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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915 No. 42

Local and Personal

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid meets this afternoon at Mrs. Henderson's.

Mrs. Baines of Cowley, Alta., arrived on Friday on a visit to Mrs. E. Parker.

There will be morning service in Christ Church on Sunday, November 14th.

Bert Boffey left on Friday for Calgary where he will attend school this winter.

Ladies, remember Red Cross annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon in Speers' Hall.

Miss Middleton arrived from Nelson on Tuesday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Spratt.

John Muir pulled out on Monday for Spokane where he will visit his brother for a time.

Miss B. Doyle returned on Sunday from her two weeks holiday with Cranbrook friends.

Mrs. Quain has gone on a visit to relatives and friends at Latah, Idaho. She left on Monday.

E. N. Holmes left on Tuesday for Coleman, Alberta, where, we understand, he will remain for the winter.

Ranchers, keep Saturday night, Nov. 13th, open for the creamery meeting in Mercantile Hall, 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Haslam of Cranbrook was a Sunday visitor with her son, J. H. Haslam, of the Creston Drug & Book Co.

Mrs. S. Evans was a passenger east on Tuesday for Wallace, Idaho, where she intends remaining for several months.

D. S. Timmons loaded his second car of apples, which is destined for the prairie markets, the early part of the week. It went east yesterday.

Harry Rymelll, who has been working with a C.P.R. crew at Kanloops for the past four months, passed through to Kitchener on Tuesday.

C. G. Bennett on Monday received acknowledgment from Victoria of the receipt of Creston's $57.90 Trafalgar Day contribution to the British Red Cross.

Jack Cameron, who has been on a short visit to his parents here, left on Monday for Lethbridge, Alta., to which point the C.P.R. has transferred him.

The average daily attendance at Creston school for October shows the decrease of five as compared with September. The slump is in Divisions II. and IV.

TENDERS FOR WOOD—Tenders for supply of 6 cords of wood delivered in shed at Erickson School. Tenders close Nov. 20th. J. M. CRAIGIE, Secretary School Board.

Kaslo Kootenaian: A Bible study club has been organized at Creston. If they could only spread the movement to Cranbrook where something of that nature is needed.

COMING EVENTS—Tearing up of the K.V. tracks, etc., settling of the Doukhobors on Block 812, and construction of the government telephone line from Sirdar to Creston.

So far the weather has been precisely as Mayor Little forecasted and his worship is more confident than ever that the cold dip he looks for about the 15th will arrive pretty well on scheduled time.

Word reached Creston on Monday that the members of C company draft of the 54th Kootenay Battalion had reached England safely. Messrs Carfra and Wood were the only local recruits in the squad.

Duck Creek

Hallowe'en passed off very quietly, the proverbial small boy being the only thing in evidence that night.

Victor Mawson and Mr. Shorthouse of Creston were Duck Creek callers on Monday.

Mr. Wigen's packing shed, which will be used during the winter for a dance hall, is now finished and is very warm and comfortable, having a double thickness of lumber on the outside with paper in between and building paper on the inside, and a good floor. The building is 40 x 26 feet.

Carl Wigen is building a house 28x28 ft. on his ranch here. Fred Penson is the boss carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Grady were Creston callers on Monday. O. J. Wigen was at the metropolis on Wednesday, Mrs. F. J. May spent Thursday in Creston.

Miss Merle Bathie, who has spent the last two months with friends at Cranbrook, returned to her home here on Monday.

It savors too much of taking candy from a kid—we ll leave Erickson alone; incidentally Norman Craigie has shipped all his pears.

The Daily News says: Things to worry about—there is only enough coal in the earth to last another million years. We should worry; there's lots of wood.

On Friday night last Messrs. Swanson and Loasby casey jonesed to Duck Creek and took down a party of seventeen to the dance at Sirdar. A most enjoyable evening was spent and it was with feelings of genuine regret when at 2 a.m. our hosts announced that our cars were ready for the return trip that we prepared for home. We take this opportunity of thanking the lad'es of Sirdar who acted so admirably as hostesses.

Sirdar

Last Friday a successful dance was given in the school house at which a number of visitors from Duck Creek were present.

Mr. Loasby and Mr. and Mrs. R. Dennes were visitors to Creston last Saturday taking in the Englis Church Hallowe'en party.

Mrs. Sam Bysouth entertained a number of friends at a Hallowe'en celebration on Saturday and a good time was spent by all.

Mrs. Wm. Cameron and Mrs. Doolan of Cranbrook are visiting Sirdar, and are the guests of Mrs. Loasby.

Mr. Ike Lewis was a Sirdar visitor Monday last.

Game warden Callender was a passenger on 513 Wednesday.

Alice Siding

Mrs. Robt. Stewart left last week for Rossland, where she will spend a few weeks with her daughter.

Hallowe'en was somewhat noisily celebrated at Alice Siding on Sunday night. Beyond some serenading little inconvenience was felt.

Misses Stella and Elsie Stinson are here this week packing the Rose & Watcher apple crop. Rosedale ranch is out for banner yield in 1916, fall spraying was under way last week.

Some of our residents are taking Mayor Little's early-winter prediction seriously. J. H. Webster is working over time on a new roothouse and John Miller is rushing the siding on his barn.

Misses Alice Carr and Bertha Pease were at Sirdar on Friday evening for tho at home in honor of the departing bridge crew.

Next week's meeting of the Soldiers Ladies Aid will be at the home of Mrs. W. A. Pease.

Andy Miller has asked THE REVIEW to emphatically deny the yarn emanating, apparently, at Duck Creek, to the effect that he has been experimenting by mixing a little sawdust with the meal he fed to his chickens, and seeing his poultry do so well on the mixture he finally fed them altogether on sawdust, with the result that when he set one of them on 13 eggs the hatch showed twelve with wooden legs and the other was a woodpecker, though he has been assured Norman Craigie really tried that same experiment on his dairy cow and at one milking was rewarded [illegible]

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Trail is having a small-sized real estate boom.

A night school for foreigners will be started at Blairmore.

Golden put up $45 for the British Red Cross on Trafalgar Day.

Crocuses are reported in bloom in the foothills around Cranbrook.

A new switchboard has been put in at the telephone central at Kaslo.

The big sawmill at Wardner is closed down for want of orders for lumber.

Cranbrook Anglicans are building a parish hall with a seating capacity of 300.

Cranbrook merchants discontinued the Wednesday half holiday last week.

Rossland Chinamen are quitting the golden city and opening laundries in Trail.

The New Denver fruit fair this year spent $224 in prizes on a total of 416 entries.

Things are improving at Cranbrook. The Royal Hotel has re-opened its poolroom.

Waldo fanciers will show about 100 birds at next month's poultry show at Cranbrook.

$96.75 was New Denver's Trafalgar Day contribution to the British Red Cross Society.

Bellevue has a free library of forty books. Blairmore is getting a similar one this week.

It is estimated that 100 new buildings are under construction in and adjacent to Trail.

The Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co., is starting a number of logging camps on the Little Bull.

Dr. H. E. Hall of Calgary has returned to Cranbrook and will locate there permanently.

Both for birds and big game this is one of the best years for hunting in the Columbia Valley.

Another story is being built to the Central Hotel at Trail, adding fourteen additional rooms.

Now that the flyer has been taken off, Cranbrook has one train a day, east and west—all the same Moyie.

J.A. Broley, an Elko rancher, claims to have sold 2,000 bags of potatoes and 500 boxes of apples in Fernie this year.

Since commencing the good work Nelson and district has gathered in $6,470 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

To enable them to save a drive the Elk Lumber Co., will have the Great Northern haul their logs from Olson to Fernie.

The Golden Star says the creameries at Nelson and Grand Forks are working night and day to supply the demand for butter.

The Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co. logging camps at Bull Rivea had a summer cut of 8,000,000 feet—all hauled and flumed.

Sam T. Jordan of Coeur d' Alene City has purchased a site and will build a store at Port Hill, to be opened in December.

Blairmore has the United Church. The Baptists and Presbyterians have amalgamated. The Church of England has resumed service there.

The C.P.R. sawmill at Bull River was compelled to close down last month, low water preventing them getting their logs down to the mill.

At Rossland the supply of Red Cross workers is so large that enough sewing machines cannot be borrowed to keep all hands busy.

Of the $1,639 raised at Fernie for a machine gun, which project was abondoned, $1,072 was transferred to the Patriotic Fund, $55 to the Red Cross, and over $500 returned to donators.

Mayor Strachan of Kaslo had to resort to conscription to fill a couple of vacancies in the town council in order to carry on business while the law is being looked up to discover ways and means to fill vacancies.

Owing to a considerably increased attendance at the Kaslo high school, another teacher will be added to the staff at the new year.

Freight business over the Great Northern has improved so much at Rossland that another freight crew has been stationed there.

Some Willow Point ranchers had a stall at Nelson market on Saturday and the sale of their produce netted $42 for the Patriotic Fund.

For hunting with only a farmer's game license, about ten miles away from his farm, Fred Anderson of Golden has been fined $7.50.

Kaslo postmaster reports a heavy mail on Monday last, Dr. Chase's almanacs arrived and the town is now enjoying a brand new lot of wit and humor.

Cranbrook's canine population is in deepest mourning. Its oldest member, Frank Parks' bulldog Old Pat, aged 12 years, passed away last Wednesday.

Elko board of trade wants the Dominion Government to tax all enemy aliens 10 per cent of their earnings to help defray Canada's war expenses.

It is said the sale of five million feet of lumber for September by the Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co. at Wardner, was the biggest month's business the firm ever did.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is paying out $1600 a month in the Fernie district at present. Since expenditures started over $7,700 has been expended there, as against $6,109 raised.

Kitchener

The Panama canal needs to be fortified against itself.

F. Nelson was a Yahk caller on Sunday.

J. E. Miller made a trip to the city of Nelson on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Haskins of Erickson were callers in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt.

If this war keeps on another year we'll probably find out how far a Kilometer is.

T. Clauson, manager of the Kitchener hotel, spent a week in Spokane.

G. A. Hunt is moving his camp this week. He expects to do a big business this winter, he will have two men besides himself to handle the work.

Our hot air artist was tending bar while Teddy was away, but the cows refused to come home alone, in fact part of the herd kept hid. Now Tom says the next time he tends bar he will have a saddle horse.

San Francisco might give a supplemental exhibition to celebrate the reopening of the Panama canal when repairs are completed.

Canyon City

H. Mudie loaded a car of stock and household effects at Canyon on Friday, and left on Saturday for Dunmore Junction, Alta.

The Canyon City Lumber Co. unloaded a car of feed last week. Prices are considerably cheaper.

W. H. T. Smith was accepted in the Engineer Corps of the 54th Battalion and is now in training at Vernon.

Road foreman Leach is making a few necessary repairs on our roads and bridges.

Local ranchers have their fall work about rounded up. Very little clearing is going on. The 1916 crop acreage will show very little increase over 1915 from present appearances.

G. M. Bonney was in Canyon City on Monday, looking over the road work.

Grand Forks police have been specially instructed to enforce the auto speed by-law of 16 miles an hour.

Creston October School Report

DIVISION I.—High School — R. B. Masterton, Teacher.

Number actually in attendance, 27.

Percentage. 86.3.

Average daily attendance, 23.3.

Perfect attendance: Lillian Cherrington, David W. Dow, Lionel Forrester, Vida Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Muriel M. Hobden, Edna S. Holmes, Mabel J. Huscroft, Effie A. Johnson, Helen Moran, Jennie M. Nichols, Mary Parker, Margaret J. Webster, Lyda A. Johnson, Vivianne Moore.

The following pupils made the percentage following their names on the Oct. Examinatione: Advanced High School: Zalla Johnson 77.5, Jennie Nichols 77.5.

Preliminary High School: Lyda Johnson 99, Margaret Webster 99, Elmer Dew 95, Erma Hayden 90, Effie Johnson 89, Vida Gobbett 85.5, Jessie Cameron 84, Blanche Hendren 81.5, Mabel Huscroft 81.

Entrance: Harold Gobbett 89.8, Lillian Cherrington 88.7, Helen Moran 86.7, David Dow 80.

DIVISION II.—W. de Macedo, Teacher.

Junior 4th—Audrey Attridge 82, Orin Hayden 78, Rose Cherrington 70, Dorothy Carpenter 63, Edgar Benny 55.

Senior 3rd—Ruth Compton 89, Almeda Attridge 88, Helen Barton 87, Vera Parker 83, Susie Hurry 81.

Junior 3rd—Henry Brown 91. Francis Pow 76, Eunice Moore 67, Agnes Hobden 50, Teresa Maione 36.

Pupils having Perfect Attendance—Almeda Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Rose Cherrington, Arthur Gobbett, Orin Hayden, Agnes Hobden, Hazel Hobden, Susie Hurry, Annie Maione, Teresa Maione, Eunice Moore, Lionel Moore, Vera Parker, Francis Pow, Gerald Timmons, Henry Brown.

Average actual daily attendance 26.20

Departures— Bert Boffey to Calgary, Alta.; George Broderick and Agnes McPeak to Canyon City; Ethel Price to Cowley, Alta.; Jesse Wiles to Duck Creek.

Arrival—Katherine Moore from Scotland.

DIVISION III.—Miss Bertha Hurry, Teacher.

Number of pupils enrollep, 41.

Average Attendance, 33.

Perfect Attendance—Louise Bevan, Harry Compton, Marguerite Crawford, Robert Crawford, Eva Holmes, Evelyn Hurry, Walter Leamy, Ruth Lidgate, Elson Lidgate, Frank Maione, Robert Moore, Julius Moran, Cyrus Pow, Joseph Romano, Beatrice Scott, Donald Spiers, Irene Watcher, Eva Webster, Gladys Webster.

Highest Standing—Second Primer: Louise Romano, Cyrus Pow. Frank Maione.

First Reader: Marion Ash, Robert Hetherington, Robert Moore.

Second Reader; Ruth Lidgate, Arthur Dew, Louise Bevan.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Beatrice Hardman Teacher.

Number enrolled 39.

Average Attendance 34.57.

Percentage 88.6.

Perfect Attendance—Laura Boadwry, Marguerite Benny, Leslie Boffey, Alfred Boffey. Irene Carpenter, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Harvey Gobbett, Ethel Lewis, Mary Lewis, Keith Lidgate, Bertie Maione, Charles Moore, Joyce Moore, Edna Nichols, Walter Scott, Albert Sherwood, Harry Smith, Annie Smith, George St. Jean, Lily Wilson, Dudley Wilson, Henry Webster.

Highest Standing: A Class—Alfred Boffey; B Class,—Lily Wilson: C Class—Harold Dew.

Boundary points again enjoy the daily C.P.R. train service which was withdrawn over a year ago.

Grand Forks box factory this year manufactured 50,000 apples boxes and 25,000 crates for smaller fruits.

There were 19 convictions in Greenwood police court last week. 18 of them were ladies from the restricted area.

At Phoenix the children are becoming expert at hanging on to the backs of automobiles, so far without any serious accidents.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

Holding the lantern before me, we cautiously proceeded farther into the cave toward the inner wall. The cave wall opened out into rooms apparently. I didn't dare go any distance from the main entrance for fear that I should lose my way, so I stopped, undecided what to do, which opening to enter, that is.

"Oh, let's go back," begged my mistress. "There is no treasure here, I am sure."

"Nay," I answered. "With your permission, Mistress Lucy, I intend to explore further into the matter. Let's see." I held the lantern high above my head as I spoke. There above a certain entrance I saw a rude Latin cross. "Look!" I continued. "Some one has been here. 'Tis the sign of the cross!"

"Yes," she said, her hopes reviving and her spirits returning a little at the sight of that sacred symbol of our faith. "Don't you remember on the map marking the position of the cave there was a little cross?"

"So there was!" I exclaimed, "although the reading did not mention it."

"No, but it is there nevertheless."

I stooped down—the entrance was scarcely three feet high, but quite broad—and made to go through.

"Wait!" She seized me in great alarm. "You can't go there and leave me here!" she cried.

"I promise you that I will not stir three feet from the entrance if you will suffer me that far," I answered.

"I must come, too, then," she urged.

"I will see what is there first, and if it is safe you shall come with me," I answered.

As I spoke I crawled through and found myself in another smaller chamber. There being no danger, I stretched out my hand to her and brought her through after me. From some distant crevice the air came to us. We could feel it blow upon us, and it was sweet; also I could hear water babbling over rocks in the distance. It was a little damp in the cave, perhaps because of that. There was little light, however, save that cast by the lantern. I could not see the farther wall.

CHAPTER XIV.

In Which We Find the Treasure and Are Attacked

We did not need to go further into the cave, for there before us lay a number of large wooden boxes or chests, moldy and ancient. The boxes had once been iron strapped, but the iron had rusted and the wood had rotted, I found. I stepped over to one of them, lifted the lid, which crumbled at my touch, and there was the treasure—ingots of gold and silver. Thousands of pounds lay to our hands! The story of the parchment was not a romance; the plunder of the ancient galleon was there. For my part I would gladly have exchanged it all for a stout boat and a clear passage through the reef, with a chance of freedom.

"Well, your great-great-great-grandfather, for how many generations back I know not, was right," I said at last. "The treasure is here and we have found it. It is yours."

"Yes," she said, to whom the same thought had come, "but now that we have found it of what value or use is it?"

"None," I admitted, "that I can see."

"And what may be its value, think you?"

"It would make good ballast for a ship," I answered lightly.

"But if we could take it hence to England!"

"Millions I can only guess."

"I will give you one-half of it for your share," she said, laughing softly.

"I want none of it," I returned seriously enough.

What possessed her to do it I know not, and she since confessed she knows not either. We stood there, looking down upon the useless treasure, when she turned to me on a sudden.

"Now that you have seen it are you still of the same mind," she said mischievously, "that you would give up your portion of the treasure—for me?"

"Great God!" I cried, moved beyond measure by her impudent remark and thrown off my balance by her—dare I say coquetry, "I would give up the world itself for you. Don't you know it?"

And I made a step toward her, but she put up her hand.

"Hush, hush, Master Hampdon," she cried, affrighted at the consequences of her pleasantry, and I could swear she turned crimson in the candlelight. "'Tis not time or place now. Remember that I am alone and that you are my ward."

"I shall never forget that again," I cried grimly. "The treasure removes you further away from me than ever."

"What mean you?"

"When you get back to England and take your place once more among your friends in that society to which your birth entitles you and which this wealth will enable you to sustain—"

"And who is to take me back to England?"

"I."

"How?"

"I know not, but I shall do it."

"And with the treasure?"

"With the treasure, too; at least a sufficiency of it for all your needs."

"And when you have done this amazing thing for me you expect to disappear from my life, Master Hampdon?"

"Aye, if need be."

She laughed and I did not understand the meaning of that laugh either.

"Let us search and see if there be anything else. Your ancestor spoke of jewels?"

"Yes," she said, "there should be a smaller casket. Let us look further."

There were perhaps a dozen large boxes. I opened them all. Some were quite empty, with a little pile of dust in them and a few shreds of color here and there which indicated silk had been packed in them. There were also broken barrels around which still clung a faint odor of spices. There were piles of rotted debris further on, and as I stirred one of them with my sword I struck something more solid. I brushed aside what seemed to be the decayed remains of cordage and canvas and finally came upon a smaller casket bound, hinged, and cornered with some kind of metal which I afterward found to be silver, for iron would have rusted away long since. The casket was about a foot long by six inches wide and six inches deep. The metal which completely covered it was curiously chased. The casket was locked. I crumbled the wood in my hands, but could not open the lock. The edge of my ax, however, proved a potent key, and at last forced it apart, and as I did so out fell a little heap of what I judged to be precious stones. There were green, red, blue and white ones, among them many pearls sadly discolored and valueless. The stones glistened with an almost living energy. My mistress was more familiar with these things than I, and I presented a handful to her.

"Why, they are precious stones!" she cried in an awe struck whisper. "Look!" She held up a diamond as big as her thumb nail. It sparkled like a sun in the candlelight. "And there is an emerald," she cried, picking up one of the green stones. "This blue one is a sapphire; this a ruby. Why," she exclaimed, "here is a fortune alone. These jewels must be of fabulous value. The gold and silver we might leave behind, but these we can carry with us."

In my heart I was sorry we had found them, yet I had the grace immediately to say:

"I am glad for that. We must gather them up, but where shall we put them?"

"In the pockets of your coat for the present," she answered.

Now there were not so many of them—perhaps three or four handfuls—not nearly enough to fill the casket. I figured that it had been a jewel box with little trays or drawers and that the stones had been wrapped separately, but had all fallen together when the partitions rotted away. I easily found room for them in the capacious side pockets of my coat, and then we turned back to the outer room. Passing by the hideous altar, we gained the light. It was now late in the afternoon we found to our surprise.

We had spent hours over the treasure and we had just time to retrace our steps and get back to the boat on the beach and partake of our evening meal when night fell. As we set by the fire that night I made little bags out of a piece of canvas taken from a bread bag and we put the jewels into them, dividing them into equal parts. One bag she wore constantly thereafter on her person and I the other. She insisted that the rough and ready division we had made was permanent; that the bag she carried belonged to her. But I refused to have it so in spite of her argument, and there we left it.

During the next two or three days we leisurely explored the island. There was nothing else on it to see which merits any particular description. We did not again visit the central hill, nor did we enter any other cave. We did not even go near the treasure cave again. On the contrary, we kept to the open. We chose to live near the sea on the beach, which was high above all tides and which was removed from the charnel spots which made a mockery of the sylvan groves within the walls. The island was well provided with tropical fruits, many being good for food, as I knew. We caught fish in the lagoon and turtle on the sand. We lacked nothing to make us comfortable, even happy, except the means of escape.

We spent our days in trying to devise some means of getting across the reef and back home again—that is, when I was only idly lying at the feet or following the footsteps of the woman I loved. I didn't want to get away, so far as I was concerned. I didn't care whether we ever got away. I had wit enough not to let her see, not to let her suspect that for a moment, however, and I tried to convince her by my conduct toward her that my kissing her on the ship had been but momentary madness, but I learned later that I failed lamentably. She says now that a baby could see that I was dying for her, and I suppose it is true, but at least I didn't say anything. After that outbreak in the cave I kept silence.

(To be Continued)

Rope as Strong as Steel

Of the flexible ropes suitable for power transmission a manila rope is just as strong as a solid steel bar, weight for weight, though only about 11½ per cent. as strong per equal cross-section. Leather, on the other hand, is only about 5 per cent. as strong as a steel bar of equal cross-section, and less than 40 per cent. as strong per equal weight of material, says an expert writing in the current Power.

Records show that rope manufactured from the fibre of palms was used in Egypt long before the days of Christianity. Such ropes were found in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (3000 B.C.) and on the walls of these same tombs are illustrations depicting the preparation of hemp. Carvings found in tombs in Thebes represent the process of making rope from thongs of leather, about 1600 B.C., and Assyrian sculptures of about 50 years later show gigantic hauling operations performed with rope. These records are of particular interest as indicative of the steps through which rope manufacture passed in the early ages.—Power.

One day—so the story goes—an Austrian general, his moustache well waxed and scented, called on General von Hindenburg to collaborate with the latter on some staff plans. The visitor, after bowing himself into the presence of the Prussian veteran, began, "Field Marshal, I have the honor—"

"Yes," broke in the Prussian bulldog. "I know you have the honor, and I the work, so be brief."

How Canning Is Done Now

Be a Good Canner and Save Half, Expert Advises the Wasteful Housewife

(From the Chicago Tribune)

"We are the most wasteful people on earth. We waste half of what we produce as food products.

"We consume more meat per capita than any other people in the world. Our ration is meat and potatoes, eggs and coffee—supplemented by patented medicines.

"Patent medicine manufacturers have grown rich at the expense of our health. If we would eat more fruit and vegetables this condition would rapidly be corrected."

"Canned?" Not at all! But while Uncle Sam's expert agriculturist, O. H. Benson, was busy with these and a hundred other truths which formed part of his lecture at the Chicago Normal school recently, a dozen children under the direction of Miss Mary Ryan were demonstrating modern, scientific methods in canning those same fruits and vegetables which were heralded as essential to health.

Now with the demonstration in mind—it was given in the Parker gymnasium before 150 teachers and mothers—what scene does you mind picture? Steaming pots and kettles, a roaring fire, flushed, tired faces stamped with the "Wish it were done" expression? Goodness no! Instead, the youthful cooks wore spotless little aprons and actually smiled while they worked, as if they liked it, and perhaps they did. There was nothing laborious or wearying about it—the way they did it.

For "canning," the way mother used to do it, is hopelessly out of date, and that was the lesson lecturers and demonstrators sought to teach, and the lesson they will teach every day from 10 o'clock until noon, at the same place, during the remainder of the week.

"We eat too much meat—waste our fruits and vegetables—use too many patent medicines. Now—"

And Mr. Benson paused to give his words time to sink in and to smile a big, broad smile. Then—

"Here," he said, "is the slogan I want Chicago, Cook county, and the whole state of Illinois to adopt: A quart of fruit, a quart of vegetables, and a quart of greens for every family for every day in the year!"

That, he said, will insure the complete absence of physical ailments due to overeating or improper diet.

Canning equipment, canning processes, and last of all, a long list of canning recipes were discussed and demonstrated for the benefit of the audience.

The "cold pack" method of canning was indorsed as the easiest, most satisfactory and most practical for the average home or farm. It is the method employed in the great canning factories of the country, Mr. Benson said, and can be employed in the home just as feasibly as on a large scale.

Here is Mr. Benson's explanation of the "cold pack" process:

"The 'cold pack' method of canning simply means that the fruits are packed in their fresh and natural state in the glass jar or container. Syrup is applied and the sterilization is done in the jar or container after it is partly sealed, thus making it impossible for bacteria, spores, and molds to enter or come in contact with the food product after the sterilization has taken place.

"By this method vegetables are blanched in boiling hot water, plunged quickly in cold water, skins removed, then packed in container and sterilized in partially closed glass jar or the perfectly sealed tin can. By this method all food products, including general fruits, vegetables, and meats can be successfully sterilized in a single period, with but one handling of the product."

Recipes for canning apples and their by-products and several kinds of soup were sponsored by the lecturer. They follow:

Apples.—Wash. Remove core and blemishes. Place whole apples in blanching cloth, blanch in boiling water two minutes. Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large glass jars or gallon tin cans. Pour over product hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density. Place rubber and top in position. Seal partly, not tight. (If using tin cans, cap and top completely). Process half gallon or gallon containers 20 minutes in boiling water, in home-made or hot water bath outfit; or 10 minutes in water seal; 10 minutes in steam pressure outfit, with five pounds pressure; 5 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker first, fifteen pounds steam pressure. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joints. Wrap in paper; store. Time of heating must be varied according to ripeness and condition of fruit. Use just enough time to sterilize perfectly; not enough to change color or reduce pulp to sauce. Firm and tart apples may be cored and peeled first, then canned.

Use second grade windfalls or culls. Wash, core, pare, remove decayed or injured spots. Slice apple into basin containing slightly salted cold water (about one teaspoonful per gallon), to keep from discoloring. Pack fresh cold product in glass jars or tin cans. Add one cupful hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density to quart of fruit. If using glass cans, put on rubbers and screw on tops; do not seal completely. If using tin cases, cap and tip, sealing completely. Sterilize 12 minutes in homemade outfit; 10 minutes in water seal outfit; 6 minutes under five pounds steam pressure; 4 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joint. Wrap in paper; store.

Note—This filling can be used for apple pies in same way fresh apples would be used, except that the syrup be poured off and less sugar used. Since apples have already been cooked, only enough heat is needed to cook the crust and to warm apples through. Pies may be baked in 7 minutes. Pies made with these apples are as good as those made with fresh fruit.

Quartered Apples For Fruit Salads.—Select best grade culls of firm, tart varieties. Core, pare, and quarter. Drop into basin containing slightly salted cold water. Pack quartered pieces tightly in jar or tin container. Add teacupful of thin, hot syrup to each quart. Follow directions as given above.

Keeping Apple Cider Sweet.—Fill fruit jars with fresh apple cider. Add tablespoonful of sugar to each quart. Place rubber and cap in position, partly tighten or cap and tip tin cans. Sterilize in bath outfit 10 minutes; in water seal outfit for 8 minutes; in steam pressure outfit, under five pounds of steam, 4 minutes; in aluminum pressure cooker 2 minutes. Remove jars, tighten cover, invert to cool, test joint.

Note—If you desire the cider tart or slightly fermented let it stand two or three days before you sterilize, then add about two minutes' time to each schedule given in recipe.

Reducing Sweet Apple Cider to Syrup.—Wash apples, remove decayed and worm eaten spots, press out juice as usual for older making. Be sure juice does not ferment or "work." The sterilizing, reducing vat, or kettle should be a third larger than required to hold contents.

Add five ounces powdered calcium carbonate to fourteen gallons of apple cider. Boil in kettle or vat five minutes. Pour liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers, allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour clear liquid into preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate, stir thoroughly. Boil down rapidly to a clear liquid.

Use candy gauge or candy thermometer and bring it up to 220 degrees F., or without the thermometer reduce bulk to one-seventh original volume. To see whether cooked enough, pour a little of it into cold water. It should have the consistency of maple sugar. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested. When test shows syrup cooked enough pour into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, otherwise suspended matter will not settle properly and syrup will be cloudy. The white sediment which settles out during cooling is a harmless compound of lime with natural acid of the apple. When syrup is cooled it should be stored in fruit jars or bottles. Place the rubber cap or cork in position and tighten. Sterilize for twelve minutes in hot water or wash boiler outfit, ten minutes in water seal outfit, eight minutes in steam pressure outfit under five pounds of steam, or five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker under fifteen pounds of pressure.

Apple syrup made by this method is a very palatable and high grade product. It has a flavor much like the thick syrup or jelly which is so often formed when apples are baked with a little sugar.

Soup Stock.—Secure twenty-five pounds of beef hocks, joints, and bones containing marrow. Strip off fat and meat, crack bones with hatchet or cleaver. Place broken bones in thin cloth sack, place in kettle containing five gallons cold water. Simmer (do not boil) six or seven hours. Do not salt while simmering. Skim off fat. This should make about five gallons of stock. Pack hot in glass jars, bottles, enamelled or lacquered tin cans. Partly seal glass jars (cap and tip tin cans). Sterilize forty minutes in bath outfit, thirty minutes in water seal or five pound steam pressure outfit, twenty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Chicken Gumbo Soup.—Cut two pounds ham into small cubes, boil thirty minutes. Mince three pounds chicken and chop one-half pound onions fine. Make smooth paste of one-half pound flour. Add five gallons chicken soup stock. Then add one-half pound salt and boil ten minutes. Then add three ounces powdered okra mixed with one pint water. Fill into glass jars or tin cans while hot. Process ninety minutes if using hot water bath, seventy-five minutes if using water seal, sixty minutes if using five pound steam pressure outfit, forty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Vegetables (Mixed) Without Stock.—Soak six pounds lima beans and four pounds dry peas over night. Boil each one-half hour. Blanch sixteen pounds carrots, six pounds cabbage, three pounds celery, six pounds turnips, four pounds okra, one pound onions, and four pounds parsley for three minutes, and dip in cold water quickly. Prepare vegetables and chop into small cubes. Chop onions and celery extra fine. Mix thoroughly and season to taste. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Fill with boiling water. Process as above for chicken gumbo.

Mr. Benson gave recipes for various other soups—vegetable, cream of pea, cream of potato, bean, okra, chicken, and chicken broth—and told how to use tomato pulp for cream of tomato soup.

The War and Employment

In some measure the war has solved the labor problem which it created. It has led to exceptional activity in many trades; the Armies require guns, rifles, shells, uniforms and many other impedients of active service, and thereby work has been furnished which has absorbed a great deal of displaced labor. The country has consequently on its hands no great masses of men and women without means of earning a livelihood, as it was feared would be the case. There is, in fact, less unemployment throughout the country than has been experienced for many years, and so long as the contest lasts and the various demands of our fighting forces and those of our allies have to be met we have no reason to fear an acute development of this particular embarrassment.—London Daily Telegraph.

Right-Gallant Parson

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John French's despatches, as well as a compliment from "Eye-Witness."

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing stealthily with the object of making a surprise attack on the British lines. Hastily telegraphing for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his force in a wood. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. As they retreated towards their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losses numbering ninety-five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U. F. church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Boswells U.F. church shortly before the outbreak of war.

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!

Mrs. Brown—No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

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Zam-Buk

In the Milk Room

Valuable Advice For the Handling of Milk in a Sanitary Manner

Milk ought to be handled so that none of it is spilled about the premises. It is difficult to remove from wooden articles, even when freshly spilled. Wooden br kets are undesirable, requiring more labor to keep clean than tin ones. Galvanized iron, copper and zinc for table tops and a concrete floor in the milk room are combinations that aid in and simplify the work of sanitation. After washing with hot water the hose may be turned on the inside of the room, thus cooling it and washing away dust and foreign material simultaneouly.

Sunl'ght is a destroyer of disease germs, but it is impracticable to have it where milk, cream and butter are kept in summer. The buckets, separator parts and cans should be set where the sun will reach them during the greater part of the day, preferably under a cover of wire screen to exclude flies from them. The milk room can be kept cooler if vines trail over it, and if the interior is darkened. A good plan is to hang some coarse stuff like gunny sack material over the windows and keep it wet; the evaporating water absorbs a great deal of heat and aids materially in reducing the temperature inside.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Happiest Man is Honest

We have noticed the happiest man many a time He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is he is a man of fine habits; doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and is getting ready to buy some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little which will give him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is a reliable man. He does good work. He will not smooth over bad work. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy. Water keeps its own level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an uplift or a hope.—Ohio State Journal.

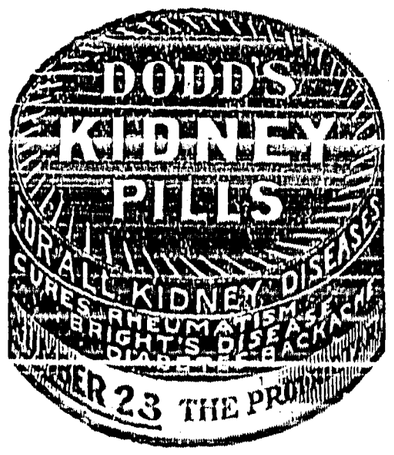
Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment, the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

The following interesting notice appeared in the columns of an enterprising Minnesota newspaper:

"I have been instructed by the Village Council to enforce the Ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk.—Harry Shells, Village Marshal.

The Ceres, built in 1811, is said to be the oldest British steamer. She is still—unless a German submarine has got her—sailing in and about the Bristol Channel.

Eugene Clough of Ellsworth Falls has a calf, born Tuesday, which has three perfectly formed hind legs. One of the hind legs is brown where a foreleg should be.—Rockland (Maine) Courier-Gazette.



W. N. U. 1073

Trust Kitchener

Hs Deeds for the Empire Have Won For Him the Confidence of Britishers

In the final analysis the man in whom our soldiers put their trust is Lord Kitchener. His deeds for the empire, extending over decades, have won for him the confidence of Britishers everywhere throughout the wide world. Kitchener's orders are the final word. He is a real warrior, and in days gone by has delivered "the goods." Lord Rosebery, a former British premier, argues convincingly when he says that we should have confidence in the British government, which alone has the necessary information as to the duty of British subjects. "If we do not put our trust in the British government and Lord Kitchener, we are representing, indeed, a lost cause." Lord Rosebery's remarks had special reference to conscription, but, in all war matters, his comment is applicable. We send our sons to Britain because we have faith in the British government and Britain's war minister. Is that not so? We hear too much about the incidentals and the lesser personages in this awful struggle. The great minds of the Kitchener type are not thinking of honors or prominence, but War and Duty. Canada has unbounded and unshaken confidence in the British government and the great warriors, under whom we may place our sons, confident that everything that is humanly possible will be done to win the day with the least possible sacrifice of life.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Moving the Wheat

Transportation Charges on Grain Shipments of Interest to the Grower

Available information seems to indicate that the railways have made adequate provision for moving the wheat crop to tide water. When the western farmer is relieved of the anxieties connected with harvesting and threshing his crop his next anxiety is the uncertainty which surrounds the rate which he will have to pay for transportation. West of the head of the lakes the maximum rate is fixed by the Dominion Railway Commission: east of the head of the lakes the rate is affected by the amount of tonnage. This year the war has created a certain degree of scarcity of tonnage and consequently the rate for shipping wheat east of the head of the lakes may be slightly higher, although we hope that this will not be the case. There is danger of cargoes being taken away from Canadian shippers and sent via the Buffalo route, which would be of course an injury to Canadian shipping interests. The task of transporting probably more than the usual tonnage with a reduced number of vessels so quickly and cheaply that the Buffalo competition can be successfully combated is one which will tax the resources and energy of the lake freighting companies, and we hope that they will be successful in accomplishing it in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the western grain grower as to themselves. Contracts are already being made for October deliveries to Georgian Bay at three cents and over—higher than ever before for that month.—Industrial Canada.

Paulham, the famous French aviator, who was sent to help the Serbians some months ago, has been made a captain in the Serbian army for his gallantry in bringing an Austrian aeroplane to earth. It is interesting to note that Paulhan at the outbreak of war, was not doing sensational aerial stunts, but growing flowers on the Riviera for the London market. He promptly adanboned this work and volunteered for service in the air.

German spies are said to be especially active at present in Holland, according to articles in the Amsterdam Telegraf. The paper says that the system centers in The Hague and is under the direct control of the German minister to the Netherlands, its purpose being to get military and naval information, influence the Dutch press and watch the large colonies of Belgians now living in Holland in order to learn along what roads Belgians manage to escape back to their native land. Some of the spies, the paper asserts, are women.

Horse Flesh a Luxury

Horse flesh is becoming so dear in Vienna that it is almost more profitable to sell horses for slaughter than for working purposes. At the last market horses for slaughter realized as much as $175, carriage horses ranged from $135 to $2,250; light draught horses from $125 to $200, and heavy dray horses from $150 to $275. Following the introduction of women tramway conductors, the Vienna municipal authorities are now employing women to keep the rails free from dirt. They wear no uniform beyond a service cap somewhat similar to that worn by the male employees.

An elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car, when the conductor noticing her difficulty, said to her:

"Try sideways, madam; try sideways."

The woman looked up breathlessly and said:

"Why, bless ye, I ain't got no sideways!"—Louisville Herald.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick) —What's the matter with you?

Tommy Atkins Pain in my habdomen.

Corporal—Habdomen be 'anged. Stomick, you mean. It is honly hof-

Battle Changed Into Murder

Archdeacon of London Tells of Baby Victims of an Imperial Murderer

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London.

"I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from he press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor. I tell you that to one hospital alone were the dead bodies of little children, fifteen, ten, seven and five years, of one little baby, so the nursery became a slaughter house. Of the imperial murder, who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—"I will set before thee the things that thou hast done."

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

Regulating Prices

Practically all the governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory concerning a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat or rye flour that should be used in making bread. Later Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control.

Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, and matches are government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuffs of each country.

"Your wife came from a fine old family, didn't she?"

"No; she brought them with her."

Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in woman's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A Canadian's Wish

Saw His Friends Crucified and Wants to Have Vengeance

At the City Temple, London, Rev. R. J. Campbell spoke hopefully of the present situation in France as a result of a visit to the British lines. "I was greatly impressed," he said, "with the undaunted spirit and delightful cheerfulness and optimism that prevailed among the English and Canadian troops. I found no pessimism until I returned to England.

"I met one grim young Canadian who wished to return to the front because he had a debt to pay. This Canadian had seen with his eyes two Canadian sergeants crucified. I said to him, 'Perhaps they were nailed up after they were dead?' The Canadian replied, 'Sir, you would not have thought so if you had seen their faces.'

"Our soldiers are more bitter against the Germans than they were at first on account of the atrocities attested to, sometimes by a number of men together, and which were too horrible to repeat," added Mr. Campbell.

WAR OFFICE ORDERS MOVIES

Cinematograph Record to be Used For Historical Instruction

The war office has made arrangements for taking cinematograph record of events of the war, both at the front and along the lines of communication in France. A number of skilled operators already have gone to the front to consult with the general staff as to the subjects of the pictures.

The war office desires to retain the complete set of pictures for historical record and instruction. A set will eventually be placed in the British Museum.

Women Aviators

Women aviators in France are desirous of going on active service. Mme. Martha Richer, secretary of the Patriotic Union of Frenchwomen Aviators, writes in the newspapers asking that woman aviators should be employed. "We are able," she writes, "to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to us. We offer our services gratuitously to France or to any of the allied nations who employ us. When we flew for sport we risked our lives, and the sacrifice which we are offering to make now does not therefore come into account. If the authorities do not wish to make use of our services near the enemy, we could replace good pilots engaged in keeping guard over towns, and let them go to the front."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO,
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Japan is Helping

Japan's factories are endeavoring to increase their output of shells for the armies of the allies. Premier Okuma and Minister of War Oka recently paid a visit to Nikko to report to the emperor their plans for increasing the supply of munitions in accordance with the decision recently reached to employ all available resources, both governmental and private, for swelling the nation's output in aid of Japan's allies in the war. Afterwards the premier and war minister conferred at length with the ambassadors of the allied powers. Orders have been despatched to the foundries and factories of the empire that are engaged in the production of munitions to rush their work.

The city of Milan, Italy, has undertaken a municipal renting agency, in order to supervise, to a limited extent, the hygenic living conditions among those occupying large workingmen's homes. Before undertaking the renting of a property it is first inspected by the city officials and a report made as to its cleanliness and location.

It is notable that many of the foremost advancements in hydraulic engineering have found their application and also their inspiration in Canada. Several very large power plants have been constructed and the many hydraulic plants approaching two million horsepower in aggregate capacity, have permanently established markets, while over eight times this amount is within reasonable zones of commercially economic development. The large cities of Canada are fortunate in being liberally endowed with adjacent waterpower sources.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Della, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals on time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way.

Della—Yez moight jist say thot Oi got the meals the same as Oi got me pay.—Puck.

Visitor—And how do you like your new little brother, Elsie?

Elsie—Oh, he's very amusing. It's better to feel that way about him, don't you think?

Madge—So you feel better since you gave up dancing and devoted yourself to Red Cross work?

Marjorie—Indeed I do dear. I've had my name in the papers nine times.

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Protecting Wild Game

Manitoba Authorities Taking Active Measures to See That Laws Are Observed

It is evident from the activity that is noticeable in Chief Game Guardian Barber's department that special efforts are going to be made this year to prevent infractions of the game laws and to prevent the further extinction of the vanishing game life of Manitoba. The reporter called on Mr. Barber and found him very busy attending to the numerous duties of his department, but was able to obtain the following statement from him:

"The Honorable Valentine Winkler has instructed me to see that the Manitoba Game Protection Act is rigidly enforced. You see, the value of animals, furs and birds taken each year, amounts to $1,000,000, so that the wild life of the province is worth looking after, and we're going to look after it. The different sportsmen's associations are, of course, co-operating with us, and Mr. Winkler has authorized me to carry out promptly any suggestions that representatives from these associations may put forward.

"As future protection requires increased revenue, all sportsmen are requested and notified to take out permits and to help me as far as they can in the task that is before me. I have received particular instructions, about shooting on Sundays and out of season, and this practice has got to be stopped. The federal government of the United States has gone a long way towards the protection of ducks and other migratory birds and we shall reciprocate by doing our share in that direction.

"The duck season opens a little too soon for the young birds who are often weak on the wing, so the bag has been limited to 20 birds per gun, per day, and it is the intention of the department to see that this limit is not exceeded. Game guardians will be posted at the railway staions and other points to examine permits of hunters leaving on the trains and by automobiles, and to examine their bags on return. As little inconvenience and delay as possible will be caused, but sportsmen will have to expect this and assist the game guardians by having their permits ready for inspection and by turning out their bags at request." Mr. Barber is busy marshalling his forces, and experienced game guardians will be posted at all the favorite haunts of the sportsmen to see that the act is observed.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

The new cavalry trooper was being initiated into the mysteries of riding, when his horse bolted.

"Where are you going?" thundered the instructor.

The reply came back in gasps.

"Don't know—but the 'orse's 'ome is at 'Ammersmith."

Indian Potentate's War Contributions

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees ($160,000) to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the steamship Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.

"When I look at the congregation," said a London preacher, "I say, 'Where are the poor?' When I count the offertory in the vestry, I say, 'Where are the rich?'"

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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, NOV. 5

Judge Not II.

This week we have another letter from from R. Sinclair Smith, from Belgium, under date of October 13—a sort of explanatory epistle to the one from him in THE REVIEW of September 10, under the head "A Strong Protest."

We give this effusion space without any apologies; if our gingery Britisher keeps on writing he will shortly get down to brass tacks and the general public get to know whom and what he particularly wishes to discuss.

In Exhibit B of the correspondence he seemingly takes back the broad general attack on no one in particular and all of us in general as to some equally indefinite scandal-mongering that he had heard was going on in the Valley, and amends the charge to refer only to "a story "supposed to have its source in a "gentleman of unquestioned stand-"ing."

That the number of people rolling this choice morsel under their tongue is rather more restricted than his first letter indicated is, of course, our own deduction in the case, based solely on his final remark about wholesale homicide.

We are truly grateful for this implied admission of Mr. Smith's that some few of us, so far as this controversy is concerned at any rate, can extend our arms upward and honestly exclaim, "These hands are clean," as it were, and that if THE REVIEW man should be numbered among the innocents, if the doughty warrior will send us the details of the story alleged to have been started on its journey by this "gentleman of unquestioned standing," and subsequently denied by this gentleman under oath, so to speak, we will agree to privately notify all and sundry of those who have been caught red handed peddling the "story" that they are discovered, giving them opportunity to square themselves with all parties interested, thus ensuring the magnificent and unanimous home-coming celebration that is due the soldiers serving at the front. The thought that on the morrow Mr. Smith would set out to avenge the honor of himself, after the fashion of the kultured Germans in Belgium, mayhap, would rather detract from the enjoyment of the see-the-conquering-heroes-come festivities—for some of us—don't you know.

Mr. Smith's admonition to THE REVIEW to take some of "judge not" cordial is really too far fetched to require discussion. In that quite widely-read editorial we assumed that he was getting only one side of the story, and his latest letter proves uothing to the contrary. As we remarked on that occasion we now reaffirm that the status in every detail is the same in November, 1915, as in August, 1914, when the first troops left—unless certain out-of-town court proceedings have given those so inclined an opening for the familiar "I told you so!"

In closing it is a pleasure to note that some modern conveniences are reaching the trenches. Mr. Smith's letter was done on a typewriter in a very workmanlike manner. Now, were we inclined to be suspicious at all we might suggest that "the voice is Jacob's voice but the hand is the hand of Esau," or something to that effect, but we wouldn't do it, not for the world. Perish the thought!

$800.00

Eight hundred dollars looks like a pile of money to jar loose from the Valley agriculturists, merchants and citizens generally in the next few months for patriotic purposes.

The apportioning of this amount to Creston is not the work of any citizen or citizens, board of trade or any other local institution. The gentlemen in charge of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in British Columbia in their wisdom have promised to raise $750,000 throughout the province and figured on a population basis it is assumed $800 is a fair assessment for the Creston Valley.

While times are a bit strenuous, and remembering other calls will be made for financial assistance in other matters, the amount asked for can be obtained if we are fortunate enough to devise the right ways and means, coupled with the assistance of an enthusiastic corps of workers to see things through to a successful finish.

If our information is correct as to the number of names appearing on the last revised voters' list of the Creston Valley the total assessment is less than $3 a head of our male population over 21 years of age, and is somewhat less than a dollar a head of our entire citizenship.

While there may be room for argument as to whether this is best method of raising money to do what the Patriotic Fund aims to accomplish, and as to whether the fund is equitably administered always, no one will deny that the cause is a worthy one and in the absence of a better system is entitled to our best financial consideration.

Every dollar subscribed to the Patriotic Fund means a little more of joy, a little more of comfort, a little more of warmth, and a little more of hope and happiness to the anxious wives and families of the brave men who are fighting our battles in the cheerless trenches in France and Belgium.

We can't all be one of them, but we can "do our bit" at home. Think of these things, and when the time comes around to organize the campaign in Creston be ready with your snggestions and your time, if necessary, as well as your finance, to lighten as much as possible the task of gathering in the amount Creston can and should contribute to this worthy cause.

Exit, Sullivan

Because a paper makes its appearance bretty much on time each week, brimful of the glad tidings of the seven days previous and those things to do with the seamy side of life which of necessity must be published touched up so they don't look too bad, many citizens get the idea that the newspaper man is a lucky cuss; nothing ever seems to trouble him.

Something akin to this spirit—and worse—has permeated Cranbrook for many months. Never more than a one-paper town at best when the Prospector—of too much Watts fame—succumbed over a year ago people got it into their heads that things would be easy for the Herald with the field all to itself—so soft in fact that most of them quit advertising and a lot more overlooked the little matter of paying their subscription.

Of course there could only be one end to such things, and the final scene was enacted on Thursday last when the Herald was prematurely consigned to the journalistic cemetery. To quote its valedictory, "The Herald has found it necessary to pull down the blinds and fall out, beaten."

The passing of Editor Sullivan under these circumstances is touching. During the year he guided its destinies every issue of the Herald was worth while—very mnch more so than the advertising and general business patronage warranted. Confident that prosperity was just around the corner he never faltered until now fickle fortune has decreed "the burden has, at long last, to be laid down."

While occasionally taking a rude thrust at the Creston Valley, for every rude jibe at its expense he had a dozen boosts. He was far-sighted enough to see that the development of this section meant a little more trade for Cranbrook, and vice versa, and the Herald did its little bit on every occasion to help along that good work. To at least thae extent Creston Valley will regret Mr. Sullivan's exit. THE REVIEW hazards the opinion that it will be many moons before Cranbrook will have secured a publicist with the Sullivan snap, punch and general news-gathering ability.

So long, Sully; take good keer yerself. Better luck next venture.

Rossland hunters are such strict observers of the Sabbath that on Sunday last, the Miner tells us, "quite a large cover of grouse flew into the city on Sunday and were observed near the C.P R. tracks on Spokane street."

Needing These?

Mackinaw Coats . . . . . Right now is your opportunity to secure 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.

Trunks Suit Cases Club Bags

Our stock of these goods is nicely assorted and, quality considered, the prices are reasonable. Inspection asked.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 General Merchant CRESTON

1906 Ninth Anniversary 1915

Methodist Church, Creston, B.C.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th

REV. D. M. PERLEY, B.A., B.D., of Fernie will preach at 7.30 p.m.

The Choir will sing: "I will Lift up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills" (Emerson) and "OLord Most Holy" (Abt)

Anniversary Entertainment

In the AUDITORIUM at 8.15 p.m.

MONDAY, NOV. 8th

PROGRAMME

PART I.

1 Instrumental Duett .... Selected
Mrs. Ada G. Downs and Mrs. C. Attridge

2 Quartette—"The Girl Behind the Man Behind the Gun!" Johnson
Miss E. Smith, Mrs. F. L. Carpenter
Messrs. F. J. Klingensmith and R. B. Staples

3 Reading .... Selected
Miss Beatrice Hardman

4 Solo—"Beautiful Bell!" ....
Miss Frances Knott

5 Duett—"Hearts and Homes!" .... Blockley
Mrs. Ada G. Downs and Mrs. F. L. Carpenter

6 Instrumental Solo.... .... Selected
Mr. W. de Macedo

7 Quartette—"Last Night!" .... Kjernlef
Miss E. Smith, Mrs. F. L. Carpenter
Messrs. F. J. Klingensmith and R. B. Staples

8 Address .... Rev. D. M. Perley, B.A., B.D.

9 Solo—"An Old Garden!" .... Hope Temple
Mrs. Ada G. Downs

10 Duett—"The Land of Swallows!" .... Marini
Miss E. Smith and Mr. F. J. Klingensmith

11 Reading ....Selected
Miss Beatrice Hardman

12 Solo with Chorus.... .... Selected
Mr. Charles Moore

Accompanists .... Mrs. Attridge, Mrs. Knott, Mr. de Macedo

PART II.

"THAT RASCAL, PAT"

A Farce in One Act

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Pat McNoggarty, a handy servant.... .... J. M. Crookston
Major Puffjacket, Retired .... A. L. Squires
Charles Livingstone, poor but ambitious.... .... R. B. Staples
Laura, niece to Puffjacket and in love with Charles....Mrs. F.L. Carpenter
Nancy, her maid—in love with Pat .... Mrs. C. Attridge

AUDITORIUM, Creston, Monday Evg., Nov. 8th, at 8.15

ADULTS 35c. CHILDREN 25c.

A Carload of FORD AUTOMOBILES will be Delivered here in March, 1916

A REDUCTION of $38.30 in freight on all cars in this shipment.

All wishing to take delivery of cars in this shipment must have SIGNED CONTRACTS not later than Nov. 7th, 1915.

Four cars already sold.

Creston Auto & Supply Company

Agent for Ford Motor Co. CRESTON, B.C.

At Phoenix the home guard militia company has gone out of business.

The Greenwood Ledge thinks there is room for a flouring mill in the Boundary.

A Grand Forks hunter last week brought in a buck deer that dressed 291 pounds.

Grand Forks came across with $350 on the Trafalgar Day appeal for the British Red Cross.

The brewery at Republic, Wash., may move to Grand Forks as soon as that state goes "dry."

Recently a cow and horse were shot dead at Midway by hunters, who thought they were deer.

At a Red Dross raffle at Grand Forks last week $11.50 was realized on the gambling for a cactus.

Some record wood butchering was done at Phoenix one day last week, when Joe Bush, assisted by a sawing machine cut 20 cords of wood in four hours and twenty minutes.

Greenwood's company of home guards has dwindled from over 100 members down to about 20. There is a possibility of the company being attached to the 107th Kootenay Regiment.

Grand Forks board of trade thinks town an ideal location for a flour mill to handle the grinding of the grain grown in the Boundary as well as to mill wheat in transit to the coast.

The poultry competition which the government has conducted at Victoria for the past year, closed on Oct. 10. In Class 1 six birds with a total of 1,341 eggs were first, while in Class 2 half a dozen birds produced 1342 eggs for the year.

R. E. Beattie, the Cranbrook drug king, has been in Creston for a week or more looking after one of his branch stores as the late manager could not overcome the desire to throw a pill into the Kaiser and went to Winnipeg to enlist. Beattie has sold more drugs in the East Kootenay than all the other drug stores combined. He rode into Cranbrook on the hurricane deck of a mule and now rides behind an eight cylinder or in a Pullman when he is not riding the harrow on one of his many farms. Beattie has become a capitalist with a big C and never refused a man a meal, bed or drink if he thought it was needed.—The Victorian.

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 Specialty

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to Nominate

Canyon City, Oct. 22.

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Will you permit me to ask through the columns of the livest paper yet printed in the Valley, why the Conservatives of Creston and Kaslo do not get busy and nominate a candidate to contest the Kaslo constituency? If they intend to nominate a candidate why not do so at once and give the lucky one time to get acquainted and make preparation. Nomination at the district convention has only to be done once, soon or late, and nothing is gained by waiting a week or two before election.

We all give the Liberals credit for convening immediately after the B.C. legislature prorogued last spring, and getting their choice into the field early.

With the announcement last spring of the names of the delegates from the Creston Conservative Association to Kaslo one would be led to believe that they would consider Creston first in the choice of a candidate, unlike the local Liberals who at Nelson were led by Kaslo politicians to nominate a Kaslo man, who has already met defeat at the polls. The Creston Conservative delegates are also men who believe in Creston as a fruit-growing place and naturally should have a fruit grower as its representative. The liberals failed to land a representative of fruit growers and as the Conservatives have not yet a man out their opportunity is now open to get a representative of Creston and the produce for which it is famous. There are one or two local growers in the Conservative ranks who could quite ably represent fruit growing at Victoria, as well as a lawyer or miner. We hear so much about the discrimination piled against Creston and its produce, and government roads and bridges being built in places not suitable to tho majority of people who are compelled to use them, and business men from Calgary in search of fruit-producing parts of Kootenay about to pass us by; we hear it all and will hear more of it, because we have no representative of this Valley at Victoria, and the remedy now lies within the power of the Creston Conservative Association, if they will only nominate a popular grower of the people's choice. Thanking you for much space. FRUIT GROWER.

Reaffirms Strong Protest

Belgium, Oct. 13, 1915.

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Referring to your editorial "Judge Not" commenting on a letter of mine published in the previous issue of THE REVIEW, might I state that what I heard was not "that some talk was goin' on concerning the dependants" of soldiers at the front, not the common garden variety of back-biting gossip that flourishes in small communities, but a very definite and clear-cut story elaborated with much detail.

This story was supposed to have its source in a gentleman of unquestioned standing in the district. It apparently makes no difference that I have this gentleman's statement in writing that the whole thing is, to use his own expression, a deliberate lie. But like the brook it seems to go on and on forever. And on my return, if I do return the matter will not rest where it is.

And in conclusion, Sir, may I ask you to practise what you preach and to "judge not" without knowing all sides of the question, or to perpetrate jokes by forcing into my words a threat of wholesale homicids.

Yours truly
R. SINCLAIR SMITH

Experiment Seed

EDITOR REVIEW:

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of [illegible] will be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farm

Pte. Biddulph Writes

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Just a line to you to thank you for THE REVIEW you have so kindly sent along for our benefit. I can assure it is appreciated for the day that it comes all the former Creston people crowd around and want to read it. Once or twice I failed to receive it, but I fancy that a former Crestonian must have been in the orderly room and—well, you know, like Adam and the apple from off the tree of knowledge, he could not resist the temptation.

The rumor has gone around that we are to go the 1st or 2nd of November, I dont know that we will get away that soon, but we will surely be out by the 15th. The 47th and 62nd are to leave for the coast this week, and the 11th C.M.R. will be leaving soon, too.

Stanley Reid is now recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, which has kept him in the hospital for four weeks. Everybody else is just as usual.

Horspool is now lance sargeant, Percy Neil is one of the company signallers and Teddy Malone is in the canteen. To tell you the truth everybody knows everybody else so well that I forget just who comes from Creston and who from Fernie, Cranbrook and Golden. E. W. Glenn, who had worked for Harry Mudie last winter, and enlisted with us, went with the second draft from the 54th on Oct. 17th. Well, we will be in England nearly as soon as them, and we will preserve our connection with the Kootenays by staying in what is going to be one of Canada's distinctive battalions.

I suppose Creston is pretty quiet now that the captain has gone to Morrissey Mines to take charge of the internment camp.

I see by the last paper. you have had a letter from Jack Smith. He seems to live through it alright, and still keep healthy, so I guess there is a chance for me. Again thanking you for THE REVIEW.

PTE. A. BIDDULPH
B Company, 54th Batt.
Vernon, Oct. 25, 1915.

Death of John Clark

Of John Clark, the aged father of Mrs. Jamesr Moore, of whose demise we referred briefly in a recent issue, the Gleichen (Alta.) Call says: "John Clark, sr., was a man of generous impulses and never forgot the hospitable ways of the pioneer. The stranger never failed to find food and shelter if he sought it at his hands, and he was at home at the bedside of the sick and delighted in all kinds of neighborly offices."

The passing of Mr. Clark was not unexpected by the family as he was a sufferer from dopsy. He was 88 years of age, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, coming to Canada in 1875, and to the Crowfoot, Alberta, district in 1883, at which time the C.P.R. was only constructed as far as Swift Current and Medicine Hat had not yet heard of.

He was one of the foremost western breeders of Clydesdale horses as the hundreds of prizes awarded his animals amply testify. He is survived by three sons and one daughter (Mrs. Moore of Creston). The funeral was one of the largest ever seen at the Gleichen cemetery and was conducted by the Gleichen Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member of many years standing.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas Excursions to Great Britain

November 15th to December 31st
Limit Five Months

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve Sleeping Car and Steamship berths

R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent CALGARY, ALTA

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., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. S54

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

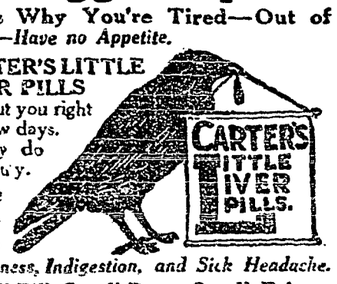
LYNX

Get "More Money" for your Lynx
MUSKRAT, FOXES, WOLVES, BEAVER, FISHER, WHITE WEASEL and other Fur bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the [illegible] house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN [illegible] a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished [illegible] tation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long [illegible] ce ssful record of sending Fur Shippers generous SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Guide," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published [illegible]
Write for it—NOW—it's FREE
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 26-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*



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

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

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.
CROWN TAILORING CO.,
Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

A Patriotic Policy

Imperial Oil Co. Making Liberal Allowances for Employees Who Will Fight for Country

The following circular letter, signed by George W. Mayer, vice-president, has been sent to the employees of the Imperial Oil Co.:

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, have decided to pay all employees who have enlisted, or who may enlist, with the Canadian contingent for overseas service—in the case of married men, half pay, and in the case of single men, quarter pay—until the end of the war, and in addition, will hold the positions open.

Should any employee who is serving with the colors, meet with a fatality in the course of the war, the directors will continue the payment—in the case of a married man, of half pay to his wife or immediate family for six months after his death and, in the case of a single man, one-quarter of his salary to his dependents (if any) for six months after his death.

The above applies to all regular members of the staff who were in the service of the company for at least six months immediately preceding the declaration of war.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

New York State produces less than one-third of the raw material used in her wood industries. In spite of the popular impression that the introduction of concrete, brick and steel is doing away with the use of wood, it has been found that the state is yearly using more wood per capita than ever before. More than twice as much wood is used per person today than fifty years ago. More than six times as much wood per person is used in New York State than in Germany, and more than ten times as much as in Great Britain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The war is said to have saved $350,000,000 to the United States owing to the keeping at home the tourists who usually visit Europe in the summer time.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

something better than linen and like leather. Wash it with soap and water. All styles, direct state style sent on receipt of 25c and size.

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

Egg Marketing

Should be Delivered From Producer Direct to Consumer When Possible

The Ohio Experiment Station have recently published the result of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. Here are a few of the things they have to say about the marketing of eggs:

"The most serious objection to the present system of handling eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand is directly influenced by the low quality of the offering.

"The consumer who gets a poor quality of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so decreases the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for every nest egg, stale or dirty egg that he takes to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant.

"He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company; eggs in cases unprotected from the sun on a railway platform or in hot freight cars, which are little less than large incubators, deteriorate rapidly.

"He suffers from the mis branding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, more than any one else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product.

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer on a candled, i.e., on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first class price for a first class product, thereby putting a premium on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful.

"This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions and honest handling by the retailers, would result in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome, nutritious food product at a price much less than what is now paid for a very indifferent article and at the same time would increase the profits to the producer.

"When eggs can be delivered by the producer direct to the consumer it is an ideal way of marketing the product and should be followed more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively insignificant number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city poultryman should certainly stimulate such a trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the cheaper production under farm conditions."

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

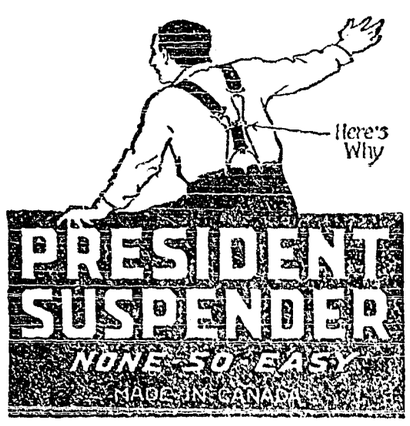
Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state with the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro German in his sympathies. At Easton he "learned that there were some pro Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation." The general feeling he summarizes thus: "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the kaiser. I like the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been devastated and if the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Providence Journal.

Whiskey Displaced

Referring to the omission of brandy and whiskey from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia on the ground that they are not useful medical preparations, a druggist in the United States said recently that until five years ago whiskey was an ingredient of many medicines. "Physicians," he said, "nearly always prescribed it as one of the principal ingredients of a cough syrup and it was part of many medicines for different diseases. Now, oils and balms of various kinds take the place of whiskey and only a few of the old school doctors prescribe its use. A large number of prominent brands of patented cough syrups whose main ingredient was whiskey in one form or another have substituted non-alcoholic substances for the liquor. You have possibly noticed on some of the patent medicine labels that additional copyrights have been applied for. This means that they have been compelled to reduce the alcoholic ingredients in them to a minimum."



Wet Land Not Desirable

Easily Drained Land Should be Selected as a Place to Raise Chickens

It is a mistaken idea to imagine that any old place will do to raise chickens, yet it is equally true that there is man, a place that may be hilly, rocky or rundown that makes it unprofitable to work or farm that could be used as a chicken farm to an advantage.

One thing should be continually and firmly impressed upon your mind, and that is that chickens will not thrive on wet ground. Lowland is not the place for a chicken farm. Select the land that is high and rolling, so that the rain will run off instead of standing upon the place in puddles or lakes to keep the soil damp or else long enough for the sun to dry it up. Damp land means a sickly, puny flock, in which the attendant in the course of a year will have to battle with about all the diseases kin to chickens.

Damp land can be drained by using tile drain, it is true, but this is rather a laborious as well as expensive operation against a selection that will give the natural conditions.

By natural conditions is not necessarily meant the side of a hill, yet this would not be an objection, except that it would be pretty hard on the attendant to take care of a plant under these conditions. Just an easy, natural grade, with the coop or coops on the highest point, is the ideal condition.

The matter of soil has a bearing on the drainage proposition. A clay soil is the worst condition to encounter, and unless there is a fairly steep grade the water will stand around in puddles, making a regular mudhole out of the runs; with gravel or sand a different condition would exist. Either of these is considered the best, because even on flat land the water instead of standing on the surface will percolate into the soil and carry with it a good deal of the filth of the yards.

For C.P.R. Dining Car Patrons

Again the Canadian Pacific Railway is to the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novel feature has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc., are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cuts of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a chef in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, and it is meeting with great success.

"Well, Maria," said Jiggles, after the town election, "for whom did you vote this morning?"

"I crossed off the names of all the candidates," returned Mrs. Jiggles, "and wrote out my principles on the back of my ballot. This is no time to consider individuals and their little personal ambitions."—New York Times.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of the day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher in the West says in this connection:

"At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"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.

Clean Water on the Farm

Rules to Follow to Prevent Contamination of Water Supply

Obviously the first logical step in securing a clean well water supply is to remove all the sources of possible contamination. Among the worst of these are the open privy vault, the leaching cesspool, and barnyard filth.

A well in ordinary pervious soil located lower than, and within 100 feet of, any of these is almost certain to be polluted. Even though the well is located on higher ground than these sources of contamination, heavy pumping or dry weather may so lower the ground-water level that it will reach the zone of contamination and thus polute the well. It is evident therefore, that the open privy vault and leaching cesspool should be discarded and a sewage purification system, or at least a sanitary privy be used instead. Sewage, garbage, manure, or other waste should never be dumped into sinks or fissures, and most certainly never into old abandoned wells. An old well used for this purpose is very likely to communicate directly with the water-bearing stratum from which other wells in the immediate vicinity draw their supply. Slops or waste water should never be thrown out of the back door or window onto the ground. If the pigs and chickens must run at large, they should at least be kept away from the well. A box built around the pump and filled with manure in winter is an extremely unsafe way to prevent the pump from freezing.

Concrete manure pits, impervious floors, and water-tight drains are desirable features for farm buildings. If these are beyond the farmer's purse, the manure pile should at least be placed a safe distance from the well.

The well itself should be located as high as possible with respect to buildings, stock pens, and chicken yards, and as far away from all sources of contamination as convenience and local surroundings will permit.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Power of a Stream

To determine the horse power of a stream it is necessary to know how many gallons per minute the stream will furnish. To determine this a square pit may be dug near the stream, if the ground holds water well, and the water from the stream run into it for a certain length of time, the gallons per minute then being calculated. With a well constructed water wheel, and a seven-foot fall, about 1,000 gallons per minute is required for each horse power delivered.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Panama Pacific Ex. Pays Expenses

Mr. G. T. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk System, received a telegram from the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, stating that the exposition is now out of debt. Most of the immense cost of erecting the exposition has been met by the tens of thousands of visitors who have daily poured through the entrance gates of the ground. That such an undertaking should have proven a financial success is looked upon as a striking testimony to the wonderful manner with which this greatest of all the positions was organized. A special celebration was held in San Francisco to mark the occasion.

A Word of Warning

Every German who boasts of his American citizenship has subscribed to the following oath of allegiance: "I renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which I was a subject." The wording is sufficiently plain, and this oath is not to be considered a "scrap of paper," even by erstwhile subjects of his most puissant monarch William Hohenzollern. A violation of this little paragraph in times of war means treason, and treason has heretofore been summarily dealt with in this country.—Puck.

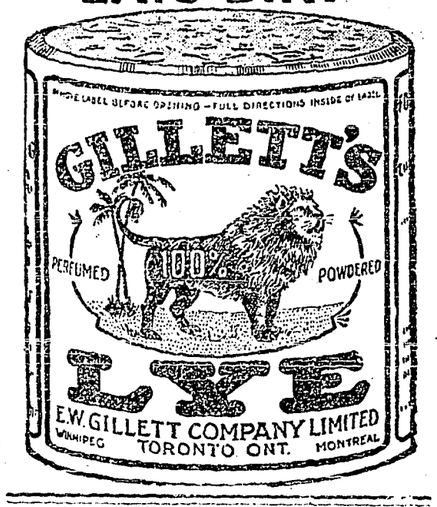
Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

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.

What B.C. Has Done

British Columbia has contributed just over a half a million dollars to the Canadian Patriotic fund, according to a statement just issued. This is exclusive of almost innumerable contributions for machine guns, British Columbia base hospital in France, etc.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Fish and the Cost of Living

As a Substitute for Meat, Fish Should be More Generally Used

"Eat fish" should prove a valuable slogan for combatting the high cost of living. Meat has risen in price steadily within recent years, and, strangely enough, the available supply is becoming less competent to meet the demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that fish should be looked to as a substitute. As a food it is excellent, comparing not unfavorably with meat, although the proportions of nutritive elements such as protein, albumen and fat differ considerably.

Heretofore, fish has not been a popular article of diet in Canada. The reasons for this are various and some of them must be removed before fish eating can become a national habit. In the first place, fresh sea fish in prime condition has been almost unobtainable even at points not far removed from the coasts. This has been due frequently, to inefficient handling of the fish by the fishermen and by the distributing agencies. It has also been due to unsatisfactory transportation and retail market conditions. These difficulties are not insurmountable, and some of them are already being overcome. Education of fishermen and others who handle fish is a necessity that cannot be much longer overlooked. Traditional methods of handling must give way to more scientific and efficient practices. Such changes would mean increased profits for the fishermen, and, at the same time, by making available large quantities of food which have hitherto been wasted, would improve the quality and lower the price to the consumer. Transportation is already being improved and, in time, when the inland demands for fish warrant it, fast train services should, and probably will, be established from the fishing ports to the larger inland centres. The present offers splendid opportunities to the fishery industry. A demand for fish is already half created by the high price and comparative scarcity of meat. But if Canadians are to be taught to eat fish, there must be more enlightened methods of producing and handling it.—A.D.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

The Walking Habit

A New York business man, who resides in New Jersey, has started a walking campaign, having conceived the idea while in training at the military camp at Plattsburg. The movement is spreading rapidly, and it is asserted that practically every man of military age in his part of the state is walking to and from business and to the railway stations when the place of labor is in some other town. Hikes into the country are also popular at the week end. The walkers are being told that the exercise will harden them and make them fit if called upon for military duty. It will also bring them health as well as pleasure.—Montreal Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Curing a Halter-Puller

The following method of punishing a halter-puller has been successfully used in many instances. Some horses, however, are clever enough to associate the pain with the circumstances that cause it and will continue to pull unless rigged with the rope about their bodies. It is a good plan to tie a young horse in this manner for a few times. Take a strong rope about 20 feet in length, make a small loop in one end that will not slip, pass the rope around the body in front of the hips, pull the other end of the rope through the loop and then pass the rope through the ring on the halter. Tie to something that is secure and endeavor to make the animal try out the rope a few times. A good strong halter is an essential part of the equipment.

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

BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogenous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which includes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who held small quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. During peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of Radium, Limited, in London recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the internal use of waters which have been treated with radio-energy—it is believed that much may be done for the benefit of military sufferers who have contracted rhuematic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radioactive waters, our own home resources, both natural and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special battalion of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as the first Pioneer battalion, to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads unde short notice. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of $93,362,813,569, while property to the value of $12,513,519,502 is exempt from taxation

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention is likely to be paid to the sinister manner in which Germany has plotted to inconvenience her enemies—among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to the active belligerents.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two Americans were murdered and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German! The incident is likely to arouse a very ugly temper in the States, where the dislike and distrust of the genuine Americans for the German-Americans is already becoming a grave problem.

German influences are suspected in a score of other quarters. The Komagatu Maru, which brought that historic cargo of Hindoos to British Columbia shortly before the war, is known to have been organized from Berlin. Similarly with the native riot in Singapore, the strikes at American munition factories, the unrest in French Morocco, the Senussi rising in Tripoli. It is the same all ov ' the world.

These treacherous machinations are going to recoil upon the heads of the nation that planned them, for there is not the slightest doubt that all the civilized governments will discourage German immigration after the recent exposures of the manner in which these people abuse the new citizenship that is granted them. This nation of sixty-five millions of people are deliberately qualifying for the position of the world's outlaws. Every man's hand and tongue and pen will be against them, and they will find that the civilization which they have flouted so insolently will force them and their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generation, to pay a very terrible price.—Montreal Mail.

The Gas Caught the Germans

"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gaily to storm a fort at Ossovices.

Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the British empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Britishers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported," "we must take the stories with a grain of salt," etc. Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both individual brutalities by officers and men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry found the enemy guilty en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel cowardice, meanness and barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Special bullets and projectiles have been not only devised by individual soldiers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. "Massacres of wounded and unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of special order, as when the notorious General Stenger ordered at Thiaville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even prisoners in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shut up in barns and burned to death." In some cases wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, educated men, personally doing this devilish work. The Bavarians particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with rifle butts. French wounded were sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary thoroughness. "Captured French doctors were treated with the utmost cruelty, and stretcher bearers were fired upon with every circumstance of treachery."

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us see our barbarian foe as he is and be under no foolish illusions. The Germans profess to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

Tidal Prohibition Wave

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of the United States published its annual report, which showed a great falling off in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably the correct one—the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes at work, among them the widespread and progressive reduction in the number of licensed drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibitory law has been in force in West Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcing its reports that the law has worked with "surprising success." Among other facts to support this announcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and similar testimony might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which licensed drinking places have been abolished amounts to fifty-two millions, and more than seventy per cent. of the area of the whole country is under prohibition. In a number of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to add fourteen per cent. to the "dry" area if all of the pending contests end in victories for prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition in Canada will have some influence on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the licensed saloons in Chicago being brought about at the next municipal election. Naturally the "liquor interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous cumpaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing circulars designed to show that the abolition of the liquor traffic would throw out of employment thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A man out west, who married a widow, has invented a device to carcher of eternally praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor, dear man! How I wish he had not died!"

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOME TOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer)

There are at least twice as many people living in our smaller cities, towns and villages as live in our fifty great cities. The home market of our farming population living about these smaller cities and towns is just twice as great as the city market. Yet we hear much that would lead one to believe that all of the people in this country to be fed by the producers on the farm are to be found in the great centres where the high cost of living seems now, more than ever, the one great thing talked about, and to be considered. Yet, the home market of the farmer is his largest and best market, right at his door where he can bring his produce every working day in the year and sell it to the consumer direct, without the intervention of any middleman whatsoever, and secure therefor every cent without any profit of commission to any middleman whatsoever.

In these nine states, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6,956 towns have lost population, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the whole country increased in the decade covered, 21 per cent. Out of the 78 county seats in these nine states, 217, or nearly 23 per cent. of them, have lost population, though the county seat is in many ways the centre of most of the activities of the county unit along the line of politics, courts, collection of taxes and in other directions. And, strange to say, this tendency of the decline of the towns is greatest in the richest and most thickly settled part of the states.

What does this mean to you and to me, and to all of the forty million people living in these towns? It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in these towns; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the higher the value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in your banks; it means that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the boys are not going to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to stay on the farm unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best interests; it means increased problems for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in our great cities; it means concentration of business of every kind in the great centres; it means the downfall of the small business man and the small banker; it means socialism.

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your home town most need? First of all, it needs team work, co-operation, first amongst bankers and business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities about us. There are too many bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of confidence exists. Competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local drygoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker's wife and family because his stock is not fine enough, hence, they trade by mail or visit the department store. Let me remind such a one that "a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in." If you cannot spend your money where you make it you are sucking the life blood out of our town and you ought to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are just as often guilty of the same practice, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and their business prosper. What inducement, let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry in stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose note he holds, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The whole question is summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men is that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but no more. There are many of our farmers, and some living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchants a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use and benefit when the crops fail and when the price is so low that they hold for a higher, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and often borrows the money from you in order to perform this service. Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the imaginary line between the country and the town is a barrier to the prosperity and the co-operation, and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augument this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. There is a great quarctet of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of the towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers, looking to co-operation with other interests in the upbuilding and increasing of efficiency of the farm, is the great movement of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the millions of people and particularly merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farmers. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by in any way crippling that great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers as a class go to, and depend upon for assistance and co-operation in times of extremity. It is the problem of today, that of feeding this nation, which is already a consuming rather than a producing one. To this cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support. There are more than a million of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and farmers in order that peace, happiness and prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and those about us, to become community builders. Community builders to the extent of blotting out the corporate limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It has been my privilege the most of my life to live in a community which to a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the bankers and the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in and out of town, and where I have lived, and what we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have become awakened to the situation; they are inviting co-operation; they are seeking light; they are spending money; they are doing everything that is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Is A Marked Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

P. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Hillicum roads, and has disposed of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week.

Sown in April, the onions are now of an average weight of one pound and one-half. The varieties which Mr. White put in were Allan Craig, Withersfield and Yellow Danvers. Not one drop of water was used on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and the natural moisture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any marked gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Wall," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

Just received a fresh shipment of

Riley's Creamy

Toffee

40 Cents Pound

Try the New

Rexall Gum

in the waxed paper package

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

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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

DENTIST—Dr. Hall will visit Creston for one week only, commencing Saturday, Nov. 6. Come early and make appointments.

Mrs. H. Mudie, who has been visiting Mrs. Jas. Cook for a few days, left on Wednesday for her new home at Medicine Hat.

1915 hallowe'en was about the quietest in Creston's history. To date not a solitary complaint has been heard of deveitry of any sort whatsoever.

The November meeting of the W.C.T.U, is called for Thursday next at the home of Mrs. Fairhead. Red Cross sewing will engage the ladies attention.

Creston Red Cross Auxiliary will have its annual meeting and election of officers on Tuesday afternoon in Speers Hall, and a special invitation is extended all ladies to attend.

ATTENTION, BOB WALMSLEY—Most people become too excited as soon as they get gun into their hands. Near Creston recently two hunters shot a cow in mistake for a grouse.—Grand Forks Sun.

Mrs. C. S. Hester (nee Franklin), who has been Mrs. McMurtrie's guest for some months, left yesterday for Cranbrook for a few days stay after which, we hear, she is going on to the Old Country.

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.

At the meeting of the Christ Church Ladies Guild on Tuesday afternoon, Thursday, December 3rd, was chosen as the date for the annual bazaar. In the evening there will be progressive whist and dancing.

H. Mudie, who purchased about 50 acres of the Huscroft homestead near Port Hill and moved on to it about a year ago, shipped his effects and a car of stock back to Medicine Hat the early part of the week.

In addition to the 23 cars of fruit and vegetables forwarded in October, Creston also exported five cars of poles and two of cattle. Imports included 4 cars of flour and feed, 2 cars of coal and one of coal oil.

Valley Presbyterians should remember that their marked ballets on Church Union are returnable on or before Nov. 14th. Approximately 60 of these voting papers have been distributed by Rev. R. E. Pow.

Frank Lewis went east on Monday, heading for Bellvue, Alberta, where he resumes the job of haul foreman which he held two years ago. He will be back in the spring to develop a gold claim he is holding in the timber here.

Creston Methodists have their anniversary service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. when Rev. D. M. Perley of Fernie will preach. On Monday night the anniversary concert and dramatic entertainment will be held in the Auditorium. Full particulars on fourth page.

THE UNKINDEST CUT—Through the easy going or darn foolishness of the provincial government in not insisting upon the collection of taxes, many of the rural school districts, such as Creston for instance, find it a hard job to get the money with which to run schools with.—Kaslo Kootenian,

A meeting of all those interested in seeing a creamery started in the Creston Valley will be held in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night, Nov. 13th, at 8 o'clock. All the necessary data in connection with the operation of a successful butter factory has been compiled so that the question can be discussed thoroughly from every angle.

Dr. Hall, dentist, of Calgary, who concluded quite a lengthy professional visit here two weeks ago, was back in town on Wednesday. He is looking for a place with a mild climate (and some business prospects) in which to spend the winter, and will most likely make Creston his choice, taking a house and moving his wife and family here.

A thoroughly enjoyable time was had at Christ Church Ladies Guild hallowe'en social in the Parish Hall on Saturday night. Games, guessing contests and whist occupied the early part of the evening, until about 10.30 when refreshments were served and then dancing filled in until midnight. There was a good turnout. The winners at cards were Miss J. Arrowsmith and Geo. Huscroft, while the low scorers were Mrs. Downs and Mr. Lyne.

DENTIST—Dr. Hall will visit Creston for one week only, commencing Saturday, Nov. 6. Come early and make appointments.

Rev. F. L. Carpenter was at Port Hill on Wednesday making arrangements for repeating the anniversary concert and play in the Idaho town on November 13.

Passenger traffic out of Creston was very heavy on Friday and Saturday. The exodus of local Indians to Cranbrook for the observance of All Saints was unusually heavy.

The November meeting of Creston Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday evening. As there is some very important business to dispose of a good attendance is requested.

W. Marshall, western superintendent of C.P.R. telegraphs, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Marshall, were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Crossthwaite, on the return trip from Vancouver.

J. J. Grady and Jas. Arnell left on Tuesday on a driving trip to Mr. Grady's ranch in the Fort Steele country. They will do some hunting en route, making it a three or four days' journey.

The rifles belonging to the local militia company and also the Creston-Erickson rifle club were all shipped to Victoria on Tuesday. Until the arrival of new equipment the Creston home guard has disbanded.

Following the annual meeting of the Red Cross in Speers' Hall on Tuesday afternoon the ladies committee will have a 10-cent tea. It is hoped those who cannot attend the meeting will drop in for the tea.

The guards at the internment camp at Morrissey have organized a football club with Frank Staples as captain. As soon as they get a little practice Mr. Macedo will take down his school team and give them a game.

R. S. Bevan, Geo. Hendron, Dan Spiers and R. Walmsley motored as far as Kingsgate on Friday in quest of grouse and other game. For some reason the birds are scarcer than usual in their old haunts in that section.

Mrs. Andrew, who has been residing in Winnipeg for the past two years, returned to Creston last week and is again occupying her ranch which has been under lease to J. G. and Fred Smith. Her son, John, returned on Monday.

John Stevens of West Creston returned on Friday from Alberta where he has been harvesting for a couple of months. He is accompanied by his brother, George, from Ontario, who is seeing the Kootenay country for the first time.

The vital statistics for October show that the strok was as busy as the proverbial bee, making 3 calls with boys—at the Couling, Fulmer, Crawford homes. There was one death, but Registrar Gibbs had never an opportunity to sample his penmanship on a marriage license.

The Debating Society opens the season on Wednesday night when the topic: Resolved, "That devotion to fashion is a greater evil than tobacco habit." There will also be some musical numbers. Entertainment starts at 8 o'clock, with a nominal admission of 10 cents. All are welcome.

Fernie Free Press: The civil assize court opened on Monday with Chief Justice Hunter on the bench. After hearing the evidence for the plaintiffs an order nisi was granted to P. B. Fowler and James English in the two divorce cases, the usual six months to elapse before divorce becomes final.

Cranbrook Scotchmen indignantly deny the story that the large exodus of Creston Indians on Saturday was due to their "presence being requested" at the St. Andrews dinner in the divisional city that same evening. Neither were they guests of T. D. Caven, M.P.P. Certainly not; they have no vote.

G. A. Hunt was in from Kitchener on a business visit on Friday. Along with Messrs. Miller and Dubois, he will operate on the timber on a small scale this winter. He predicts quite a severe winter, making his observation in view of the heavy supply of fruit the squirrels are putting up for cold weather use.

Creston's export in the fruit and vegetable line during October totalled 23 carloads, some 18 of which were apples. C.P.R. agent Reid is confident that when the year closes and the twelve months' express and freight shipments are bunched the Valley will show better than a grand total of 100 cars forwarded—a 50 per cent. increase over 1914.

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

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Ladies 35c. pair

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By taking a case lot of them we are able to offer the greatest value in House Slippers you have ever known.

See them this week while the range of sizes is complete.

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