in the quarterdeck?"

"Is a man to be condemned beyond pardon who has served you truly because he snatches a kiss in a moment of madness and forgets it when your life and honor tremble in the balance?"

"I do not think even you could forget that ever," she said, and I could not fathom exactly her purpose in that remark.

Did she not want me to forget it? Or would she have me remember it? But this seemed like trifling. I turned away bitterly, but she caught me by the arm instantly.

"What are you about to do?" she began. "Don't abandon me now. I believe in you. I see now why you did it. It was to save me and help me. What would I do, what could I do without you? I am"—she hesitated; it was hard for her proud spirit—"I am sorry," she finished.

"Say no more," I answered, looking down at the little hand on my sleeve, my soul thrilling to her words and touch. "No harm shall come to you save over my dead body, and that is not enough for me to promise. I mean to extricate you from this peril."

"But is it possible?"

"I think so; I pray so."

"You are one against so many."

"I have one ally in the ship, you forget," said I, smiling at her, relieved and thankful to see her in her right mind again and awake to the truth and my real feeling toward her.

"And that is—"

"Yourself."

"A feeble helper," she rejoined, smiling in turn.

"We shall see."

"And will you forgive me for having misjudged you?" she asked pleadingly.

"Gladly."

"My hand on it, then," she said, holding out her little palm which I swallowed up in my large one on the instant, standing silent as usual, holding it the while.

"And are you not sorry that you—you—kissed me?" she faltered at last.

"No," I answered bluntly enough—being a plain man I have always felt compelled to tell the truth—except, perhaps, when her interests were at stake—"I am not sorry." But as she swiftly tried to draw her hand away I added, "I promise you I won't do it again, and you will forgive me, I know. Meanwhile we have much to plan. We may be interrupted any time and we had best get at it."

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1065

Summer Care Of Poultry

Extra Care Taken at This Season is Well Repaid

When we think of the brave effort that is made to keep everything spick and span and such careful attention given to the wants of the poultry in the winter time when eggs are high in price and every effort is made to get as many of them as possible, it is surprising that more attention is not given to the flock during the summer season when the birds that are to produce the winter eggs are getting their growth and start to make them either capable of being heavy producers or just ordinary poorly produced stock that can only possibly give second-class results.

True, it is that natural conditions can more frequently be given the birds with little effort during the summer when they are more or less at liberty, but there are conditions that arise almost more serious than those likely to develop when everything is frozen up and undesirable germ development entirely dormant for the time being. Where but a small flock is kept and they have unlimited freedom, usually the birds can look after themselves fully as well, but if numbers are to be handled they need closer attention to detail during the hot months than at any time of the year. At this season of the year, when many are inclined to ease up on their labors, on account of the discomfort of extra effort in the hot weather, is the time we should be giving the closest attention to the little details that will mean so much to keeping the birds in the best condition if we would wish to have the best results the following winter and prepare for better producers for years to come.

The subject of this article might be divided for convenience into three parts, namely, housing conditions, yard conditions and food. Housing conditions will have reference to both the breeding stock and the young chicks. With the former the important requirements are to see that the houses become as well supplied with fresh air all the time as possible. This can be accomplished by removing all windows and making as much of the coops open as possible without creating drafts on the birds at night. Houses that are closed up much become stuffy and hot and the birds suffer exceedingly with the heat at night when they are roosting in them. The greatest attention must be given to keeping the coop absolutely clean and where it is possible removal of the droppings every day should be practised. Frequent use of disinfectants should be used and suitable red mite exterminators should be used on the roosts and their supports so that the birds will not come from the roosts in the morning used up from supplying these blood-sucking insects with a bountiful supply of rich chicken blood. A sprinkling of air-slacked lime on the dropping boards after cleaning will be found to be a valuable aid in suppressing odors.

With the small chicks the precautions suggested are even more important than they are with the older birds. These tender little fellows are more readily harmed by dirty conditions than the large fowls and, good results are absolutely impossible unless the strictest attention is given to clean coops, open to all the fresh air they can get and sufficient room so that there cannot be the slightest danger of overcrowding, or housing together chicks that are not mostly about the same age. The younger ones are bound to get hard usage at the hands of the older ones and it is impossible that they shall do well unless they are given coops to themselves and have the same attention they would get if there were no larger birds about the place.

Yard conditions we might divide into condition of the soil, shade, and amount of room given to the flock. With the old birds where there might be a tendency to keep them on the same ground continually, it is very important to see that the ground is kept stirred up or the soil will become sour-ed and in such condition that the best results cannot be had. Of course, if this is large enough so that grass is grown without being spoiled by the flock, this danger is not so likely to exist, but it is practically impossible to keep birds confined to small yards without having the soil contaminated unless preventive means are used. Digging in the soil, treating occasionally with air-slacked lime and growth of some quick-growing vegetation should take care of the matter effectively and prevent any danger of loss from this cause.

Shade of some sort or other should be provided for the birds. If trees are not available, some artificial shade must be given them. Don't forget the dust bath. This is very important and usually very easy to supply. If some part of the yard is kept worked up a little for the birds they will usually keep it nice and fine so that they can dust in it at will.

All of the above is equally true in the case of the young chicks, only that they can stand less than the large fowls and will suffer more readily where they are not given these protective conditions. If possible the chicks should be grown on different ground each year and not more than the number the land will stand should be raised on it. The little fellows should be allowed to range as far as possible and have abundance of sunshine and shade so that they can have the benefit of either at will. Long growth and bushes afford ideal protection from wind and help much in adding to the undisturbed growth of a growing flock. Corn fields and fields bearing such like crops are the very best places to allow the small chicks to range and if their coops can be placed in proximity to such it will prove the very best arrangement that could be secured.

Food in the summer season is just as important as at any other time. Perhaps more or less is due to improper feedng than most people imagine. This is especially true of overfeeding. It is a simple matter to reduce the amount of food the old flock gets and practically eliminate such heating foods as corn and buckwheat. However, we believe if a variety is fed in limited quantities the birds will get along very nicely and give first-class results. It is not quite as important what kinds of grain they get as the number of varieties of grain offered them. The birds can balance it to their individual requirements and then they do not get more than they can eat up nicely which will be evident at feeding time. Dry mash of good balance can be used with the best results and danger from overfeeding is practically done away with.

Too much water cannot be supplied the birds at this time and the oftener it is changed the fresher and cooler it will be for them. Special attention to this detail will result in more eggs when many birds are resting or loafing and have better birds to enter the fall and winter for business at that time.

With the small chicks feed and water require closest attention in every detail. We have not found anything to replace a good commercial chick food for the first six weeks. Usually we give treats of some sort of meat cooked and cut up for the every other day or so and hard boiled eggs when we can spare them. As the weather gets warm the danger seems to lie in any endeavor to force the little fellows and generally with sloppy feed of some sort or other start bowel trouble that will bring disaster to a good many of them. A little food often, of big variety, and as much milk as we can let them have gives a chick as good a start as anything, and particular attention during the hot weather must be paid to see that they do not get too much. Good, dry mash, of course, prevents this likelihood of over-feeding and while we are coming to use the system more and more a little time is gained by us by using a wet mash made up largely of bran and ground grains moistened to a crumbly mess with sour or sweet milk. We believe the birds feather better and possibly are ready just a little sooner than with the dry mash entirely.

If these details are given close attention, innumerable difficulties that may arise may be avoided, such as roup, canker, chickenpox, going light, consumption, and all forms of lost vitality due to being fairly eaten up with mites and lice that multiply by the millions where the conditions favor them.

It may seem easier to overlook these little details during the hot days, but we fully believe every effort made to stick to the attending to the necessary daily details for success will be well repaid in the increased results that cannot help, but be evident when the chicks come to maturity.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes.

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing up tons of mud. "Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't yez loike to be a-workin' over there on that mud-digger?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, Oi'd hate to be wan of the fellers under the water that's fillin' up thim shovels."

The New Warrior

Science and Organization in the Field of Battle

The modern battle is won not only in the playing-fields, but in the arsenals, the forges, and the factories of the country at war. Up against the old type of manly, clean-fighting, courageous Englishman comes a new type of scientific warrior, who laughs to scorn the old rules of gentlemanly warfare, plays out of bounds without the slightest scruple if he thinks he can get a yard nearer his goal, and comes armed with a hideous panoply of scientific weapons to be used without mercy upon man, woman, or child, so long as they help in the slightest degree to hack the way through or to inspire terror. Such is the German of today, who, in the name of science, efficiency, organization, throws his challenge to the old and chivalrous fighting spirit of his neighbors. It now falls to them to show that, while this good fighting spirit is intact, they can make themselves the equal and the superior of their scientific enemy. It can be done, and, if and when it is done, we believe that the old fighting spirit will still prove itself the superior. But the millions of young men who are going into the firing line must have behind them the concentrated energy of the whole country, and whatever science and organization are doing for their opponents must be done for them.—Westminster Gazette.

Vision in the Eyes

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of same.

The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves the above fact of persistence. Or if the wheel be viewed by a lightning flash it shows them.—New York World.

Homemade Trousers

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our case is that we are rather inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the chorus of admiring approbation following the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most economical of his fellow clerks or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school teachers, crowding around to admire and cry: "What a splendid way to spend your time out of business hours! And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it to our fellow women as it would be if men told it to men. —Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

The practice indulged in by German soldiers at the front of sending home the empty shells of spent cartridges, to be made into bracelets and other souvenirs, has been stopped in the Second Bavarian Army Corps. The commander of that corps has issued the following order:

"It has been brought to our attention that the soldiers at the front in France are utilizing empty shells of rifle cartridges for the making of souvenirs, bracelets and other articles of ornament. In doing this they are using the property of the imperial government and this practice is absolutely prohibited. Soldiers having empty cartridge shells will hereafter forward them to the nearest artillery depot of the government."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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.

British Heroes

The Brave Six Hundred Who Died in Silence

Writing home to his daughter from the Dardanelles, a member of the French Expeditionary Force describes in a letter, reproduced by the Matin, how he saw H.M.S. Majestic go to her doom.

It was about 6.35 a.m., he says, when the battleship was struck. As soon as she was torpedoed by the German submarine she heeled over in an alarming fashion till she had a list of about 45 degrees to port. Everything on deck fell or slid with a tremendous din and whatever was not attached was thrown into the sea. But I owe to the truth to say that there was not a single instant of panic and that many of the seamen who, recognizing the imminence of the danger, had undressed waiting the critical instant with calm.

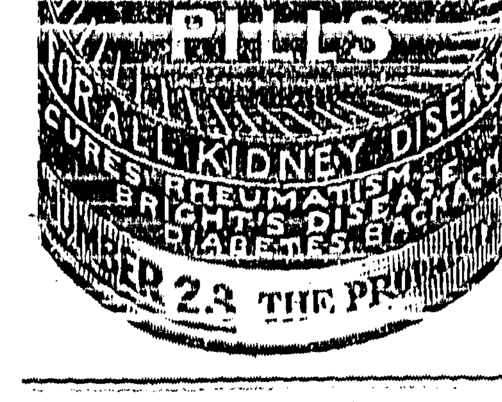
They had not long to wait, for four minutes after the explosion the Majestic abandoned her inclined position and turned completely over and went down, the forward keel alone emerging.

It was a terrible moment, but it was also sublime when six hundred men, facing death mute and strong, were thrown into the sea, covered and caught in the torpedo nets which ensnared them like an immense cast-net among the gigantic eddies of their annihilated battleship.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Just a Sidelight

The manner in which the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country has been quickened by the European war is reflected in the demand for varnish for the machines turned out. A big varnish company had been selling one manufacturer of aeroplanes about $100 worth of its product a year. For the last six months the aeroplane man's purchases have averaged $1,200 a month, and $1,200 worth of varnish will go a long way in finishing up aeroplanes.—Wall Street Journal.



Is An Interesting Highway

The Atlantic Sees Strange Vessels During These War Days

The war has brought more than Dreadnoughts into active commission. Any day in the harbor at St. John, New Brunswick, may be seen a number of the old square-rigged Canadian sailing vesesls loading up for England. These relics of the nautical past are helping to fill the gap made by "orders of the admiralty." And there is money in the business. British importers of Canadian timber, for instance, have now to pay about £6 10s. per standard of 165 cubic feet for freight from St. John to old country ports. One old "tub," to use the irreverent phraseology of the modern gold-laced officer in the merchant service, was sold not long ago for $8,000. In one trip alone this same "tub" is said to have cleared $12,000 profit! An iron sailing vessel that cost $25,000 is said to have made $35,000 on its first trip across the Atlantic. Old "salts" who have been living on shore for many years have again donned their oilskins. A boot and shoe merchant, who had not saield a ship for twenty years, sold his store, bought an interest in a brig, skippered it himself across the Atlantic, and cleared up $3,000 in a month. No more boot selling for him, he declares. The Atlantic is in interesting highway these war days!—The Canada Gazette.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

British Valor Unsurpassed

British courage was never more gloriously exhibited than it has been by the soldiers and sailors of the empire during the present conflict. The long roll of British victories in the past centuries was never embellished by nobler feats of arms than those performed upon land and sea by British army and navy during the past twelve months. Not Clontarf gave greater glory to Irishmen than has the ceaseless warfare in the trenches of Flanders given the sons of the Emerald Isle. The courage of Bannockbunr has carried through the intervening centuries, and the men of Scotland have died at Namur, at Mons and at Ypres even as their fathers died for generations that their land should be kept free. Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, Badajoz or Waterloo gave English soldiers no greener laurels for bravery than have Neuve Chapelle, St. Julien and Givenchy. British valor is unsurpassable by troops of any nation that the sun shines upon. Kitchener and French and other British commanders have accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish.—Washington Post.

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.

Italy Bitter Against Germans

The bitterness which prevailed against Germany in Italy as far back as last September is graphically told in a letter which the Prager Tageblatt prints in its issue of June 16.

A German business man stopping in Milan, seeking a connection with some business hous in Italy, inserted an advertisement to this effect. This man was well known and respected in Milan, where he had been doing business for ten years. He was amazed when he received the following reply in Italian from a commercial concern in Milan:

"Only a German could have the audacity and impudence to think that as a spy of the German General Staff he could find accomplices in Italy. You infamous brigands, destroyers of churches and torturers of the wounded! May the curse of our God annihilate your despicable country!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Manhattan had its first judicial decision under a new and entirely extemporaneous system last Monday, and it resulted in the freeing of a dusky prisoner charged with attempted robbery. The latter was penniless, and Judge Malone in general sessions appointed a lawyer to defend him. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the feeless lawyer, addressing Judge Malone, said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

"I second that motion," shouted the defendant.

Amid general laughter the court acquiesced.

"He just naturally had to do it," commented the negro. "Wasn't it regularly moved and seconded?"

Insure Against Aerial Raids

The British government has completed a plan for state insurance against damage by aircraft and bombardment, in which it will work in connection with fire insurance offices. The rates to be charged in all districts will be identical, and for private dwellings are fixed at two shillings per cent. against aircraft, and three shillings against aircraft and bombardment.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

A German Phalanx

German Cavalry Sent to Certain Death by Heartless Commanders

Half a battalion of German soldiers swung suddenly into a clear space between two woods. They came forward—at the slow trot which is ordained and practised for such adventures. The men in the front rank had actually locked arms, as if these most modern of warriors were part and parcel of a Macedonian phalanx. Their rifles were not even held at the hips, much less put to the shoulder, but were suspended by straps with the muzzles pointing upwards and backwards. The reason was that the men had no arms or hands to spare. The one arm was locked in the neighbor's; the other was held across and in front of the eyes to hide the death that was coming. It is needless to add that none of this sacrificed company dealt death and all of them died.

The incident was told to me by a British officer who has seen as much of the war as anyone and has most deservedly made his name in the war. He gave the story in the course of conversation as an example of the most moving spectacle which had come before his eyes during the war. The slung rifle and the hands before the eyes degraded the soldiers to sheep, a sight to distress another soldier's heart, even though an enemy's. Why the men were forced to this almost passive immolation none could tell; but apparently they represented a deliberate move in a concerted attack. They were meant to die for an unknown end.

The attack failed, and the Germans lost heavily. The obedience, to which the whole nation is attached, was in this case ruin. How very different is the German soldier when his individuality is given play. "In the dodges of trench warfare they beat us every time," said the commander of one section of our trenches. Their snipers have exhibited a remarkable combination of patience, scientific precision, and on occasion daring. The standard plan is to watch for any movement in the opposing trench; either at head or above the trench or a flick of movement behind a loophole. Using a telescope sight and fixing the rifle on a rest and "drawing a bead" on the spot, the sniper will wait for an hour or two till the movement is seen again; and so accurate is he that a hit is almost certain. We have tested this accuracy again and again with dummies and movement of paper or stuff behind loopholes. I do not suggest that the German snipers are better than ours; but I am quite sure that they have an easier quarry. More Germans see British than British see Germans."—London Daily Mail.

New York Drinking More Milk

Following the announcement that the number of saloon licenses has greatly decreased comes the information from the health department that the amount of milk used in New York City has increased fifty per cent. within the last ten years.

The average daily receipts of milk in New York City in 1914 were 2,541,280 quarts, which with a population of five and a half millions gives an average daily per capita allowance of more than three gills. When a man drinks three gills of milk a day the "back to the farm" movement is obviously on the rise. Fully a gill of that is not water.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms, if not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper:

"He stretched his sultry length beneath the ewe-tree's shade."

"Away back as far as the time of Jack Carter, England sent her ships into Hudson Bay to trade beads and muskets with the Indians for ivory off the walrus-tree."—Century.

"We need a young woman to run our filing department," said the big business man. "Have you had any experience in that line?"

"Lots of it," replied the fair applicant. "I worked for over a year in a manicure parlor."

Change the Vibration

It Makes For Health

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Great Britain Getting Inventions

Thousands of Offers Have Been Received Since the War Began

The appointment of an inventions board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first lord of the admiralty, as its head to assist the British navy, was largely the result of the suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and following upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which, in the board's judgment, were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly, and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy, and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to the details, but it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

"I have talked with many scientific men, and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements of this extraordinary war—a war of science had developed in the air, the water, beneath the water, and in every conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," said Lord Bryce, referring to his suggestions. "It is the scientific men who use their brains in thinking out the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution—the pioneer of aviation; and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

The Greek Elections

King Constantine, it need hardly be said, understands the duties and the position of a constitutional monarch, too well not to bow to the considered will of the country. Shortly before his illness he used some significant language on this point in conversation with an American journalist. He said that if M. Venizelos was returned to power they would work together in harmony as before, for the common realization of the national inspirations, "which were merely the desire of national unity." The remarkable activity of the German Press Bureau in Greece, their agents, emmissaries and dependents, in carrying on a bitter press campaign against M. Venizelos shows how greatly his success was dreaded in Berlin.—London Times.

Sign Letters to Soldiers

The post office department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front should be signed by the writers in full. Where letters signed by Christian name only cannot be delivered owing to the address being missing, wounded or dead, it is impossible for the Canadian postal service to return them to the senders. In view of this the public is urged to fully sign all letters addressed to soldiers at the front, and in addition to this to indicate the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the address side of the envelope.

Shronk stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer:

"Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment.

"By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydon."

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Might of Britain

The Grand Reserve of the Allied Cause, Says Churchill

The following peroration of a recent speech by Hon. Winston Churchill is worthy of preservation as a terse but telling picture of the British position in the war.

"The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith and loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilization and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the color and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarisms of Prussia and Turkey! General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King! See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium! Look further and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe! Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite. But the might of Britain, hurled united into the conflict, will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man!"

Two Ways of Measuring

Mr. Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known, but Pearson's Weekly says that the following was one of the neatest retorts he ever made:

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd-George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so Mr. Lloyd George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with meek seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

After that, the chairman made no more personal remarks.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

This is the Supreme Hour

"There has been said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experiences move and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed to the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now, and at once, or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which will carry to victory the cause of our honor and our freedom."—Lord Kitchener.

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. N.1 N.2 N.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.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10

Close the Lists

Creston is not the only spot experiencing trouble in raising sufficient funds to make possible the purchase of a machine gun. Down at Kaslo, where they launched the work two weeks earlier than here, slightly over $450 has been pledged to date, while at Creston about one hundred dollars less has been promised.

At Kaslo the gentlemen who launched the project are real sore because the great big generous public have not responded more liberally. Listen to this from last week's Kootenaian:

"There is always lots of cheap "patriotism in the form of shooting "off the mouth, but for those who "stay at home from the firing line "the patriotism that counts is "money, and it is as important to "the successful conclusion of the "war for the side of the Allies as "ability to fire a gun."

The trouble at both centres seems to be that well-intentioned enthusiastically started the project and after getting it well under way wearied of well doing and eased off on the good work, trusting sufficient others would follow the good example set and come across with their contributions without solicitation—which is just exactly what most people are not doing this year, nor in most other years.

Sirdar's $86.50 cash contribution shows what a businesslike canvass will produce. Unless a like policy is to be followed at other points in the Valley the project may as well be abandoned, as it is in Kaslo.

Now that Canada is making arrangements to have 200,000 men on or available for active service the calls for help for Red Cross work and Patriotic Fund are sure to be numerous. Full justice will not be done to other worthy causes until these machine gun pledges are paid or the work abandoned.

Harvest Finance

A timely meeting of representatives of the farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces was held at Winnipeg last week, when the question of prices likely to be received for this year's grain crop was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference a public statement was issued urging the farmers, as far as possible, to store a portion of their grain and, in this way, spread the marketing of it over the next eight or ten months, rather than place it in immense quantities upon the market in the next few months with the certainty of bringing prices to a considerable lower level.

In giving this advice those present were not unmindful of the fact that the man on the land has liabilities to meet in October and November, and in this connection made an appeal to the banking institutions to take advantage of the powers recently conferred. to make advances to farmers on the security of grain on the farm.

And, by the same token, why should not the same consideration be shown the B.C. rancher. All the arguments favoring a leisurely marketing of grain apply to the marketing of apples and vegetables just as forcibly, provided proper storage facilities are available.

And the banks have the money, according to reliable newspaper authorities, one of which assures us that this year's bank deposits exceed the amounts loaned out by nineteen millions. In the year before the war the banks advanced to the public eight millions in excess of their deposits.

Bank deposits in any case come from the people, and so long as they can be put out on reliable security it is good business to lend agriculture every legitimate financial assistance right now.

Must Observe Law

In view of the possibility of a colony of Doukhobors locating permanently a few miles south of Creston the decision of the provincial department of justice to proceed against them because of their refusal to obey the law relating to sending their children to school and for failure to comply with the law relating to boiler inspection is interesting.

When it comes to education it is imperative that no community shall be allowed to grow up in British Columbia, the members of which shall not become assimilated with the rest of the population so far as the subject matter of education is concerned.

It is also necessary that they be compelled to observe the regulations governing the registration of births and marriages and such other laws as our legislature has felt called upon to enact for the general well being of the public.

In enforcing the law it is possible residents adjacent to those lands occupied by the Doukhobors may be put to some temporary embarassing inconvenience but we feel sure the authorities will have the backing of all classes in their move to compel these people to respect provincial acts, no matter how stern the measures they may be compelled to resort to; if they are at all like their Galician compatriots in Alberta their resistance will be quite passive.

While common report has it that in some respects we might follow their example without harm, and with some advantage, no matter how excellent some of their ideas may be, they are not ours and the Doukhobors must be shown, forcibly if necessary, that while they live among us and receive the benefit of such protection as our laws afford, they must be prepared to obey those laws, when it is necessary for the general welfare.

Loyal Ireland

While all parts of the British Empire are vieing with each other in the matter of sending the greatest number of troops to the defense of the sacred cause of the Allies, Ireland's showing in this connection is particularly noteworthy.

When the comparatively small population of Ireland is considered the statement that 120,741 of the young men have volunteered for the great European war must be considered a fairly good showing.

According to the census of 1911 Erin's population, which has been steadily declining for three-quarters of a century, was then 4,381,951 and it is possibly even less now. Of this total it is doubtful, because of the emigration of workers, if more than 2,000,000 are males, and of this number it is safe to say that one-half are too young or too old for army service. There are then left 1,000,000 men, roundly calculating, of the proper age, and of these one in every eight has gone to the front.

If Canada had done as well, relatively as Ireland has, we would have more than a quarter of million men with the colors.

The people of Kaslo city contributed $143 for tag day.

Free Press: Fernie district has contributed over 600 men for active service. If the remainder of Canada had done as well we would now have [illegible] of 100,000 men in the field.

Shooting Season Supplies

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

Better Shells than the UMC Remington are not made.

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

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

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

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

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

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS
Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Don't Take Any Chances

Butter is being sold in town without a printed wrapper, which is strictly against the law, and liable to a very heavy fine.

We can supply you with Butter Wrappers printed as you desire them with the special process ink. Prices:

200 Wraps $1.25. 500 Wraps $2.50
1000 Wraps $3.75

We supply the highest grade Butter Parchment wrapper and guarantee the printing will not affect contents.

Don't take any chances. Order to-day.

Review Office
CRESTON : British Columbia

MINERAL ACT

FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

NOTICE

Empire, Invincible, Dodger, Job Trotter, Mark Tapley, Pickwick, Last Chance and Royal Canadian Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District.

Where located: On Iron Mountain adjoining the Emerald Group.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for Iron Mountain, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85946B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 31st day of August, A.D. 1915. W. M. MYERS

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.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

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

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done in years long after the price is forgotten

Butter Wraps
Printed with your name, address, and kind of Butter for $1 for 100—we supthe paper.
REVIEW OFFICE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Strong Protest

France, August 19, 1915.

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—May I through the columns of your paper draw attention of the public to a disgraceful fact, viz., that a certain element is engaged in a foul campaign of slander against the dependants of some of the men at the front.

It seems hardly believable that a class of people should exist whose outlook is so narrow, whose feelings are so vile, and who are so absolutely rotten that they can add to the trials of the men who are actually fighting for them.

Alas, it is only too true, that this state of affairs exists and will continue to exist until the decent-minded citizens of Creston take steps to root out this mess of corruption from its midst. There is no hope for the fighting man even to meet these slanderers on this side of the water, for curs of that ilk do not know the meaning of the word Patriotism, but the time may come when the fighting men return, when these slanderers of helpless women will be called to account, and they are warned that the men who are punishing the aggressors of French and Belgian women will know exactly how to deal with them. Thanking you for the courtesy extended. Yours truly,

R. SINCLAIR SMITH.

The "Crisis in B.C."

Canyon City, Sept. 7.

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—A couple of weeks ago you republished an article from Toronto Saturday Night, dealing with the now famous (or infamous) pamphlet wearing the above title. Recently a reply to the article appeared in the same paper and knowing THE REVIEW'S independent stand in such matters I send you the letter, assured that it will receive equal prominence.

CONSERVO.

The letter follows:

"As a regular reader of your paper for many years, I cannot help but protest against the absolutely unfair editorial in your issue of July 31st, regarding the "Crisis in B.C." You have gone on the idea that the pamphlet contains the truth—and you have evidently been helped to that opinion by reason of the fact that a few ministers have stated that they have made a thorough investigation in no partisan spirit, and that the statements are true. That of itself ought to have aroused your suspicion. You yourself have not much good to say, generally, for the political activities of the preachers—and you know what a mess they got into in Ontario during the last provincial election. (And, by the way, just a little reminder—you got quite a "bump" yourself over the prophecies you made before the polls opened for that election.) A preacher may know something about theology, but in politics he is a regular mark. So it is here. These poor misguided individuals have taken the word of Cotsworth as to the statements contained in his pamphlet—and quite "Grit-like," in signing their names to the foreword, they have broken the commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness." But what is a little thing like that to them? In the case of Lucas vs. these same gentlemen, on the examinations for discovery they one and all swore that they had not made any investigation—as their "foreword" said they—but had taken Cotsworth's word for everything. Now—be honest—what do you think of them? Did you ever in your whole life see a Liberal preacher anything else than a Grit—morning noon and night? Did it matter whether the Liberal party was breaking every commandment—or nearly so? One always found them as quiet as sleeping babes and voting Liberal every time. But let even a shadow of suspicion rest upon their opponents—and they immediately start on their campaign—comparing themselves to Luther, Wesley, Knox, etc., etc.

Now if you want to be fair—if you want to show that you are not quite 99 per cent. Liberal—as your editorials would lead one to suppose—why not give a few extracts from Mr. Bowser's speech recently in answer to the so-called "Crisis in B.C."? The entire speech was published in the "News-Advertiser" of August 15th, and you, no doubt, have this on your exchange list. Read that speech and then look at your editorial, and, unless your are a hard-shell Grit—one without the slightest hope of regeneration—you will have to admit that Cotsworth and his tools, the preachers, have taken you in—just as the ministers were taken in by Cotsworth. As far as B.C. is concerned the "crisis" is a dead letter. To mention it is to be laughed at—that is to mention it seriously. The speech of the Attorney-General so riddled it—so exposed its absolute falsity—that one does not hear of it any more out this way.

And please don't ever blame easterners or any one else for "falling for" the blandishments of the western real estate promoter. Not one of them fell so hard as you have fallen for this so-called "crisis." And you are the more to blame—because you have always preached so long and hard against listening to the alluring voice of the real estate tempter. But it looks again very much like the old case of Grit preachers not practising what they preach.

Now as I have said before—be fair. Read Read Mr. Bowser's speech—and then, if you really can scrape up enough conrage to admit your mistake, be honest enough to do so. Don't forget this—that there are very many Conservatives who weekly read your paper—and although your own political affiliations may be Liberal—yet as you class your paper independent, those Conservative readers should not be treated so unfairly.

News of Kootenay

A 33-inch salmon was caught at Kaslo one day last week.

There are less than two dozen inmates in Nelson Jail.

The Elk Lumber Co. at Fernie will put in large bush camps this fall,

Since November Revelstoke has raised $3,162 for the patriotic fund.

V. Hyde Baker has an apple tree in blossom on his ranch at Cranbrook.

The patriotic dance at Jaffray last Friday netted $75 for that good cause.

At Central school, Rossland, the nine teachers on the staff average 44 pupils each.

The Blairmore school was attended by upwards of 240 children at the opening session on Monday.

R. F. Green, M.P., has been appointed honorary lieut.-colonel of the 107th East Kootenay Regiment.

Blairmore: An effort is being made have Baptists and Presbyterians nnite and support one clergyman.

At Gerrard the Western Canada Lumber Co. has six million feet of lumber in its yard and four million feet of logs in the water.

Crand Forks Valley will have a 27,000—bushel grain crop this year, mostly wheat. Oats are averaging 60 bushels to the acre and wheat 30.

Cranbrook Herald; Frank Provenzano brought the first deer to town yesterday, a nice buck, which he secured nine miles north of town, near the Halsall ranch.

James & Doris of Cranbrook, who have the contract of nailing 35,000 grain doors for the Staples Lumber Co of Wycliffe, estimate three quarters of a car of nails will be used.

On the St Mary's prairie, near Cranbrook, grain is threshing out 32 bushels to the acre, and the yeild of potatoes is estimated at 80 bushels to the acre, with 500 acres in spuds.

Cranbrook Herald: Elmer Smith returned Wednesday from Jaffry, at which place he has just completed a contract with the East Kootenay Lumber company of 1,000,000 ties.

SMALL DEBTS COURT ACT

SUMMONS

In the Small Debts Court of Creston Holden at the Police Court, Creston

Between

GERTRUDE BOFFEY, Plaintiff
AND
ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD
Defendant

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Small Debts' Court to be holden at the Police Court on the Sixth day of October, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer the Plaintiff's Claim, the particulars of which are hereunto annexed.

Dated this Fourth day of September 1915.

GUY LOWENBERG, Magistrate.

Debt or Claim - - - - -	$ 99.83
Cost of Plaint - - - - -	0.40
	$100.23

To the Defendant, A. S. Fitzgerald.

GERTRUDE BOFFEY
IN ACCOUNT WITH
ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD

To Skidding and Hauling Telegraph Poles - - - - $100.83

FOR SALE

JERSEY HERD—Cows, Calves and Bull. Boys gone to war

C. WRIGHT, - Sirdar, B.C.

CALLING CARDS?
- - - We Print them

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

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

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. 824

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

The Canadian Exhibit At San Francisco

Dominion as a Specialist in the Art of Devising Exhibits

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international expositions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaki; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Entente Cordiale Exposition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London; and, lastly, the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year, at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was "To illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of eight million people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner-General William Hutchinson, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the government. Our success at international expositions has done much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable stimulus to immigration.

The Canadian Pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 220 feet long and 20, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The halls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in leaves, grasses and grains. A wide frieze with relief work of grasses, leaves and shrubs, depicting Canadian scenes extends throughout the building.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canadians Must Advertise

The Toronto Globe makes very apt comment on the plea of the recent manufactures' convention for larger patronage of Canadian industries by pointing out that when the convention was sitting in Toronto more newspaper space was carried in that city by a single departmental store advertisement than by all the advertisements of Canadian manufactured goods. If the "made-in-Canada" movement is to be helped along, it is apparent that the manufacturers must get after business in the same way that their foreign competitors do. If large purchases are made from abroad, it is mainly because of the more extensive advertising methods that the outsiders looking for Canadian business adopt. It is not enough to turn out the right kind of goods. There are problems of salesmanship as well as of production. The manufacturers have to learn the same lesson as did local merchants exposed to competition from large centres. A local store that advertises well never has to complain about outsiders cutting into its proper field.—Edmonton Journal.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little bit higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff costs ten dollars a yard.

Husband—H'm—well, never mind.

Life Insurance
Agents Wanted
Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.
J. W. W. Stewart,
Managing Director
The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,
Head Office, Winnipeg

Lord Strathcona

A Seer Who Had Faith in the Great Future of the Dominion

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has produced a very interesting biographical sketch in his recent little volume on Lord Strathcona.

"Sydney Smith said of Macaulay that he was 'like a book in breeches.' One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow-tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him, and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British empire. You talk with him, and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands, that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada.

"The lad," he goes on, "reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snowshoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is today. The sailing vessel that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey, and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England, the Great Western, arrived in New York harbor. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory, afterwards known as the province of Rupertsland—the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan of today—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little fort of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one, as it were, in Kent, another in Lancashire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these oases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few score. Today Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world.

"But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life, and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial king of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee, but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the state, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount-Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, 'hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all others.' There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, 'Craigellachie,' meaning 'Stand fast.' And then finally the victory was won, and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second great ranges which had made construction so difficult, the place was named 'Craigel-lachie,' and it was here that 'Stand Fast' Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Disk Harrow

It nearly always pays to prepare land before plowing.

The disk harrow is the best tool for this preparation.

It mixes the stalks, stubble and other vegetable matter with the surface soil.

It prevents the soil from drying out before the plowing can be done and may be a great protection against drought.

It cuts up and mixes with the furrow slice the green manure crop if one is being turned down.

It makes the furrow slice turn over more smoothly, decreases the number of clods and benefits the seed bed.

By making the land moister and breaking the top of the ground it makes the plowing easier and causes the plow to pulverize the soil more thoroughly.

If every stubble field which is to be fall plowed were disked at once after removing the corn or small grain the yield of grain over the whole nation would be greatly increased.—Farm and Fireside.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

The Homestead Law

Discrimination Against Women Should be Removed

Public interest has been awakened by the circulation of petitions asking for the removal of a serious injustice in the homesteading law. Women, except widows with infant children, are now denied homesteading rights. The discrimination works injuriously in many ways. A settler with a family of sons can obtain a homestead for each as he reaches the age of eighteen. A settler with a family of daughters is denied this right. One result of this is the strong inducement to girls to leave the pioneer farming areas and seek employment in centres of population. The social and other disadvantages of pioneer life are thus augmented and permanent settlement discouraged.

The exclusion of women from homesteading privileges not only weakens the response to the crusade for a return to the land, but makes the homesteader likely to develop into an absentee. The man who performs settlement duties as if in an obstacle race, without the intention of actual settlement, but with an outlook for speculative holding, is an obstruction rather than an aid to development. Were the discrimination against women removed there would be far less of this class of homesteading. The entrance of women into many occupations formerly reserved for men has not caused the social and economic derangements predicted, but has been almost invariably advantageous from the standpoint of progress and development. The change requested in the homesteading law rests on a basis of equity that is unassailable. Neither on grounds of justice nor expediency can it longer be refused.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Biggest Hospital

Accommodation Provided For at Least 1,650 Patients

In ordinary times the opening of London's biggest hospital would have been attended by some flourish of trumpets, says the London Chronicle, but in these days of war the new King George hospital at Waterloo, which has more beds under one roof than any similar institution in the United Kingdom, takes up its work without fuss whatever.

On the opening day it received its first batch of wounded from the front, and by the end of the week 200 men were under treatment there; but in its modesty the hospital shuns any notice, and the Daily Chronicle was told that by war office instructions no information whatever was available for press or public.

But as appeals are being made through the press to the public for gifts for the furnishing of the hospital and the welfare of the inmates, some little interest may be permitted. The hospital occupies the building in Stamford street which was being erected for the government stationery office, and its six floors when fully equipped will accommodate 1,650 patients. At present only the fourth and fifth floors are in use, but the completion of the other is being pushed forward with all speed.

Two operating theatres are to be provided on each floor; there are to be recreation rooms and a roof garden, and some idea of the size of the building can be realized by the fact, which has leaked out, that 305 tons of asbestos sheeting have been used in partitions, together with over 46,000 square feet of glass, and that the 3,360 electric lamps have utilized 55 miles of wire.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Britain Has Built Many Ships

The annual accounts of the British dockyards expenditures for last year reveal for the first time to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain had confined its aerial activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that sixteen airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

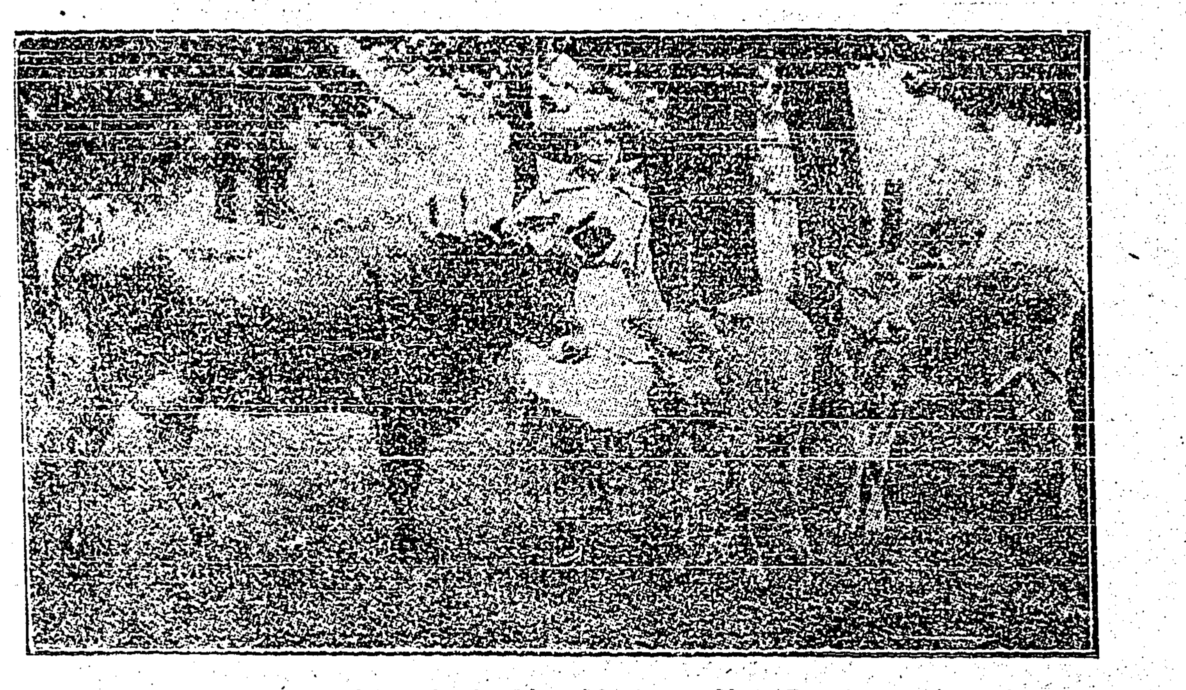
The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upwards of $870,000,000.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

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

The Girl Who Wins

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE



Besides Winning With Livestock She Made a Net Profit of $107.40 From One-tenth of an Acre of Tomatoes

The latest picture of Mertie Hardin, of Benton County, Tennessee, shows her with the nucleus of a Jersey dairy herd which she has acquired solely as a reward for her achievements in girls' club work in her state.

Three years ago she won the pure-bred Jersey mother cow as a prize for the best exhibit of canned and fresh vegetables displayed at the Tennessee State Fair. She raised and canned all the vegetables herself. In addition she has made a net profit of $107.40 from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes.

On her farm is a flock of pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, the first of which she won in an open competition in labeling canned products. Fireless cookers, cut-glass bowls, trips to Washington and to various state conventions and a bank account started with prize money are also included in the list of her winnings.

When Miss Hardin—she is only sixteen years old—went to Washington last winter as an all-star club member from her state, she carried along some choice canned products grown and canned by herself. She presented some of these to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and some to Secretary Houston. The president's letter of acklowledgment of the present is among Mertie's most cherished possessions.

Benton County, in which Miss Hardin lives, is one of the most progressive of Tennessee's boys' and girls' club centres. Miss Hardin has set a pace for the boys and girls as well as for the men ad women of that county. She promises to be one of the real leaders in club and home economics work which the department of agriculture is carrying on co-operatively with her state.—The Country Gentleman.

Farming in Far East

Garden of Eden to Become a Great Grain Growing Land

Sir John Jackson, who is the head of the firm of civil engineers which completed the Hindia barrage across the Euphrates about eighteen months ago, recently addressed the Royal Institute on "Engineering Problems of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley." Mentioning the Bagdad railway, Sir John said one of the first problems to be dealt with would be the removal of the great sand bar at the entrance of the Shat-el-Arab which obstructs the navigation of vessels even of moderate size.

Refering to the construction by the Germans of the Ottoman-Bagdad railway to link the Anatolian railway at Konia with Bagdad and the Persian gulf, he said:

"Once we have peace and the Germans are out of control of Turkey this railway should be completed across the Taurus mountains on to Bagdad and thence to Basra at any rate, if not further on to Koweit. With the railway completed and a direct line of only some 450 miles in length from Bagdad through Damascus to Beyrut, huge trade would be opened for the whole of this Mesopotamia district and through Basra to the Persian Gulf and the East. As regards the proposed irrigation works held up by the war, there is no doubt that any money expended on them would be amply repaid, as in the case of the great works of the Nile valley and the Chenat valley of India, and then the Mesopotamia district should become 'one of the largest and best granaries of the world.'"

Back to the Cradle

Cradling wheat will be a new experience to not a few communities this year, because the water-soaked condition of the grain fields has made the ground too soft to operate ponderous self-binders. Another reason is the lodged condition of the grain. Yet within an ordinary lifetime the American grain growing industry has gone from the primitive hand cradle to the combination of cutting and thrashing in a single process. One man swung the cradle; twenty mules draw the combination reaper. But these elephantine machines, which sprawl over a quarter of an acre almost at a setting, can do nothing in such fields as Southern Kansas now has, after a season of prolonged rains. Lighter farm machinery may again come into vogue, and the machinery companies may well consider whether the limits of big machinery have not been reached, as the big ranches come to be broken up into smaller estates. This year may be a turning point.—Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The other day R. A. Dix wrote to the New York Times stating that almost every letter of importance sent to that paper was sure to be contradicted within a day or two, and that he would make a statement which he did not believe could be contradicted. The statement, reports the Utica Press, was about like this:

"The city of Boston possesses a sacred codfish."

Within two days three people wrote to the Times to tell R. A. Dix that the city of Boston does not possess a sacred codfish, but that the commonwealth of Massachusetts has such property, which can be seen at the State House located in Boston.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Russian Sister Saved Flag

Conveyed Sacred Relic of Regiment to Hands of the Emperor

From Petrograd comes this stirring picture of a woman who saved the flag of a Russian regiment.

"Half a dozen Sisters of Mercy arrived at Petrograd after a three weeks' journey from captivity in Germany. They were taken prisoners with all their wounded in a field hospital during the earlier fighting in East Prussia. Among the wounded was a soldier of a certain foot regiment who along with the Sisters was sent back from the front to the neighborhood of Berlin. The Germans made Russian wounded early convalescents, sending them as prisoners of war to a fortress.

"One of the convalescents, before being taken away, contrived to speak secretly with one of the Sisters, and confided to her that he had with him—so well concealed that the Germans had not found it—the standard of his regiment, which he had torn from its staff at a critical moment and hidden away. He conjured the Sister, if ever she had an opportunity, to convey the sacred relic of his regiment into the hands of the emperor, or, failing that, to destroy it.

"The Sister, with others, when her own wounded had recovered, offered to assist in the German hospitals, but her German colleagues demurred, and after much correspondenie among various German authorities, it was decided that these Sisters might return to Russia. The one who saved the standard of the regiment delivered into the emperor's own hands the famous battle relic."

Persistent Asthma.—A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

Miss Angelina (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I suppose, Captain, that in those northern latitudes during a part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark."

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower—Ask her where the dickens she put my summer underwear.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebrations in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision has been reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparations. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. This part of the program, accordingly, has been postponed till a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that yill not only voice Canadian sentiment toward the great republic to the south, but also give full vent to the feelings of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society" —has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many or those from the neighboring republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good-will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle.

In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The education of public opinion and the cultivation of a reasonable attitude of mind in the conduct of international relations are being emphasized.

The mayor of Cleveland, replying to a message from Toronto, says:

"The preservation of peace for 100 years between two great peoples with an unfortified boundary of 4,000 miles is the greatest achievement in the history of nations. May the next 100 years further strengthen our cordial good-will, and may our example teach men everywhere the possibilities of permanent peace with honor."

Farmer-Banker Co-Operation

Future Industrial Prosperity Depends on Co-operation, Says American Paper

A farmer-banker conference has no ordinary significance at this time. It is an opportunity to bring a lagging public opinion up to date. Free and easy America, willingly or unwillingly, must pull itself together for future industrial prosperity in much the same way that Europe in waging the war. The enormous advantages of national co-operation will accrue to a country at peace as well as a country at war. Is it to be supposed for a second that Great Britain will let Lloyd George go at the end of the war in the face of the trade machine that the German government has perfected?

Co-operation that Americans have so voluminously talked about and so generally neglected has now become a necessity. Business men, legislators, producers, and consumers must organize if the United States is to take a position in proportion to its size, riches, ability and resources. In an age of world co-operation an exaggerated individualism must not confuse democratic progress. When America was sparsely settled with hunters, herders, and farmers individualism was a practical and natural love. Now millions of mouths are to be fed and hands kept busy through industrial activity in domestic and foreign trade. If the German government organizes one of those efficient combinations known as the cartel, to sell pencils in Peru, then the merchants of this country must do the same.

But it does not mean that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop into a state socialism. If the intelligent individual accepts the new co-operative world and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never impose upon him. Co-operation in place of individualism does not run counter to any democratic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved —Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as undeniable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate conditions which precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain actually has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet, somehow the conviction has forced itself home upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that the heaviest share of the tremendous responsibilities of the war rests upon the British people. This thought as expressed by one writer will meet with acquiescence from all sides "in the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's task, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

In casting about for possible reasons why the original order of prominence of the respective allied nations in this struggle, should have been thus reversed, there are several considerations which present themselves.

There is no doubt that German self-complacency received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank, to countenance for a moment the proposed violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in the estimation of Great Britain to constitute a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the national honor. That Great Britain should even go the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upset the nice calculations which the Germans had made, based on an elaborate espionage system, as to the probabilities of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was sufficient to arouse Prussian choler against Great Britain, but does not provide a sufficient explanation of the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hatred or why, having become one of Germany's enemies, Great Britain should step up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very galling to the German pride. The manner in which the British fleet, opportunely mobolized for review purposes, moved quietly across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of egress for the German fleet, thus locking up that fleet upon which the Germans had stayed such fond hopes and the manner in which the British navy in practically unbroken silence, through twelve months, has held that entire Germany navy as helpless as a bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have constituted a most bitter potion for the Kaiser to swallow—and he appears to have been a rather poor hand to take his medicine, even from childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, was of but small proportions, but it performed prodigies of valor, it lent confidence to the situation from the French and Russian viewpoint, it immensely helped to stiffen the resistance with which the German advance was confronted and it played a most prominent part in keeping the Germans on the run in that historic retreat of General von Kluck from the very environs of the French capital. Throughout the entire campaign on the western front, the ever growing British force, gathered from all parts of the empire has constituted the key to the position of the allies. The Kaiser has recognized the fact that a decisive defeat of the British would turn the scales in his favor, he has launched the very flower of the whole Prussian army against the British lines to compass that end—but in vain. Like a very Nemesis on his track, British courage, British perseverance and British fighting spirit will pursue the quarry to the end, the British forces will be in at the death and British standards of honor will impress upon the Prussian autocracy, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that when Germany signs her name to a scrap of paper, she pledges the national honor, from which once pledged, there is no turning aside, whatever the cost. The effectiveness of the assistance which Great Britain has been able to afford allies, has done much to make the Germans particularly vindictive in their attitude toward the British.

The principles, in defence of which Great Britain entered the war place her upon a different footing from any other nation involved. The influence which drew Russia and France into the conflict were irresistible from the standpoint of national interests, but Great Britain was not immediately involved in those matters. Had Germany observed Belgian neutrality in accordance with her pledged word, the attitude of Great Britain would have been materially changed. In entering the war to redeem her pledged word to protect Belgian neutrality, Great Britain stands for a principle which itself is invincible and a principle which underlies the right of every nation to exist. The German rulers could not have been conscious of the perfidy of their acts and of the fact that the unqualified condemnation of all free peoples rested upon those acts as did universal commendation attend the splendid conduct of Great Britain. To be thus humiliated before the world in the light of the marked contrast between British and German standards of honor, added fuel to the flames of German hatred of Great Britain.

But behind all these incidental or secondary considerations, does there not lie one fundamental fact, namely, that to get at Great Britain under favorable conditions, was the real, the ultimate object of the whole German policy of aggression. No one supposes for a moment that the conquest of Belgium and France and the humiliation of Russia would have compassed the whole plan that Germany had in mind in precipitating this war. These were necessary steps it is true, but they were but the intermediary stages in arriving at the real purpose which lay beyond. The discomfiture of France and Russia would have been followed by an interlude of peace of sufficient length to allow Germany to consolidate her gains, to foster her strength and to complete her preparations, for launching the great purpose of all her Herculean endeavors, namely, the pitting of German strength against that of the British empire in a merciless murderous struggle for supremacy for all time. It is because the participation of Great Britain in the present war forces the hand of Germany that the pent up flood of German hate is let loose upon the British people. The game has got out of hand; the carefully laid plans of Prussian militarism have been thrown out of alignment; the Hell-conceived scheme of world domination by a Prussian Hegemony has proved abortive; Great Britain's fealty to her pledged word, her unhesitatingly commitment of herself to the demands of national honor, has proven itself the invincible champion of national security, and of the liberties of the world.

This it is which accounts for the prominent position which Great Britain occupies in this great struggle. The programme which Germany planned to carry out in two parts, has been precipitated in one great struggle which Germany cannot hope to cope with successfully. Consequently, because of the participation of Great Britain, Germany finds herself face to face with failure after generations of elaborate preparation and the whole brunt of her frothing hatred is hurled upon the one nation above all other nations, which she had planned to humble, but which she is now forever debarred from even assailing separately, namely, Great Britain.

Prices Still Higher

Cost of Living Has Gone up Since the War

The annual report of the department of labor on prices of wholesale and other goods during 1914 states that "the factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was tht outbreak in August of the great European war. From January until April the general price level was steady with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the 12 months was a rise. The departmental index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-95, the period adopted by the departments as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely 141.4, was the highest recorded by the department since 1890.

The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups, grains and fodder, which rose 14 per cent.; animals and meats, 6 per cent.; woollens, 8 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw furs declined 33 per cent., fuel and lighting 6 per cent. and cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months.

An appendix to the report gives the average retail prices of some 32 articles of food and of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent of a representative workingman's dwelling in each of the localities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over for each year back to 1910. A statement showing the average weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on these staple commodities gives the cost of a budget of food at $7.73, as compared with $7.33 in 1913 and 1912, and $7.11 in 1911, and $6.95 in 1910.

Canadian Bravery

The Clean Record Men of Canada Made in France

Colonel Currie, M.P., who has returned to Ottawa temporarily from the front, adds his tribute to the Canadian troops in France, whose bravery has rung throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is a tribute from one soldier to other soldiers and none can be of greater value. Our men, says Colonel Currie, "fought like veterans. They were eight to one against us, but our men held out. Today no troops on the whole battlefront have a better reputation for courage, fighting ability and reliability than have the Canadians. The German prisoners with whom I have talked tell the same story and the German newspapers echo it."

Canada's sons have covered themselves with glory. They have done all that men can do. And when one remembers in how brief a time they had to train themselves for the tremendous task laid upon them, the marvel is all the greater.

"It was a clean record all through," said Colonel Currie, "that the men of Canada made in France." And a noble and heroic one, too.—Vancouver World.

Seasonable Hints

Advice Given on Agricultural Problems by Experimental Stations

Under the auspices of the Dominion Experimental farms a quarterly publication is being issued entitled "Seasonable Hints," to which the principal authorities at the Central Farm contribute. On the cover a map in outline is given with the location of the farms, stations and substations indicated by signs. Beneath the map in an invitation to all and sundry having agricultural problems they wish solved to send them to any of the principals at the farms or superintendents of the stations, the post office addresses of whom are given. Director Grisdale, of the Experimental Farms, says that the first number was so flatteringly received that he and his staff are encouraged to hope for even a better reception for this number. Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Husbandman, deals with live stock; Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, advises on the care and disposition of poultry; Mr. W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division, gives timely suggestions regarding the care and harvesting of field crops; Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, talks on forage plants; Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, throws light on the best treatment of potatoes, alfalfa, wheat barley, fruit trees, to preserve their health; Mr. W. T. Macoun speaks of orchard cultivation, of cover crops, of spraying and of care of the potato plant; Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, gives practical counsel on bee culture and preparation for winter; Mr. F. Charlan, Dominion Tobacco Specialist, deals with matters whereof he knows relative to the growth and development of the tobacco plant, and Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, briefly furnishes sage advice regarding the farm water supply. Mr. J. F. Watson, Chief Officer of the Extension and Publicity Division, emphasizes the invitation to the 720,000 occupiers of farm lands in the Dominion to address problems for solution to principals and superintendents. A copy of "Seasonable Hints," it should be added can be had free on addressing the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Beginning to Wake Up

Germany Now Realizes That She is In Wrong With the World

A neutral observer in the London Times writes: A few Germans are beginning to wonder what is the matter with Germany, or rather with her leaders, why everyone is falling on her and endeavoring to stab her to the heart, why she has no friends, and why she cannot keep the peace with those hitherto neutral.

Germany today has so many hatreds to cater for, so many enemies to damn, that she is no longer equal to the task, and there are many signs that would tend to indicate a more sober spirit is taking the place of the "Gott strafe" fever. German public opinion is at the present moment the most inarticulate in Europe, the people have never been permitted to think politically, and international politics are for the great majority a closed book. But each day reveals more outspoken criticisms of Germany's foreign policy, and the man in the street is faintly beginning to realize that there must be a wide gulf between German "right" and that of other people's.

During the month of April, throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec, no fewer than 61 buildings were destroyed or damaged by lightning.

Farmers and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring About More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the past year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers. In discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large share of the equipment necessary to successfully carry on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer could make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the land.

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Ambrose, the porter, entered the office of the city editor, who enjoyed a chat with the brjght, if uneducated, negro.

"Ambrose, do you favor political economy?"

"No, sah; Ah certainly do not. It's only a scheme of de bosses to defeat woman's suffrage so dey won't have to buy so many votes."—Life.

"Our Willie got meritorious commendation at school last week."

"Well, well! Ain't it awful the number of strange diseases that's ketched by school children!"

Shortage of Labor

A Famine of Unskilled Labor is Predicted

According to C.P.R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are alrealy over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Increased Cost of Living

Cost of Food in Germany 69 Per Cent. Over Last Year

Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 35 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages. The Gazette quotes official German figures for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month were 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 105 per cent. more in April than in April, 1914; bacon, 162 per cent. dearer; eggs, 157 per cent.; bread, 83 per cent., and lard, 161 per cent.

Teacher—Katherine, what do you know about the orchid family?

Katie—Please, mum, mother has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip.—Boston Transcript.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there was a big future for the live stock industry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson states, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."

Kodaks

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

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

Easy to operate. Ask us.

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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. E. Ryckman left on Monday for Cranbrook to take in the fair and visit friends for a few days.

Labor Day (Monday) was pretty generally observed as a sort of family picnic day, the Corn Creek country being a very popular resort.

C. O. Rodgers was a business visitor at Nelson the latter part of the week, returning on Sunday. W. D. Briggs arrived from Portland on Wednesday.

Miss Cameron, who spent several weeks with her mother, Mrs. W. B. Forward on her way home from the San Francisco Fair, returned to Spokane on Saturday.

FOR SALE—A 30.30 Winchester carbine at $10 or will exchange for a .22 or .25. Also stumping machine at $20. or will trade for young heifer. A. D. POOHIN, Erickson, B. C.

The Red Cross feature for next week will be the 10-cent tea at the home of Mrs. McMurtrie, from 3 to 5, 30. Tuesday afternoon. Work will also be given out that day at the tea.

Victor Mawson left on Monday for Estevan, Sask, where he will be a guest of his brother, Leslie. If a fairly good mercantile position can be secured he will remain permanently on the prairie.

Miss McDonald, a former teacher at the Huscroft school, who has been a guest of the Misses Arrowsmith and Mrs. Chas. Huscroft, left on Saturday for Taber, Alta., where she has a school for this year.

Douglas Dewar, a former resident of Creston, passed through here on Friday for Victoria, having qualified for a position with the St. John Ambulance Corps, which is being organized for overseas service.

On Sunday evening, Rev. R.E. Pow, who last week had the privilege of twice hearing Archdeacon Lloyd, president of the Dominion Alliance, will speak on "The Movement for Prohibition in B.C."

Stanley Reid, one of Creston's recruits with the 54th Battalion at Vernon, was here on Wednesday. He states that the regiment is now slightly over-strength, and there will be no more drafts from it, but the regiment will go overseas as a unit.

The Wednesday night and Thursday morning downpour about saved the Valley's cabbage crop which was at a standstill owing to the extended dry spell. If the market is near normal the rain was worth $500 to H.F. Weber's 20,000-plant patch,

A. Lindley, sales manager for the Creston Fruit Growers Union, was home for Sunday and Monday, leaving for Calgary on Tuesday. By being johnny on the job at the prairie centres he is placing the tomato shipments to pretty fair advantage.

Had Mayor Little been able to definitely foretell there would be no overflow on the flats this year, local ranchers could have raised some excellent grain crops. At Bonners Ferry Fitzpatrick Bros. crop of oats on the overflowed lands went 110 bushels to the acre.

Not to be outdone by the Creston people the ladies of Alice Siding have just organized the Soldiers' Ladies' Aid Society, which will meet fortnightly to do knitting for the men at the front. Mrs. W. A. Pease was chosen president and the society starts with a paid up membership of eight.

There is nothing definite to chronicle regarding the visit of the Calgary business men. If sufficient of them make the trip to ensure their own special train we are sure to have an extended call from them, but if they have to travel attached to the regular westbound express Creston will see very little of them. It is expected there will be 75 in the party.

A petition will be in circulation in a few days asking the government to put in good shape the road running from the Huscroft and Broderick ranches on the flats, and between the Arrowsmith and Hooper places as far as Trombley's corner and the park. A grant of at least $200 will be needed and as the road is a great convenience to quite a number it is hoped the work will be gone on with this fall.

A crew of about ten men is at work getting the camp in shape and material on the ground for the new bridges to be built across the sloughs on the road between the Reclamation Farm and the French and Simmons ranches. When here with J. H. Schofield, M.P. P., in May, Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of public works, promised $1,500 for this work. A donkey engine and small pile driver are here on a C.P.R. flat car to be used on the work.

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

John Huscroft is paying Nelson a business visit this week. He went west on Wednesday.

Spokane fair opens on Monday. Cranbrook had their annual fall exhibition this week but Creston seems to have been unrepresented.

Creston W.C.T.U. had the first of the fall meetings yesterday, at Mrs. Maxwell's. The session was largely devoted to sewing for the Red Cross.

Roy Stocks left on Tuesday for Claresholm, Alta., where he will spend a few weeks helping harvest and thresh sunny Alberta's banner grain crop.

Miss Cole, of Hosmer, B.C., a former resident of Creston, spent several days here the past week, the guest of Miss Annie Hamilton, returning on Wednesday.

Prairie farmers can find no fault with the Valley in the matter of supplying harvest help. At least twenty men have gone from here to help off with this year's crop.

Thursday's rain had a snow accompaniment on the Idaho side, the white goods being in evidence quite low down in the Continental Mine section of the hills that morning,

The B. & B. crew with their string of box-car sleepers and cafe cars, and some anxiliary flats, is located here this week renovating and remodelling the C.P.R. section foreman's residence.

Miss. F. Erickson of Cranbrook, sister of Mrs. C. G. Bennett, and known to several Creston people, left on Thursday last for England, where she will enlist for work with the St. John Ambulance Corps.

C. G. Bennett, who spent the week-end at Cranbrook, made the return trip in his Ford, and is now listed among Creston's auto owners. He is putting up a garage for it on the bank residence property.

Freight traffic through Creston is the heaviest it has been for many months. The passenger business east also shows considerable improvement, the movement of Doukhobors being particularly noticeable.

The September meeting of the Creston board of trade will be held on Tuesday night. The matter of entertaining the Calgary business men on their visit to the fruit districts next month. will be up for consideration.

The grouse shooting season opens at sunup on Wednesday. Opening day bags are not liable to be large as the birds are not overaly plentiful though, due to the early spring, they are reported to be bigger than usual,

A couple of cups of ripe, second crop strawberries were gathered on the J. J. Grady (Duck Creek) and M. Hagen ranches on Tuesday, thereby giving Mr. Grady the honor of picking the first as well as the last of the Valley's 1915 strawberry crop.

A "Kootenay Old Timers' Association" will be organized at Nelson on Sept. 23rd. All who have been resident in the country since 1894 are eligible, provided they are 41 years of age or over. Creston ought to be able to supply at least a couple of dozen members.

At the meeting of Kootenay Presbytery at Grand Forks last week, Rev. W. G. Blake of Nakusp, a former pastor here, announced his intention of leaving Nakusp at the end of the month. He proposes returning to Ontario for a vacation, and will likely take up work there permanently.

Mrs. R. S. Bevan and daughter, Evelyn, made an unexpected trip to Cranbrook on Friday, where Evelyn was operated upon the same evening for appendicitis, in St. Eugene hospital. The operation was very successful, Mrs. Bevan returning on Tuesday. The little patient is expected home in a few days.

Seventy pounds of butter for the month of August is the showing of a purebred Holstein cow on the James Compton ranch. This is a record for Kootenay, and outside the experimental farms we question very much if it has been excelled in the province. A couple of hundred bovines like this one would spell success for a Valley creamery.

Although arranged on less than three days notice the band dance in the hall on Labor Day was quite largely attended, and immensely enjoyed by the thirty odd couple present. The major portion of the music was supplied by the band, the assisting musicians being Messrs T. Butterfield and E. Uri (Duck Creek), Mr. Mouberg (Canyon City), and T. Goodwin W. de Macedo, town.

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