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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915 No. 46

Local and Personal

Mrs. T. Aspey of Sirdar visited Creston friends on Tuesday.

The 10-cent sale at Jackson's store starts at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

BIRTH—In Creston, on December 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E, C. Gibbs, a son.

The skating season on Dow's pond was officially opened on Monday night.

CANARIES FOR SALE—2-year Canary singers for sale.—Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

The band is giving their usual monthly dance in the Mercantile Hall to-night.

Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Loasby and Mrs. Gallant of Sirdar were here on a shopping trip, Wednesday.

Although yesterday had all the earmarks of being the coldest day yet, the worst the mercury could show was 14 above-

W. B. Padget, who has been relieving at the depot during R. M. Reid's absence, returned to Wardner, Tuesday.

The Red Cross depot, in Speers' Hall, will be open on Tuesday to receive work. Will workers kindly wash sox before bringing them in.

Milt Beam will have to hurry home if the Beam family reputation for deer slaying is to be maintained for 1915. The season closes on the 15th.

Delegates to attend the annual convention in January will be elected at the December meeting of the Farmers' Institute on Friday, 17th inst.

LOST—At Creston, on Nov. 21st, a scarf pin, dove pattern, set with pearls. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the drugstore.

The Presbyterian Sunday School scholars are getting three drills a week now for the Christmas entertainment on Wednesday, Decembes 22nd.

Mrs R. M. Reid and children, who have spent the past two months with friends at Trenton and other Ontario points, arrived home on Monday.

Billy Truscott, who pulled out three weeks ago in quest of a planing mill job at Cranbrook, has caught on with a threshing crew at Spring Coulee, Alta.

Mr. Woodbine, Kamloops, of the government telegraph department, was here on Saturday on business connected with the Sirdar-Creston line extension.

A small-sized baled hay famine is being experienced in Creston just now. Owing to the big eastern wheat rush a car of hay ordered by the Institute on Nov 8th has not yet arrived.

ATTENTION, PLEASE! The secretary of the Farmers Institute asks that every rancher puts in his order for spray material at once, so that order for same may be placed forthwith.

At least one Creston citizen is known to have applied for a slice of the Canadian Government war loan of $50,000,000. Reports from Ottawa state it was oversubscribed more than 100 per cent.

A chance will be afforded the Valley crack shots to get a bargain goose for Christmas at the shooting match at the bridge, near the cemetery, Saturday afternoon. There are fourteen birds to be shot for.

A. Lindley, sales manager of the Fruit Growers Union, left yesterday afternoon on a business visit west on which he will discuss his Kootenay-Boundary central fruit selling agency scheme at different points.

Mrs. Henderson's 10-cent Red Cross tea on Tuesday afternoon proved the most popular of the season, $7.80 being added to the funds as a result. This will probably be the last of these teas until early in January.

Mrs. Crompton received word on Monday that Lieut. Crompton had been transferred for service in Canada, and was sailing for this country on December 1st, but was not aware where he was to be stationed. Since being invalided from the fighting in France some months ago he has been acting adjutant and paywaster at the big military camp at Shorncliffe. If it can be arranged he will spend Christmas at his home here.

A meeting to hear reports of the canvassers in connection with the Creston Valley creamery. and to further discuss the proposition, will be held in Mercantile Hall on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. Ranchers are specially invited.

A 10-cent sale, lasting three days, starts at Jackson's store to-morrow. This is a grand chance to stock up with every-day household necessities at less than half price in some cases. See the list of bargains in his advt. on page 8, and shop early.

Capt. Mallandaine, in command at the internment camp at Morrissey, who has been taking the major field officers course at Work Point Barracks, Victoria, for about five weeks, came in from the coast on Wednesday, going on to camp yesterday.

Messrs. Leach and White, handed out quite a large-size surprise party to a group of three deer that they came across at the K.V. track, south of town, on Friday. In less than a two-minute skirmish they successfully bagged the trio—each one of them going over 200 pounds.

Canyon City

Roy and Guy Browell are now driving teams for the Canyon City Lumber Co.

Mr. Langdon has been on the sick list for a few days, though not seriously indisposed, we are pleased to say.

W. Stewart of Cranbrook, a nephew of J. M. Craigie is here as mill sawyer for the company.

Andy Miller is scaling logs at the mill for the B.C. government. Being Irish there is no need to say he is about the most popular man on the job.

Swanson and Mauberg got on to the deer-killing honor roll on Wednesday last, when they brought in quite a nice buck.

Leach and White, Canyon City's crack snipers, tracked three buck deer on Friday last to the K.V. tracks, where they finally bagged the three of them, each weighing about 200 pounds. Two of them were black tails. Within two minutes from the time shooting commenced they had them down.

The sawmill is having an average daily cut of better than 25,000 feet. This snow makes things "jake" for the sleigh haul.

James Huscroft of Deer Lodge was delivering wheat in the sheaf in Canyon City on Saturday. James grew several acres of the famous Marquis variety, which yielded about 40 bushels to the acre, of exceeding fine wheat

Owing to the ground in the woods not having much frost in it, and the mild weather prevailing since snow fell, the loggers here cannot load up as heavy as they otherwise would do, although they manage to keep the mill busy.

Wm. Butler is expected to return to his ranch, after spending the summer in Washington, U.S.A.

THE REVIEW omitted the name of W. H. T. Smith as one of the Creston ranchers joing the 54th Battalion now on the way to England. He is the oldest volunteer from these parts to fight for his country and probably sacrificed the most of any in doing so. Undoubtedly the bulldog breed is his.

George Bronson is back again and working in the woods. Geo. Broderick is loading sleighs- Frank Tompkins is driving a four-horse team.

A Canyon City delegation will attend the annual Conservative Association meeting at Creston on Saturday evening.

No lumber being shipped these days—all too busy logging to find time for anything else.

Dad Smith, the old nightwatch at the mill who has been in Ontario for several months' holidays, is back on the job again.

Creston November School Reports

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

Number actually in attendance, 26.
Average daily attetdance, 23.16.
Percenttage, 89.07.

Perfect attendance: Lillian Cherrington, David W. Dow, Lionel W. Forrester, Vida L. Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Muriel M. Hobden, Mabel J. Huscroft, Helen Moran, Margaret J. Webster, Lyda A. Johnson, Zalla M. Johnson, Vivianne Moore.

The following pupils made the percentage following their names on the November Examinations: Advanced High School: Zalla M. Johnson 99, Jennie Nichols 97.

Intermediate High School: Lyda Johnson, 99, Margaret Webster, 99, Mabel Huscroft 85.66, Erma Hayden, 81.33.

Entrance: Lillian Cherrington, 92.66, Harold Gobbett, 82.66, Harold Goodwin 72.66.

Changes: Victoria Price left for Cowley, Alta. Trennie Long arrived from Pincher Creek, Alta.

DIVISION II.—W. de Macedo, Vice-principal.

Standing in the monthly examination: Junior IV.—Audrey Attridge and Clark Moore 86, Rose Cherrington, 83, Dorothy Carpenter, 80, Katherine Moore 78, Orin Hayden.

Senior 3rd.—Ruth Compton 93, Lionel Moore 83, Vera Parker 77, Ben Embree 75, Arthur Gobbett 74.

Junior 3rd.—Henry Brown, 83, Eunice Moore, 72, Francis Pow 60, Agnes Hobden, 43, Tareasa Maione, 37.

Perfect attendance—Audrey Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Orin Hayden, Agnes Hobden, Hazel Hobden, Clarke Moore, Eunice Moore, Katherine Moors, Vera Parker, Frank Romano, Gerald Timmons.

Number enrolled, 29.
Average actual daily attendance, 27.31.
Percentage of enrollment in attendance, 94.17.

DIVISION III.—Miss B. Hurry, Teacher

Number of pupils enrolled, 41.
Number daily present on on average. 34.

Perfect Attendance—Marion Ash, Evelyn Bevan, Marguerite Crawford, Robert Crawford, Eva Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, Elson Lidgate, Robert Moore, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Fred Payne, Edward Payne, Cyrus Pow, Louise Romano, Joe Romano, Beatrice Scott, John Shorthouse, Donald Speirs, Amey Walmsley, 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 of pupils attending during month, 36.
Average daily attendance, 33.21.
Percentage attendance, 95.25.

Perfect attendance—Ross Barton, Laura Boadway, Marguerite Benny, Leslie Boffey, Alfred Boffey, Ivin Compton, Irene Carpenter, Edith Crawford, Oliven Evans, Harvey Gobbett; Mary Lewis, Keith Lidgate, Walter Scott, Gordon Spiers, George St. Jean, Lily Wilson, Henry Webster.

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

Alice Siding

Geo. Hood returned on Friday last from a little business visit at Nelson. M. Long returned to Pincher Creek the same day.

R. Stewart, who has been working at Trail for the past two months, returned home on Wednesday last.

Andy Matthews returned from Trail the latter part of the week, returning on Monday taking his team with him. He will be gone all winter.

Dick Smith and Tom Midford pulled out for the Arrow Creek region on Tuesday threatening to lessen the deer population in those parts by about seven before returning. Jacky Moore will make daily sleigh trips to the camp to bring in the dead animals. He came in with the first one yesterday—quite a jim dandy buck.

The Soldiers Ladies, Aid have their last gathering for 1915 at Mrs. Mason's home on Wednesday afternoon next.

BIRTH—At Rossland, B.C., on Nov. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Seaver (nee Stewart) a daughter. Mrs. Stewart is a visieor at the Seaver home.

Coasting on the Miller hill is in rare good shape at time of writing and is being well taken advantage of by the young people. Skating is also available this week.

There is a meeting at Scotty Tood's this evening to discuss the advisability and possibility of re-organizating the Social Club for the winter.

Guy Lowenbepg had the bad luck to lose one of his heavy horses on Sunday from the staggers. Too many rushes is supposed to have been the cause.

Dick Smith had a little more luck on Wednesday last, while out scouting for more deer in the locality where he brought down his first on the day previous, he bagged a marten which he found polishing off the remains of Tuesday's game.

The haystacks on the flats are disappearing rapidly, The early and generous supply of snow is causing ranchers some uneasiness as to whether the supply of feed will see them through till spring.

Duck Creek

Creston visitors this week were: C. Carlson and M. Wigen on Monday; Mrs. Grady on Tuesday; O. J. Wigen, P. Hagen, Jack Penson and E. C. Butterfield on Wednesday.

J. J. Grady returned from Fort Steele on Tuesday.

Guy Lowenberg and Victor Carr were here on Wednesday, preparing to start work on the telephone line.

Tom Rogers, the Sirdar postmaster, was here on Wednesday afternoon.

The first skating of the season was enjoyed on Sunday when a good crowd spent the afternoon on the ice.

On Tuesday Mr. Wigen made a house to house canvass for the Patriotic Fund, and finished the day with total contribution of $108.75. Creston's $800 should look pretty easy now.

We notice in the alloting of members of various communities to collect for the Patriorie Fund that Duck Creek has only one member, which Alice Siding has three. We presume the reason is that the people at Alice Siding are hard to find.

The school patriotic concert will be held on Monday, Dec 20th, and you should make a point of keeping that night free for this affair. It will be worthy of your patronage. Dancing will be in order at the close of the programme.

Despite Mr. Wigen's furious attack on the pocketbooks of everyone in this place Postmaster Butterfield's Tobacco Fund subscriptions are still increasing slowly. Total amount now collected is $7.25.

S Ramstod brought in a fine specimen of deer meat on Thursday.

Grouse shooting closed on Tuesday night. Sportsmen in this section report a very favorable season.

Grand Forks potato growers complain because they are charged 25 cents a load at the weigh scales when weighing in their spuds.

Geo. Morris, a Greenwood hunter, was frozen to death a few miles from that town last week. He became exhausted while following the trail of a deer.

For 1915 the Okanagan claims a total output of 3,200 cars of fruit and vegetables. The cash returns will be about $620,000 as compared with $391,000 in 1914.

Inspector Advises High School Bldg.

J. P. Sullivan of Victoria, the provincial inspector of high schools, paid the Creston superior school an official visit on Monday.

In an informal discussion of high school affairs with Trustee Jackson the inspector came out very strong in favor of the trustees setting themselves to the task of establishing an out and out high school in Creston.

At the present time Principal Masterton is handling some sixteen pupils in first and second year high school work, and is also looking after a class of almost a dozen pupils on entrance work—and there will be at least one more scho'ar for the high school after vacation.

Mr. Sullivan points out that it is a physical impossibility for any teacher to do the scholars, the school or himself justice under these conditions, and all the evidence is to effect that for the next few years at any rate the need for the separate high school will grow more acute rather than ease off.

The inspector was not unmindful of the fact that times are stringent and retrenchment even in educational matters a vital necessity. These distressing circumstances to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Sullivan still maintained that Creston could and should, in justice to even hard-times educational progress, get busy making provision for the district high school, either by adding a wing to the present school or putting up a commodious new building and, securing a university graduate to take charge.

He believed the rural school trustees in the Valley would be willing to facililate matters financially at least to the extent of paying pro rata for every scholar their district had attending the higher seat of learning. He also felt sure that ratepayers generally would be broad enough to stand for any extra taxation that might be necessary in view of the advantage the establishment of the school would give the Valley in the eyes of prospective new residents. Certainly Creston with a high school would appeal to the new comer with a family in comparison with points boasting only public school facilities—and the more people in the Valley the lesser grows the tax rate and at the same time help just a little to enhance property values.

Undoubtedly the matter will evoke favorable and also adverse criticism. At the last annual school meeting there was some feeling that the school staff should be reduced rather than augmunted, but in view of the attendance records, particularly in the high school, along with the statements of both Inspectors Dove and Sullivan, it really begins to look as if we may be sacrificing efficiency in our educational life in order to head off a really not serious increase per head in our tax bill—to say nothing of the indirect advantages we may be passing up on the score of the Valley looking unattractive to possible new comers due to a shortage of all round school facilities that our population and location in the province really warrant.

Sirdar

Messrs. Forrester and Johnston of Creston were visitors here on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Aspey returned from Cranbrook after spending a few days in that city.

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., was a passenger on 513 on Monday, with a smile for his friends and characteristic "grip."

Mesdames. Loasby, Aspey, Rogers and Gallant were visitors at Creston between trains, Wednesday.

Mrs. Jones of Kuskanook is visiting in Sirdar this week, the guest of Mrs. C. Loasby.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Swanson and Mrs. G. Brown of Kootenay Landing were Creston visitors last Saturday evening.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs

Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Back to the Land

Lectures to be Given in Winnipeg This Winter to Further the Movement

There will be considerable activity in the "Back to the Land" movement in Winnipeg during the winter months. A series of 70 lectures is being arranged, the details of which were arranged at a joint meeting of the Winnipeg school board and industrial bureau.

Professor Bedford gave some details and results of last year's campaign and said it would have led many to take up homesteads if they had had funds to start with in a moderate way. Many of the foreigners here were quite ready to homestead if only they could secure two cows. "Two cows will practically keep a family of foreigners on a homestead," he said.

Dr. McIntyre spoke of what the Winnipeg school board proposed to do in the way of co-operation. He said the agricultural college had the board to supply the speakers and the board was prepared to stand the expense of a moderate amount.

Chairman Bulman said that it was the intention to apply to the government for a grant to continue the work in the spring and Hon. Robert Rogers had assured the bureau to give every assistance in his power.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Food Problems at Petrograd

The population of Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres was enormously increased recently owing to the influx of refugees and the mobilization of three million men. In Petrograd a whole million have been added to the number of inhabitants, and the food problem has become serious.

Owing to the curtailment of the trunk line service and lack of means of transport, the government has now taken the food supply of the capital into its own hands. M. Krivoshein, minister of agriculture, has assumed responsibility for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increases its feeding value about one-fifth.

"I HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP."

Sarnia, Ont.—"About 27 years ago I was taken very bad, my blood, too, was in bad shape. I got so I had to go to bed and I was there for over three months. I could not eat and suffered untold agony. I had three of the best doctors I could get but it just seemed nothing was going to help me. I had almost given up. I thought I would never be any better and was willing to give up and die rather than suffer as I was. A neighbor of mine told me of Dr. Pierce's wonderful remedies and I decided to use them. My husband bought me six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I had not taken it long until I felt better. In less than six weeks I was out of bed, and in less than six months I was cured and have been well ever since. *Do all my own work.* I have raised three daughters, two are married and have children. They have used it and they are healthy, so are their children. I am sure it was all on account of my having them use the medicine.

"I keep all of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the house. Have 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Smart-Weed' anything prepared by Dr. Pierce is good. I also have a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which I have had 26 years; it has been very valuable to me." —Mrs. J. Wy 232 Ontario St., Sarnia, Ont.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A good valuable book in any home is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008 page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy will be sent to anyone sending fifty cents in stamps to pay the cost of wrapping and mailing *only*, to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up *forty years ago.*

W. N. U. 1077

Western Potatoes For Ontario

A Surplus of 2,000,000 Bushels in Alberta Alone

(Toronto Globe)

Owing to the failure of the Ontario potato crop this year certain dealers have expressed the opinion that prices would reach $2 a bag for that commodity before spring. Some of the large wholesalers along Front street, however, when asked about the market situation for potatoes, stated that there was no ground for such opinions.

Although the New Brunswick acreage of that crop was decreased this season owing to former poor prices, the market for their potatoes has been limited. British Columbia, which formerly was supplied from that Maritime Province, now is amply provided for by the west. Thus it will be seen that New Brunswick will still have a considerable surplus for Ontario.

Another important factor to be considered is the large crop in Alberta. That province produced a surplus of over 2,000,000 bushels. Potatoes can be shipped profitably from there to east. It is stated that several carloads are already on the way. The tubers can be bought, shipped in refrigerator cars, and laid down in Toronto for 95c a bag. As wholesalers' and retailers' commission amounts to about 40c, it means that should potatoes go much beyond the present price ($1.20) shipments from the west will be made to Ontario in large quantities.

This is the first time the west has been able to export potatoes, which is owing to the increased production, particularly in and around the towns and cities. This latter fact also accounts for the low price at which they may be bought, for the nearness of the crop to the railroad aids in cutting down transportation expenses. The quality of the potatoes varies. Those produced on heavy land will not keep, and must all be used locally. As a great deal of the soil is light, however, the bulk of the crop is in excellent condition for exporting.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Russian People and War

A gentleman well known in business circles, who recently returned from Petrograd, gave his impressions to a representative of the Daily News. He says that the Russian people are now fighting for liberty, in a very important sense of the word. For years, he points out, the Germans have dominated and permeated every branch of Russian trade, and now the Russians are determined to be rid of this state of things once and for all. So great is this determination that in Petrograd the use of the German language is forbidden. With regard to the impression made upon the Russian people by the retreat in Poland, he continues, they seem to realize fully that it is only the result of a shortage of munitions, and they place implicit confidence in their leaders and await with calm faith in the future. If there is any misconception in Russia regarding the work of the allies in the west, and of the British fleet on the seas, it is entirely due to ignorance. Fully 75 per cent. of the people are uneducated and many of them have never seen a steamer. In these circumstances, it is not easy for them to realize the work that the British navy is doing, and why it is that the torpedoing of a neutral or other steamer can ever take place at all.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

No Time For Peace Talk

We have victory in our grasp—if we put every ounce into the fight. Anything which persuades people that victory will be won by anything short of supreme sacrifice and effort leads not to victory, but to the half-hearted peace which would be for us the equivalent of defeat. Talk of peace is, in the peculiar conditions of the British empire and the British government, the harbinger of such defeat. Any man who says that peace is in sight is the deadly enemy of the empire. All this babble has its origin in Berlin. It is not an indiscretion; it is a clever move to weaken public opinion in the empire, always disposed to be complacent, just when it is of vital importance for that opinion to be strong and confident, driving the government to complete the preparations which some time next year may lead us to that complete victory for humanity which we can have if we merit it.—The Times of India.

"There was nice folk you waited on, Mamie, ain't they?"

"No, no, dear! Appearance is deceitful. They didn't have no charge account. Paid cash for everything."

Girl reading letter from brother at the front: John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Lady: What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.

Editor: Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant: No, sir.

Editor: Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

Grow Enough to Eat

Why Some Farmers Always Remain Poor

I passed the home of a farmer today who was reported as being a poor man, with a large family of children to support. He was away from home working out with his team. He did not have time to clear much land, because he had to be away nearly all the time to make enough to buy groceries and clothe the family. I could see the reason why it would keep him busy, for it would seem that everything in the way of food would have to be bought.

There were not even enough potatoes growing on the place to feed an Irish family a month, and potatoes are a good form of food for everyone. The vegetable garden and small fruit garden were missing, and there was not even a flower to cheer. No wonder they were poor. People are poor indeed when there is not thrift enough in the mother, if not in the father, to have a garden.

"Grow enough to eat," should be the motto of every settler, and this can be done on a very small tract of ground. Potatoes, beans and peas make a pretty nice balanced ration and with other vegetables and small fruit and a cow and flock of hens the poor man may have a table that kings might envy. It is a well known fact that people eat too much meat and not enough vegetables. The first clearing should be for a garden, and every child should learn to work in the garden as soon as they start to learn to work at their lessons at school. There is absolutely no excuse for not having a profitable garden where there are children in the family over eight years of age, even though the father has to work out.

Potatoes and such vegetables as onions, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas and beans generally can be exchanged for groceries. When they cannot be traded they always can be fed on the farm and converted into products that will sell. How often we have seen settlers buying salt pork, butter, and even eggs and potatoes. When these products have to be purchased on the farm, it is no wonder that the farmer has to work out.

How many farm homes are there where the garden is lacking and where even pie-plant as a fruit would be luxury. If the garden is ignored or neglected by the farmer, then the woman should arise to the occasion and make it what it should be, especially where it may be the means of providing the home against poverty.

We have frequently noticed that, where the woman does not interest herself in the garden and the cows and pigs and chickens, they are often apt to be neglected, especially in the beginning of farm operations, whether in the timbered sections or on the prairie. In the early times, practically everything was produced on the farm, even to the clothing. When practically everything comes from the store, indebtedness and poverty are generally not far away.—The Farmer.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

A child's health depends upon the state of his stomach and bowels. If they are kept regular and sweet the little one is sure to be healthy. Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's best friend in keeping her little ones well. They act as a gentle laxative; are absolutely safe and are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. David Label, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "My baby was so troubled with constipation that he could not sleep day or night. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and now he is a big healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hay Supply in Britain

An official announcement has been made regarding the recent instructions issued by the board of agriculture. It is stated that there is no cause whatever to fear that the supply of hay available for the private consumer will fall short of the demand. The requirements of the army at home and abroad will not absorb one-eighth of the total crop, even supposing that the crop is not more than half the usual one. It is recognized by the authorities, the announcement continues, that their embargo on the sale of hay, prior to its being offered to the army purchasing officers, may cause inconvenience to the private trade. It is desired to avoid this as much as possible, and therefore all persons desirous of purchasing hay which has not been inspected by the purchasing officers, are desired to communicate with the district officer and secure the necessary certificate of release, if the hay is found unsuitable for army requirements.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Comforts For Canadian Soldiers

As a result of the summer's work of the war purchasing commission, of which the Hon. A. E. Kemp is the head, provision has been made for the needs of Canada's soldiers.

The work of the commission has been proceeding all summer and orders have been placed covering a long list of articles which experience has shown to be necessary in the outfitting of an army for modern warfare.

To a large extent deliveries on these orders have already been made, and the work is so far advanced as to leave no room for doubt that the Canadians at the front and in training will have everything that is in reason to an adequate equipment.

Help Livestock Association

Manitoba Government Assists Brandon Winter Fair Association

The Manitoba government, at the request of a large deputation from the Brandon Winter Fair and Livestock Association has agreed to assist the association to realize cash on its debentures of $105,000 issued about two years ago and which could not be sold owing to the state of the money market. The deputation asked for assistance from the government until the financial market is in better condition and the request was granted.

The government promised to arrange that $105,000 be raised for the association and takes the unsold debentures for security. Principal and interest is guaranteed by the city of Brandon and the government takes no risk in the matter. The Brandon Winter Fair Board, however, has placed at its disposal the sum of $105,000. The delegates stated that no winter fair would be held at Brandon this year.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Origin of "Boycott"

The word boycott is only thirty-five years old, and yet it would probably puzzle a large number of people to explain its origin. In the year 1880 there was, however, in Ireland a well known landlord named Captain Boycott. His differences with his tenants and with the Land League became so severe that the neighborhood declined to have any dealings with him. The result was something more than being sent to Coventry by the countryside, it included a refusal to have any commercial dealings whatever with the victim. The first known use of the word was by John Dillon, in a speech at Cashel, on the 17th of November, when he made use of the phrase, "We have yet to study a branch of new land law known as boycotting." The term was at once picked up by the press, asd passed immediately into common use, appearing three days later in the Times. It is now a common word in the language but its origin is already half forgotten.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FIRST AID COURSES IN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

St. John Ambulance Association Will Arrange to Give Them

The St. John Ambulance association general executive has decided to arrange with preparatory schools throughout Canada for courses in first aid this fall and winter. It will also endeavor to arrange with the military authorities for instruction of the units of the expeditionary forces in first aid work during their period of training in Canada. Statistics show that during the four years of the association's work in Canada 36,000 persons have received the training. In the past year the number was 11,580, an increase of more than a thousand over the preceding twelve months period. General Secretary Birdwhistle will leave shortly on a tour of all the provincial branches.

An American tourist thinking to get a rise out of an old Highland minister, remarked:

"Don't you think if a man left enough money to your church he'd get into heaven?"

"Aweel," was the cautious reply, "I wadna say that for a fact, but it's weel worth tryin'."

Sweet Clover on Poor Land

It Has a Very Considerable Loosening Action on the Ground

The place for sweet clover is on the poorer lands. It also will grow on land that has some alkali in it. In some cases it will kill out salt grass—and that's an acid test. It will grow under favorable conditions where other leguminous crops fail. Sweet clover adds considerable nitrogen to the soil, for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria are active. It has a very considerable loosening action on the ground. And it is important to remember also that the bacteria that grow on the roots of this crop are the same as those found on the roots of alfalfa, so it is an excellent crop to grow before alfalfa. The bacteria on the roots of red clover are not the same as the alfalfa bacteria.

Sweet clover is not and never will be equal to alfalfa or red clover in feed production, where these crops do well. This fact should never be forgotten. Of course, with the present high prices of seed, there is good profit in producing it, but some day this demand will be supplied, and then the price of seed will be much lower. Feed production is the basis on which this crop must be judged—when considered as a permanent proposition—and it is not the equal of alfalfa or red clover in this respect when the conditions are favorable for these crops.

There is no disposition to discourage the intelligent growing of sweet clover. Not at all. The crop has its place, which is on the poorer soils and locations. But there has been much misleading information about this wonderful weed, which some persons would have you believe is to be the most important Kansas leguminous crop. It is time the crop was judged on the basis of its real worth. It has its place, but this place is not where alfalfa or red clover succeed well.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

An Irishman was one day looking at the notice, "Your King and Country Need You." A delicate looking Englishman happened to be passing by, and, thinking to have a joke at Pat's expense, started the following:

"Well, Pat, will you volunteer for the front?"

"Begob, I will if you come."

"Why, whin the Kaiser sees you he will look for peace. He'll think the British are risin' from the dead."

"What's your idea of an honest man?"

"An honest man," replied Mr. Kimp, "is one who likes the same music in private that he says he likes when his wife is giving a musical evening."

Why not paint some of your farm buildings this fall? Paint is cheap compared to the increased value it gives the place.

ARLINGTON

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"The car that speaks for itself"
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Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to
PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES BEST GRADES
Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

HOW SHORES OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST ENEMY

THE ISLAND KINGDOM IS SHEATHED WITH METAL

Effective Scheme by Which Britain has Succeeded in Completing Her Isolation, Warding off Invasion and Incidentally Cutting off Germany From the Outside World

After having spent eight months in England, and taking advantage of every opportunity to study the operations of the British navy, Mr. J. Herbert Duckworth is able to produce in the New York Sun one of the most interesting articles that has appeared on this subject. He says: "Fenced in with barbed wire, her coasts deeply furrowed wtih trenches, protected seaward by fields of deadly mines and watched by ever active patrols of destroyers and seaplanes—the eyes of the battleships that lurk in their bases ready to pounce out upon he enemy—England's geographical position is something to be envied by the other warring nations. She is protected by something far more efficacious than the most cunningly devised trenches—the great natural moat of the North Sea.

"And art supports nature. The Britsh Isles are sheathed in metal. The island kingdom is buried under a shield of almost impregnable armor. London, the heart of the empire, is embedded in a 'Ring of Steel.' Heavy guns from her forts from Aberdeen in the north to Harwich in the south frown toward Germany; more guns at Dover, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth and Falmouth guard the English Channel; fortress artillery at Point Carnsore in Ireland and Holyhead in Wales stand guard at the southern entrance to the Irish Sea, while other heavy pieces at Ballycastle in Ireland and Wigtown in Scotland perform a similar service at the northern doorway. Marconi stations are dotted in prodigal profusion around the two islands; behind impassable rows of barbed wire at every conceivably possible landing place of an invader, troops are stationed ready to be whisked to the point of attack; small patrol boats search half forgotten coves on bleak and lonely parts of the west coast of Ireland and of the Highlands of Scotland for secret German submarine bases; seaplanes, submarines and destroyers—the Grand Fleet's auxiliaries—keep incessantly circling the Kingdom on the lookout for enemy sea and aircraft.

"Naturally, when I first reached England I wanted to know what had become of the navy that Premier Asquith has said costs $2,500,000 a day to keep afloat. I was told that it was lost somewhere in the grey mists of the North Sea, and that it was not strung out in a large semi-circle in front of Heligoland waiting to be sent to the bottom by undersea boats. By piercing together such trifles as admiralty warnings and instructions to pilots posted at naval bases, by watching fractions of the fleet at such places as Dover, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Harwich—in short, by keeping one's eyes open it was possible to build up a shadowy outline of the general scheme that costs, incidentally, $10,000,000 a day, by which England has succeeded in completing her isolation, warding off invasion and cutting off Germany from the outside world.

"I have seen at the Hendon and Brooklands aerodromes officers of the Naval Air Service and of the Royal Flying Corps—the pilots of an air fleet, it is now known on the authority of Under-Secretary of State for War Tennant, numbering 7,000 air craft. I have watched these airmen at war games, practising at attacking Zeppelins and preparing for the promised grand aerial raid on Krupp's and other vital spots in the enemy's territory. At present England has 16,000 men at work turning out aeroplanes. In addition America constructors are working day and night rigging machines for Great Britain. Up to June 30 the United States had shipped 250 aeroplanes, valued at $2,000,000, to England. There are now standing orders for sixty machines a week until the end of the war.

Except for her submarines, the German fleet is effectively bottled. It is believed to be absolutely impossible for any enemy vessel to run the gauntlet through the Straits of Dover owing to the immense mine fields that choke that 18 mile wide channel and the 15 inch guns that dominate the situation from Dover to Calais. Not even a submarine can pass down the English Channel, thanks to the maze of submarine nets and traps that have been set. To get out, submarines must make the circuitous journey by way of the neutral "three mile limit" off Norway. There are one or two tortuous channels left open among the deadly mines for friendly and neutral merchantmen that can only be traversed with the aid of an authorized pilot. These passageways are guarded by 40 knot "T.B.'s" (torpedo boat destroyers) and seaplanes. The British government has notified Washington of the location of several other mine fields in the North Sea.

The northern way out into the world for the German fleet is almost as effectively guarded as that to the south. All the channels between John o' Groats, the northermost point of Scotland, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands have been set with mines and submarine traps, or blocked with captured German ships that have been filled with rocks and stones and sunk in the fairways. Between the Shetlands and the Norwegian "three mile limit" are other mine fields. Somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirkwall or cruising between the Shetlands and Scandinavia, is the main body of the Grand Fleet of battle cruisers, and Dreadnoughts, anxiously waiting for "the Day." With steam up, other squadrons of warships are stationed at such ports as Aberdeen, Dundee, Rosyth, Hartlepool, Harwich, Sheerness, Chatham and Dover, ready to outflank any German flotilla that might venture forth.

Many Canadian Children Receiving No Education

Serious News Regarding Saskatchewan Schools in Non-English Settlements

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

The great non-political campaign of discussion on educational topics, inaugurated on the invitation of Premier Scott and Mr. Willoughby, leader of the Opposition, is bringing prominently to the attention of the people of Saskatchewan many facts of a very startling character. If a primary purpose of the elementary schools is to prepare the rising generation in this province for the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship in an English-speaking and self-governing community, it is evident that the people must face the facts in a serious and non-partisan manner and help the authorities to enact and enforce proper measures of reform.

Professor Oliver of Saskatoon has, through Saskatchewan Public Education League, made public the results of a very extensive investigation made by him with regard to conditions in non-English settlements. Everyone knows, of course, that many hundreds of Saskatchewan children are growing up with no education at all. For example there are some 1,100 Community Doukhobors in northeastern Saskatchewan, none of whom send their children to school. Hundreds of other children of non-English-speaking parentage, though receiving a nominal schooling, generally in parochial schools, are receiving either no instruction at all in English or else so little as to be entirely inadequate.

This state of affairs characterizes numerous districts where, despite the law of the land, no public schools are being maintained. For example, in the neighborhood of Warman and Hague, Dr. Oliver found seventeen villages and communities without any public schools. The many hundred Mennonite children of these localities are dependant for their education on parochial schools not at present subject to any government supervision whatever. In the schools of 800 of these young citizens of Saskatchewan, no word of English is ever taught or spoken. Dr. Oliver is authority for the statement, based upon his own personal observation, that not a single teacher in charge of any of these children knows English himself well enough to be able to teach it to anybody else.

In the vicinity of Humboldt also, Dr. Oliver found many German districts in which independent private schools, conducted at least half the day in German, are being maintained instead of public schools, with a view to avoiding all government control over the subject-matter and method of the education extended to the children. In at least some of our French settlements also Dr. Oliver found that insufficient attention is being devoted to familiarizing the children with the English language.

Dr. Oliver has also made a special study of a rural municipality in the northeastern part of the province, settled almost exclusively by Doukhobors and Ruthenians. Of a hundred homes at which he made personal visits, only three provide readers for any Canadian newspaper published in English. The Ruthenian papers taken stand definitely for resistance to the process of national assimilation. In ten schools visited in this locality he found only sixteen children representing English-speaking families. In eight out of fourteen schools the teachers were Ruthenians and in many cases they were using their mother tongue freely to supplement the instruction in English. Of the 25 Ruthenian teachers in one inspectorate, the school inspector classified 6 as doing good work, 10 fair, and 9 poor. Of the 200 school districts in which the majority of the ratepayers are Ruthenian, 75 or 80 employ Ruthenian teachers, less than a dozen of whom hold professional certificates.

This is serious news, and more of it could easily be given.

New Kind of Gas Used by Germans

A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Details regarding its effects were given Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he was called to attend in Paris hospitals. According to the written statements of three men who fought respectively at Souain, Suippes and Moranville, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. These men asserted that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated, while those with masks lost consciousness for varying periods.

Upon regaining consciousness at field dressing stations, they said, they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits. Upon their arrival at the Paris hospital they were found to have an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showed none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed that Prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

To Supply Vegetable to Europe

A plant for the drying and evaporating of vegetables will be established and in operation in Vancouver within the next few weeks. It is being inaugurated as a branch of the Graham Company of Belleville, Ontario, and will be operated under that name, with a capacity of about two cars of vegetables daily and employing from 150 to 200 hands. Another similar plant will be operated in Kelowna in the building of the old Western Canning Company. While no definite statements have been made regarding the output, it is possible that these plants are being established as a direct result of the war and will be under contract with one or more of the European nations.

HELP OF THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE IS BITTERLY DECRIED BY GERMANY

GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

Some Silly Stories Regarding the British Fleet—Success of the Big War Loan is also a Subject for Sarcastic Comment From the German Newspapers

No feature of the European war has been more galling to the Germans than the magnificent manner in which Britain's overseas empire has rallied spontaneously round the flag of the motherland. It will ever remain to their glory that within twenty-fours hours of the declaration of war Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India and even the small and remote outposts of the empire were clamoring to send their sons to France to fight the old country's battle for freedom and honor. Now, fourteen months later, after tasting all the horrors of the new warfare evolved by the satanic ingenuity of the Huns, their enthusiasm burns as fiercely as ever, and more and yet more men, knowing full well what they have to face, are hastening across the seven seas to help the motherland to victory.

All this is gall and wormwood to Germany, and her press, acting under orders, loses no opportunity of decrying "these deluded colonials,' of impugning their courage or of inventing clumsy stories of disaffection and revolt.

The Berlin Post and the official Cologne Gazette have been the leaders in this vain campaign, and the former again recurs to it in the following:

"In vain do the English try to persuade the colonies to make greater sacrifices. In Australia they have heard all about the formidable losses at the Dardanelles and also about the constant quarrels and fights between English and Australian soldiers, and so the Englishmen's urgent cry for help remains unanswered in that quarter.

"In this way it has come about that England has nothing to expect from the colonies and now treads her difficult, thorny road alone, deserted by those on whose aid she had so surely reckoned.

"The colonial part in the war has been played to a finish. The colonies have no wish to bleed their youth to death in a war the scene of which is laid thousands of miles away. They deem, and rightly so, that they have done more than enough. Instead of sending fresh troops they are now thinking how they may best turn England's difficulty to account in extending their own rights and widening their own liberties."

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung is greatly concerned at the continued 'inactivity' of the British fleet:

"The British fleet has hitherto contented itself with playing the none too heroic role of a sort of watch-and-closing committee for the world's seas.

"In England, of course, they are quite satisfied with the results gained. Among the allies, however, who have been allotted by far the most difficult part in the war performance, the relief which England's most formidable navy could bring would be thankfully hailed.

"In France the misgivings as to the visible action of the British fleet are growing so acute that hardly a day passes that the French papers do not publish an article to soothe the agitation and comfort the feelings of the people in regard to the problematic behavior of the potent but superprudent ally.

"'Her rest is as effective as her action,' says Mr. Milne, alluding to Britain's fleet. We make bold to transpose this phrase so that it runs, 'Her action is as effective as her rest,'"

It has been a matter of common knowledge for some time that the new German war loan has proved more or less of a failure, and the Cologne Gazette now reveals the fact that it is more rather than less:

"There are still large numbers of people who have not subscribed to the war loan. There must, undoubtedly, remain many of our 75,000,000 who can afford to lend $25 to $30 to the country, but so far only 2,690,000 persons have subscribed to the loan.

Where are the other millions? Are these people ready, for the sake of a hundred marks, to give our enemies ground for their widespread statements that Germany has arrived at the end of her financial resources, or have they no faith in the future of the empire and in its power to redeem its pledges?

"As things stand at present the general supply of the war loan is certainly not of a character to justify us in holding up our heads very proudly before the world."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, however, still keeps up the farce of pretending that it has been a transcendent success.

"In Germany, of course, the utterly unneutral machinations of American bankers, such as Morgan, to secure for England—to their own profit naturally—the 'silver bullets' she so sorely needs to prolong this hellish war, will be regarded with outraged feelings, but we have no cause whatever for disquietude. On the contrary, the spectacle of 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhampered' Great Britain begging for a loan on the doorstep of American dollar princes should cheer us greatly.

"It is only the Central Powers that still stand 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhampered' as they were. Not only have we fought great battles; we have also contrived to arm and equip our troops quite independently of foreign countries, and we have clad and amply fed our people without getting indebted to the foreigner.

"'England, France, Russia and Italy, all of them, are looking to Wall street and hanging on the golden words which are to fall from the lips of the oil, railroad and pork packing kings.

"We, on our part, stride again, as we have done twice before, with heads held high in conscious dignity to the counters of the German banks, while to the loan beggars over yonder we give the German answer: 'We subscribe to the third war loan.'"

More Shells Needed

Allies Will Hew Way to Berlin by High Explosives

Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, who has returned from London, granted an interview at his headquarters in the Claridge:

"There is no need to make a mystery of my visit to London," he said. "My conversation with Lloyd George led to an agreement by which the two governments will exchange what we call first materials. That is to say, certain products of the soil of France will be exchanged for certain products from England.

"Take the case of a particular chemical used in the manufacture of explosives and dyes. In the ordinary way the surplus of material required for national defence would be allowed to French manufacturers. Now, by virtue of our agreement, England will have a supply and French manufacturers will only get the remainder. It is the nation first, you percieve. England will do exactly the same for us.

"Have we enough shells? you ask. Of course, we have not, and we never shall have enough. The more we use the more we want.

"I shall never be satisfied until England has surpassed even our great output, and may tell you I have not yet reached the maximum of my programme.

England is making great strides in production. I noticed a very great increase since my last visit, but the British workman should understand that every shell saves the life of some one of the allied soldiers.

"Never mind about any mathematical calculations as to how many tons of steel it takes to kill a German. The sweetest music a soldier hears is the whistling of a shell on its way to the German trenches.

"You have seen what we can do when we have a fair supply of shells. They drove the enemy back in the Champagne and Artois districts, but to drive him out of France and Belgium we want and must have many, many more. The way to Berlin will have to be hewed by great explosives.

"My visit to London gave me great personal satisfaction and I shall probably return there soon, because by reason of the great British organiza-

Unfortunately, I do not speak English, and Mr. Lloyd George does not speak French, so we have to converse through an interpreter. But we were united in spirit."

Finish of Bulgaria

Russia Today is Stronger Than at Beginning of Conflict

"We have been prepared for such an eventuality. We will send an army into Bulgaria, and when the war is over there will be no such country in existence."

This was the reply of Vladimir V. Ber, one of the most distinguished Russian citizens now in England, on behalf of the Russian war munitions committee, when asked the effect on the entry of Bulgaria into the war would have on Russia.

"Bulgarians will not want to fight the Russians," he continued, "but the Russians will surely fight the Bulgarians now that they have turned traitors to Russia."

He not only stamped as worthless fabrications reports emanating from German sources of the tendencies toward revolution in Russia, and the growth of sentiment for a separate peace, but declared emphatically that Russia is stronger today than at the beginning of the war.

"So far as we are concerned," he remarked, "Russia is only just beginning." Referring to his work with regard to the munitions problems, he said: "Perhaps I shall be here for two years more." His inference was evident. Russia was making contracts for munitions for periods of two years. He continued:

"We have the means and the men to carry on the war as long as may be necessary. Germany will be defeated. She is fighting now without reserves. Besides, no nation can survive when it has based its relations with the world on lies and deceit, and when its leaders and government deliberately mislead their own people."

Gossipy Wife When my husband proposed to me he said he would lay down his life for me.

Second G.W. So did mine, but now I can't even get him to lay down the

Trained Help Required

Technical Education is Needed For the Youth, Including Agricultural Training

Mr. Rhys D. Farbairn, president of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, in an address delivered at the 1915 annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

"There are probably 100,000 boys and girls in Canada of an age from 14 to 16 years who every year become engaged in occupations connected with the manufacturing, agricultural, mining, or transportation interests. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. The apprentice system has passed, and technical education must take its place. The increasing cost of living makes it essential that these young men and women should have opportunities to prepare themselves for positions which would bring larger incomes. Every manufacturer knows that it pays to engage trained workers at high wages or salaries, in preference to cheap unskilled labor.

"Technical education, including training in agriculture, is essential to the future of Canada. It will require a large expenditure of money, but it is vital to the progress of the nation to have its young men and women properly trained for their life work. With the exception of the war, there is no other question before the people of Canada today of so great importance. If Canadian workmen had the requisite training, many orders which now go to foreign manufacturers would be filled in Canada. Not only that, but such training would be a great advantage in the intelligent development of the country's vast natural resources. It is not so much a question of the lack of capital that handicaps Canadian manufacturers as it is of not having sufficient skilled help."

It is estimated that the daily newspapers of the United States and Canada have suffered a loss of $[illegible],000,000 during the first year of the war. This loss includes the extra cost of special correspondence, news service and advertising revenue, and increase in circulation expenses.—Printer and Publisher.

Demonstration Farm Returns

Prof. Bedford Announces Result of Year's Work at Manitoba Agricultural College

The demonstration farm located on the Manitoba Agricultural college grounds consists of seven fields, each one acre in extent, and is intended to demonstrate a suitable rotation of crops and grasses for the Red River valley.

Field No. 1 is in alfalfa, and yielded a total of 3 tons 512 pounds in the two cuttings. The hay was excellent in quality. The yield, however, was reduced by the dry weather of the spring. This was the second year for this field.

Field No. 2 produced 3,800 pounds of cured red clover hay. The catch was a very even one, but the yield was reduced from the same cause as the alfalfa.

Field No. 3 was wheat sown on summerfallow, and gave the magnificent yield of 63 bushels per acre. The variety was Marquis. As this was hand picked in the field, the sample should make excellent seed, for which purpose it will be used on the other demonstration farms.

Field No. 4 was in banner oats, and yielded 97 bushels and 17 pounds per acre. These oats weighed 42 pounds to the measured bushel, which is unusually heavy for banner oats.

Field No. 5 was in corn, but owing to the late spring and early fall frost the yield was only nine tons and a quarter per acre.

Field No. 6 was Marquis wheat on corn stubble and gave a yield of 28 bushels and 10 pounds per acre.

Field No. 7 was partly summerfallowed but then sown with clover. There is a good catch, and is expected to winter safely.

It is interesting to note that this land was largely covered with water in the early history of the farm, but since the drains have been introduced into the field it is perfectly dry, and is in excellent condition for the growing of cereals.

Feeding animals is nowadays a science as well as an art. The feeder who would feed to greatest profit will [illegible] the science as well as the art

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, DEC. 3

Get Together

Mr. Lindley's communication in last week's REVIEW pointing out that it is high time the fruit handling associations in Kootenay and Boundary were getting together in an effort to establish a central selling agency, preferably at Calgary, or to formulate some other plan for the more expeditious marketing of the ever-increasing fruit output in these districts, is most timely.

Owing to bumper yields in every line last year 1915 has, of necessity, been an "off" year, and yet in spite of this natural paucity it is safe to say the Valley's increase in apple production will be anywhere from 25 to 40 per cent., due to the fact that the new bearing trees more than made up for the loss on the older ones.

Remembering that we will have this natural increase in 1916, plus something akin to the 1914 bumper yields on the old-bearing trees, we begin to realize the finding of a market for this reasonably-certain apple crop will be an undertaking of some magnitude. If we also remember the U.S. will also be having a big year again, and will be sure to have a considerable surplus to "dump" in Canada at any price, it must be conceded the collective serious consideration of the selling forces, in convention assembled, is most opportune—and the earlier the better.

If the suggested convention to talk things over materializes it seems to us that one of the main things it should seek to bring about is to evolve some plan whereby an ample supply of B.C. apples shall, so far as possible, be always for sale in the prairie towns and villages: the city trade can be relied upon to look after itself pretty much.

Any prosperity that exists in Alberta and Saskatchewan right now is in the purely agricultural communities, and the present outlook is that conditions will be unchanged for at least another year. In 1914, we are told, 50 per cent. of the apple crop went into the country centres. In 1915 67 per cent. got out into the country districts, which fact is, to some extent, responsible for better prices this year.

Both Canadian and American horticultural authorities agree that 1916 promises to be pretty much in the same class as 1914 so far as production goes. Beyond the possibility of facilities for export business being better than two years ago the general market is hardly is hardly likely to be much improved, if any. Under these circumstances it will be the part of wisdom to bend all our energies to have available at every possible prairie town a box of apples for every buyer and a buyer for every box at a reasonably profitable charge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A New Farmers' Aid

Kelowna, November 26.

EDITOR REVIEW

SIR, We have formed here The British Columbia Agricultural Organization, the paramount purpose of this Association, which is non-partizan is to draw into one comprehensive organization all the bona fide farmers only of the Province, both men and women, and to bring about by their mutual study of their mutual problems common action on them all for the solution thereof, and to promote the interest of the farming community in an honourable and legitimate way, and, knowing something of the magnitude of the problem which we are facing, have decided that local organizations of bona-fide farmers only should be established throughout the Province at all points where an interest can be created, and then locals should each send delegates to a convention where a central executive representing them all should be elected.

A campaign to organize local Associations throughout the Province has been started and local Associations are already formed and officers duly elected. As this work has to be undertaken by voluntary workers, and it is possible to do it throughout the whole Province by the individual efforts of the Organization Committee, we would be glad if every active farmer in his district would appoint someone to represent them to communicate with the Organization Committee at Kelowna.

J. L. PRIDHAM
Chairman Organization Committee.

Fred Hurry Finds Old London Fine

A letter last week from Fred Hurry, one of the Creston recruits with the 18th Battalion, Third Canadian Contingent, makes it evident that at least two of the local men with that brigade have not yet gone to the firing line. Fred is still in the big training camp near Shorncliffe, England, and so is George Hogan—that is when George is not at Folkstone visiting Mrs. Hogan, for be it known George is now a married man and, naturally, spends all his spare time with his bride. Writing to his father, F. K. Hurry, on Nov. 9th, Fred gives a rather interesting account of a brief trip to London, as well as some other information that will appeal to REVIEW readers, and says in part:

". . . . . I had a fine time in London during my furlough. Had the pleasure of sleeping in a good bed for a week at the Maple Leaf Club. It is a fine place; a bed, clean sheets, clean towels for a bath, pyjamas and a bath robe cost eight pence; breakfast eight pence, and dinner a shilling. The club is run by a Caaadian millionaire for the benefit of Canadians when in London. The Australians also stop there. It has reading rooms, writing and game rooms and a billiard parlor. Everything Canadian style and I am sure could not remain open if it was not supported otherwise.

I was through the Tower of London, where the crown jewels are kept. These jewels are valued at two million pounds. I saw a diamond there half as big as a man's fist, also weapons and armor hundreds of years old. Troops are training there now, who are quartered in the castle. There are guides in the castle known as "beefeaters." We had one who is about 60 years old. He wore two South African medals, an Indian medal, and a Victoria Cross.

"I was in Madame Tussand's (the wax works) where there are wax figures of hundreds of prominent people of the past and present. There is a model of Miss Cavell, the heroine nurse of Belgium. There is a wax policeman at the door, so natural that many people ask him questions. Also a girl sitting at a desk with programs. I asked her for one—and found out she was wax. There is a Napoleon room, which contains the carriage in which the great French general rode to Waterloo, the one which started him on his journey to St. Halena, his suit at Waterloo, the clothes he wore when he died and the bed on which he passed away, his sword and several other articles. There is a Chamber of Horrors, with wax figures of noted criminals, torture implements, etc.

"I was at the Zoological Gardens for three hours, but at that I did not see over half the animals and things there. I was also through the British Museum, which is marvelious. It is wonderful to look upon the large stone statues and figures many hundreds of years old and wonder how the Egyptians made them. There were rooms for different nations. In the American room was a canoe about like mine, made of birch bark. There was an inscription near it telling it was a Kootenay canoe, where used, its weight, and what it would carry.

"I was on Westminister Bridge, London Bridge and the Tower Bridge. I was at Whitehall one morning just to see the Horse Guards mount guard, and to see some of the guns taken at Loos; in fact there were so many places I wanted to see I was busy all the time. I was at several recruiting meetings at Trafalgar Square. Every class of soldiers speak there, trying to get recruits, but the few that join would make a Canadian turn away in disgust—and it takes a Canadian to talk to them.

"When in London I met Old Country soldiers of nearly every regiment; Australians, New Zealanders, soldiers from the Fiji Islands, South Africans, Canadians (some of whom came out of the trenches the day before), Gurkhas and fellows from the West Indies—all answering the call to the colors. There is a Lord Mayor's show in London to-day. It is mostly for recruiting. Some of the 48th are there to take part with the "brother Tommy" from all over the world.

"We have moved to West Sandling since I wrote last. It is about five miles from Shorncliffe. We are in huts now, which is much better than tents. The mud is fierce here now, as there has been so much rain. The 48th is up to full strength again and there is some talk that we may go to the front as a unit now. I thought at one time I would be back this year, but I will be lucky if I get back next.

"I almost forgot to tell you George Hogan is a married man now. It keeps him busy going to Folkstone in his spare time,"

In the letter Fred encloses a post card size photo of himself which certainly indicates that soldiering agrees with him. He looks fit as a fiddle to stand trench or any other sort of fighting.

Grand Forks has twelve rinks of curlers this season.

Another jewelery store has opened for business at Grand Forks.

Less than 30 carloads of fruit are yet unmarketed in the Okanagan.

There are 84 telephones in Phoenix, an increase of 25 per cent this year.

The vegetable evaporating plant at Grand Forks is handling about 30 tons of potatoes a day now.

The bunkers for customs ore at Greenwood smelter were destroyed by fire Thursday evening.

W. Frawley, a barber who claims to have once shaved General Phil. Sheridan, is dead at Greenwood.

R. Truswell of Trail brought home three deer as a result of a week's hunt in the Boundary country.

Penticton council will invest $18,500 of the town's sinking fund in the Lig Canadian government war loan.

A large amount of fall ploughing has been done in all parts of the Okanagan this season, and the area under crop next year promises to exceed the record-breaking season of 1915.

Boar for Service

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

Everything for Xmas.

We are just a little too busy and space is too limited to begin to enumerate the various items that make up our Christmas stock for this year, but suffice it to say that we can supply your every need at the very closost prices. We have a nice line of

Christmas Gifts for Ladies, Gents, Youths and Children. A complete stock of Fresh Christmas Groceries, Candies, Oranges, &c.

We invite your inspection: it's a pleasure to show this stock.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 General Merchant CRESTON

Don't Take Any Chances

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

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

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

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

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

Review Office

CRESTON : British Columbia

190

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Snowdrift, Golden Eagle, and Blue Bird Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located:—near head of Fawn Creek.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for D. G. Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90788B and F. L. Murdoff, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90787B, 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 Improvemets.

Dated this 28th dav of October, A.D, 1915. W. M. MYERS

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Minoru, Searchlight, Lone Star and Cook Fractional Mineral Claims situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Gold Creek, a tributary of Sheep Creek.

Take notice that I, W. M, Myers, acting as agent for the Nugget Gold Mines Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 903C, 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 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of October, A.D. 1915 W.M. MYERS

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Happy Jean, Caledonian Fractional, Hillside, Riverside, Golden Belle, Riverside Fractional, Golden Belle Fractional, Alturas, Starlight, Daisy, Sunshine Fractional, Daisy Fractional, Beaver, Lodestone, Margaret and Twilight Fractional Mineral Claims situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located:—On the North Side of Sheep Creek, near mouth of the North Fork.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for D. G. Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90788B and F. L. Murdoff, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90787B, 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 notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of October, A.D. 1915 W. M. MYERS

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES

Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

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

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

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

A rummage sale at Waldo netted $140 for the Red Cross.

Blairmore Presbyterians voted unanimously for church union.

Two new butcher shops opened for business in Silverton last week.

$1,000 in cash prizes will be given at Trail poultry show next month.

Rev. W. J. McQuarrie, Presbyterian pastor at Fernie, has resigned.

There will be five sheets of ice in Rossland's brand new curling rink.

At Kaslo 1915 taxes are coming in fully as well as was the case in 1914.

Rural mail delivery between Nelson and Kokanee went into effect Dec. Ist.

Recruiting is under way at Golden for the 102nd Rocky Mountain Pioneers.

Le Roi No. 2 Mining Co., Rossland, has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share.

Dr. Oliver of Spokane is opening permanently for dental practice at Trail.

Some farmers at Yahk are selling their pork on the Cranbrook public market.

Six members attended the last regular meeting of Golden Farmers' Institute.

Fernie is having a big enter-provincial curling bonspiel the middle of Jannary.

Penticton's fruit and vegetables export this year will be almost double that of 1914.

Kaslo Conservative Association has come across with $42.60 for the Patriotic Fund.

Nelson had three coasting mishaps on Saturday, all requiring medical attendance.

At Bonner's Ferry the demand for Thanksgiving Day poultry was lighter than usual.

The November 15th pay day was the biggest Fernie miners have had in many months.

Cranbrook and surrounding points have promised to raise $15,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

Cranbrook government office officials will next year give $53 a month to the Patriotic Fund.

Blairmore has adopted the instalment plan payment system to get in some 1915 taxes.

The Klockmann interests have taken a five-year lease of the Continental mine at Port Hill.

S. T. Jordon, Port Hill's new general merchant, expects to open his brand new store this week.

Fernie's weekly patriotic fund dances are rather pooly attended now and are likey to be discontinued.

A party of four Moyie hunters brought in six deer from a little shooting trip one day last week.

Fernie is trying out a new line of financing at a patriotic dance, charging the men 10 cents a dance.

Pat Walsh is now sole proprietor of the Kaslo hotel in Kaslo, having bought his partners interests.

Fernie dairymen claim there is no money in the milk business selling the lacteal fluid at 10 cents a quart.

Wardner citizens have promised $1,077 for the Patriotic Fund next year. Wycliffe will give $3,618.

Blairmore Red Cross workers have forwarded a car of coal to the soldiers' convalescent home at Ogden, Alta.

Fernie will have its first-ever poultry show on Dec 7th and 8th. The poultry association has 75 members.

The Revelstoke Mail-Herald is discontinuing its Wednesday edition and will have but one issue a week in future.

Blairmore's union Baptist-Presbyterian church is proving too small to accommodate the crowds that attend service.

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican young peoples' societies at Rossland are holding monthly union meetings.

The sawmill at Bonners Ferry closed down for the season on Wednesday last. There is 30 million feet of lumber on hand.

In the last six months Trail has contributed over $14,000 to the Patriotic Fund. The smaller employees and the heaviest givers.

Cranbrook Herald: Business was better than for some weeks at the market on Saturday last. The quantity of produce offered was not large, but the quality was good.

Kaslo chief of police has been given a $15 a month raise in salary. This is a little reward for the extra work he now does as city hall janitor.

Fernie Free Press: A. J. Farquharson brought in 14 team of horses from the prairie, where he has been conducting a big threshing outfit.

Cranbrook aldermen are surprised to hear it is costing $1.50 a day now to heat the city hall. A special committee has been appointed to investigate.

A provincial election must be in the offing. A. McQueen, collector of votes at Kaslo, has raised his monthly donation to the Patriotic Fund from $4 to $5.

Because the boys are breaking down the board fence in spots Kaslo school scholars are liable to lose the use of the town's baseball park as a playground.

For the first ten months of 1915 the receipts of ore at the Trail smelter show an increase of 74,000 tons as compared with the same months a year ago.

Some Rossland youngsters made things a bit uncomfortable for people coming out of the Star theatre one night last week, by throwing pepper in their faces.

The men employed on the C.P.R. steamers on Kootenay Lake will give a day's pay per month to the Patriotic Fund. It is expected this will run $100 monthly.

There was a near-riot at Loco on Saturday when the Kootenay Lumber Co. dismissed about 20 Italians and hired as many Germans and Austrians sent in from Calgary.

The financial stringency would appear to be hitting Revelstoke a little harder than any other town in the province. The high school may have to close at Christmas for lack of funds.

AS OTHERS SPEAK OF US

A True Blue Booster

R. E. Beattie, of the Beattie-Murphy Co., has been spending the past week at Creston looking after the branch store there. Mr. Beattie reports business in the fruit center as being good. He says Creston is on the map in big red letters, and judging from the "pull together" spirit of her citizens is destined to remain there. The crop this year was the biggest ever. That is not the most noteworthy thing about Creston, however; the good feeling of her citizens, the optimistic spirit of every business man being particularly noticeable. The feeling everyone is expressing regarding the future of the town and district is another outstanding feature. Creston has more real live wires than any town its size in British Columbia, and is bound to succeed. It is this feeling of optimism which builds towns and empires.—Cranbrook Herald

And the good feature to the Beattie boosting is that R. E. backs it up in tangible fashion. Just last week he took delivery of a ton or more of spuds wherewith to seed the potato area on his farm at Wycliffe, while on Monday Jas. Compton forwarded him, at his farm a young purebred Holstein bull. In these piping times its the citizen who not only boosts Kootenay but also spends his money for Kootenay products that is the true patriot, and of such calibre is our friend Beattie. May his tribe increase.

The Mayor's Discovery

During the necessary ramifications to discover why the Valley got its first really snowstorm on Nov. 9th rather than the 15th as he had arranged, Mayor Little has discovered exactly why we are now favored with so much rain in the spring, a shorter period of Indian summer, and a milder winter. Its all due to a shift in the course of of the Japan current. This big ocean current of warm water used to swing around the coast of Alaska and then swing out to sea outside the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands. Now it's coming inside the Queen Charlotte Sound and throwing a greater volume of warm water directly on the B.C. mainland. The change is due to a shifting of the ocean bed of the Pacific causes by severe earthquakes and volcanic disturbances on the coast of Alaska.

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

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Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S53

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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TEAM SLEIGHS
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Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
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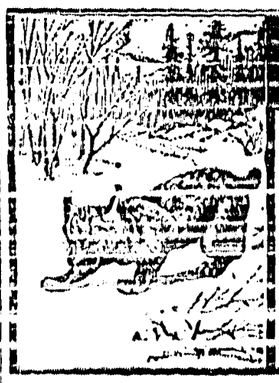

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CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

"Come on, you dogs!" I shouted. "I can play at that game until you are more tired of it than I."

I spoke without thought, however for those outside the opening drew back the bodies by their legs and thus cleared the entrance. I judged that the outer cave, which was large and spacious, was now filled with men. They were shouting and gesticulating in great excitement. But none made any effort to enter. Finally I heard a human voice speaking English. It was Pimball.

"Master Hampton!" he cried.

"Speak not to me, you murdering villain!" I answered.

"Now, this is madness," he went on. "You are trapped like rats. We have only to wall up the entrance or build a fire in front of it and you will die."

"It is better to die even so," I replied, "than to live with men like you."

"You are a fool!" he exclaimed.

He dropped down on his knees as he spoke, and I could see his face in the opening, but too far away for me to swing my ax. If it were my last effort I was determined that I would get him, and so I waited.

"Don't lose the sword!" I cried to my lady across the chamber, where her white face stared at me out of the dimness.

"I shall not," she answered undauntedly.

Then I lifted the ax and waited for Master Pimball and his men to come on. But he had a better plan. Bullets and powder they had in plenty, and he knew from the fact that I had thrown my pistols at them that I had none left. With a deafening roar a storm of bullets from a dozen weapons swept into the cave. I leaped back. I had to or I should have been shot where I stood. Of the way thus opened they took advantage, and under cover of a second volley they entered. Well, it was all up. All I could do was to leap upon them as they rose, and—

But at that moment the solid rock beneath my feet began to sway. It was as if I had been instantly translated to the deck of a tossing ship. I stood rooted to the spot trying to maintain a balance. Pimball had lifted himself upon one knee and was almost clear of the entrance, but he, too, stopped appalled. A sickening feeling of apprehension that all the savages on earth could not inspire came over me. My mistress screamed faintly. The natives outside broke into terror stricken shouts and cries: an oath burst from the lips of the leader of the mutineers.

The next moment, with a crash like a thousand thunder peals, the earth was rent in twain.

The earthquake shook that rocky island like a baby's cradle. A great mass of rock over the entrance fell. With another roar like the first the cliff was riven in every direction. The noise outside ceased. The men with Pimball were ground to death. Upon his legs lay fifty feet of broken rock. Darkness, total and absolute, succeeded the dim light. I remember realizing that the attack had failed and then something struck me. Down upon the wet, still quivering sand I fell and knew no more.

Water, icy cold, trickling upon me by the earthquake presently brought me to myself. I lay for a moment listening. I could hear nothing at first, but in a little while a deep groan and then a faint whispered prayer came to me.

I strove desperately to collect my senses, and finally I realized where I was—the cave, the battle, the earthquake, Pimball and the woman!

"Mistress Lacy!" I cried.

"Oh, thank God!" her voice came through the darkness hysterically, "I thought you were killed."

"No," I answered, slowly rising to my knee and stretching my members to see if I had control of them, which, fortunately, I soon discovered I had. "I was stunned but otherwise I believe I am not much hurt. How is it with you?"

"I am well and unharmed."

"Thank God!"

"For heaven's sake, water," interrupted a trembling hoarse, anguished voice.

"Who speaks?" I asked.

"I, Pimball. I am pinned to the ground, my legs are crushed, my back is broken. I am dying."

"There should be a lantern here," I said. "I placed it—let me think—where did I place it?"

"It was just to the left of the opening," answered my little mistress.

I was turned around and giddy, but I managed to fix the direction of the entrance by Pimball's groans and by good fortune presently found the lantern. It would burn but a few hours, [illegible] needed a light as we did then. My flint and steel I carried ever in my pocket, and to kindle a flickering flame was but the work of a moment. If I had not possessed it I would have given years of my life for that light which threw a faint illumination about the place.

There, opposite me, where I had stationed her, protected by a niche in the cave from the rain of rocks which had beaten me down, was my mistress safe and unharmed. I stepped toward her and with a low cry of thankfulness she fell into my arms. I soothed her for a moment and then turned to the other occupant of the chamber. The entrance was blocked up, the rock had settled down. Pimball's legs were broken and his back as well. It was impossible to release him—what lay upon him weighed tons and tons.

"You murdering hound!" I cried, "you have brought this upon us." But he would only plead for water, disregarding my reproaches.

I was for killing him with my cutlass, which I picked up, but she would not have it so. She filled a half cocoanut shell with water and brought it to him. She bathed his brow and gave him some to drink. It gave him temporary relief, but his minutes were numbered. His life was going out by seconds.

"God!" he cried as his eyes caught the gleam of the gold and silver; "the treasure!" He stretched out his hand toward it and then stopped. "I am undone," he choked out with a fearful scream. "Mistress!"

"Yes?"

"Forgive—"

Indeed, she forgave him, I make no doubt, but her forgiveness came too late, for his head dropped—he had been looking sideways—and his face buried itself in the wet sand.

"Is he dead?" she asked, awestruck.

I nodded. No closer inspection was needed to establish the truth of that fact.

"And we, too, shall die," she said, shuddering. "We are buried here in the bowels of the earth, in this treasure lined prison."

"The earthquake which closed the mouth of the cave may have opened the other end."

"It is possible," she answered, "but not likely."

"And, besides, you remember the running stream on the other side, which we did not follow?"

"Yes."

"It must run somewhere."

"Well?"

"Where water runs man and woman may follow."

"At least it will do no harm to try."

"Come, then," said I, extending my hand to her and holding the lantern before me for pitfalls.

CHAPTER XVII.

In Which We Win Light, Life, Liberty and Love

We went down the cave. To find the water was easy. Sure enough, it led away through a narrow rift in what direction we could not tell, although its tendency was downward, and I knew it would come out upon the beach somewhere. It had not seemed to me as I examined it before the earthquake that the rift was more than enough to carry the water, but it had probably opened wider now by the shock, and so we followed it. Although sometimes the walls closed over the water course, making tunnels, we managed to force our way through them. I went in the advance, for I knew that what my bulk could pass would present little difficulty for her. We wandered in and out among the coral until it seemed to me that we had gone miles, although in reality it could have been but a few hundred yards.

At last we came to a place too low and too narrow for me to pass, although I might perchance, have thrust her through.

"You see," she said, "this is the end."

"No," said I.

I still had the ax with me and the sword which I had thrust into my belt. The rock seemed soft. Lying down upon my back and covering my eyes with one hand, I struck at it with the ax, thus enlarging the passage. The water beneath me was deathly cold, the candle in the lantern was burning lower and lower, but I hung on. Never did I work so in all my life as then. At last I loosened a huge rock, which fell suddenly upon me. Had I not seen it coming and dropped the ax and stayed its progress with both unpraised hands it might have crushed me. As it was, it fell fairly upon my breast. I could not throw it aside; the way was too narrow. I held it up in my hands and forced my way through, although what I should meet or where I should bring up on the other side I knew not. I thrust hard and harder with my feet and presently my way was clear, and I shoved myself through the opening. With one great final effort I rolled the rock aside and then lay on my back on the sand, breathless, exhausted.

She dragged herself over my body and through the passage I had thus made and then knelt by my side, kissed me, murmurming words I did not dare to listen to lest I should go mad with joy. And, indeed, I was so exhausted that I could scarcely credit that I had heard anything real. Presently, however, I staggered to my feet again. She had forgotten the lantern, but I went back after it.

We were in a more spacious cave. The stream, fed by other brooks, had become larger. The descent was much more rapid. The cliff wall was, I believe, narrower at the treasure cave than anywhere else in the island. It was, perhaps, not more than half a mile wide. We stumbled rapidly down the long vaulted passage to the other wall. As we approached it I half feared that the rock might be solid, and that the brook might plunge beneath it, but fortune did not do its worst for us. There was a rift in the wall, around which the brook ran. A long distance away appeared to me a spot of dimness. Recklessly we clasped hands and ran to the opening.

Alas, when we reached the light we found that the entrance was closed by a huge stone. It did not exactly fit the opening, and the light filtered around it. I stood panting, staring at it.

"Are we to be ended now," I cried, "after having come thus far? Stand clear," I shouted, not giving her time to answer.

(To be Continued)

Optimists Wanted

Cannot be too Much Optimism in Canada, and Every Bit is Fully Justified

There is reported from the New York Stock Exchange a regular epidemic of buying, the orders coming from all over the country. The stock exchanges are generally accepted as the best possible barometers by which to gauge trade conditions, and adopting that standard the news from New York is decidedly welcome. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will prove infectious, and will travel to this country as quickly and as widely as possible.

Here in Canada there has certainly been a revival of trade activity during recent months, and when it comes to a head it may sweep the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers, and finally the consumers, into a great wave of prosperity. It will not be merely a question of meeting the increased demand for all lines of goods, but of building up stocks that have been allowed to become depleted to a great extent. The factories, apart from those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, have plenty of vacant space and the warehouses of the wholesalers are in the same condition, and so are the shelves of the retailers. When the revival in trade demands sets the wheels of prosperity turning again, they will hum more briskly because of the fact that there are such extensive arrears to be made.

In the present circumstances it is the plain duty of everyone who can influence public opinion directly or indirectly to preach optimism. There cannot be too much optimism in the country just now, and every bit of it is fully justified.—Montreal News.

Irish Home Rule Postponed

An order-in-council has postponed the Welsh Disestablishment act and the Home Rule act in the following terms:

"If at the end of twelve months from the date of the passing of the said acts the present war is not ended:

"No steps shall be taken to put the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, into operation until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the passing of that act unless the present war has previously ended, nor if at the expiration of those eighteen months the present war has not ended until such later date, not being later than the end of the present war, as may hereafter be fixed by order-in-council.

"The date of disestablishment under the Welsh Church act, 1914, shall be postponed until the end of the present war."

SPRUCE AND PINE TREES FOR FARM PLANTING

Supplied Under Special Conditions by Forest Nursery at Indian Head

The Dominion government's forest nursery at Indian Head is now distributing evergreen such as spruce and pine for farming under special conditions. The distribution is confined entirely to farm planting and no stock of any kind is supplied for planting on town or city lots. Applicants must be bona fide owners of farms. Those who desire to learn further regarding the opportunity to secure evergreens should communicate with the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

The Messenger Boy

The self-made man stalked into the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"

Aim of Russians is Berlin

Will Not be Content With Driving Enemy Out of Russia

The interviews with Alexei Khvostoff, the new minister of the interior for Russia, did not announce his program, but quoted a number of interesting and epigrammatic statements as to his attitude on various questions. His appointment was due, he thinks, to his recent Duma speech about the excess of German influence in Russian economic life. Reforms are necessary, but their execution must be postponed until after the war. The prime necessity for the moment is a strong and authoritative government. All efforts must be devoted to securing victory, and victory means not only driving the enemy out of Russia: "our aim is Berlin," says M. Khvostoff.

The work of the Zemstvo and municipal unions must be encouraged in every way. The recent congresses in Moscow did excellently when they swerved from their functions when they raised questions of general politics. They must not be punished, however, for this slight error. The help of the unions is especially necessary in the campaign against the abnormal rise in prices, which is due to speculation and disorganization. This campaign must be the first care of the ministry of the interior.

Without a duma, political life in Russia is unthinkable, says M. Khvostoff, but there is no need to summon the duma before November. No undue restrictions must be placed on the press; the idea of a preventative censorship is absurd; it is as great an anarchonism as the restoration of serfdom would be.

Strong measures must be taken against German dominance in Russian public life and the best way to combat the influence of German capital is by organizing Russian workmen on national principles.

The steps already taken by Prince Cheratoff to extend the rights of the Jews must be followed. The only restriction that should be maintained with regard to Jews after the war is the prohibition of the purchase of real estate.

Wintering Vegetables

How to Keep Garden Products in Good Condition Through the Winter Months

It is often a problem to know how to keep our winter vegetables after we have grown them. The outside root cellar is the best for many of them. Cabbage needs to be kept just above freezing point and in open crates. If kept in a warm cellar and packed closely they will not. Turnips and potatoes both keep best in a place just above freezing. While pumpkin and squash need a warm, dry place, a temperature of fifty or more is good for these vegetables. It is better that they should not touch each other. The shells of pumpkins and squash continue to harden, and the harder they are the better they keep. The softer shelled squashes and pumpkins should be used first, as they will soon spoil if kept. Onions keep best spread out in layers or open crates where they may have free air circulation, dry and moderately warm is the requirement of the onion for good keeping.

Celery should be lifted with a share of the root on it and with the earth still clinging to it. It may be packed in boxes, with the earth tight about it. Celery should be kept out as long as it can be kept from freezing, and the necessity of this vegetable is a cool storage. A temperature of forty-five degrees is disastrous. Thirty-five to forty degrees are allowable for the best keeping of celery. A box may be turned over to keep the tops from wilting, or wet blankets may be hung near by. Celery thus treated begins to grow in two or three weeks forming new stalks at the heart while the outside ones decay.

Salsify, parsnips, carrots and beets all need storing in sand or soil, and parsnips are much better flavored in the spring than they are in the winter. Spring seems the proper time to use parsnips, and in many places these can be kept in the ground, by being protected.

"Any rattlesnakes around here?"

"What's your business?" asked the boy with the big straw hat.

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well the last man who looked around here for summer board asked me a lot o' questions like that, an' when I told him there wasn't any rattlesnakes or mosquitoes or anything, he said he was a naturalist, an' he guessed the place wouldn't suit him."

Little Willie, whose people are not very strict churchgoers, went to a new school, and the other boys cross-examined him, as boys will.

"What church do you go to?" they demanded.

"Well," answered Willie, "I don't go to any church much, but the Church of England is the one I stay away from."

Unneutral Cards Barred From United States Mails

Labels Bearing the Words "Gott Strafe England" Are Non-mailable

Postmaster-General Burleson has issued an order excluding from the United States mails postcards and envelopes regarded as of unneutral character. The order specifically includes cards and envelopes to which labels have been applied bearing the words "Gott Strafe England," and pictures denunciatory of Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. The postmaster-general's order was as follows:

"Postmasters are directed to treat as non-mailable envelopes, postcards and so forth bearing stickers containing the words or having printed on them the words "Gott Strafe England," or a picture of the German escutcheon with a red blot labelled "Lusitania," inscribed as being not only unneutral, but calculated to reflect upon certain classes or persons."

It was said at the postoffice department that postcards and envelopes of the character described had been found in big cities by postmasters and post office inspectors, and that the question as to their mailable character had been referred to the department. An examination of the postal laws and regulations was made with a view to determining whether the mailing of such envelopes and postcards could be prohibited. In issuing his order, the postmaster-general acted in accordance with the decision reached recently that the mailing of postcards or photos of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, near Marietta, Ga., should be prohibited as immoral and likely to inflame the passions of certain people.

The Farmer's Wife

Average Farmer Does Not Think of Providing Conveniences That Will Lessen Her Work

In the last 20 or 30 years, the development of the farm has changed so that high priced machinery is a necessity in making the farming operations a success.

Not so have the internal home conditions changed. The same house, the same inconveniences that were in use 50 or more years ago, are in many cases, in use today, and because they were good enough for mother, or grandmother, they are "good enough for my wife today." How little does the average farmer realize that the ultimate success of his farm depends upon his wife, upon the conveniences she has which will lessen her work, and give her more time to make the home attractive, and keep the children contented and happy on the farm. A wife is a necessity on a farm, but unless she is spared much of the hard drudgery and unnecessary labor she will soon give out.

Dr. Curtis says in speaking of the "Farm Wife": "The work she does today she will do tomorrow and so on to the end. There is no direct reward for her work. If the work is uninteresting the hours must be proportionately short, for the life of the spirit, the only life that is worth living, must come outside the work."

The greatest interest and recreation must come through the family, and if the possibilities of the home make it so, the wife can manage to give a few minutes each day to some instructive reading, and a little study of the conditions under which she works and how best to remedy them. Occasional visits to friends and neighbors, or to some community centre, membership in a club, visiting and taking an interest in the rural school, all these add to the liveableness of life. Some regular organized game hour would do much to help in the spirit of living, as well as tend to keep one in better physical condition. Play with one's husband and children brings one to the realization of much that is of pleasure and value.

Captured a Fire-Protector

One of the German liquid fire projectors—the so-called flammenwerper—such as were used against our troops at Hooge, was quickly captured. On inspection, it appears to be a metal box, worn on the back like a haversack, with a length of piping, through which the inflammable material, apparently a mixture of coaltar, is squirted. Near the nozzle of the tube is a pressure-gauge, and in the nozzle a kind of wick, in which, when the apparatus is ready for use, a fierce flame is kept burning by means of a chemical to ignite the coaltar preparation as it issues forth from the tank under high pressure. The apparatus, which is being examined by the authorities is remarkably ingenious.

"I suppose," said the timid young man, "when you recall what a handsome young fellow your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

"Oh, yes, I would," sweetly replied the widow, "but not for a second."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick--"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for outdoor use--"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable: preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best.

The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Supplementary Feed for Hogs

The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Oil meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. The physical condition of the hogs as influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

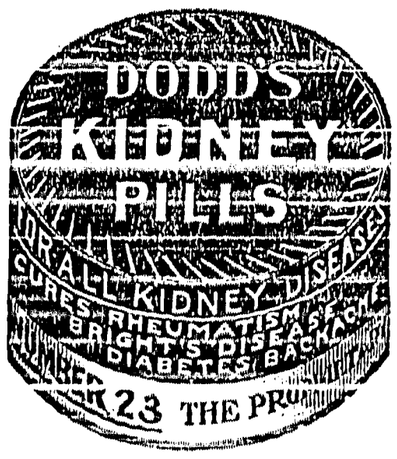
A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

Bank Cashier—This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—Isn't what?

Bank Cashier—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.

Madam—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.



W. N. U. 1077

The Russian Duma

No Barbers Are Wanted Where the Members Meet

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail sends an interesting account of the memorable opening session of the Duma on August 1, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, in which he describes the Russian parliamentary body.

The legislative chamber, he says, is in shape like the French chamber of deputies.

"Imagine a large, oblong hall," the correspondent continues. "In the middle of the side which faces you as you enter is the president's dais. Here he sits, raised above everyone else, with a vice-president on either side of him. Below him is the platform for the orator who is addressing the house. No members speaks from his place. He goes to the tribune. Here he is a little above his audience, which makes speaking more easy. It also makes him more easily heard.

"The members' seats are arranged in a semi-circle facing the president and the speaker's platform. The floor is slightly 'raked,' that is to say, it slopes upward. Each member has a seat of his own. None has to stand, as many of our members of parliament do whenever there is a big debate.

"'Duma,' by the way, means literally not a talking assembly (parliament) but a council of thinkers (from doomat, to think). Do not think, however, that it is a more thoughtful body than others of its kind. A glance round at its members shows that they are no different for the most part from those who sit in public assemblies everywhere else. Only in one outward aspect do they claim unique distinction. They must be quite the hairiest assembly in the world. There are bald heads to be seen, but not nearly so many as at Westminster, for instance, or in the Capitol at Washington, or in the legislative palace over the Concord bridge. The clean shaven can be counted; there are not half a dozen of them. The greater number of deputies have beards as well as moustaches, and then there are also the priests with their long hair flowing from their heads about their shoulders, in addition to that which issues from their chins and cheeks.

"Most of these priestly members are on the extreme right. Here sits the party which opposes all change. At first sight the desks on this quarter appear to be occupied entirely by ecclesiastics. They look very fine in their cossacks of blue or gray or mulberry silk, with gold or silver chains round their necks and crosses on their breasts. Most of them are big men, broad as well as tall, with a stolid dignity which seems to defy the world to alter.

"Yet it moves in spite of them. Here is Mr. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, burly himself, more than common tall, with a noble voice and practised oratory, declaring in his opening discourse that not only have there been changes in the ministry of late but that the whole spirit of the administration has become different.

"On his right sit the ministers. Not the same who were there when the Duma last met. The 'old gang' have nearly all disappeared. For the blood of one of that gang even the Nationalists are now clamoring. The Nationalists before the war had only one principle, which was that the acts of the 'old gang' must be supported. There are a new war minister, a new home secretary, a new head of the church, new ministers, of education, justice, trade and industry."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Funeral Pyres Lighted in England

A strange consequence of the war is that funeral pyres for Indian soldiers are being lighted on the Sussex Downs in the south of England.

Major S. P. James, M.D., the head of the Kitchener hospital at Brighton, which accommodates more than 2,000 Indian patients, stated at the Royal Sanitary Institute congress that the bodies of the Hindu soldiers who die in the hospital are cremated on a specially prepared site at Patcham, on the Downs.

The burning is done on a funeral pyre of wood logs, in precisely the same manner and with the same ceremonies as those performed in India. The cremation is conducted by a member of the same caste as that to which the dead man belonged.

In order to prevent the different castes from "losing caste" eight different kinds of diet have to be prepared, and there are separate sets of cookhouses for six different classes of men.

War Hits London Shoemakers

Among the horrors of war from which the west end of London is suffering is a shortage of patent leather. Not ordinary patent or japanned leather, which is turned out in great quantities in England, and is employed in the making of the cheaper kinds of women's shoes and boots and men's dancing pumps, but the superfine leather which glitters on the feet of persons who can afford to pay high prices for their footwear.

This variety is made in Austria, and only in one place, where, owing either to the skill of the people or the peculiar properties of the water, or the method of varnishing and drying which is followed, the resultant leather is unique in its gloss and durability.

"Why are you offering such a thundering big reward for the return of that half starved looking animal?"

"Simply to please the wife."

"Goodness, but such a reward will surely bring it back, and then you won't half look sick."

"But, you see, I know it won't. I drowned it myself."

PILES

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

Zam Buk

Grain Grades for Seed

For Seed Purposes Red Fife and Marquis Wheat Must be Kept Separate

An order-in-council has been issued establishing certain grades of grain, exclusively for seed purposes, without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canada Grain Act.

The primary purpose of the order-in-council is "to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, oats and six rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality, and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants, or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops."

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows, the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain:

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes. Nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties, and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

How Bookworms Are Tracked

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, a constant care is exercised, and a keen watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One woman is assigned exclusively to this work. When treating the books she wears a huge apron which completely covers her gown. A cheeserloth veil protects her face against the germs, which lurk in the musty documents, and even the air she breathes is screened against contagion. Close touch is kept with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected areas are fumigated before being restored to circulation.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?

Young Bill—Please, miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has the Habit

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher writes: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart trouble me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

American Harvest Best in History

Government's Crop Reports Indicate Record Harvests in All Directions

American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued recently, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn is still king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable crop of corn ever grown.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the government's early season forecasts moved up month by month, so that the preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record of 13,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels, rice by 500,000 bushels and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

Pale, Feeble Girls

Weakness Generally Comes on as Womanhood Approaches

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder or unequaled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss Minnie Duffield, Eramosa, Ont., says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. When I was approaching the age of womanhood I suffered greatly from bloodlessness, or anaemia. My work was a drag to me. I had no appetite and never felt rested in the mornings. I could scarcely walk for five minutes at a time without taking a rest. I was troubled with severe headaches, and things looked gloomy indeed. I doctored for a long time and got but little, if any, benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so and after taking them for a time felt better. I continued taking the Pills until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a new person, and was again enjoying splendid health. I would strongly advise any girl who is weak or run down to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some Crop

A train of 40 foot cars, 3,225 miles long would be required to move the 1915 grain crop of 567,000,000 bushels in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Divided into 40 cars in each train, 10,970 locomotives would be called into action to transport the cars to market. The services of 58,850 trained engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors would be necessary. To move the 75,000,000 bushel wheat crop of Manitoba alone would require 75,000 cars with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each, these cars with an average length of 40 feet, forming a line 568 miles long—a string that would reach all the way from Edmonton to Winnipeg. If the crop of the west was moved at one time, 438,846 heavily loaded cars would be required, nearly 11,000 entire trains.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

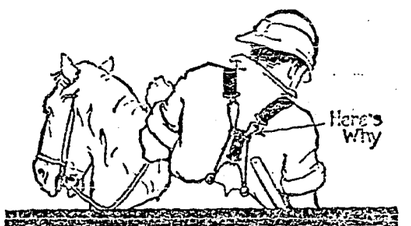
Hun Copper Supplies Are Short

The German minister has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandelier and lighting apparatus as well as works of art, such as statues, will be taken over by the government, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lighting appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

O'Brien So the landlord lowered the rent for yez. He'll save money at that.

Casey How so?

O'Brien Shure, it's less he'll be losing when we don't pay it.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

Canada Has Big Field In Eastern Siberia

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner Tells Dominion of Future Prospects

C. F. Just, former Canadian trade commissioner at Hamburg, speaks in glowing terms of Eastern Siberia and the opportunities awaiting the Canadian manufacturers. He points out that Great Britain and Germany were the great contenders for this business, and Germany is now eliminated. Western manufacturers, he thinks, should especially make an effort to secure some of the vast business.

When war broke out, Mr. Just was in Hamburg, and was immediately made prisoner. After seven months of waiting he, with seven British consuls, were released. On his arrival in England he found instructions from the Canadian government to go to Russia, and he has had unusual advantages in observing conditions in the Czar's empire. He brings refreshing information that throughout Siberia there are immense training camps where sturdy young Russians are being drilled and prepared for the army.

"Russia," says Mr. Just, "has an inexhaustible supply of men to call upon, and can put twenty million men in the field. All she is lacking is equipment, and this is being rapidly remedied, for while I was in Japan I learned that the whole output of the Japanese arsenals had been placed at the disposal of the Russians. Russians have no misgivings whatever as to the result of the war. They see a great victory in view, and are not alarmed at the invasion of their territory by Germans."

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

"Thoroughbred" and "Purebred"

The two terms, "thoroughbred" and "purebred," so often confused, are, strictly speaking, absolutely different. "Purebred" (which, to be grammatically correct, should be "purely bred") means just what the term implies; that is, of pure breeding. In its general application it is used as being synonymous with the term "eligible for registration."

"Thoroughbred" is the name of the old British breed of racing horses, and is never properly applied to any other class of stock, although frequently used in error as applying to any pure-bred animal. Even Webster's dictionary recognizes this latter use, but no well-informed and careful writer or speaker makes the mistake of using the word "thoroughbred" in place of "pure-bred." It is the name of a breed of horses, and nothing more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Hands of the Workers

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore, lies in the hands of the workers of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shell, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.—London Daily Express.

Remember that dampness is more fatal to pigs than cold. See that the quarters of the pigs are dry and that the hog building has proper ventilation to carry off the foul air.

Piles

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

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

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Tempus Fugit

Only 19 more Shopping Days
before Christmas.

Now is the time, while our stock is complete, to pick out your Christmas Gifts. We will be pleased to put them aside for you. We have in stock a very complete line of

Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, Books, Dolls, Blocks Balls, Toilet Articles, Kodaks, Fancy Box Chocolates Calendars, Christmas Cards, Christmas Tags, &c.

See us first. Prices right. Quality the Best

Patronize Canadian-Made Goods
and help the boys at the front

Creston Drug & Book Co.

Where it Pays to Deal — We Appreciate Your Mail Orders

P. BURNS & Co
Limited

CRESTON - B.C

Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry,
and Oysters
in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

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

High School Inspector Sullivan of Victoria paid the Creston high school on official visit on Monday. He was agreeably surprised to find fourteen scholars taking first and second year H.S. work. On his previous visit the enrollment was five pupils.

XMAS. MAIL—To be sure of delivery by Christmas Day parcels and letters destined for the Old Country should be mailed this week. Postmaster Gibbs also urges that mail for Christmas delivery in Eeastern Canada be posted not later than December 18th.

Mrs. Jones, who is in charge of the C. Wright ranch at Kuskanook, was in town Wednesday. She states that Mr. Wright, who is at Chicago for treatment for cancer of the stomach, makes little or no improvement, and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

For five months in succession cupid has again failed to make a show in the month's vital statistics, marriage licenses being in as poor demand in November as snowballs in January. There were no deaths, but the stork was quite prominent with a grand total of three births.

Stace Smith is in receipt of a unique trophy of the big European war from his son, Jack, who is with the Second Contingent in France. It is a piece of wood from a German aeroplane which the Canadians brought to earth and which came down uncomfortably close to the earthworks the boys were defending at the time.

Monday was the first anniversary of the departure for Victoria of Crestons ten recruits for the 31st Battalion, Second Canadian Contingent. Of these W. Murdock and W. Timms have been killed in action; Nelson Brown is reported wounded and missing, and Lieut. Crompton invalided back to England and again on duty at Shorncliffe.

The Presbyterian bazaar, on Thursday, Dec 9th, is scheduled for Speers Hall, over the store. In the afternoon there will be a sale of wearables and other articles as well as things suitable for Christmas gifts, and tea will be served. In the evening a concert programme will be given, commencing at 8 o'clock, with an admission of 25c. to adults; children 10c.

The Creston boys on the firing line are not to be allowed to get the impression that they are forgotten this Christmas. On Tuesday parcels were forwarded most of them in each of which were two plugs chewing and one package smoking tobacco, cigarettes, gum, box of figs and a chocolate bar. It was a citizens remembrance engineered by the redoubtable R. S. Bevan.

The Debating Society is expecting a crowded house at next Tuesday evening's debate in the Presbyterian Church on the topic: Resolved, "That the Government should provide for and superintend the work now cared for by the Red Cross and Patriotic Fund." Messrs. A. Lindley and F. H. Jackson appear on the affirmative, Messrs. H. Lyne and P. G. Ebbutt will argue the negative, and Mr. Chas. Moore will contribute a solo. Proceedings start at 8 o'clock.

The last of the first-quarter's whist drives at the R.C. rectory was held on Friday night, the prizes for the evening's play falling to Mr. and Mrs. M. McCarthy.

James Compton did a little cattle exporting this week. On Monday he expressed a young purebred Holstein bull to the R. E. Beattie ranch at Wycliffe.

R. M. Reid, who has been east for the past three weeks, and who returned with Mrs. Reid on Monday, states that the snowfall in Alberta is much lighter than the showing here.

The annual meeting of the Creston District Conservative Association will be held in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock prompt. C. O. Rodgers is the retiring president.

The westbound express is making quite a name for itself in the matter of being behind schedule. On Friday it was about five hours late, and at least half an hour slow every day since.

The pig killing season is now in full swing. Clem Payette had a little job of this sort on hand up Wilson Ayenue on Tuesday, and reports that the "melts" all foretell a severe winter is in store.

The December meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Fred Smith will read a paper on "How to arouse interest in the society's work."

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P. for Ymir, spent the week-end with friends in Creston, returning on Monday. He states thad Trail is the busiest town in B.C. At the smelter alone there are over a thousand men on the payroll.

Rev. J. P. Mahood of Queen's Bay will take morning service in Christ Church on Sunday, December 12th. He is making an effort to revive the Sunday School in order to have a confirmation class for the bishop's visit early next year.

The violin donated to the Patriotic Fund committee by James Heath some time ago is now on exhibition at the drugstore, and the Red Cross ladies are selling tickets for a drawing for it which will be made on Christmas eve at Mercantile Hall. Tickets are 50c.

A portable, cedar-shake shooting-lodge, designed, constructed and patent applied for by Fred Smith, was taken out to Arrow Creek on Tuesday, It is equipped with a stove and general camping outfit, including a six-blade jackknife with corkscrew attachment.

Deer Lodge or Huscroft's school, just as you prefer, made a capital showing on the canvass for the Patriotic Fund. Although there are but seven families in the school district, Miss Melva Cartwright secured a total promised contribution of $86, and $32 of it was cash on the spot

The November 25th issue of the B.C. Gazette contains the necessary order-in-council establishing sittings of the County Court at Creston, the first sitting of which is set for the third Wednesday in January. No mention is made as to which judge will preside, nor who is to act as court clerk.

Dan Spiers and Dick Bevan got home on Saturday from a five days' hunt in the Stevens section of the Corn Creek country, each of them bringing in a choice two-year old. Had the season for grouse not closed a week previous Dick swears he could have bagged almost sleigh load of the blue ones.

The last issue of the B.C. Gazette contains the certificate of incorporation of the "Creston and District Women's Institute," which is now authorized "to do business in Kootenay country, West Kootenay Valley District." The president, Mrs. H. B. Downs, has called the inaugural meeting for Saturday, January 8th.

Word reached Creston on Monday that George Hogan, who went overseas with the Third Canadian Contingent in July, was married the early part of November at Folkstone, England, where George spends all his time when off duty at Shorncliffe. He says its the only life—to say nothing of the supply of sox he is now assured when he gets to the trenches.

The last of the season's roadwork was completed the latter part of the week, when the finishing touches were put on the road leading up from the Broderick-Huscroft corner on the flats to the Tenbley place near the park. The approach and crossing at the K.V. is put in good shape and the grade opposite the Shorthouse place considerably reduced. This is now a favorite highway with the Indian [illegible]

King George Hotel

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

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

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

J. H. DOYLE — Manager

We have just opened up a delayed shipment of

Watson's Underwear

for

Ladies and Children

As these were bought nearly a year ago we are selling them at old prices.

The Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

Three-Day 10-Cent Sale of Every-Day Necessities at Half-Price

We are a bit crowded to properly handle our Christmas Stock and in order to get the necessary room we are clearing out some of our staple lines at prices that are more than cut in half in many cases.

These are mostly goods that you are using every day. At the prices we offer them you can easily manage to buy your required supply for a few months to come and save big money.

Look over the following list and shop early; the sale closas on Tuesday night.

Boy's Braces, were 15c, going at 10
Aluminum Ware, pieces that were 15 and 20c, going at.....10
Linen Collars, were 15c, going at.....10
Insoles, were 15c, going at.....10
Key Chains, were 15c, going at.....10
Lamp Burners, were 15c, going at....10
Soap Dishes, were 20c, going at.....10
Negligee Collars, were 25c, going at..10
Writing Tablets, were 15c, going at..10
Odd Pieces of Glassware, were 25c, going at 10
Kitchen Table Spoons, were 10c each going at 2 for.....10
Knives and Forks, were 15c pair, going at 10
Kitchen Forks, were 10c each, now going at 2 for.....10
Bottle Perfume, was 20c, going at....10
Dust Cloths, were 15c, going at.....10
Clothes Pins, were 4c doz., going at 4 dozen for.....10
Lead Pencils, were 5c each, going at 3 for.....10
Toilet Paper, was 15c pkg., going at..10
Collar Buttons, were 10c, going at 3 for.....10
Celluloid Hair Pins, were 10c, going at 2 for.....10
Gents Linen Handkerchiefs, were 10c each, going at 2 for.....10
Ladies Linen Handkerchiefs, were 10c each, going at 2 for.....10
Finishing Braid, was 10c, going at 2 for.....10
Arm Bands, were 20c, going at.....10
Odd Pieces of Crockery, were 15, 20 and 25c, going at 10
Stove Lifters, were 10c, going at 2 for.....10

Frank H. Jackson

General Store — *Phone 81* — *Creston*