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THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915 No. 40

Trustees Change Hour of Meeting

The regular meeting of the Creston school board was held in the school house on the 18th inst. Present, Trustees Jackson and Mallandaine. Minutes of last regular meeting read and adopted.

Trustee Jackson reported that the work of repairing large windows, making two small cupboards, and also making a school ladder had been given to Jas. Johnson.

He also reported that he had measured off the school grounds and found that, according to maps, there were two lots 50 x 120 feet of the school property that were not fenced in. The matter of clearing and fencing these lots were left over till next meeting.

Some discussion took place regarding the standpipe in the grounds as previously decided upon. The trustees think such a pipe necessary.

Jackson—Mallahdaine—That the standpipe be installed.—Carried. Trustee Jackson instructed to see that the matter is carried out.

The secretary reported that she had written the department regarding the additional blackboard space required in Divisions II. and III. The blackboards should have been put in when the school was built and it was thought the department should supply the deficiency now. The superintendent stated that the education department did not supply blackboards for a school in use. Trustee Jackson was authorized to have the necessary blackboards installed.

Trustee Mallandaine also reported writing the insurance agent at Nelson re the fire insurance policy and had received from them an endorsation to carry other policies accordingly.

The request of some parties at Erickson that their children in the entrance class there be allowed to attend the entrance class in Creston was not granted. As the trustees had previously made a rule to this effort it was decided to carry it out.

Trustee Jackson stated that he had an offer for one of the box stoves on hand, and as they are of no use to the school it was decided to sell them if possible. About 720 feet of the lumber has been sold at $17 per thousand.

Trustees note is due at the bank on Oct. 19th. It was decided to pay the interest if possible and renew it until funds are available to pay it.

According to teachers' monthly reports the attendance of pupils was a little less for September than the month of August.

Jackson—Mallandaine—That the regular monthly meeting be held in the school house at 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the winter months.—Carried.

Erickson

H. Brownrigg left the early part of the week for Yahk, where he has secured a winter's job with the C.P.R. His wife accompanied him for a few days stay at his new home.

Mrs. Martin returned the latter part of the week from her visit with friends at Cranbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Levesque were Sunday visitors at Duck Creek.

The Fruit Growers Union is loading a car of potatoes here this week for eastern export. Spuds are bringing about $11 a ton now.

The W.C.T.U. open meeting in the schoolhouse on Thursday night was largely attended and Mr. Pow's timely address on "Prohibition for B.C." was favorably commented upon by those present.

The root crop, other than vegetables, gives promise of being about the best yet. F. Klingensmith has a bumper yield of carrots and E. Cartwright is similarly favored with mangolds. Mr. Littlejohn has commenced shipping some of his crop in both these lines, a couple of tons going out Tuesday.

Harry Weatherburn who left some weeks ago for harvest work at Taber, Alberta, will not return for the winter. On his harvest pile he will make a trip to Berwick, England.

The Cartwright potato digger will about conclude operations this week. During the past few days it has dug the spuds on the Palmer, Cartwright, Putnam, Haskins, Kemp and Downs ranches. If Bob Long could only get the price up to say $20 a ton he could poll every most every vote in the Valley.

Three of the five officers of the Women's Institute from these parts would seem as if Erickson is the home of presiding geniuses.

W. Levesque is putting the finishing touches on a 15x30 ft, addition on his house. Plenty big enough for two sets of quadrille, if we only had the music—and Walter was willin'.

250 Acres Support Creston's Indians

From an agricultural standpoint there is no hope, apparently, for the Creston Indians, judging by some facts gleaned from A. Megraw, inspector of Indian agencies, who was here last week in company with R. L. T. Galbraith, Fort Steele, the Kootenay Indian agent, and Thos. Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards, on business in connection with awarding a $25 prize for the best handled Indian farm in British Columbia.

100 points are obtainable in the competition, the scoring being under the heads of cultivatable land under cultivation, state of land, stock raising, care of stock, dwellings and appurtanances, out-buildings and fences, care of implements, dairying and orchard and garden.

First prize went to one Michel on the reserve at Lytton with a showing of of 78 marks, while for second place Isaac Tenisse of the Shuswap reserve and John Chillihicha of Kamloops tied with 77 marks to their credit. Although on points the Lytton redman got away with the money, a comparison of the operations in general showed Chillihicha the best all-round farmer and that he was paying more attention to cultivating the soil, having a threshing outfit of his own and better equipment for milling and storing his crops of both roots and grain.

When asked if the Creston Indians had a long suit at all compared with the natives on other reserves Mr. Megraw admitted that, generally speaking, they were the best-behaved in the province, and that under the circumstances their show of horses and cattle was fair.

He pointed out that the Creston band numbered about 160 of all ages, with a total reserve area available for cultivation and stock raising of 1,100 acres. In the years of high water this was cut down to not more than 250 acres. In view of their cramped quarters the inspector said the showing here was equally as good as with bands similally situated.

Mr. Megraw was enthusiastic over this branch of the work and stated that on the more favorably situated reserves the Indians had entered into the competition in goodly numbers and with a thoroughness that had startled him. In many cases they accompanied the judges while on their work and were most insistent on knowing why more marks were awarded a neighbor than had been allowed them on a similar point of competition.

Come Again, and Welcome

Dr. Hall of Calgary, who has been here on a professional visit for the past month, left on Wednesday for Nelson. Of the several dentists who have in the past visited here few have given the all-round satisfaction of Dr. Hall. His work is first class and his charges extremely moderate, and accompanied as he was by Mrs. Hall and son his expenditures in various directions here pretty well accounts for the losses from the business practice he had. This is the sort of reciprocity Creston appreciates from visitors.

Local and Personal

Galt Lump Coal For Sale—Rock bottom price. J. D. Spiers, Creston.

Miss B. Doyle is with her sister and other friends in Cranbrook this week.

Birth—In Creston, on October 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crawford, a son.

Meeting to re-organize the literary and debating society on Tuesday night.

Floyd Rodgers left on Saturday for a few days' visit with friends in Cranbrook.

Sheriff Tuck of Nelson paid Creston an official visit on Friday and Saturday last.

Capt. Mallandaine came in from Morrissey Mines yesterday on a shorr business visit.

J. Higginson left on Monday for Michel, where he expects to spend the winter in the mines.

R. E. Beattie, who was in command at the drugstore last week, returned to Cranbrook on Monday.

For Sale—Driving horse, top buggy and harness. The whole outfit for $100. Apply Review Office.

A car of Ford automobiles to be delivered in Creston in March. Watch for R. S. Bevan's announcement in this connection next week.

It looks as if we will require the assistance of Duck Creek to beat the record of a two-year old Wagner at Kaslo, which this year produced 16 pounds of apples.

Capt. Ashley Cooper left on Tuesday for Morrissey Mines, where he goes on duty at the internment camp as second in command to Capt. Mallandaine.

The Roman Catholic ladies are having the second of the season's series of whist drives at the rectory on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to which all are welcome.

Red Cross—The workers will welcome donations of either preserves or jams for the soldiers at the front. Leave your contribution of either at S. A. Speers store.

A 45-minute, two-act dramatic offering will be on the programme of the Methodist anniversary concert on Nov. 3th, along with other good musical and literary numbers.

The local Patriotic Fund officers were on Tuesday notified that for 1915 the province had undertaken to raise $750,000 for the fund, and of this Creston was expected to contribute $800.

The home of Mrs. James Moore is in deepest mourning owing to the death of her father, John Clark, who passed away the early part of the month, at Gleichen, Alberta, at the advanced age of 88 years.

The Farmers Institute is unloading another car of grain and feed to-day. Prices are still on the down grade, wheat being now quoted at $1.60 per 100 pounds and oats $1.40. Flour prices are practically on a before-the-war basis.

For the time being the Creston company of the 107th Regiment will have to discontinue drilling as the militia authorities have notified Lieut. Bennett to return all the rifles belonging to both the company and rifle club to Victoria forthwith.

Card of Thanks.—Through The Review Dr. Hall, dentist, wishes to extend his thanks and appreciation of the liberal patronage extended him on his recent professional visit to Creston. Professionally and socially his stay was a pleasant one throughout.

Mr. Jas. Aitken of East Kelowena spent several days here this week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, prior to going to Vernon to enlist for overseas service, at which he has had previous experience, both he and Mr. Hamilton having served in South Africa.

A tug and large barge came up the Kootenay as far as the Reclamation farm on Tuesday where it loaded a cargo of 100 tons of baled hay for Brackman-Ker Co., Nelson. Still another shipment of similar proportion will be made this firm this year. Blair & Huscroft had a cut of 450 tons of hay this year—almost double the 1914 cut.

The first of the season's wild geese to be offered for sale changed hands on Tuesday, a local Indian parting with two of them to one of the train hands at $1.50 per head. Fruit Inspector Fletcher picked up a 13-pounder at the Landing for the same price on Monday.

At a large and enthusiastic gathering of the ladies of tht Valley the organization of the Creston Valley Women's Institute was consummated yesterday afternoon, the following officers being chosen:

President—Mrs. H. B. Downs.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson.
Secy.-Treas.—Mrs. Forrester.
Directors—Mrs. McKelvey, Mrs. Maxwell.

The local organization starts off with a membership of 45 which number is sure to be materially increased as any lady over 15 years of age is eligible to join. Meetings will be held the first Saturday afternoon of every month, the first regular session being fixed for November 6th.

Alice Siding

John Barroclough came home from Creston on Saturday with a new driving horse and buggy—the F. H. Jackson outfit.

The Soldiers Ladies Aid Society is meeting on Wednesday afternoon next at the home of Mrs. Mason. All the ladies in the Valley are welcome to come along and help in the good work.

Mrs. M. Hagen and children of Duck Creek, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Creston, were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Pease.

Apple packing is practically completed on every ranch in this section. The total yield is fully as high as anticipated, while the showing of ones and twos is considerably better than first expected.

The superiority of Alice Siding spuds over the product of other Valley centres is evidenced in the offer of $19 a ton a local rancher refused last week. The market price is about $11. What about this, Duck Creek.

The operations of the Soldiers Ladies Aid are hampered owing to a shortage of wool for knitting. A couple of pairs of sox have been sent to the local boys at the front and several pairs turned in to the Creston Red Cross depot.

Earl Pease was at Duck Creek last week, doing some fall ploughing on the Johnson ranch.

Stace Smith had a letter from his son, Jack, who is in the trenches in France, on Monday. Jacky is in fine health but states that the supply of clothing, particularly shirts, is none too ample.

Victor Carr and Earl Pease have just finished breaking-in a 3-year old colt belonging to Monrad Wigen. After one days treatment they had it tamed sufficiently to haul a load of apples to Creston. Thus does Duck Creek adult our superiority in horsemanship, at least.

A letter from our old friend Walter Corbett, who is now living at Bass River, Nova Scotia, shows that he has lost none of his skill as a hunter since going down to the lower altitudes. He tells of having brought in a moose that weighed better than 800 pounds, that measured 55 inches between the horns and which, he was told by the gentleman to whom he took the head to be mounted, was the largest he had ever had to mount.

At Penticton 325 game licenses were issued up to the middle of September.

To date but one Phoenix hunter has succeeded in shooting a deer this season.

During September 93,215 tons of ore were shipped from Phoenix to the Grand Forks smelter.

Penticton ratepayers are coming across with their 1915 taxes much better than they did in 1914.

Smith Says Send Socks, Shirts, Etc.

In our issue of Sept. 3rd we had a letter from R. Sinclair Smith, one of the Creston men to go overseas with the First Canaeian Contingent, and who has been in the trenches in France for some months.

In his letter Mr. Smith pointed out that from his personal observations, much of the supplies that the Canadian Red Cross Society was sending to the men at the front was, in the case of cholera belts, for instance, being used to clean guns and harness; knitted mitts were said almost to be useless, they got wet so easily; personal property bags were worse than useless, as the men had nothing to put in them; and with other items, owing to mismanagement somewhere it was pretty much a feast with some companies and a famine with others.

Knowing that his son, Jack, was in the thick of the scrap in France also, Mr. Stace Smith was approached by some of the local Red Cross workers to secure, if possible, from Jack, word as to how his regiment was faring in the matter to getting too many or too few or unnecessary Red Cross comforts. His letter, which follows, indicates that the boys are not getting anywhere near enough of these good things, particularly in sox and shirts. He states the case so briefly and emphatically that no comment of ours is necessary. He writes:

France, Sept. 29, 1915.

. . . We get only $7 a month of our pay here, but you can't buy very much with it as everything is an awful price. They have some stuff here they call beer but it is rotten to drink, but I drink it when I get it so that I won't have to drink water. There is also a kind of wine but it is so bitter one can hardly drink it. That is all the soldiers are allowed to drink in that line. We can also buy eggs, but the price is high.

The Second Canadian Division is out here now. The Butterfield boys, Frank May and others that went from the district are in it. They are in the 31st Battalion.

In reference to your enquiry if the articles the Red Cross are sending to the front are appreciated, as you say it was in The Review that the soldiers use the socks, etc., for cleaning rifles, and that lots of things sent out go to waste or are thrown away. It is true we get too much tobacco, and some of it goes to waste at times, though I never saw any cigarettes go to waste, but still we get enough of them.

As for socks, we need them and need them badly, also shirts and underwear. I have not had a change of socks for three weeks, and the pair I have on are nearly torn to pieces, I would have had no shirt at all had I not picked up one that the Second Division left behind when they moved out of their trench.

We generally get a bath, a change of sox and a clean shirt about every two weeks, but not lately. We certainly need shirts and socks. Something sweet in the way of eatables would also be greatly appreciated.

We are in reserve now, a little way back of the trenches but will likely be going back into the trenches tomorrow. The Canadians did not take any part in the heavy fighting lately. We are holding our own part of the line. . . .

Western Pine Lumber Co. at Grand Forks will ship 70 cars of lumber to prairie points within the next four weeks.

Phoenix ladies are sending clothing and food direct to Ed. Hurrell, a Phoenix boy, now held as a prisoner of war in Germany.

The sawmill at Enderby shipped 108 carloads of lumber in September. In only two months in the history of the mill has the record been equalled.

At the tax sale at Vernon last week 57 pieces of property were offered for sale, four of which were knocked down for the amount of taxes due. Seven people were at the sale.

PERSONALS.

Ontario Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—MRS. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unfailing success.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the *original* but the *best Little Liver Pills*, first put up *over 40 years ago*, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been *much imitated* but *never equaled*, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for *cathartic*.

Two Wheat Heads on Single Stalk

North Dakota has the queerest as well as perhaps the largest grain crop ever raised in any country of like area. In the southeast corner of the state there are whole fields in which there are two heads to the stalk.

Farmers who came to North Dakota from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are unable to account for the growth, except that it is a freak of nature resulting from exceptionally fine growing weather following a rainy period. They say that they never heard of such a growth in the states in which they formerly lived. Pioneer North Dakotans say the thing is new to them, too.

The double heads, in practically all cases, are full size and the kernels are well filled. In some instances the double growth will mean almost double the ordinary crop, which would greatly increase the 116,300,000 bushel government wheat estimate for the state, a yield that sets a new record.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

"Do you see that strong, healthy looking man over there?"

"I was just admiring his physique."

"The doctors gave him up years ago."

"You surprise me."

"Yes. They found they couldn't get anything out of him."

Giants in the Garden of Eden

A story of how the 2nd Dorsets engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfries, of Church Knowle (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. . . . Four days the battle lasted. . . . It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are; 6 ft. 3 in., was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

More Bombastic Talk From Kaiser

A French torpedo boat has captured near Tripoli a sailing vessel flying the Greek flag. Aboard her were a few Turks and $20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts, and an engrossed casket containing the following letter in Arabic from the kaiser to the chief of the Senoussi tribe:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charlemange, Allah's envoy and Islam's protector to the Illustrious Chief of Senoussi: We pray God to lead our army to victory. Our will is that thy valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the tribe belonging to the true believers and their commander. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foes, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it. William."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for $100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill to yours in full.'

"'But—but—' said the plumber.

"'Receipt it in full,' the millionaire repeated. 'I used to be a plumber myself.'

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change."

NATURES CREATION

A TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

If you are visiting Toronto, or live here, you are welcome to come to our offices and read scores of original testimonials from reputable men and women who have used this treatment. If you cannot come we will send Booklet containing **Sworn Testimony** from those who have been helped and benefited.

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Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents: the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

A new electric fan to be placed in a window to ventilate a room can be regulated to supply any amount of air desired and throw its current in any direction.

No More Corns — **Cure Guaranteed**

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

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

110 UNIVERSITY AVE. - - - TORONTO, CANADA
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915
CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mevery day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

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

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Why, he couldn't hear the sermon there, could he?

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"What makes you think you're qualified to run a hotel?" inquired the man behind the desk.

"Well," confided the applicant, "I've had a summer home for fifteen years, and all my friends have automobiles."

Lady—These strawberries are quite green.

Peddler—Well, mum, they're just from the country.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going," remarked the observer in Musical America.

"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instalment man taking it away.

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

"Lined Up" For Sport

Remington UMC

Repeating Rifles

You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the *outstanding* features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military Arms. Every cartridge gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

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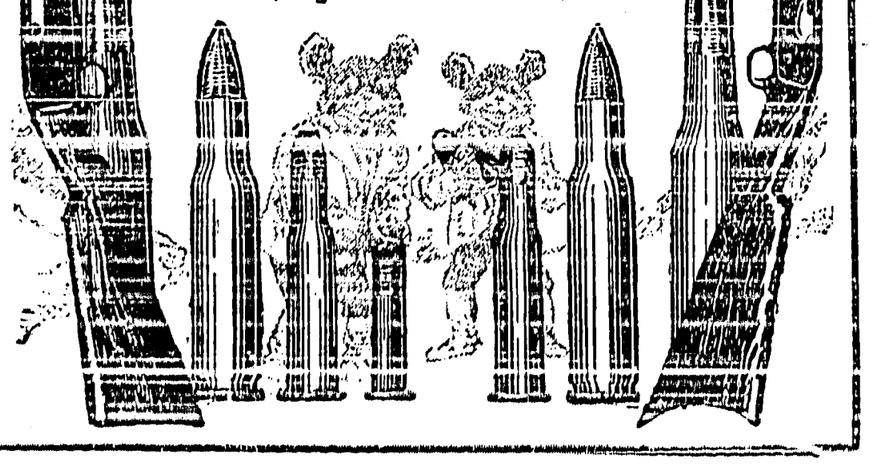

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL

In Addressing the Coal Miners, Urging a Greater Production of Coal, he Pointed out that it is the British Miner Helping the British Sailor, that is a Big Factor in the War

Mr. David Lloyd George has made many important and eloquent speeches since the war began, but few of them have equalled in effect that which he made to the coal miners in London on July 21, when he appealed for a greater production of coal. Here are a few of his chief points:

We are short of coal in a great crisis.

We are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. A quarter of a million of them have gone into the fighting line.

Coal is everything for us. Our 350,000 casualties were inflicted by German coal.

Parties have disappeared for the time being. There are two new parties now—optimists and pessimists—the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

In my opinion the sky is mottled. The events in the east mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of the struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of England.

Victory means the fate of freedom for ages to come. Freedom implies the right to shirk, for others to defend. Is that fair?

After praising the miner as a worker, a politician, a singer, a footballer, a soldier, the minister of munitions went on to say:

We are short of coal to run the country in a great crisis. The demand for coal is greater than ever. The supply of labor is less than ever.

In times of peace coal is the most important element in the industrial life of the country. The blood which courses through the veins of industry in this country is made by distilled coal. In peace and in war King Coal is the paramount lord of industry. It enters into every article of consumption and of utility.

It is our real international coinage. We buy goods abroad, food and raw material. We pay not in gold, we pay in coal. We pay in diamonds, except that they are black, and not in gold.

Coal brings meat and bread to us from the Argentine. It pays across the counter there for it out of its own pocket. We cannot do without coal. In war it is life for us and death for our foes. It not merely fetches and carries for us; it makes the material and the machinery which it transports.

It bends, it molds, it fills the weapons of war. Steam means coal. Rifles mean coal. Machine guns mean coal. Cannon mean coal. Shells are made with coal. Shells are filled with coal. The very explosive inside them is coal, and then coal carries them on right into the battlefield to help our men.

Coal is everything for us, and we want more of it to win victory. Coal is the most terrible of enemies, and it is the most potent of friends. You read that terrible casualty list given out by the prime minister the other day. Three hundred and fifty thousand British soldiers. They were casualties inflicted by German coal, by the Westphalian miner, working in co-operation with the Prussian engineer—without stint, without reserve, wtihout regulation, putting their strength at the disposal of their Fatherland. Coal did that.

Yes, and when you find the German flag banished from the face of the seas, who has done it? The British miner helping the British sailor.

I have stood on Beachy Head. It is a fine sight in days of war. You will read in the papers about the advance of the German legions, and about their gigantic armies, and there you will see scores of great British ships tranquilly gliding through the waters without any interference.

Why? Coal propels them, and coal protects them. For if you will only look for a short time you will see a British battleships tearing along. You may not see the coal smoke, because the coal comes from South Wales. But you know it is there, for you see the vessel tearing along, and you know there is coal in its bunkers, and you know, if the need arises, those mighty cannon on its decks will be filled with distilled coal that will scatter destruction to the foes of our country.

Then Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the importance of the miner and went on:

It is the fact that the country is in peril that prompts the appeal to all classes to set aside every regulation. Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous one. I speak with trepidation when I refer to this.

There used to be a naval school and a military school, a naval school which depended entirely upon the sea and upon the navy to protect us against invasion, and it was called the Blue Water School. The new parties are the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

Let me tell you what I think about the sky. The sky is mottled. There are some people who can see nothing but the black menace in the sky, and they imagine it shows a lack of foresight to look at the wide stretches of blue still smiling in the heavens.

There are some, on the other hand, who fix their gaze rigidly on the clear azure above the seas. They deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunder clouds that are rolling up in the east and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France.

But sky staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the east, whatever they mean, portend that; they mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it.

Victory has its price. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battlefield, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. The one question is, whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12 foot stream with an 11 foot plank.

We have but one question to ask ourselves—we of all marks, of all grades, and of all trades—are we doing enough to secure victory, because victory means life for our country? (Hear, hear).

It means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lockouts, strikes, ca-canny, specs, all as usual. Wages must go up, profits must also improve, but prices must at all costs be kept down.

Freedom after all implies the right to shirk. Freedom implies the right for you to enjoy and for others to defend you. Is that freedom? War is like a fever, a deadly fever, and the rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to a fever. Restraints which would be irksome, stupid and unnecessary when a man is healthy, are essential to save his life in a fever.

What is the use of the patient saying, "I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact, more than usual, because I am thirstier than usual. I have a high temperature, so I am more parched than usual; there is a greater strain on my strength, so I really ought to have more than usual. If I want to go out why should I be confined to that little bed? Freedom above all."

"But you die." "Ah," he says. "It is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage." Let Britain be beaten and discredited and dishonored, but let no man say that any Briton during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasing in his own sight. Ah, victory is not on that road.

The trenches are not all in Flanders; every pit is a trench in this war, a labyrinth of trenches; every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out the munitions of war is a fortress; picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are as much the weapons of this great war of European liberty as the bayonet, the rifle and the machine gun. That man who does not handle them with all his strength is failing as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front.

What happened the other day? The New Zealand battalions and the Australians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. Not all the doctors of the regiment could persuade them; there was no shirking; they said, "Not until the attack is over and we have finished the Turks, not until then will we go into the hospital." That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory.

The peril is a great one, the peril is an immediate one, but if the democracy of Britain rise to the occasion, they will once more triumph over all the forces of despotism in Europe. Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear from day to day in the papers; not the headlines, please, pass them over. Read the news, please, and the men who, after doing that, do not understand the peril of their country, would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them.

Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the extent, resources and progress of its neighbor across the northern boundary, that it has no doubts about the future of Canadian finances. Thousands of Americans have visited the principal cities of the Dominion since the war began, and they are well aware of the conditions existing there. Such facts explain the great rush to buy notes of the Canadian government offered in the New York market. Americans know Canada. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about that country. —Cleveland Leader.

Soldiers Piling Up Savings

Most of Those at Front Are Leaving Pay on Credit

Canadian soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian government. The pay allowance to the Canadians is in most cases being held to their credit at the London paymaster's office, as the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but a small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advices received at the militia department from London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay was recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British government in connection with the recent war loan.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are also accumulating a government credit at the rate of about 75 cents per day. The pay allowance of those men from the government is being continued while they are prisoners, but it is impracticable to forward it to them in Germany, and the monthly amount due them is being regularly placed to their credit, less the shilling per day or $1.75 per week, which is being forwarded through the Britsh war office through arrangement with the United States consul-general at Berlin. The war office is forwarding a shilling per day to British soldiers who are prisoners in Germany, and it was not thought wise to allow a larger sum to the Canadian fellow-prisoners for spending money.

Russian Wheat

Granaries in Southern Russia Overloaded With Grain

Grain dealers and cereal farmers will be interested in a report recently made from Petrograd by Commercial Attache Baker. He says that the granaries of estates and farms in Southern Russia are overloaded with grain left over from the last crop. The grain can be moved only within the limits of the same district, not from one district to another, the object of such restriction is to prevent speculation. In the section named growers of wheat and rye have not been subjected to any embarrassment in consequence of not being able to ship from Odessa this year. The demand from Russia itself has proved unexpectedly large. The banks have assisted farmers and estate owners to hold unsold portions of their grain. There has been no need for sacrifice sales, and the prices paid have been satisfactory. If the route through the Dardanelles should be opened, probably no sudden or heavy oversea export movement from Odessa would develop. The necessity of holding back large supplies as food, together with the fact that the freight service is largely given up to military work, would make any rapid movement of wheat to Odessa unlikely, and as the financial position of Russia makes it desirable that existing high prices for grain should be fairly well upheld, since grain is Russia's best cash asset the government would probably discourage any sudden heavy export movement such as might tend seriously to depress the world's wheat markets.

Loss Due to Weeds

Some Systematic Effort Should Be Made to Grapple Successfully With the Problem

The loss to the farmer from weeds generally is obvious enough to the most superficial observer. Any weed takes up as much space in a field, and draws to itself as much of the sustenance afforded by the cultivated soil, as a grain stalk does, and it represents, therefore, a dead or unrequited loss to the owner of the crop. One of the distinguishing marks of good as contrasted with poor farming is the comparative absence of weeds, and a large part of the time and attention of students in agricultural colleges is devoted to learning how to grapple successfully with this obstacle to success in farming.

No practical farmer needs to be informed that certain weeds are specially hard to eradicate, because they may be propagated by means of underground stems as well as seeds; among these are the well known Canada sow thistle, the couch grass, and the perennial sow thistle. Except by frequent disturbance by plough or disk harrow ina dry, hot spell, it is extremely difficult to kill couch grass, because a small fragment of the underground stem at once becomes a new plant. The same is true of the Canada thistle, which has the additional fault of being capable of producing intense irritation by its prickles.

The perennial sow thistle has become a very formidable pest in Western Canada. It has there devastated a large amount of fertile land, and it bids fair to cause losses running well up into millions of dollars, unless some means of checking its ravages are found and applied. It is very productive of seeds, which ripen just before the grain is ready to cut, and it spreads also by means of its underground stem, pieces of which quickly take root and become new plants. Cultivation causes the sow thistle to spread, unless it succeeds in killing it. In Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, many fields of grain are this year not worth cutting on account of its prevalence, and unless systematic efforts are made to extirpate it the loss will be greater with each succeeding year.—Toronto Globe.

Trees can be protected from injury by animals by keeping the surrounding ground clean and coating their trunks with a whitewash containing Paris green.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THE BIGGEST LESSON OF THE WAR

STRIKING VINDICATION OF STRENGTH OF NAVY

The German Fleet Might as well have been Captured or Destroyed for all the Service it has been able to Render the Huns Since the Outbreak of Hostilities

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic allies a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for the British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive battle. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defences, or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor in the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade wtih the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blucher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping the Britsh navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by Britsh shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in times of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the Britsh navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advances. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they could or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed, it is British sea power that will have determined the issue. —New York World.

Lightning Rods

Annual Loss to Farmers by Lightning Is Very Large

The annual loss inflicted on farmers by lightning is in the aggregate very large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to them to ascertain definitely whether this loss is preventable. For all practical purposes, the efforts to discover or invent some means of safeguarding isolated buildings date from the time when Benjamin Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and lightning, more than a century and a half ago.

Franklin was the first to suggest the practicability of protecting buildings from lightning by erecting on their highest points iron conductors communicating with the ground. His theory on the subject was all right, but defects in construction made the lightning rods so ineffective and often dangerous, that they were for a long time utterly, and not unreasonably, discredited. There is now good reason to believe that, as Professor Day shows, a trustworthy system of protection by means of metal rod conductors has been devised, and may be inexpensively utilized.

There is good sense in the suggestion that in most cases, the conducting rod being itself perfect, the farmer should himself affix it to his house or barn. The directions given in the published bulletins are easily followed, and the reasons for the various steps are easily understood. The two points to be kept in view are that the rod should be absolutely continuous, and that the lower end should be sunk sufficiently deep in the ground to reach permanently moist earth, and the moister the better. A few years ago, when the tower of the Toronto city hall was struck by lightning, the Globe published a theory put forward by an ordinary farmer with a bent for investigation. He maintained the direction taken by the electric current indicated that a water course must have passed from northwest to southeast under the site of the present building, and maintained that, to insure perfect safety for the hall it would not be difficult to obtain practical results from its application.—Toronto Globe.

We Had to Fight

We could not have remained neutral in this struggle without betraying our obligations not merely to the nations with whom we are allied, but to the whole cause of civilization in Europe. England neutral or indifferent while Belgium was being ravaged, while Germany poured out her wrath and her frightfulness upon the innocent population of France, and stamped her military despotism upon all Europe, would have been an England which Englishmen would have despised and the whole world would have flouted.—Westminster Gazette.

Building a concrete tank fitted with a window, a Scotch doctor succeeded in getting a number of motion photographs of otters and other under water animals.

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that towel on my face?

Barber—Because it was hot, sir.

A Suggestion

Practical Information Should Be Available For the Young Men Who Wish to Turn to Farming

There will be a movement towards the land during the next few years, and many young men will be investing their available resources in intelligence, brawn and money in a piece of land.

To the average man who has not been through the mill, the problem of acquiring the land and the course to follow in order to make the investment pay, is a knotty one.

Take the young man with a good knowledge of agriculture who has from one thousand to two thousand dollars in the bank and who decides to go out for himself on a half section. A thousand dollars is a neat sum in cash these days, but it dwindles quickly when spread over the purchase of land, implements, horses and seed. So does twice that sum, but it must be admitted that that amount of cash should, in the nature of things, give an intelligent, hardworkng young man a chance to make a start on a piece of land, and such a prospective farmer should be given every chance.

He finds in making enquiries, that land can be rented cheap, and probably with an option to buy after a given time. Then he sets up an inventory of his necessary equipment, and having done this he endeavors to formulate a system of farming to follow for reliable and quick returns.

That is a big problem, and it should not devolve wholly on the uninitiated man who is looking for a start in farming.

Our agricultural departments would render a signal service to the young men of Canada by carefully applying themselves to the solution of this problem. Taking a reasonable amount of cash, they could formulate a plan whereby this cash could be used to the very best advantage in giving its owner a start in farming. That does not merely mean a superfical statement of the price of the land and the kind of crops to grow and how to cultivate. It means first the most economical use of this sum to get the land, under present conditions governing the availability of land, then each step, just as the prospective buyer should take it, should be fully discussed.

There is a great dearth of this kind of practical information and much of great value could be put in available form on the subject of getting the young man with a small amount of capital on to the land.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Sir John French has a double in the person of a respected tradesman of Armentieres, named Henriot. The likeness is said to be remarkable, while in other respects, such as height and manner, the similarity is very pronounced. M. Henriot is known as "le pere French," and is very proud of the distinction thrust upon him. It is his fervent wish that one day he may have the honor of meeting his illustrious double.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 22

Soldiers' Smokes

The astonishing things that a little combined work can do are being illustrated everywhere to the advantage of our brave soldiers. One notable example is the work of the Overseas Club—the largest club in the world. This club has shouldered with a will the task of providing cigarettes and tobacco for the troops. They have organized the work so well that not a penny of the money collected is spent except in actual "smokables" for the men, and this is not all.

Through co-operative work on the largest scale the Club can deliver right into the hands of the fighting man one dollar's worth of tobacco and cigarettes for every 25 cents subscribed. This is done by sending parcels in-bond, and by an arrangement with the French government French import duty is chivalrously waived.

REVIEW readers can send their money to the Bank of Commerce, Creston, or the postmaster at Duck Creek, with the full assurance that they are laying their money out to the best possible advantage. The name of the giver is written on each single parcel, and subscribers can name individual soldiers or sailors, or select a specified unit to receive the fruit of their generosity, or allow the Overseas Club to send the parcels where they are most needed. The whole expense of organization is borne by the Club and not paid out of the collections.

Taking to Poultry

A recent pamphlet issued by the Dominion department of agriculture dealing with the poultry industry in Canada shows that Canadians are developing a grand appetite for the product of the hen.

According to this leaflet the consumption of eggs between 1891 and 1901 was about two dozen per head of population, while between 1901 and 1911 it had risen to four dozen per capita.

The prices, too, of poultry and eggs have been high. The demand has been keen, and even in spite of the high prices, consumption has continued to increase faster than production. In fact, since 1909, Canada, an agricultural country, has held the unenviable position of importing each year more eggs than were exported.

The number of hens and chickens on farms in Canada increased from sixteen and one-half millions in 1901 to twenty-nine and a half millions in 1911—an increase of nearly thirteen millions, or approximately 78½ per cent.

Shy on Copper

The optimists have hit upon another reason for an early collapse of the European war: Germany is running shy of copper; so short, indeed, that we are told the authorities are considering commandeering the copper which the electrical installations contain.

The lighting and power wires in Germany have about 50,000 tons of copper in them and the traction wires about 4,400 tons more, according to a scientific journal. This at the present rate at which Germany is firing away ammunition would last about three months.

The copper contents of the daily expenditure of German ammunition is enormous and it is assumed that Germany needs about 500 tons of copper daily. The supplies of copper production controlled by Germany and Austria or available to them in the Scandanavian countries are not good for more than about 60,000 tons per year, while thr consumption is about 180,000 tons per year.

As there is no substitute which may be used instead of copper in the manufacture of high class modern ammunition it would seem doubtful if Germany can continue her prodigal expenditure of ammunition much longer.

It would rather seem that the unlimited use of ammunition in the future phases of the war will be on the side of the Allies, who are piling up incredible supplies of munitions and are getting ready to produce in their ammunition factories enough shells to make possibls the blowing of the whole of Germany to a height almost equalling the record of Gilroy's kite.

More Crisis

We have quite a lengthy letter from a gentleman who wishes to be known in print as "Fair Play" in which he replies to cestain statements contained in the letter from "Conservo" (taken from Toronto Saturday Night) published a few weeks ago, dealing with "The Crisis in B.C." pamphlet.

As our readers are pretty well fed up on this historic leaflet, and seeing "Fair Play" has little or nothing new to offer we are withholding his letter for the present.

"Fair Play" assures us there is no political animus mixed up with the pamphlet in question. It simply calls attention to a state of affairs that nothing but an impartial royal commission can investigate satisfactorily. And seeing we have the assurance of the attorney general that there is "nothing to them" our correspondent cannot see why the government should object so strenuously to a full and free inquiry, to say nothing of the abuse heaped on Rev. A. E. Cooke, for, says the writer, "it is not important whether Rev. Cooke is the accredited agent of the Ministerial Union or not. Certain charges are made in the "Crisis in B.C." presumably on information furnished by one Moses B. Cotsworth, formerly an employee of the provincial government. If the statements in The Crisis are true the government should resign; if untrue, Moses and his apostles should be run out of the province."

W.C.T.U. Hears Prohibition Talk

A large and enthusiastic audience gathered at the school house at Erickson on Thursday evening last for an open meeting of the W.C.T.U. at which Rev. R. E. Pow of Creston addressed the gathering on "The Movement for prohibition in British Columbia."

The talk was on the more recent development of the temperance movement. "Undoubtedly," he said, "the war has had a direct influence on the change of popular temper toward the liquor traffic. What was long held to be undesirable, if not impossible, the war has made possible and desirable. And if this war has given the knockout blow to the liquor traffic—and I believe it has—it has gone a long way to compensate for all the evils and horrors it has brought in its train."

After detailing the steps leading up to the big convention in Toronto in March for a Dominion-wide campaign that will render Canada "dry" from ocean unto ocean by 1919, and incidentally telling of the shaking up of the dry bones in the Dominion Alliance, Mr. Pow reviewed the somewhat unexpected demand for curtailing the sale of liquor in European countries. Starting with prohibiting of the consumption of abysinthe in France he followed on with the stopping of the manufacture and sale of vodka in Russia, "Vodka," he told the audience, "is a fiery whiskey distilled from rye, [illegible] largely by peasants laborers or factory hands." Its manufacture was entirely in the hands of the government and in refusing to make and sell it the imperial treasury suffered to the extent of $250,000,000 annually. Since the "No More Vodka" era had come the savings of the people had increased from 16 or 20 million a year to 30 million a month, and the increased productivity of the Russian labor forces was estimated at anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent.

In contrast to these examples Britain does not stand in a very good light, Mr. Pow declared, quoting the remark of Lloyd George, which astonished the world, "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink, and the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." Premier Asquith was quoted as saying "that drink had decreased the efficiency of the army 15 per cent. However recently new legislation had been passed, rum rations have been discontinued, and altogether a brighter day is dawning for Great Britain.

Taking up the situation in Canada the speaker called attention to the fact that Prince Edward Island has been "dry" for fifteen years. Excepting the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia was all under prohibition. New Brunswick has 9 counties out of 15 and 2 cities out of 3 under one form or other of prohibition. Hotel bars are open only from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and sale of drink to soldiers in uniform is everywhere prohibited. Quebec has 859 out of 1,168 municipalities free of the licensed sale of drink. Ontario has 539 out of 842 exempt. Manitoba has 51 out of 154 municipolities "dry." Saskatchewan has abolished every bar, liquor store and club license and the sale of liquor is now through government-operated despensaries of which only 25 have been found necessary to date. After the war the people will vote as to whether they want to go back to the old order of things and before 1919 they will have an opportunity to say whether they want the present dispensary system continued, in the event of the "wets" not carrying the province in the meantime fer the open bar. In Alberta total prohibition of a very stringent nature becomes effective next July, the people there by a vote of five to three sanctioning this move a few months ago.

Briefly the speaker told of the efforts to bring this province into the "dry" column culminating with the big business men's convention in Vancouver in August, attended by almost 800 delegates, where not more than 300 were expected. The McBride government had promised this gathering the question would be submitted to the people, and it is expected the new liquor act to be voted on will be similar to the one endorsed by the people of Alberta.

Across the line the slogan is "All U. S. under prohibition in 1920," but Canada's endeavor will be to accomplish this work a year sooner, and Mr. Pow hazarded the opinion that the effort in Canada would be successful.

Needing These?

Mackinaw Coats

Right now is your opportunity to tecure a Mackinaw Coat. The assortment of sizes is right and the price on these will never be lower.

Men's Woollen Pants

The weather has taken the turn where these are necessary and at $2.75 a pair upward we are sure we can satisfy you.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Sweaters

Our stock of these was bought right, and we have had many pleased buyers. The assortment of sizes and colors is still good and equal value cannot be had in any other store in town.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

NEWS OF THE WORLD

14,000 Britons of enlistable age have emigrated to Canada in the past eight months.

The 300 Canadian firms now making munitions of war are employing 175,000 men.

27 German airships have been captured or destroyed since the war commenced.

This years' Canadian wheat crop of 336,250,000 bushels is almost double the yield of 1914.

Threshing operations in Alberta are retarded owing to bad weather and a shortage of laborers.

The fighting at the Dardanelles up to October 9 had resulted in a British casualty list of 96,899.

To date German air raids on England have accounted for a total of 117 deaths with 463 persons wounded,

It is estimated that over 100,000 people crossed Western Canada this year en route to San Francisco fair.

The United States will spend $100,000,000 a year for ehe next five years in enlarging and improving its navy.

The annual statement of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. shows a profit of $1,059,813 on its sales of wheat last year.

Brig. Gen. Swayne, one of the directors of recruiting, states that Britain will require 3,000,000 more men by spring.

The Oriental liner Canada Maru arrived at Victoria from Hong Kong on Friday with a cargo silk valued at $2,000,000.

For 1915 it is estimated $750,000 of Patriotic Fund money will be needed for soldiers' dependants in British Columbia.

3,826 cars loaded with wheat passed throguh Moose Jaw, Sask., on Sunday, beating all previous single day records by 1,500 cars.

The Ontario government has just issued an order compelling all hotels in the province to close the bars at 8 o'clock each evening.

For the past nine months the Vancouver street railway carried over 11,000,000 less passengers than during the same period in 1914.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the British navy which has accumulated during the war is placed at $20,000,000.

Hon. W. J. Bowser believes the provincial government will not appeal to the people until the life of the present legislature expires next spring.

At Sheepshead Bay, New York, on Saturday, in the Astor Cup race, Gil Anderson attained an average speed of 102 miles an hour in a 300-mile auto race.

During September approximately 4,000,000 pounds of fish were landed at Prince Rupert and the Skeena River canneries. Over 2,165,000 pounds was halibut.

The financial stringency is so stringent at the Vancouver deserted children's home that the youngsters only have butter on their bread one day a week now.

In a "non-stop-running" auto test the trip from Mexico to Canada, a distance of 1890 miles, was made in 123 hours. The car carried five passengers.

The steamer Corwin is back at Seattle after a five months cruise in Artic waters with a total catch of 1352 walrus—the largest ever made in one season.

To date 164,000 men from Canada have enrolled for active service, 33,000 of whom have gone overseas, 12,000 names have already appeared on the casualty lists.

This year's wheat crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington is the largest on record, 68,550,000 bushels. Less than 10 per cent. of the crop has been marketed.

Vancouver customs officials on Monday made a seizure of $100,000 worth of opium which the coast Chinese were attempting to smuggle into Vancouver off the steamer Monteagle.

Considered from a population standpoint eastern Canada towns with a population largely of German descent have given most liberally of all centres to the Patriotic Fund, Waterloo contributing at a rate of $4.50 per capita.

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.*

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Kitchener Hotel, situated at Kitchener in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

LENA ANDEEN, Owner and Administrator.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson in, the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

W. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Creston Hotel, situated at Creston in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

J. B. MORAN, Prop.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the King George Hotel situated at Creston, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

J. H. DOYLE,
For the Creston Trading Co.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sirdar Hotel, siuated at Sirdar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

WM. MORRIS, Prop.

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 claims.

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

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES

Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

Phoenix reported four births between Oct. 9th and 14th three girls and a boy. A record of five was made at Trail for the same period—three girls and two boys.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Port Hill ranchers are sowing considerable fall wheat this year.

Another butcher shop is opening for business at Fernie.

125 men are now working in the Sullivan mine at Kimberley.

48 Italians left Trail on Thursday last for the fighting in Europe.

Sirictly fresh eggs were 60 cents a dozen at Nelson market on Saturday.

During the year ending October 1st Cranbrook raised $1,861 for the Patriotic Fund.

Trail hotel men have raised the price of beer from five for a quarter to two for a quarter.

Potatoes are a dollar a sack at Kaslo, which is the lowest they have sold at for e long time.

$269 of Patriotic Fund money is now reaching Cranbrook soldiers' dependants monthly.

Cranbrook furnished five of the six criminal cases tried at the fall assizes at Fernie this week.

Cranbrook parted company with fourteen Italians on Friday, who are off to the war in Europe.

During the year ended Sept. 30 the Kaslo Red Cross Society raised $1,197. The membership totalled 42.

Col. Mackay of Fernie is reported to have recruited 969 men in East Kootenay for overseas service.

It requires $167.50 per month to support the seven families' dependent on the Patriotic Fund at Golden.

An effort is being made to recruit two companies of 40 men each for the 107th Kootenay Regiment at Nelson.

The Herald claims Cranbrook has prospects of having 500 or 1,000 troops quartered in that city for the winter.

The Golden company of the 107th Kootenay Regiment has been disbanded. It will be re-organized in Nelson.

Kaslo Red Cross workers last week sent a ton of jam to Montreal to be forwarded to the soldiers at the front.

To date Golden has contributed 40 men for Overseas service, 37 of them are on or on their way to the firing line.

The Kootenaian has it on good authority that Kaslo and other Kootenay points are in for a cold winter.

In the Kaslo country the small crop of huckleberries is said to be responsible for the shortage of grouse this season.

The Bonners Ferry Lumber Co. will do no logging this winter. There is now a stock of 35 million feet of lumber on hand.

The total supply of lumber at East Kootenay mills is estimated at 65,000,000 feet. In normal years it would be 225,000,000 feet.

The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., is double shifting the mines at Fernie and all the men available will soon be working full time.

For their year just ended Kaslo Red Cross shipped 282 shirts, 922 pairs sox, and made up 884 yards of material into various articles.

Free Press: A report is current that the McNob lumber interests are endeavoring to purchase the Fernie Lumber Co. limits.

The management of the smelter at Trail promise to "take a hand in the hotel business" if the town hotels raise their rates to boarders.

Ald. Austin complains that the Nelson street cars are hampered by horses and cattle running at large on some of the city streets.

Trail is so overcrowded with workmen that the barns at the smelter are being divided into rooms to help provide sleeping accomodation.

In the Fernie district it is expected that at least three hotels will be refused licenses for 1915. The hotel at Gateway will be cut off sure.

Joyce Bros. mill, two miles west of Elko, was destroyed by fire on October 9th. Five and a half million feet of lumber also went up in smoke.

Otis Staples Lumber Co. of Wycliffe, have shipped in several cars of steel railway rails for the purpose of extending their logging operation.

Golden imports anywhere from 50 to 100 cases of eggs per month. The Star thinks the local ranchers could quite easily keep sufficient hens to produce this quantity of hen fruit, and incidentally keep $500 or $1,000 monthly in circulation in Golden.

During October at least 250 Italians from East and West Kootenay will go overseas for military service, Trail and Rossland supplying many of them.

Nelson's municipal affairs have been so well handled this year that the city has only had $10,000 advanced them by the bank. They borrowed $40,000 in 1914.

For allowing a patient to stray from the Michel hospital and drown herself in the river, Dr. Welton has been ordered to pay $1,000 damages to deceased's husband.

Cranbrook is having a big citizens meeting on the 25th to organize, if possible, a troop of boy scouts. Mayor Bowness has lent the affair his gracious patronage.

The trustees at Cranbrook have figured it out that as many as 60 children of school age in that city are habitually absenting themselves from school these days.

Kitchener

F. Nelson spent Sunday with friends in Yahk.

Miss Nederlid returned to Kitchener after a two weeks vacation.

Messrs. Topham and Conley of the C.P.R. staff, spent a couple of days after grouse, with fair success.

On top of what the war has done to the map of Europe tne poor school kids of the next generation will have to bound Vilhjalmur Stefansson land.

Mr. Ogilive of the fish hatchery reports that is a little too early to get the cut-throat trout spawn, and he expects to return in a few weeks.

A late letter from the Vernon camp reports that S. A. Reid is in the hospital.

Mr. Ford says he can make a little submarine to put all the big boats out of business. Imagine having to stand on a cold salt with the wind blowing and the enemy firing 14-inch guns while you crank up the little demon.

Duck Creek

A dance will be held in Grady's hall on Saturday night, Oct. 23rd. Music will be supplied by Messrs. Swanson and Mauburg of Canyon City and the local fiddilists. Ladies bring refreshments. Gents pay pro rate. Dancing at 9 o'clock.

Pte. A. Bartholomew of the 54th Kootenay Battalion was here on leave from Vernon camp on Sunday. He arrived on the noon train and returned to Nelson the same afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Levesque of Erickson were Sunday visitors at the J. Johnson ranch.

W. B. Muir arrived here on Monday from Wattsburg, where he put in the summer. He leaves in a day or two to winter in Washington.

O. J. Wigen was a Creston caller on Wednesday. E. Williams was at the metropolis on Monday.

A mixed carload of potatoes and cabbage was loaded here, Thursday.

After a week of tireless effort we are compelled to give in that we cannot find another man who hunts ducks with a big game rifle, so we are pleased to hand the honor of record holder over to an Alice Siding citizen.

A very peculiar light was noticed in the sky on Thursday night of last week. It resembled more than anything else the beam of a large search light, being fully two feet wide and stretching across the sky in the shape of a complete rainbow. Unlike the usual northern lights this light lay obsolutely due east and west and was perfectly stationary. It remained visible for over two hours but was at its best from 12 midnight until 12.30, after which it gradually broke up. P.S.—If affidavits are required sworn statements can be had from several men around here. As we have no hotels we were, of cause, not under the influence.)

The first letter to be received from the boys at the front is from Pte. Douglas Butterfield, and was written "Somewhere in France," under date of Sept. 26th, and is, in part, as follows: "Just a few lines to let you know that Phil. (Butterfield) and I are now in France, and that we are both well, and as much as possible having a good time, although as you can well guess we are not as free as we were in England, as we have to be ready for duty at any minute day or night. We are having awful weather lately, raining like sin all the time and mud up to our knees, or thereabouts. We have been in the trenches, but only for fatigue and working parties as yet."

Tommy Needs Smokes

You can send four times as much tobacco through the OVERSEAS CLUB TOBACCO FUND as you can privately becanse the British Government delivers the parcels with the men's food. You are always sure they get the quickly.

"THANK YOU" CARDS—Each parcel contains a post card addressed to the donor, to enable the soldier to acknowledge the gift direct.

25 CENTS will send 50 Canadian Cigarettes, 4 ounces of Canadian Tobacco. Cigarette Papers and Matches, and a return post card.

DO YOUR BIT TO-DAY. Send or leave your contribution at tha BANK OF COMMERCE, Creston, or the Postmaster, Duck Creek.

Parcels may be sent to any soldier you wish who is at the front.

DO IT NOW!

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

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

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

That night the sun set amid lowering clouds. With a sailor's weather sense, I was sure that we should have a storm. Pimball and Glibby sensed it too. We could see them making things snug alow and aloft. They were good enough seamen, as far as that goes. The wind, if it came, would be off shore, and there would be no danger of the ship being driven upon our reef, but there were islands to leeward, which they seemed to have forgotten, which I remembered.

I explained all this to my little mistress as I made things snug for the night. She would be perfectly protected by the overhang of the cliff and the overturned boat, and I told her, although I left her alone in the boat, that the same overhang of the cliff would protect me from the wind and the rain if the storm broke. And so after prayers again and a long look seaward we went to sleep.

About midnight, so far as I could judge, I was awakened. The storm broke with all the suddenness and intensity of the tropics. Such peals of thunder and such flashes of lightning I have never witnessed, although I had been in many storms throughout the world. To sleep was impossible. Mistress Lucy came out from her boat and stood beside me as we leaned against the cliff while the storm drove harmlessly over our heads.

We could see the ship at intervals by the vivid flashes of lightning. She was making fearful weather of it. She was always a wet ship, and the huge waves fairly rolled over her. Once she went over nearly on her beam ends, and I thought she was gone. I didn't view her position with a great deal of regret either. Presently she drove off before the wind with a rag of her fore topsl still showing, and that was the last we saw of her or her men, we thought.

Storm bound under the lee of the cliffs, we passed long and anxious hours the next day, although our only misfortune was the inclemency of the weather, for we were completely sheltered, and we had plenty of the refreshing milk of the cocoanut to vary our other food. The second day after it began the tempest finally blew itself out, although the great surging seas still broke tremendously over the barrier reef and the spray shot a score of feet or more above the crests of the highest waves. It was only the reflex of the storm, however, for during the night the wind had subdued into a gentle breeze.

When we scanned the sea next morning there was, of course, no sign of the ship. Our first inclination, and there was none to say us nay now, was to mount the stairs, cross the wall and look for that cave. We had neither chart nor record left, we had but our memories to trust to, but we were both agreed that the cave lay in the inner wall and that the parchment said it was the central one of three adjacent openings which gave entrance to the treasure chamber. And we could get a bearing on it from the central hill.

Now I had noticed that the coral wall both on the outer and inner sides was honeycombed with openings, rifts, fissures and caves which, by the way, were more frequent and deeper on the inside face, why I know not. We should have been compelled painfully and laboriously to search the whole face of the cliff in its extent of fifteen miles or so, but for the further direction of the parchment. I was thankful that, sailor like, old Sir Philip had given us the bearing. How did his words run? Something like this, my memory told me:

"Toe fynde ye mouthe of ye tresur cave take ye bearings alonge ye southe of ye three Goddes on ye Altar of Skulls on ye middle hile. When ye line strykes ye bigge knicke in ye walle with ye talle palmme, his tree, bee three hoales. Climbe ye stones. Enter ye centre. Yt is there."

Plainly our first duty was to descend into the inclosed valley and explore the hillock in the centre. I made no doubt but that we should find some sort of an altar and more of those curious stone images there. If they still remained the rest of our task would be comparatively easy.

With this determination, therefore, we set out. As I did not know how long our exploration would require and as I rather thought we should have to make a day of it, we started betimes. Indeed, as we invariably retired shortly after sunset we naturally rose at break of day. I took along food enough for the day, knowing that we could get water from the brooks and certain fruits which I judged would be good for us from the trees.

We went directly to the stairs, and mounted them. Delaying but little on the crest, we crossed it rapidly and really entered the valley. It was with a feeling of awe that we stood for the first time within the vast cup at the foot of the inner stairs, completely shut out from the world by the great towering rampart of rock which entirely inclosed us. I had never felt so far removed from the world as then. Outside, of course, the limitless ocean ran beyond the barrier reef, but one could follow it unto the dim, far-off distance with his vision. Within the cup the glance fell upon the rocky wall on every hand. It was almost like being in a prison for all its tropic loveliness.

Beneath the trees and quite invisible from above, a paved road or path, barely wide enough for four to walk abreast upon, extended straight across the island to the hillock in the middle, while smaller paths seemed to follow the course of the walls on either side. The ground was gently rolling, and the road, though overgrown in places and badly broken, was in much better condition than the broader path on the top of the wall. I suppose the fact that it was sheltered protected it. We passed along it for a mile and a half without much difficulty.

Finally we landed at the foot of the hillock. As I had observed from the wall it was grass grown and tree clad. Indeed, we should have been hard put to it to have ascended it, so dense was the vegtation, had it not been for the fact that the path was continued around the hill constantly mounting. Where it ran the somewhat shallow earth had been cut away on the hillside and the rock surface laid bare. Of course this path was frightfully overgrown.

We ascended with the utmost care. I finally drew my little mistress, her face bedewed as well as my own, up the last steep ascent and stood upon the crest.

We could now see why the top of the hill had seemed level when we first looked at it from the wall. Indeed, the coral rock rose in a sharp escarpment eight or ten feet above the highest treetops, making a sort of tableland or platform. This level, probably artificial, had been paved with the huge, dark gray rock of the stairs and statues and pathways. I may say in passing that in all our exploration of the island, which however, was not very thorough or complete owing to the shortness of our stay upon it, we saw no quarry whence this rock could have been taken, and the only way of accounting for its presence was that it had been brought there across the seas by the makers of the monuments and stairs, whoever they might have been. They must have had large sea-worthy vessels and adequate means of land transportation, to say nothing of a most considerable engineering ability to accomplish these mighty works.

Well, the level top of the hillock was in shape a parallelogram, in extent perhaps an acre and a half. It was the most curious place I have ever seen. In the middle of it, with its four sides parallel to the sides of the plateau was a huge stone platform or altar perhaps 100 feet long by 70 feet wide. Completely surrounding this altar, but some distance away from it so as to make an aisle perhaps ten feet in width, rose a line of huge statues carved, like those at the foot of the stairs, into the semblance of monstrous human faces. Not one of them was like another. There was variation in human faces. All were ugly, but all were lifelike and were singularly enough European.

CHAPTER XIII.

In Which We Enter the Place of Horror

The statutes or images rose from a kind of terrace a foot or so above the level of the platform, paved as before. They formed a sort of cloister, or colonnade, around the central platform, which rose twenty or twenty-five feet above. On the centre of the raised platform or altar stood three or more of the same monster heads, placed one after another, the largest one being in the middle. They were in line, all looking in the same direction which my compass told me was due west. They were staring, therefore, toward the setting sun.

At the front end or west end the great platform was approached by a flight of steps. The stones of the pavement were so cunningly fitted together that only here and there had a seed lodged and grass grown. The stones of the platform or altar were also laid up without mortar and fitted in the same way. Te altar was in perfect repair.

Standing so high, the fierce winds that swept over the plateau and platform had probably assisted in keeping it clear of vegetation, of anything in fact, for save for a few scattered lines of grass it was as bare as the palm of my hand.

Well, we stood upon the platform and surveyed the scene in silent awe. Nothing in the parchment had led us to suspect all this, though I recollect the stone "Goddes" looking toward the niche with the big palm tree, the spot in the wall by which we were to locate the treasure cave.

(To be Continued)

Protecting the People

Prohibition Does Not Appear to be a New Theory, According to History

In 1910 Governor Stubbs of Kansas delivered an address in Chicago in which he spoke in part as follows: "Prohibition in Kansas is not the result of atmospheric conditions. Reason was at the bottom of it all. It was not brought about by fanatics, but by sane, sober, patriotic folks who had longer heads and more common sense than the average American people had at that time.

"It was not a new theory. It was as old as the abuse of liquor. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all the grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ, Lycurgus, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in the army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco, in his laws, made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became greater and more virtuous.

"Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defence. Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. Kansas homes are protected from an infinitely worse enemy to society than the burglar. Prohibition has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It has merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined." When the people of Canada wake up to the terrible truth of that last sentence the liquor traffic will be doomed.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Not the German Way

The general staff of the Russian navy issues the following statement:

A German official communique accuses our sailors in the Black Sea of barbarous acts against Turkish ships, alleging that the Russians sink vessels with their crews without first examining them.

Although the accusations are made by a government which violates not only international laws but the customary principles of humanity, the general staff feels bound to refute these accusations, declaring that the German communique is a lie.

Our sailors destroy Turkish ships because they transport war material, coal and petrol. On every occasion they adopt all measures to save the crews, and the ships are only shelled if they refuse to stop after demand, and in these cases the crews are always captured first.

In several cases the sailors prefer to regain the shore by swimming in order to avoid capture, and they are never fired at, and all those who surrender are taken on board the warships and sent to Sebastopol.

This rule is followed even when the Turkish ships, pretending that they wish to surrender, open fire on our submarines. Special lists are made of the prisoners captured, and they prove that not a single man of the captured crews has been left to his fate. All the prisoners every time express their satisfaction for the humane treatment accorded them.

Canada's Work Astonishes British

Astonishment is expressed at the Ottawa statement that British government orders in Canada for war supplies now reach the enormous total of $20,000,000.

The British public little realize the important aid Canadian industrialism is capable of rendering in the present war.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"General Bertram's figures are a remarkable demonstraton of the capacity and vitality of Canada as a manufacturing centre. The more we can depend on Canada and the other Dominions in this respect the better. It will be hats off to "Our Lady of the Snows."

Sour Grapes

The Wall Street Journal is authority for the statement that for several years before the war started Bethlehem was shipping from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of its ordnance output to Germany.

Thus, when Germany could buy ordnanced and take it home, it was all right for the United States to sell it to her. It is quite in keeping with German logic to set up now that it is wrong to do the same thing for the allies. All the world knows that if she could carry them away, Germany would today be a heavy buyer of war munitions in the United States. It is Austro German wounded pride at inability to take the goods away, not any wrong on the part of the United States, that prompted the Austria protest.—Winnipeg Telegram.

"I have solved one problem. I won't have a lot of soiled dishes on hand when my wife gets home."

"How's that?"

"I've broken most of 'em."

No Refund on War Tax

Purchasers of Railway or Steamship Tickets Cannot Have War Tax Refunded

A matter of importance to the public and the railways has been settled by the government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in regard to the contemplated trip by train or boat. If the railways insisted upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the government—what should be done in case unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after train departs; the same or some following day; in the case of passenger tickets; in the case of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets. The answer which the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax under any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected, it is as though it were in the Dominion coffers and nothing but an act of parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets and the consequent difficulties which would have ensued owing to delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method has been adopted, and, that as none of the public could have reasonably expected a refund on a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled, if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax had been collected, and the ticket unusued and refunded upon. In other words, the act of purchase of the ticket in accordance with the Tax Act is a completed transaction so far as the collection of the tax is concerned and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to be passed by parliament.

Shooting Cures Nervousness

Mrs. Ada Schilling of San Jose, crack shotgun shot, recently broke more than 90 birds out of a possible 100 at the three days' trapshoot tournament held at Venice.

This is conceded a remarkable average, says the San Francisco Daily News. Mrs. Schilling will soon go to the mountains to bag some game—big and small. Some of her best shooting has been done on hunting trips; target shooting only keeps her in practice. Mrs. Schilling began her career as a markswomen with a rifle at inanimate targets; shotgun shooting was taken up later and she now declares it to be the better sport. "Using a shotgun gives a woman self confidence," declares Mrs. Schiling; "it quickens the action of the eye and brings every muscle into play. It is a positive cure for nervousness."

Chains Used Only to Steady Nerves

A writer to L'Illustration, Paris, demolishes the legend that the Germans chain the men serving their machine guns to the pieces in order to keep them from leaving their jobs. He says the chains are undoubtedly used by them simply to enable the gunners to steady the weapons and that the practice was common in the German army before the war. It is easy for the soldiers to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely to hooks on either side of the men's belts.

Living on Our Own Fat

According to Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist:

"The poorer classes have experienced no class disaster by this war. On the other hand, as one specimen of the securer classes, I find the carefully arranged system of investments upon which I had relied for my old age and for my widow's security has deprecated by about 30 per cent. We are fighting this war very largley on our savings, on our social fat; the whole community is being impoverished, but, relatively the rich are getting poorer and the poorer better off. Much wealth is being destroyed, but much wealth is also being distributed."

Canadian trade commissioners in England report a big demand for Canadian apples, because it is generally believed that large quantities will probably find their way to the troops in the theatres of war. As a result they state that a severe stiffening of the retail and wholesale prices is certain. Owing, however, to shipping difficulties and the shortage of vessels, the prospects of there being large Canadian imports are not bright. While some experts think that eighty million barrels from Canada and the United States will be forthcoming, others calculate on only half that amount reaching Britain.

Important Home Canning Points

Movement Launched That Will Mean a Saving of Money to People of the West

In the little town of Dugald, Man., some short while ago, a movement was launched in a very quiet and unostentatious way that will probably spread over the entire length and breadth of Western Canada, revolutionizing hundreds and thousands of western homes. No publicity was courted at the time, and the proceeding in question although of the very highest importance nearly escaped the attention of the press altogether.

To give a brief narrative of the event, and to describe it just as it happened, we might say that on a certain Saturday afternoon rigs and automobiles were converging on Dugald just as if it was the first day of the country fair. By four o'clock in the commodious with hall that stands face to face wtih the village church, about sixty or seventy ladies, members of the Economic Society had gathered. A little after four o'clock Mrs. McBeath, the well known woman farmer of Headingly, who is always to the front in any movement calculated to improve the domestic conditions of this country, was introduced to the meeting, and explained that at the request of the Agricultural College she was in attendance to give some particulars of new and up-to-date methods of home canning, such as were now being so extensively used throughout the United States. Mrs. McBeath then explained how about 50 per cent. of the vegetable products of Western Canada were thrown on the waste heap every year, for lack of some reliable method of preserving it. She proceeded to demonstrate how it was now possible for every farmer's wife in fact every householder in the country to can inexpensively every kind of vegetable that can be grown. She read a number of time tables for example showing how in an hour or two it was a simple task to can hundreds of pounds' worth of sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, in fact every variety of vegetable and put them away for future use, as well as all kinds of fruits. Some glass jars containing corn and peas, etc., pickled last fall were passed around, and it was observed that they were as sweet and fresh in color and taste as at the hour when they were gathered from the stalk.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the members of the Economic Society, and in view of the fact that the entire canning outfits, particulars of which may be had from Prof. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College, cost only a few dollars, many present signified their intention of installing one of these time saving and money saving apparatus, and of thus economizing the products of their own gardens, and cutting down living expenses.

Mr. Newton delivered a very pointed and interesting address, in which he pointed out that if such outfits were used throughout the west, the actual productive powers of the country would be increased 50 per cent. and fruit and vegetables now thrown away and left to rot, would instead be preserved and would represent a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Newton amused the meeting by telling how he bought a large number of turkeys in the winter, and just when the frost was breaking up in the spring he found he had fifty birds left. He could not eat fifty birds, he explained, in a week or ten days, so he decided to can them. This he did, and Mr. Newton is still eating turkey as fresh and delicious as though it had been killed and dressed expressly for his Christmas dinner.

This fact is interesting because it shows that practically anything can be canned by the outfits advocated by the Agricultural College.

A market gardener from St. Norbert also addressed the meeting and explained that he had sowed over two acres of beans expressly for canning. He stated that the usefulness of such an outfit to the market gardener was incalculable, because it enabled him to preserve what he would otherwise have to throw away or sell at unprofitable prices.

Survey of Oil and Gas Deposits

A comprehensive survey of the oil and gas deposits of Canada is under preparation for the government by the mines branch. It will deal particularly with gas in Ontario, the oil resources in Ontario and Alberta, and the oil shares of the maritime provinces. The surveys so far show good possibilities and when completed they will form a good idea as to permanent values. It is understood that the showing of oil in Alberta is not such as to justify the speculation which occurred last year there on the basis of certain oil discoveries.

Wife—Oh, George, you've broken your promise.

Husband—Never mind, dearie; I'll make another.

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

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED
Hull, - - - Canada

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No1 No2 No3

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

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

$2 to $5 A DAY and commission paid. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

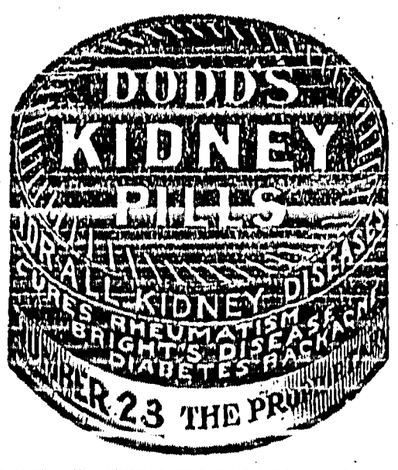
Sweden's Army

The Swedish army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history. Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 380,000 are troops of the first line and the remainder landstrum. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioned officers to the army.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Teuton Revenge

The Germans may retaliate for the changing of the names of Petrograd and Przemsyl by renaming the Polish capital Warsausage.



W. N. U. 1071

Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culls. The type of potatoes produced from culls used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, from those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culls for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culls, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

A Cure For Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

A Bump For Science

A small boy rambled into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something on the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cake box. "Give us a peck of pertaters, please."

"All right," returned the groceryman, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them just look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy. "I never heard anything about your pertaters, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Burning Metal is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

"The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel.

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck.

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the consumption of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

He was the slowest boy on earth and had been fired at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist.

But even he found him slow. It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, and to stick a pin through a dead butterfly and four to pick a convolvus. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the gold fishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?"

The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied, at length. "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time.

"And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," was the reply, "by his practice and his practices."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst in his witty war on cosmetics said in a recent lecture in New York:

"A girl and a man sat under a palm in a rose garden on a soft March evening at St. Augustine.

"'Is your love true?' the girl asked, softly.

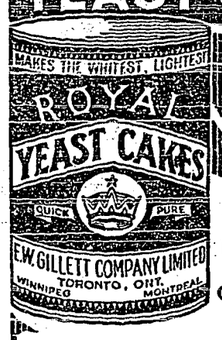
"'As true,' the man answered in low, passionate tones, 'as the delicate flush on your cheek.'

"'Oh—er—ah,' the girl stammered, hurriedly, 'isn't the—er—don't the roses smell sweet?'—New York Tribune.

Frau von Schmidt (of Berlin)—Otto, where are we going for our holidays this summer?

Otto—Well—er—there's Turkey.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The Boy as a Partner

Encourage the Boy to Stay on the Farm by Giving Him an Interest in the Business

It doesn't seem right that the boys should so often feel that they must leave home for profitable and attractive employment. In most other lines of business it is the hope of the business man to see his sons follow in the same business and take it over when he leaves it. Plans are made to that end, and the boy is trained up to a thorough understanding of the business. Of course it doesn't always work out as planned, but every effort is made by the parent in most cases. On too many farms every energy seems to be directed toward driving the boy away from the farm as soon as he is old enough to get away. Very often his father wants him to stay, urges and sometimes commands him to stay. But it is too late. The boy has never been made to feel that he is a partner in the business of that farm. Nothing is ever talked over with him; nothing is ever explained. And it isn't any wonder he proceeds to hike. There are exceptions to this unfortunate method. Letters written on neatly printed farm stationery sometimes come, and on it the managers of the farm are gravely announced as "A. B. C. & Son." Closer acquaintance often reveals the fact that the "Son" may be ten, fifteen or twenty years old.—Oklahoma Farmer.

Freedom for the Poles

In addressing the reichstag, the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, referred to the recent victories of the kaiser's armies in Russian Poland. In part he said: "The present occupation of the Polish east frontier is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future, in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her national character. Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from oppression, and make possible the principle of 'the Balkans for the Balkan nations.'" Were Germany to be the final victor in this world-conflict she would emancipate the Poles and the Balkan peoples just as she has lifted the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium to constitutional freedom.

Mrs. Wullaby—De agent says if we ain't got de rent nex' Monday we's got to git out.

Sam Wullaby—Nex' Monday? Den we doan' need ter worry fo' de nex' fo' days!

The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 2,640,000,000 pounds of grain for her consumption until next year. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

A swell chicken can always get up stares without an elevator.

It's a bum adage—"Marry in haste—repent at leisure." Married ginks have no leisure.

Family Food

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking

A little boy asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill while teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

Winter Dairying Pays

Milk Production is Greatest When Cows Freshen in Fall

There are so many advantages in having dairy cows come fresh in the fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. Those who have silos, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two-thirds of their cows calve in the fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is short at that time it can be supplemented with silage and the necessary grain, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then, by the time grass comes and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August when the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the fall has a much better opportunity to produce a large amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the spring. This is readily appreciated upon a little reflection. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May and June, first because feed is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August with flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full flow normal for that period cannot be obtained till the cow has calved again. This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores is the same for all kinds of cows.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the fall than when she comes fresh in the spring. This increase in production should in itself be enough to cause any dairyman to at least have the majority of his cows freshen in the fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in winter than in summer. Another is the cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer himself can devote more time to the cows in winter when farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after spring opens are the busiest in the whole year for the farmer, just when cows that calve in the spring need the most attention. The inevitable result is more or less neglect, and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the fall soon learn to eat grain and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Then, too, fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the fall as two year olds.—Montreal Family Herald.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Theory and Practice

An engineer named Frank Koester has written a book, "Secrets of German Progress," which the publisher advertises as contrasting the American commonwealth with German democracy. It seems that Germany has an infinitely better government, better journalism and art and finance, better schools and industrial methods, better methods of housing and city planning, a superior navy, and that the German army is "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man." Mr. Koester was born, raised, and educated in Germany, but has lived the last twelve years in the United States, and he is not going back to Germany. Why? Doesn't he believe his own stuff?—From Collier's.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Pretty Good, Too

Sert—Well, old Hert got some good out of his wife's new hat.

Kert—What?

Sert—It came in such a big box that he used the box for a garage for his auto.

PILES

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

Zam-Buk

Selling Agents Wanted

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Sterling Tailoring Co.,
535 College Street, - Toronto

City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts which lie just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sun and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrific strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the second largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as monotonous, just as maddening as the lives of the pioneer women, the women of the farm, and the women of the desert.

Miss Windette's investigations were confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions were found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions:

"No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical slum districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in these streets and spend the whole day indoors, when their husbands are at work.

"The young mother who has all the care of a growing family of children, has little opportunity for visiting about. She may step into her neighbor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and if she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her.

"Education, as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in the deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges.

"Where there are three or four young children, especially babies in arms, illness or financial loss falls heavily upon the mother, who has then to be nurse, cook, and housemaid all in one, without proper means to support either the children or herself. To this cooking and washing for men lodgers is generally added, who, if unemployed, stay about the house.

"Jewish women have much more freedom than the Italian women, who can decide nothing about the house or children, or even spend a penny without the husband's consent. The Jewish wife often works with her husband, and thus ehips make the living. The Jewish people like to live well, and the women are exceedingly fond of jewellery and fine clothes.

"Mothers' clubs are conducted at Hull house and at most of the settlements and missions in the neighborhood. Few learn to speak English, but a limited vocabulary is gained by contact with other women and a small circle of new friends. An acquaintance who conducts a weekly meeting of the class under consideration reports that the hour thus spent is remarked as the one pleasure in the week and the only time when the burden of housework is laid aside.'—Chicago Tribune.

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

CLEARING OUT

China

We did not buy China Ware this year owing to unsettled markets and are selling out our present stock at a DISCOUNT of 30 PER CENT. Some worthwhile bargains are here for you.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited

CRESTON - B.C

Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Boar for Service

Registered Large English Berkshire Boar, Creston Boy, for service. Fee $3. STOCKS & JACKSON, Mountain View Ranch.

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. and Miss Nina Attwood of Moyie returned home on Saturday after spending a couple of days with Creston friends.

Rev. Mr. Perley of Fernie has been secured to preach at the Methodist anniversary services at Creston on Sunday, November 7th.

E. Keddell has completed the erection of quite a tidy-looking bangalow on his ranch east of town—replacing the one destroyed by fire in June.

The regulation quarterly meeting of the shareholders of Creston Fruit Growers Union, Ltd., will be held tomorrow evening, October 23rd, in Mercantile Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Latest advices from Sirdar are to effect that up to noon yesterday no construction crew had arrived to extend the government telephone line from that point through to Creston.

E. Keddell left on Saturday for Morrissey Mines, to go on guard duty at the internment camp. He rounds out an even half dozen that have volunteered for that work from Creston.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in Creston Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning. Since last communion three new members have been received—two on profession of faith.

Victoria Victorian: Capt. Mallandaine, formerly of Creston, is in charge of the internment camp at Morrissey. When the snow flies they will have to move to the second floor to look out of the window.

The period during which deer meat could be offered for sale expired on Friday last. The market was never overstocked. Among the whites Geo. Hendron is about the only local hunter lucky enough to bag one.

A meeting to re-organize the Literary and Debating Club will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock prompt. This is a very useful as well as entertaining organization and a good turnout is hoped for.

For just a commou ornery brood sow, F. H. Jackson rather thinks one belonging to him should have special mention in the agricultural records of Kootenay. Her spring litter totalled twelve and last week her sowship gave birth to thirteen more.

Foreman Dan English, who is in charge of construction of the two bridges across the sloughs between the Reclamation Farm and Corn Creek, reports that one of the structures is now completed and expects to finish the second one in about three weeks.

Apple picking throughout the Valley will be pretty well completed this week. For an "off" year the showing on the Stocks & Jackson ranch is remarkable. Their ontput is well over 3,000 boxes, and the pack of Nos. 1 and 2 much better than expected earlier in the season.

Thursday's casualty list brought bad news to Jas. Arnell, as it announced the death of Pte. J. A. Arnell of Calgary—"killed in action." He was nephew of Jim's and stood over 6 foot 2 inches. Until this casualty was reported Mr. Arnell had two brothers and four nephews on the firing line.

RED CROSS—The ladies are grateful for the following donations received during the week: Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Johnson, old linen; Mrs. Cherrington, 1 set pyjamas; and Mrs. Stocks 2, Mrs. W. K. Brown 1, Mrs. Mallandaine 2, Mrs. Hamilton 3, Mrs. Geo. Johnson 2, Mrs. H. Lyne 4, Messrs. Mather & Reid 4, Mrs. Cherrington 4, and Mrs. Ebbutt 6 sealers of preserves.

Geo. Huscroft hazards the guess that a long hard winter is coming, with plenty of snow and cold weather and that it will commence early. The past two winters have been somewhat easy going affairs and two easy winters in succession mean a hard one to follow. Additional cause for expectation of a hard winter is found in the fact that the gophers in the hills have all taken to their holes pretty early and because of an unusually warm August.

Creston Bible Study Club has just been organized. Its object is to extend the interest in scriptural study and at the same time assist Sunday School workers in preparing the weekly lessons. The officers are: President, R. B. Masterton; Vice-president, Jas. Adlard; secretary-treasurer, Miss Hardman; organist, Miss E. Smith. The club meets every Friday evening at the Methodist and Presbyterian church alternately, with Revs. Carpenter and Pow as leaders.

J. Haslam arrived from Cranbrook on Sunday, and has been installed as manager of the drugstore here, in succession of W. McBean.

J. P. Mahood of Queen's Bay was a week-end visitor with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stark. He took Sunday morning service at Christ Church.

Miss Dalton, who has spent the past three weeks with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Hilton, returned to Edmonton on Monday.

F. A. Starkey of Nelson, president of the associated boards of trade of British Columbia, was here on Monday on business conected with that organization.

The next social fixture is for hallowe'en, Oct. 30th, when Christ Church Ladies' Guild are giving an evening of cards, games, dancing, with refreshments, of course.

RED CROSS—The depot will be open next Tuesday to receive and give out work. Donations of preserves may be left at S. A. Speers store until then, when they will be packed.

G. H. Pawley, principal of the Kootenay Business College, Nelson, was here a few days early in the week, making the quarterly audit of the books of the Fruit Growers Union.

H. S. McCreath got in his first car of coal this season the early part of the week. This year he is handling both Lethbridge and Bankhead fuel. The price is a little lower than last winter.

Marshall Barton, the S.S. Kokanee express messenger, spent a few days here this week with his mother, Mrs. J. M. Barton, and sister, Francis, who is not enjoying the best of health at present.

HAY FOR SALE—A quantity of hay for sale. Can be seen on Lots 123 and 124, Canyon City. Owner will consider offer en bloc. For further particulars apply to WM. SEARLE, Box 428, Bankhead, Alta.

Erickson schoolhouse was filled to capacity on Thursday night last when Rev. R. E. Pow delivered an address on "The movement for Prohibition in B.C." under W.C.T.U. auspices. Mrs. F. Knott, the president, was in the chair.

The Valley's crop of No. 1 McIntosh Red apples is the lightest for some seasons. Up to the middle ot the week not a box of that grade had reached the Union warehouse, though we understand T. E. Goodwin has a few boxes to ship.

Baptisms are becoming almost a regular feature of the once-a-month services at Christ Church just now, Rev. Mr. Mahood having had one the last two visits. On Sunday the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hilton was christened—Joan Mary.

Bulgaria's entry into the European war on the side of Germany puts citizens of that country resident in Canada on the alien enemy list. So far no trace of any has been secured in the Valley and the only callers Capt. Forrester has in that line now are six Austrains.

Dr. Henderson had a rush call to the eastbound express on Tuesday to attend one of the wipers from Sirdar who had fallen off the engine between Kootenay Landing and Sirdar that morning. He was suffering from a couple of broken ribs and an injured soulder. The doctor went east with him. He will be treated at Cranbrook hospital.

The ballots for voting on the church union queston have been distributed to all Presbyterians throughout the Creston Valley and are returnable early in November. At the 1915 General Assembly meeting in Kingston the commissioners attending voted at least five to one in favor of union. Rev. R. E. Pow, the local pastor, strongly favors the move.

H. Peterson of Merritt, B C., was a visitor here from Sunday to Tuesday. He was returning by auto from Bowden, Alberta, and was forced to ship his car by freight from Creston to Nelson before the homeward motor trip could be resumed. In an attempt to get to Kootenay Landing and load his Ford direct on the steamer he got almost to Sirdar on Sunday before discovering such a trip was impossible.

Cranbrook Herald: Since the establishment of the internment camp at Morrissey Creston's about depopulated according to word received here today. There has been an influx of Creston people to the camp. It is not known whether they will be detained there as alien enemies or not, but judging by the way in which they were hustling towards Morrissey it would lead one to believe that there was "something" in it.

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In Ladies Goods: Hosiery, Sweaters and Hats.

Children's Sweaters in plain and ribbed styles, buttoned fronts, also to button on the shoulder.

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We have a special line of English made Boots that we guarantee will give the greatest satisfaction on a hunting trip or the heavy work on the ranch at this time of year.

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