THE CRESTON REVIEW

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W. I. Fall Fair is Friday, Sept. 1

The first of the public activities in connection with the Creston Women's Institute will be staged on Friday next, September 1st, in Speers' Hall, when their first annual fall fair will be held.

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue prizes are being offered in various lines—cooking, preserving, fancy work, etc., as well as awards in several lines of flowers and some vegetables. The cash value of the prizes is not shown, but we are assured that they are fairly generous—the limit of the financial ability of the organization which, as all know, is hardly one year old.

In addition to the society's list the following special prizes have also been donated by the local merchants, and as these are of generous proportions and for staple articles it is expected there will be numerous entries in these lines especially. Here they are:

Best butter, not less than 3 pounds —$3, donated by S. A. Speers.

Best lemon pie—$1, donated by C. F. Hayes.

Puff pastry—3 pounds Ridgway's tea, donated by the Cranbrook Jobbers.

Best 2 loaves bread made from Royal Household flour—98-lb. sack same brand of flour, donated by Creston Mercantile Co.

Best collection Fancy work, 6 pieces —98-lb. sack Our Best flour, donated by the Ellison Milling Co., Lethbridge.

Best English currant cake—Pound Jackson's Best tea, donated by F. H. Jackson.

Best white cake, made with Feather Light baking powder—3-lb. tin of same baking powder, donated by Jamieson Coffee Co., Victoria.

Best table boquet, other than flowers named on list—1-lb. can Jackson's Gold Seal coffee, donated by F. H. Jackson.

From all accounts the Institute members are hard at work preparing to make entries in many or all the classes, and there is every assurance that a display in every way worthy of the Valley and its many splendid housekeepers will be evidence on Friday next.

The judging will take place in the morning, and at 2 o'clock the fair will be open to public inspection. To help defray expenses an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. The ladies are entitled to a large turnout. The affair warrants it on the score that the display will be worth the seeing and also on the count that any effort of this sort should have the generous approval of the public to encourage those responsible to keep up such a good work. A special attraction for the ladies attending will be the afternoon tea which will be dispensed—the proceeds to go to some patriotic cause.

Erickson

Geo. Hobden returned from his visit to his old home in Ontario on Monday. He says while the country there has improved greatly he is glad to be back to Creston.

M. R. Palmer cut a second crop of rye on his ranch on Wednesday—not a real heavy one, though, owing to the prolonged dry spell.

Alex. Duperry has just finished harvesting the second clover crop cut in his big orchard this year.

Miss Ruth Klingensmith has been a visitor with her uncle at Elko the past couple of weeks.

Erickson is the first shippers of peaches and plums this year—the latter from the Teddy Haskins ranch, on Tuesday. In apricots it would appear as if W. G. Littlejohn was one of the very few Valley growers to have any of this grade of fruit at all to sell.

Friends of E. Martin, who left here in the winter for the Red Deer country Alberta, will hear with regret that he has lost his entire 1916 grain crop by hail early this month.

Scotty Tod of Alice Siding is handling the Armstrong mower on the Henry Hamilton ranch, taking off the hay crop.

J. Heath, the horticultural census taker, is a daily visitor in this section this week.

Geo. Cartwright is doing a thriving trade in tomatoes, cucumbers and green corn with the various train crews that work through Erickson.

Some fine looking crops of wheat are being cut this week on the Thurston, Hobden and Botterill ranches. All of it will average at least 35 bushels to the acre.

Erickson is at present the heaviest shipping point in the Valley, the output of tomatoes and cucumbers being fairly heavy, to say nothing of blackberries and corn.

Miss Ruby Palmer left the latter part of the week for Coleman, Alta., to resume her position on the teaching staff of the public school at that point.

It has been a case of watch Hockley's smoke this week. He has been busy burning the last lot of stumps on his fine ranch near town.

BUNCH OF KEYS FOUND—Owner can have same at REVIEW OFFICE.

Kitchener

Mrs. Johnson of Jaffray is here to spend several days with Mrs, Andeen.

Mrs. V. Oleson and children are spending a few days with friends at Moyie.

Mrs. MacDonald and children of Cranbrook are visitors this week at the Kitchener Hotel.

M. Boyd of Creston spent a couple of days last week with the speckled beauties. He was a guest at the Forrester camp while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and Miss Adamson were Erickson callers on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Soden of Cranbrook are visiting friends here this week.

W. Robb, returning officer for the Kaslo constituency, was a Kitchener caller on Tuesday.

Mr. Sutherland of Calgary spent a couple of days with the Goat River trout last week—and would have had at least one rainy night of it in the woods had not Capt. Forrester came to the rescue.

G. A. Hunt has started to deliver the posts for the government telephone line between Creston and Yahk.

Local and Personal

SADDLE FOR SALE—Also bridle and blanket. Apply REVIEW Office.

CAMP STOVE FOR SALE—2 holes, in good shape, for $3. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

Miss Laura Edmondson is spending the week with friends at Nelson and Robson.

24 half-gallon fruit jars for sale. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

Mrs. A. L. Cameron was a week-end visitor at Cranbrook, returning on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jerrold and daughter of Irvine, Alberta, were week-end visitors with Mrs. M. Young.

Mrs. (Capt.) Passmore spent a few days with friends in Nelson the early part of the week.

Miss Lottie Leask of Cranbrook is spending the week with her friend Miss Augusta Doyle.

Mrs. Fred Smith and the two children are spending the week with friends in Cranbrook.

Mrs. Carman of Cranbrook arrived on Friday to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. G. M. Benney.

Poles are now being delivered for the erection of the government telephone line between Creston and Yahk.

Miss Cameron, who has been Mrs. Forward's guest for the past three weeks, returned to Vancouver on Monday.

Wednesday's eastbound express was two hours late. A derailed freight car between Sirdar and the Landing caused the delay.

Miss Effie Arrowsmith left the latter part of the week for Victoria, where she will be a student at the Normal School this term.

Miss Zalla Johnson is spending the week with Nelson friends, at which point she will spend the next few months attending high school

Chas. Moore with a small survey party left for the hills on Monday. He is doing some work on mineral claims in the Bayonns country.

Growers Bulletin

A meeting of the apple packers was held in the Union Warehouse on Tuesday afternoon of this week for the purpose of going into the different grades of apples to be turned out this season. Mr. Wood, the Okanagnn representative, demonstrated the manner in which apples are being and have been packed in the Okanagan. The principal point of difference was seen in the No. 3 grade, the requirements of this grade being very much higher in the Okanagan than that which has prevailed in this valley for the past seasons. As our apples will be sold in competition with the Okanagan apples in practically every market, it is thought to be necessary to bring our grade as nearly as possible into keeping with that turned out by the larger organization. This meant such a radical change in the culling of No. 3 apples that the manager decided to call a meeting of as many of the apple growers as could be got together, in order to discuss definitely just what they intended to do regarding this grade. This meeting was held on Thursday evening. Considering the short notice, a large number of representative growers were preseet. After calling the meeting to order the president, Mr. Jackson, called upon Mr. Wood to explain more fully just what the requirements were for a No. 3 grade. Mr. Wood went into the matter very thoroughly and in summing up his remarks read from the Okanagan Packing rules the following clause, which in as few words as possible explains what has been shipped from the Okanagan during the past season, and will be shipped this year as a No. 3 grade: "Apples No. 3—This grade, when used, shall consist of unwrapped apples no smaller than 163 size. Must be free from insect pest, worm holes or serious physical injury. Must not be clearly immature. This grade is to be merchantable and packed according to special trade requirements of the season as to color, size and grade."

At this point the meeting was thrown open for discussion and the subject was gone into very thoroughly, practically every one taking an active part. All present admitted that the grade of No. 3 apples turned out from Creston in past seasons was in many cases, so much below the standard that it must have done much to damage our market for this grade of apples, and several present seemed in favor of rigidly enforcing the Okanagan rules. Those presenting the other side of the question felt that it was somewhat unfair at this late date to raise the standard too high for No. 3's as the season was too far advanced to remedy in those orchards where, for any reason apples were running small. After further discussion it was decided to compromise by making an apple which runs 213 to the box the smallest size permissible for No. 3. The following motion was carried unanimously: That the No. 3 grade should not be of a smaller size than 213 to the box, and shall be culled heavier than in previous years for blemish and defects. Ranchers will find that five apples of this size will just exactly fit across the apple box, so that it will be an easy matter to arrive at the size required and there should be no excuse for letting anything by a lower grade,

Owing to conditions which prevail we are going to be up against a proposition to move quite a large percentage of our crop this year as No. 3's, and to bring this grade down below the standard specified in the above rule would mean that we would be running a risk of turning the market against our No. 3 which might mean that it would become unsaleable. It is hoped that every apple shipper will give the manager as little trouble as possible in the effort to keep the No. 3 grade up to standard.

As the meeting was informal and was called in order to get the feelings of the growers and with the intention that any action taken would serve as guides to the directors in their instruction of the management, the above motion will be passed by the the directors at their next meeting and will become absolutely binding so far as shipments for this season are concerned.

Bystander's Observations on the Big Meeting

The Liberal rally on Saturday night openrd with J. W. Dow in the chair. With a few preliminary words he introduced the speakers of the evening —Mr. John Keen, M. A. Macdonald and H. C. Brewster.

Mr. Keen, who was first called upon to address the audience, which was a large one and completely filled the hall, lost no time in reading a copy of a letter sent to his opponent, Mr. Robert Long, in which he had invited the Conservative candidate to attend all his meetings, and had extended to him always the privilege of stating his case. To this letter Mr. Long had made no reply, nor was he present on the platform that night. A very frank statement to the effect that he (Mr. Keen) had never promised a job to anyone or ever asked for a vote, met with a ready response from the opponents of patronage Perhaps a humorous passage which had occurred between himself and Mr. Bowser at Kaslo, and which Mr. Keen recited with considerable gusto, struck me as rather inopportune, when he said he said he had likened the premier to the Kaiser. It is expected that Mr. Keen will have much more to say for himself at his next meeting in Creston, when he will be the principal speaker.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald made his debut before a Creston audience by advocating no party politics. He said they suited federal matters, but were unnecessary in dealing with the affairs of a province. In answer to Mr. Bowser's claim that if the Conservatives have, as the Liberals say, stolen their platform from them, there was one plank in that platform which they they were thankful they had not stolen and that was the plugging plank. Mr. Macdonald replied that they could not have stolen this, as it was the only original plank the Conservatives possessed. This statement was greeted with great applause by his followers, and even the friends of the government were forced to laugh when he affirmed that not far from home had plugging been a practice not unknown; a certain gentleman at Cranbrook enjoyed the luxury of casting his vote eight times at one election in favor of Tom Caven. Mr. Macdonald made a fair bid for the regard of the ladies by advocating woman suffrage without the referendum. He gave the policy of the government no credit fot progress, but described it as policy of exploitation. In extolling his leader he exclaimed with apparent innocence that Mr. Brewster had not a dishonest hair in his head. That gentleman evidently did not miss the humor of the situation for he naively remarked during his subsequent speech that the Conservatives seemed to prefer to go after Mr. Macdonald's scalp to his own—the former's hirsute adornment being the joy, the latter's the despair of the barber.

In opening his address Mr. Brewster somewhat sarcastically drew attention to Mr. Bowser's habit of referring to himself in his speeches as the great I, giving himself the credit of all the acts of the governmedt, while at the same time he accuses Mr. Brewster of going from one end of the country to the other preaching only blue ruin. "Are we in Siberia?" asks Mr. Brewster. The domination of this autocratic premier he thought might well lead one to believe so.

The speaker next attacked the land policy of the government, affirming that large tracts of the best land of the province were held by speculators. He himself would heavily tax this land so as to force these speculators to resign their holdings and allow legitimate settlers on them.

The word "patronage" is to Mr. Brewster as a red rag to a bull. In words of writhing scorn he painted a deplorable picture of the state of the province under the present system of patronage. The host of petty officers such as game wardens, fire wardens, weed inspectors, etc., he would abolish and have this work done by the provincial police who could be mounted.

The railway policy of the government fared no better than patronage at the hands of the Liberal leader. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway had already been overpaid $7,000,000 in clear violation of the statutes which authorized the guarantee of its bonds. The whole of the capital stock of the company has been illegally transferred to the promoters of the company, and that in spite of the fact that only 62 per cent. of the line is completed and the overpayment made in contravention of the statute that provides that payments shall only be made on work actually done—certified assurance to be given the lieutenant-governor to this effect before he is authorized to approve of such cash payments. Apparently Mr, McBride and Mr. Bowser had found that in nursing this nestling they had reared a cuckoo too big for the nest.

In defence of his famous writ Mr. Brewster claimed that he had brought action to prevent the carrying out of unlawful arrangements which had for their object the use of provincial money and assets and credit for private gain, and also to safeguard the legislation of the province. The opprobrium of "plugging" he placed on the shoulders of the Conservative party, entering very minutely into every detail of that miserable transaction, and establishing a seemingly irrefutable chain of circumstantial evidence that permits of no other verdict than that the Tories were at the bottom of it in their own interests.

In defending Mr. Macdonald against the attacks of his opponents he incidentally pointed out that Mr. Bowser had no reason to be particularly proud of his own record as a lawyer, having lost thirteen out of fourteen cases argued before the Privy Council. "What we want," said Mr, Brewster, "are not jellyfish men." If Mr. Bowser or Mr. Brewster are not big enough men to guide the destinies of the province then choose a bigger man than either af us; get a man big enough to clean up the Augean stables at Victoria."

Perhaps it was a pity that none of the speakers had a single good word to say of anything done by the Bowser government, but whatever the outcome of the polling on the 14th next, I am sure it will be better for the province if a vigorous opposition party is returned to the house. The tendency of an overwhelming majority is ever toward privilege, and undoubtedly the present government has not escaped the inevitable consequences of a long and almost undisputed term of office.

BYSTANDER.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued)

Sir Penywern stared at her in perplexity. She seemed to be speaking the simple truth, without circumlocution or evasion.

"You saw the man was dead, and you did not call for help?" he asked incredulously.

"No! He was past help; he was dead."

Sir Penywern frowned.

"But—but what did you do then?"

"I—I pushed him under the sofa. It was not difficult. He was quite near."

Sir Penywern sat back, astounded.

"But why did you do it?"

"Because—I didn't want it to be known," she said simply.

"Why not? It had to be known sooner or later. Did you know who had killed him?"

"How could I know? There was no one else there. He was just lying on the floor, alone, dead."

"Then what on earth possessed you to think of hiding the body?"

"I—I don't know. I was mad, I think. It was so dreadful."

He leaned forward and looked at her intently, forcing her to meet his eyes.

"Will you swear that he did not attack you, and that you, in self-defence—"

She shook her head, interrupting him.

"I've told you the truth—the truth," she said excitedly. "I knew you wouldn't believe me—I knew it—I knew it."

And, giving way altogether for the first time, she burst into a fit of hysterical weeping, in the midst of which there came to the ears of both a shrill, piercing woman's scream.

Sir Penywern sprang to his feet.

"They've found it! They've found the body!" cried he with excitement.

"Have they?"

The words came hissing from her lips, as she crouched down in her chair, listening, waiting.

CHAPTER VII.

The scream which startled the baronet and his wife had been suppressed as soon as uttered. Someone must have cut it short by putting a strong hand on the mouth of the screamer.

Sir Penywern stood erect, listening, uncertain what to do. Daphne remained huddled in her chair, not looking up or speaking, after the words wrung from her in the first surprise.

"The servants, of course," said he at last. "I'd better go and see what's the matter!"

Daphne suddenly, by a gallant effort, drew herself up and addressed her husband in broken, hoarse tones, but with a dogged energy he could not but admire.

"You'd better not go," she said. "You'd better not make any more inquiries. Let the thing die out."

"It won't die out; it will grow," said he gravely. "We shall have the police here presently, if we don't take some action ourselves."

"What action can we take? You say a man has been found dead in the house."

"Well, you say that, too!"

"Yes, yes!" she snapped impatiently. "A man has been found dead in the house by you and me. And now, I suppose he's been found dead out of the house."

He looked at her keenly. She was recovering her self-possession in the old, wonderful manner.

"At any rate that's better, isn't it?" she urged. "It wouldn't be such a scandal, would it?"

He made no answer. But he stood looking down at her in fresh perplexity and dismay. At last he said:

"How can you suppose that would make any difference in the long run? Do you know what sort of thing a police investigation is, how every possible witness is examined, and tracked down, and made to give evidence?"

"Yes, yes; of course! But supposing they can't trace any witnesses," suggested she.

"There will be plenty in this case," said he drily.

"Who?"

"Yourself, in the first place. It can be proved that you came to the study to see this man. You would have to tell what you saw."

She was taken aback.

"Only Fenner knows that I went to the study," she said at last in a plaintive voice. "And, of course, nothing would betray me."

"Betray you!"

He tone of consternation proved the depth of his alarm at her admission.

"I—I mean," she went on quickly, "they wouldn't get me into all the worry and annoyance and distress of having to appear in the police court to give evidence."

"There's no question of a police court in the first instance," he said gently. "Only of a coroner's inquest, which can't be avoided."

"Oh, yes; perhaps it can," she said. "You don't know that they have discovered anything."

He brought her back to the point. "What does Fenner know? Did he come into the room before you left it, while Rathbone was lying there dead?"

"Not while I was there," she said. "How much does he know?"

She shook her head.

"I haven't the least idea," she said. "I haven't seen him, or spoken to him since luncheon, except at dinner, when you were there all the time."

She spoke with the perplexing straightforwardness and simplicity which had characterized her statements and her answers throughout, and which added so greatly to the difficulty of believing her involved more deeply than she had owned in the miserable affair.

"He does know something," said Sir Penywern at last; "and he advised me to go to my lawyers about it."

Daphne rose quickly to her feet.

"Don't do that," she said earnestly. "Let us see if it won't blow over first."

"Blow over! With half the servants chattering about it, and the rest in hysterics!" demanded her husband indignantly.

She fell back, uneasy and depressed. He walked towards the door.

"Where are you going?" asked she anxiously.

"I'm going to find out what the screaming was about," he answered shortly.

She made a little movement, and appeared as if about to say something more. But her raised hand dropped to her side, and she turned away with heaving breast and tottering steps.

For a moment he stood watching her, his heart going out to her in her distress, hesitating whether to try once more to take her into his arms and to entreat her again to confide in him.

But a barrier had been set up already between her and himself and a sort of shyness held him back. For she did not want him—she would not yield!

With a gesture of desperation and without another word he went out of the room.

The scream, as he judged, had come from the back of the house, and, having now allowed a few minutes to elapse since hearing it, Sir Penywern went out by the garden door opposite the study, and stepped into the little square garden.

It was dark by this time, but he could discern the figure of one of the gardners moving about behind the bushes on the left, near the angle of the stable wall.

The man was bending down over something, flashing a lantern from side to side, and his master had little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the thing he was investigating was connected with the shock of the afternoon.

Coming noiselessly round the clump of shrubs that grew between the path and the shed, Sir Penywern found a young gardner examining, by the lantern's light, the interior of a large wheelbarrow.

The young man started back with a seared look and an exclamation.

"What's the matter?" asked his master.

"Nothing, sir. I was—I was just a-puttin' of the barrow back in the shed," said the man as, suiting the action to the word, he put down his lantern, and wheeled the barrow through the doorway into the darkness inside.

"What was that screaming I heard just now? Who was it?"

"It was only one of the maids, Sir Penywern. They was all out here, and one of 'em got frightened. Saw a bat fly by, I think, sir, or something like that."

"What were they out here for?"

There was no immediate answer.

"Well, Sir Penywern, I don't rightly know," said the gardner at last. "They was a-gossiping, I think."

(To be continued)

Sure to Come Back

A customer walked into a boot shop and asked for a pair of boots. The clerk showed him a satisfactory pair, but the customer said that he had not enough money with him, and asked if he could let three shillings go over until the next day.

The clerk consented, for which after the customer had left the shop, the proprietor severely reprimanded him. "You'll never see the man again," he said in conclusion.

"Never fear," replied the clerk, "I wrapped up two boots for the left foot, so he'll have to come back."—Youth's Companion.

The typical farm in Mexico is not of 160 acres, but of a million. The territory of Quintana Roo, about as large as Alberta, is divided among eight companies.

Letters of Thanks

Work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada is Appreciated

Another interesting letter of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen has been received by Mrs. Angus, President among the Canadian Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The letter which was written by Miss Annie Lawley, Hon. Secretary at headquarters in London says:

"That Her Majesty has desired me to ask you to convey her thanks to the various workers who have contributed so splendidly to this last consignment. The arrival of your cases was a great help to us at this moment, as we are sending out a large consignment of things to Mesopotamia and many of your things have gone there. The handkerchiefs were specially welcome as I seem to have unlimited demand for them." Her Majesty was much interested in the Comfort Bags from Yarmouth and we have sent some to No. 14 General Hospital, France to be given to some of the worst cases. It is indeed good of your workers never allowing their energy to flag, and I hope they realize how much their labors are appreciated. We have so much to be grateful for, not only to the daughters, but to the sons of Canada who, at this moemnt, are covering themselves with glory, and one finds it difficult to express their thanks.

The following are a few extracts received from letters by the headquarters in London:

Hospital Auxiliare, St. Germain-on Laye.

"There is one thing that we really do need badly, but I do not know if the Q. M. N. G. supplies such things. Many of the poor wounded have such terrible bed-sores when they come here, either from the stretchers or previ us bad nursing, and we have no water or air mattresses, not even the large water pillows that are such an excellent substitute. It is pitiful to see their sufferings on these hard mattresses, when one knows how more comfortable they could be made. India rubber hot water bottles are also unknown here, but we have stone ones instead. Most of the garments that these patients wear are sent by the Q. M. N. G. I always look for the mark and feel proud of seeing it there."

Hospital Melun, Seine et Marne.

"I find hospital, having many serious cases, surgical and illness. Clothes are in great demand as men come straight from the front with nothing."

Hospital Mixte, Fontainbleau.

"Well equipped hospital but no clothes. Some of the men still lying in their clothes straight from Verdun."

Hospital No. 9 Bis, La Chapelle-La Reine.

"A most pathetic little hospital in poor part of the country. Entirely run by contribution of peasants. Patients very cheery. No garden, so they sit or lie by the roadside, or take turns in one wheel chair. I am the second visitor they had since the war began. They nearly went on my neck. Do be as generous as you can."

Hospital Civil, Rue Victor Hugo 1, Montereau-fault-Yvonne.

"A visit to this hospital would melt the stoniest heart. They have practically nothing and very serious cases, and receive no outside help.

Herr Ballin's Boast

Herr Ballin's announcement that his company, the owners of the Hamburg-American line, is building five huge new steamers, and that other German firms are similarly engaged, need not disconcert the allies very much. The announcement does not build the ships, and German ship-owners are not likely to lock up their capital in 30,000-ton steamers until they have some reasonable guarantee of revenue from them.—Montreal News.

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

A sergeant was entering a new enlister into his book. "And where do you hail from, Angus Macdonald—England, Scotland or Ireland?" he asked with a sarcastic smile at the six foot brawny giant. "Name o' them," was the ready answer, "De ye ken whaur Aberdeen is? Weel, I come frae Aberdeen."

"My wife managed to drive a nail today without hitting her thumb."

"How was that?"

"She inveigled the hired girl into holding the nail."

Her—No doubt you think I am older than I really am.

Him—Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look.

"We've learned a lot from the present war?"

"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."

Home Sweet Home

Home is a Magic Word and We Seldom Try to Analyze it

It is easy to awaken a sentimental thrill by the strains of "Home, Sweet Home!" even when it is played by an out-of-tune hand organ, in a dirty street, where most of the homes are far from "sweet."

The law of association is a complicated one. A woman who grew up among severe privations of a rocky hill farm, remote from everything which she now prizes in life, will feel her eyes grow dim as she reads a description of milking time, corn husking and apple picking, although in her own experience those duties stood for backaches and blistered hands and weariness unspeakable.

Home is a magic word, and we seldom try to analyze it. A little Polish girl in a public school was asked recently to write a definition of "home." "A home," she wrote, "is where people live, and where a man or somebody comes home and finds people there, and then eats."

"And then eats!" To how many thousands of men that is the end and aim of coming home! To how many thousands of women the preparation of the food to be eaten is the chief business of home making.

It is a military axiom that an army marches on its stomach. So the army of workers which goes forth with the sun from the millions of human homes works by the strength of food. Well-chosen and well-cooked it must be if the home is to rest on a firm foundation. But the foundation is not the whole structure. Food for the body helps to feed the mind and spirit, but does not suffice for them. The Polish child must be taught in her adopted country to add to her plain and bitter climax, "and the eats," the new charter of liberty and grace: "And when he has eaten, he talks and reads and thinks, and he learns and teaches others what and how to love, and so he makes and keeps a home."—The Youth's Companion.

To Stimulate Agriculture

Manitoba's Slogan Should be Back to the Land

A slogan, that represents the vital sinew of Manitoba, should be "Back to the Land."

From statistics available, it is learned that the present figure of population evidences in excess of one third of provincial inhabitants are enumerated in the census of the City of Winnipeg. And to this startling fact must be added that upwards of fifteen thousand people dwell within the civic limits of Brandon. Surely such state of affairs in an agricultural country is suggestive of active remedial measure. As matters stand, farmers are in need of, yet unable to obtain adequate supply of help. Every winter season demonstrates thousands of unemployed in the cities and a goodly proportion of these out of works are in actual need, a statement affirmed by perusual of reports issued by the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. A horde of unemployed men roam the city streets; artisan, unskilled worker, book-keepers, clerks. The human product of Slavonic Europe adds its quota to the mass struggling to sustain body and soul. Surely this sight common upon Winnipeg streets is a deplorable state of affairs, an injustice to Manitoba creative of the erroneous impression prospective immigrants will not be assured work. The acreage of this province at the present time under cultivation, constitutes a fractional part only of the lands suitable to the plough. Hence a glorious heritage is awaiting, yet thousands of able bodied men are enrolled amongst ranks of unemployment.

Manitoba will, at termination of the present European war, receive an invasion of immigrants. Any class save such willing to take up land and work with the farmers, should be rigidly refused admittance. It would act toward future interests of this province, if extreme discretion in programme of policy is adopted. The late James J. Hill, the greatest empire builders on the American continent, and whose death has recently occurred, made the following terse statement at a banquet given in his honor at Winnipeg a few years ago:

"Fill up your population by all means, but be careful of the material you accept. The Province of Manitoba possesses lands for settlement, your cities and towns can take care of themselves."—J. D. A. Evans.

Amos—I don't care much for that piece the orchestra is playing now, Marie! Why, that's futurist music! Amos—Oh, is that it? Why don't they play it some time in the future, then?

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?" "Well, dear, to tell you the truth—" "Stop there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry I don't want to know."

Della—So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think? Emily—Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

Patriotism in the Kitchen

Economy the Watchword in These Times of War and High Prices

Housekeeping goes on in Britain now in a manner much altered from the staid old routine of the days before the war. Patriotism and necessity combine to introduce new methods, such as conduce to strict economy, and economy that thoughtful Canadians would gladly see practised more rigidly in our own kitchens. Perhaps as yet only a section of each community in the old land have taken seriously to the study of the best methods of war-time housekeeping, but should any cook or housewife fail in her duty in this respect, it is not for want of teaching. Warnings and instructions greet her from fence placards as well as in the othodox medium of the printed column. It is wisely pointed out in this campaign for economy that in real thrift not only should the expenditure be limited, but it must be intelligently arranged to produce the maximum of energy and nutrition at the minimum of cost. Health and strength must not suffer in order that pennies may be saved. An article on the subject in The Guardian reminds its readers that to accomplish this it is necessary to bear in mind the relative commercial values of food, as well as the physiological values; but if the well-nourished bodies and brains that are the nation's greatest assets at this moment are to be maintained this much is imperative—the economic consideration must not be made the primary one in dealing with matters of diet. Even where poverty unfortunately makes it so, a study of dietetics will still enable a plentiful and nourishing diet to be supplied. Simplification of household meals must be achieved it is true, but it must not be accomplished at the expense of the health and strength that we have never needed mor.

Possibly the reason why the average English housekeeper finds herself at so great a disadvantage with present food prices is that until war broke out England was the country in which food could be brought most cheaply. Abundance of supplies brought in its wake carelessness with regard to making the most of food. Hence our ignorance of the economic value of cooking by means of the casserole and the hay-box.

Grateful German Prisoner

Letter Written by a Prisoner in England Praises Treatment Received From His Captors

Officials of the government which have shown great concern regarding the condition of British prisoners in Germany, have come across a letter from a German prisoner in England which they have given me for publication. I have seen a photograph of the original. The letter was written by a wounded prisoner. A translation follows:

"In a British Hospital, 12-5-16.

"My dear children, my dear mother,—How terribly will the expression 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain—in fact everything that can be done for a wounded man. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies. My food could not be better than it is although I can eat very little; I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners, I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me and it tastes as good as if you had made it with your own hands. Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly and remember how much they are doing for me here. I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful M., and all of you, we will pray to God who has hitherto led me by his grace. Just now I asked a sergeant here to give me a forget-me-not; I have got it already and tears of joy come to my eyes for I know what pleasure it will give to you. Now farewell, all of you, may God's mercy be upon us. Receive the loving greetings and kisses of your father.

(Signed)

("Of the Reserve Infantry Regt.")

During the war between the United States and Mexico which began in 1847 300,000 men were employed by the former during the two years that the war lasted.

Conservation and Thrift

Each Leads to Personal Gain and to National Profit

Conservation is thrift. Perhaps it should be added—when properly exercised. Conservation is not hoarding. Hoarding is more frequently waste than not. The miser does not enrich the country. He impoverishes it. Judicious investment makes the country richer. It means production and production that adds to the capital of the nation; production that means progress and advancement; that leads to greatness. When the war broke out city dwellers rushed to purchase necessities in large quantities, fearing a rapid advance in prices. That was not conservation, preservation, or wise investment. It provoked the very evil that it was desired to avert.

It was waste. Scavengers state that the amount of perishable produce that was subsequently thrown out with the garbage was tremendous. Thus an era that should have started with conservation and thrift commenced with woeful extravagance.

Time proved the unwisdom of the early panic. But stocks had been depleted and prices advanced. The evil had been done and the effect lingered. A feeling of insecurity was caused that remained in the memory of dealers, who were not slow to take advantage of the situation. The larger men profited immensely. The smaller went to the wall. The consumer reaped the result of his folly. But the lesson has been learnt, and although prices have not fallen, the normal conservation of the people has returned and with it to some extent the habit of conservation. It is doubtful, however, whether the importance of the latter has yet entered into the minds of the Canadian population in the wide measure that it should.

Conservation, or thrift, or both, is possible in the smallest way as well as in the largest. Each leads to personal gain and national profit. And there is no manner in which both can be better exercised than in the household and in personal habits. Care in our method of living contributes not alone to the formation of individual but to what is more important—national character. France learnt this great lesson from the Franco-Prussian war and is benefiting by it today. Canada is acquiring it and there is every indication that present experiences will lead to further conservation, to more thrift, and to greater husbandry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Perfect Fit

"Yes, grandma, I am to be married during the bright and gladsome spring."

"But, my dear," said grandma, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride, sweetly. "Seventeen gowns."

Here is the latest story from Sandhurst Military College: Overnight the cadets conspired. When next morning the sergeant gave the order "Number off from the right!" the voices rang out "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, knave, queen, king." Quick as lightning the sergeant continued with "All court cards fall out and report to the major."

The first Bible published in the United States was in the Indian language and printed at Cambridge, Mass.

Adds a Healthful Zest to Any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich, delicious flavour, yet contains no harmful element.

The original **Postum Cereal** must be boiled; **Instant Postum** is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavour, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd
Windsor, Ont.

NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL BAKING POWDER

The Rubber Industry

The Bulk of the World's Supply of Rubber Comes From Brazil

The rubber gatherers in jungles of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Congo, making incisions an inch and a half long, three-eighths of an inch wide and a half inch deep in the bark of the tropical trees which sometimes attain a height of 60 feet and a circumference of 8 feet. Beneath these cuts the natives attach small cups to catch the rubber milk, which is not the sap of the tree. The average Para rubber tree yields two ounces of milk a day. By coagulation in the smoke of a wood and palm nut fire the milk yields one-third its weight of the prized rubber, the normal annual production of a tree being ten pounds of rubber, and the flow continues fairly constant for a number of years.

One of the bye-products of rubber harvesting, and one which promises extensive development, since plantations of these trees have been successful in Sumatra, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, is the rubber seed which yields almost half its weight of an oil closely resembling linseed oil, and adapted to the same uses.

There are many varieties of rubber producing trees, vines and shrubs, the most valuable species being that which yields the standard "para," and which grows over an area of a million square miles in Brazil alone.

The world production of rubber during the year preceding the European war was 151,000 tons, of which Brazil produced 40,000 tons, her nearest competitor, the Dutch East Indies yielding 8,000 tons. The United States in that year imported more than twice as much of the raw material as Great Britain, which stood second as a buyer. For 57,000 tons $90,000,000 was paid.—National Geographical Society, Washington.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P. Q.

Aug. 31st, 1908.

Stayed With His Pal

The story of a brave Saskatchewan lad is thus told: "One Canadian doctor, with his assistant," "had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors, deserted his post, but 'carried on' to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

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

It was several days after arriving home from the front that the soldier with the two broken ribs was sitting up and smoking a cigar, when the doctor came in. "Well, how are you feeling now?" asked the latter. "I've had a stitch in my side all day," replied the wounded soldier. "That's all right," said the doctor. "It shows the bones are knitting."

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary sea lion. Turning to one of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary beast, "Where's his mate?" "He has no mate, sor," responded the Celt. "We just feed him on fish."

The Women's Suffrage Society in London have offered to take over the street cleaning of the city owing to the shortage of labor.

Ruth—Trust her! You surely don't think she could keep a secret? Matilda—Well, I've trusted her with other things, and she kept them.

The Salvation of France

How Germany Has Tried to Eliminate France as a European Power

One of the German aims in this war was to eliminate France as a European power. The first attempt was foiled by the battle of the Marne.

The second attempt was foiled by the defeat of the attempt to break the French, British, and Belgian line and march to Calais. The third attempt was foiled by the heroic defence of Verdun.

If the attempt had been successful, it was hoped that France would have become a mere vassal of Germany, like Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The last attempt was made in a spirit of revenge. If France would not submit, France must be smashed.

France has played her own part with magnificent heroism, and has been loyally helped by her allies. Thus a great work has been done, not only for France, but for Europe, and for the world.

We cannot afford to lose France. The world needs all its national types and especially it needs France which has been and is, one of the foremost civilizing agencies of the world. The world would have been infinitely poorer if France had been either destroyed or dominated by Germany.

That does not mean that Germany has not its own contribution to make to civilization. The tremendous blunder the crime of the misleaders of Germany was the conspiracy to destroy civilization and upon its ruin to build a temple for the worship of Prussian tyranny.

But if this conspiracy is defeated we may hope for a new order, in which every national type will be preserved, every national virtue and every national genius encouraged. All nations will co-operate for the common good of humanity, and for the development of a type of humanity nobler than the world has ever seen.— Toronto Star.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Russian Trade With Canada

All calculations suggest that large trade between Canada and Russia will be developed immediately after the war. This commerce will be of great interest to Vancouver, as it should pass through this port. In the last year the foreign commerce through the port of Seattle has doubled the record of any previous year, and most of the increase is due to trade with Vladivostok. It is not forgotten that some of the trade was lost to Vancouver because there were no cranes and other equipment here to handle some of the heavy pieces. We believe that a good deal of the freight shipped to Siberia through Seattle originates in Canada. After the war it should be arranged that freight shipped to Russia from Canada under preferential arrangements will go by way of Canadian ports if they are able to take care of it.— Vancouver News-Advertiser.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

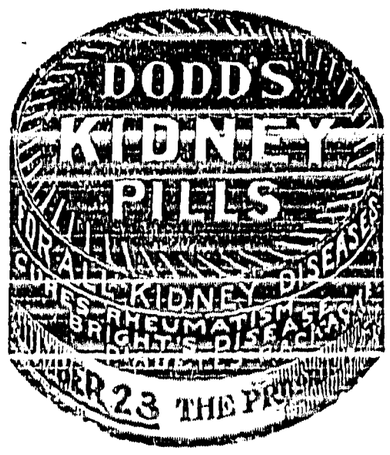
A Prevalent Sin

Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; his sergeant was about a foot shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Higher!" said the little sergeant. "There, that's better! Don't let me see your head down again!"

"Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring above the little sergeant's head.

"You are."

"Thin I'll say good-bye to ye, sergint dear, for I'll never see ye again in this world."



"NERVILINE" STOPS EARACHE IN 10 SECONDS CURES TOOTHACHE IN 2 MINUTES

It Seems to Possess Almost Some Divine Power Over Pain

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia in the gums or to the congestion and swelling of the nerve pulp.

As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache.

Nerviline does more—cures any ache or pain—in any part of the body.

It matters not where your pain is. It may be in a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain is deeply situated in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out.

What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other liniment. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief.

You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline.

We guarantee Nerviline: we refund your money if it does not relieve you.

In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have used it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A Good Scout

Work of the Boy Scout Movement Among the Boys of Saskatchewan

Of many trusts that have been made in the last half century at superstition and ignorance, the Boy Scout movement is one of the most effective as it is also one of the most recent. To be a "good scout" means much the same thing as it once meant to be a noble champion of the lists—only it means more. The knight of old had nothing more to fight than an occasional dragon; he had only to break into a stone castle to find his beautiful princess awaiting him. The scout, however, has to conquer himself. To speak honorably, to live loyally, to act helpfully, to be friendly to all, to be discourteous to none, to obey cheerfully, to smile and whistle in the face of every difficulty, to live thriftily, to think, speak and act cleanly—these are the ten commandments of the good scout, the energizing precepts of clean living and wholesome thinking.

That the Boy Scouts of Saskatchewan are "good scouts" who strive to live up to the principles is fully attested by the place they have taken and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term it is significant that over 150 scout officers and senior scouts who were active in boy scout work at the beginning of the war are now on active service.

On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But ever these have striven to uphold the name of the organization. Some of the troops have given the recruiting agencies splendid assistance. Red Cross societies the country over have had the assistance of the Boy Scouts in their activities. On many occasions they have acted as orderlies at the various functions under the auspices of Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. At the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention held in Saskatoon in March they were much in evidence acting as guides and messengers. They themselves by their own subscriptions, by holding concerts and displays—one troop by killing gophers and cleaning stables!—have raised during the past year hundreds of dollars for various patriotic causes other than their own. And so the record might be written, almost to no end, of the hundreds of public duties which have been assumed by the little fellows in khaki.

To make every boy in Saskatchewan a "good scout" is, then, the aim of the organization which, during the past year, has been working in the province. Ausgustus H. Ball as Provincial Commissioner and Frank C. Irwin as Provincial Secretary are the two men who are giving energy to the movement, and in spite of difficulties these men and their many loyal assistants are meeting from day to day, the province is being thoroughly organized into districts and the boys are everywhere being made acquainted with the purposes and aims of the association.

Contrary to a commonly accepted opinion the organization is not a military one. Indeed, it is opposed to militarism though it responds to the call of duty whenever it may be heard. It is, however, and educational propaganda with the training of the boy's whole nature as its aim. The great war of the immediate future is that struggle for commercial and industrial success which will follow the present European conflict, one which will demand leadership, resourcefulness, sterling character, high ideals, practical minds and honest endeavor. That war will last for a quarter of a century and, in the words of Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts organization, "will be won by the country whose citizens are then the best equipped in spirit and in ability for the great work." The Boy Scout movement is an organized endeavor to grasp for our growing youth a great national opportunity.

The Saskatchewan Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association is on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building, Regina and to that address all requests for information re the formation of local associations and troops should be sent.

First Philosopher—Of course every young man thinks he'd be perfectly happy if he could only have his own way!

Second Philosopher—Yes, and the older he grows the happier he is to think that he didn't have it!

Canadians Burning Forests Too Fast

Carelessness With Fire Going to Cost Canada $7,200,000 More This Year Than Last

In war time and while many interests are urging thrift and economy, the Canadian people are burning up their created resources at a much greater rate this year than last, is the statement which appears in a bulletin issued by the conservation commission.

For the first five months of 1916 the fire loss in Canada has exceeded that of January to May in 1915 by approximately $3,000,000 or $600,000 per month, says the bulletin. At this rate of increase our fire losses shall exceed that of 1915 by $7,200,000.

Canada has need of all her financial resources. She is borrowing money to carry on the war and is paying five per cent interest thereon. The additional fire losses of 1916 would therefore pay the interest charges on the recent war loan of $100,000,000 and would pay $2,200,000 of the principal. Canada's average annual fire loss of over $23,000,000 would pay five per cent. interest on approximately half a billion dollars. Our fire loss, however, something for which we are receiving no value, either financial or patriotic, is simply a tax due in great part to carelessness which Canadians appear willing to pay and which they as a whole are doing little to avert.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentry and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Socialism in Germany.

From our standpoint Socialism at its best is seen in Germany, where before the war that part of the nation who opposed the militarism of the Kaiser fought under its banner. If Germany, when the war ends, repudiates Prussianism and becomes a Republic, Socialism will be one of the potent influences which have prepared the way for this beneficial revolution in the national life. Dr. Liebknecht, bearing a name that ranks high in the history of German Socialism, will then become a national hero because of the courage with which he has stood out against the Kaiser's war policy of late. The most ardent opponent of Socialism in this country must recognize that it has given form in Germany to a protest well taken against misgovernment, and that it has in such a case as that of the oppressed German people a definite and valuable use.—Montreal Mail.

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.

We must beat France first of all and finally. That done, our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself also is saturated in the lifeblood of its people.—Berliner Tageblatt. The saturation cannot begin, however, until the British fleet is put out of business.—New York Sun.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."

"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."

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, AUG. 25

Registration

During the month of June, over the whole of Canada, less than 6,000 recruits came forward for overseas service. In July the figures had dropped to only 4,000. Last week came the announcement from Ottawa that a modified registration system in connection with thh dominion's recruiting is to become effective forthwith.

THE REVIEW is surprised something like this was not undertaken sooner. Eight months ago Canada was enlisting a thousand men a day almost. Last month the average was 700 per cent. less, and we still have another 150,000 men to enroll in four months to complete Canada's promised quota of half a million by the end of 1916.

In future those who have volunteered to serve in the defence of their country and who have been rejected as physically unfit, or those whose services in war-industries or other occupations are of more value to the state than they could render by enlisting, will be given a badge to distinguish him from the "slacker" and to show that they are truly patriotic citizens.

While not officially so stated, the impression has been given that if the new scheme does not produce results only one course will be open —conscription.

While the new turn affairs have taken is far from pleasant to even contemplate there can be no discounting the wisdom of the move. The country has put its hands to the war plough and there must be no looking back. Canada's honor is involved in the creation of this army, and every Canadian must see that the obligations of honor are met.

The Two Sides

The larger issues in the present provincial election campaign—or, at least, such of them as the two party leaders have deemed it wise to discuss with the electorate—are now before the Valley voters.

To an audience that filled the hall to overflowing on the 12th, Premier Bowser in businesslike and quite eloqnent fashion argued for another term of office, while last Saturday evening to an equally large and enthusiastic gathering Liberal leader Brewster showed cause why another lease of life to the Bowser administration should not be tolerated.

As we have party politics in this day and generation both aspirants for the premiership made out strong partizan cases for and against each other. Mr. Bowser, with characteristic shrewdness and much forensic ability, disposed of the troublesome railway problem with which B.C. is confronted by saying the people had endorsed the railway feature of the government program in 1912 by an overwhelming majority, and with that problem, along with some others, it was a case of let the dead past bury its dead. The future must be chief concern, he contends, and to take care of the days to come he enunciated a list of his 1916-session accomplishments and assured that these were but the shadow of greater things to follow God willing and the electors permitting on September 14th.

Mr. Brewster, to the contrary, argues that a man with a past is hardly a safe custodian of B.C.'s future welfare, and in equally eloquent and convincing fashion proceeded to search out and set in order many items of gross and expensive maladministration, particularly with the railway and land policy and the administration of public affairs generally—not overlooking the Brewster writ, either, on the which his extehded utterances carried weight with those who came to hear him with an open mind.

From now until polling day the lighter artillery on both sides will keep up the bombardment, and from time to time opportunity will be given to hear the remarks of the two leaders further expounded, along with the local features which always enter into a campaign of this sort.

On the statement of case by Messrs. Brewster and Bowser the issues of the campaign are not clouded, and certainly in these times the people are in a frame of mind when most of them can be relied on to come to sober and intelligent conclusions on most of the points at issue, though we fancy many will not care to decide opposite whose name they will mark their "x" until the rival Kaslo candidates have been fully heard from. With some the welfare of the province is above that of the constituency, bnt not with all, and in this practical political age, when there are two sides to a story—and the truth besides—until the evidence is all in the mature electorate will hardly care to pass final judgment this far in advance of polling day.

If Conscription

While this bringing of pressure of a sort to bear upon those careless or unmindful of the obligations resting upon them at this particular time has all the earmarks of being the right move in the right direction, it is an undertaking that is sure to be fraught with serious consequences, especially if conscription has to be resorted to.

The latest recruiting figures available show that British Columbia, even at the present rate of progress, will have raised its per capita quota of the half million men before the end of the year. Alberta has already signed on more than its share, and the other prairie provinces have done their bit in this connection almost eqally as well as B.C. Quebec is the most seriously backward province. Had it done as well as the others the required number of men would be within hailing distance.

If conscription were to mean that the slacker provinces must furnish their full per capita proportion of the half million there would be little objection to it as a last resort. If it meant that each province or military district was to be charged up with its pro rata proportion of the balance required to make up the total, there would be very serious objection.

In most every line of productive industry B.C. is already short handed. The people of the province are willing to do their fair share and a bit more, if need be, but if conscription becomes necessary Quebec must be required to give its per capita share of the half million men before further levies are made on this western country —and the getting of any considerable number of recruits out of Quebec, in her present humor looks to equal in impossibility the driving of the camel through the eye of a needle.

In the Lardo country the mosquitoes are almost unsufferable. The Kaslo Kootenaian thinks the pests have been sent in by the Bowser machine to keep Liberal electors from polling their votes for John Keen.

H. H. Pitts of Nelson has been appointed to act as valuator in the East Kootenay and Columbia districts under the farm credits act.

"This country is in the throes of a leather famine. Unless the world develops a a substitute for leather within two years America will be the next 'wooden-shoe' nation. Shoes will cost $10 a pair, high-legged boots will be a luxury beyond tne reach of all save millionaires, and the people will wear wooden shoes, sandals or go barefooted." These were declarations made by delegates to the Shoe Retailers Association at Chicago last week.

A Word to the Wise

The truthfulness of the paragraph above has already dawned on some judging by the steady demand there is for footwear.

Since our stock was received the manufacturers have notified us of a 25 per cent. advance on all lines, with a prospect of another raise in the early fall.

It will be wisdom to anticipate your shoe needs. Our complete stock of the DAYFOOT, SLATER, and other well known makes is still selling at the old prices. When we have to replace them they will be a dollar a pair higher.

Buy now, while the stock is unbroken. You'll save big money.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The smelter payroll at Trail for August was close to $160,000.

Rossland mines have shipped over 260,000 tons of ore thus far this year.

The Sullivan mine at Kimberly is shipping 500 tons of lead and zinc ore daily.

The first pure copper ever smelted in Canada was turned out at Trail on Thursday last.

The Doukhobors have commenced the erection of a 70,000-bushel grain elevator at Cowley.

Fernie's Unied Sunday School picnic last week had an attendance of almost 1500 children and grownups.

Jas. Austin of Elko succeeds W. T. Watson as C.P.R. agent at Fernie. Mr. Watson is transferred to Alberta.

So much custom ore is arriving at Greenwood now that a second furnace will shortly be blown in at the smelter.

A Jap patrolman on the Great Northern Railway at Grand Forks was held up and robbed of $16 one night last week.

Boy twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hawks, of Port Hill, Monday. One of the twins weighed 8½ pounds and the other 7 pounds.

Trail ladies want the council to go after the C.P.R. which at present is doing altogether too mnch shunting, switching and whistling at all hours of the night.

Some of the Kaslo cherries this year were an inch in diameter, and some a little bigger, F. E. Archer gathered ten of them that negotiated a total length of 12 inches.

The K.V.R. has 12 engines at Penticton and will soon have 30. In a few months there will be 300 railway men in that town, and many more houses will have to be built to house them, and their families.

The Great Northern Railway will make Bonners Ferry a freight divisional point and erect shops there at an expenditure of possibly $150,000. They have bought a 124 acre site at the price of $200 per acre.

Fernie Free Press: Geo. Leith, of Cranbrook, charged with an indecent assualt on a number of little girls at Morrissey, came up before Judge Thompson for speedy trial on Wednesday. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-two months hard labor at Nelson. In sentencing him, Judge Thompson said he would have liked to have inflicted the lash, but owing to the prisoner's age, which is over sixty, he could not do so.

Boar for Service

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

? ? ? ?

Shall the Privileges of the Pioneer, the Prospector and the Farmer be Destroyed when our Sons are Fighting for Freedom

Vote NO

when the so-called Prohibition Act is before you on September 14th

? ? ? ?

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

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 Speciatly

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 sub-divisions 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.

Brewster Meets Board of Trade

H. C. Brewster, leader of the Liberal party, and M. A. Macdonald, M.P.P., Vancouver, who were here for the big Liberal rally on Saturday evening, were guests at a special meeting of the Creston Board of Trade that same night, prior to their public appearance. The exact purpose of the gathering was to present them with the same memorial as was brought to the attention of Premier Bowser and R. F. Green, M.P., the Saturday previous.

President Reid was in charge of the session, and after the usual formal welcome read the address to the visitors. Mr. Brewster replied briefly. With the agricultural aspects of the case he was in entire sympathy—if the matters calling for action were feasible and in the interests of the province. Anything and everything that tended to speed up production, particularly along agricultural lines, would have his hearty support whether he headed the government or was simply a private member.

On school matters, especially the tax collecting features, he said many other parts of the province were having exactly the same troubles and anything that he could do to help rectify matters he would be only too willing to do. Some change in this regard was imperative; in some parts it was now costing more to collect taxes than the total taxes collected amounted to.

The road feature of the address he disposed of by saying that if a thorough examination of the situation showed the necessity of the improvements and extensions suggested he would do all he could to expedite matters no matter where he sat in the legislature.

Mr. Macdonale dealt with the reclamation scheme by saying that he had confidence that the project was one that should have a thorough investigation at the earliest possible date. He felt sure the land would pay for a very large expenditure in the reclamation process, and once it is demonstrated that reclamation can be effectively accomplished he would support any party that would undertake the work.

During Saturday afternoon Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald, along with Mrs. Macdonald, who was also along, as well as Mr. Hartley, who is doing the tour for the Victoria Times and Vancouver Sun, were autoed out through the Canyon City and Erickson sections of the Valley, and had nothing but words of commendation for the extensive evidences of intelligent horticultural and agricultural progress everywhere to be seen.

Elmer Evans, of Fernie, aged 10, was painfully hurt Friday while playing near a horse. The animal snapped and caught the child's right ear, entirely severing it from the head.

Another of those delightful at homes

Wynndel

A large party of the young people were at Canyon City for a dance on Saturday night, and report having an immensely good time.

Miss Shaw returned to Cranbrook on Monday. Mrs. May accompanied her, and will spend the week at the Shaw home.

E. S. Butterfield left on Monday for Winnifred, Alberta, where along with Earl Pease he will help garner the 1916 harvest.

Monrad Wigen's box factory is again running at full capacity.

J. Bathie left on Sunday for Estevan, Sask., where he will help with the harvest operations. G. Oleson left the following day for the same point on the same mission.

M. Hagen has a crew of men at work putting in a road to the E. Williams ranch This is a good piece of business as the road was needed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson returned from a week's camping at Sanca Creek on Monday.

Reg. Cooper left on Wednesday for Morrissey where, we hear, he will be bugler at the internment camp.

A party consisting of Misses Olga Wigen, Amy and Ettie Johnson, Florence Bathie, and Alice Carr, and Messrs. M. Wigen, V. Carr, C. Carlson and W. Johnson left on Thursday for a few days camping at Sanca and Midge Creek.

Bob Dixon spent a couple of days at his home here last week. O. J. Wigen was a Creston caller on Tuesday.

T. Butterfield, who has received an appointment as railway mail clerk, left for Vancouver on Tuesday to commence work.

We would like to point out to those who are making bets that Wynndel must be counted very safe as neither the Conservative or Liberal leaders thought it necessary to make a trip out here. We imagine Erickson or the Canyon would be a much better field for speculation of this sort.

Canyon City

A. B. Shannon, the provincial weed inspector has ordered the thistles cut on Block 150, the property of Mr. McCurdy who resides in Saskatchewan.

Alf. Samuelson is slashing posts on Block 157 for the Canyon City Lumber Co.

Jim Huscroft has his McCormick binder at work in Geo. Leach's 5-acre wheat crop. This is the first year that wheat has been tried to any extent in Canyon City, though this year therr is about 15 acres of it in this section.

Mrs. Wearmouth returned on Sunday from her visit at Fernie

Mrs. and Miss Whitehead, who have spent almost the past month at Silverton, returned home on Sunday.

While endeavoring to perform some feats of strength with a chain one day last week Bert Hobden strained his wrist rather severely and is taking a few enforced holidays in consequence.

H. Young is delivering the hay crop cut on the F. Jackson ranch, which, by the way, is an exceptionally good one, running two tons to the acre.

Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald, the Liberal leaders, were motored through this section on Saturday afternoon with Messrs. Bevan, Henderson and F. Rodgers at the wheels. Of course they were delighted with the country and the beauty of the canyon.

Campbell Blair is getting together a crew of haymakers and will commence haying at the Reclamation Farm next week. Mrs. Blair and little Miss Eleanor will be with them, and will occupy the big farmhouse.

Miss Gertie Knott left this week on a visit to friends at Bow Island, Alberta.

Among the visitors here on Tuesday were W. C. Robb, Kaslo, H. Murray, Cranbrook, forest ranger, who was accompanied by that genial Irishman, Andy Miller.

R. J. Long was also a visitor here the early part of the week calling on friends. He states the campaign is progressing favorably and that on every hand he is being assured of the support of the agriculturists particularly. This section will roll up quite a tidy majority for R.J.—along with most other polling places in the Valley.

that always obtain in Canyon City, especially when Mrs. H. White is the directing genius, was given on Saturday night at the Johnson home. There was quite a large attendance from Wynndel as well as a few from Creston.

The first Canyon City resident to own and operate his own autonobile will be C. C. Hall, who is at work at present building a garage. He has purchased a special car for fall delivery and it will be along in a few weeks. After a little coaching from the Ford expert, R. S. Bevan, Mr. Hall expects to rival at least R. M. Reid in the car driving art.

Sirdar

A good big delegation from here were aboard the special to Creston on Saturday night for the Brewster rally.

J. S. Deschamps of Nelson was here Wednesday in connection with logging operations.

Mrs. J. W. Dow of Creston is a Sirdar visitor this week, the guest of Mrs. Loasby.

Mrs. J. H. Long of Calgary is spending the holiday season here, and is registered at the C.P.R. Hotel.

J. S. Brindley, the popular despatcher of the G.T.P., is opending a few days with friends.

Mesdames Loasby, Dennes, Gallant, Wolfer and Aspey were Creston shoppers last week.

Alice Siding

The Webster-Pease camping party got back on Monday from their week's outing at Sanca. They had only one day of real bad weather and in consequence had a jim dandy outing.

A. L. Dougherty, former principal of our school, goes to Abbotsford, B.C., where he will be in charge of a four-room school the coming year.

Mrs. John Smith arrived from Pincher Creek, Alberta, on Tuesday, and will be Mrs. Long's guest at Douglas Villa for a couple of weeks.

Earl Pease pulled out on Monday for the prairies, and has landed a job for the harvest and threshing seasons at Winnifred, Alberta.

School re-opens on Monday at 9 a.m.

W. I. Fair Prize List

The exhibition will be held in S. A. Speers' Hall, Friday Sept. 1st. For full list of Special Prizes see Page 1.

FLOWERS—
- Best collection House Plants, no more than 6
- Boquet of Roses.
- Boquet of Sweet Peas.
- Boquet of Stocks.
- Boquet of Asters.
- Boquet of Mums.
- Boquet of Wild Flowers, children's prize.
- Group of Vegetables.

NEEDLEWORK—
- Embroidery Solid
- Embroidery Eyelet.
- Embroidery Silk.
- Crochet Irish.
- Crochet Filet.
- Best piece of Crochet in any material.
- Tatting.
- Coronation Braid Work.
- Best pair handknit Socks.
- Best piece of Darning.
- Best Patchwork Quilt.
- Best article in Plain Sewing.
- Best Child's Dress.
- Fancy Apron by girl under 12 years—daughter of member.

COOKERY—
- Best White Bread.
- Brown Bread.
- Plate Biscuits.
- Cookies.
- Fruit Cake.
- Layer Cake.
- Dark Cake.
- Apple Pie.
- Lemon Pie.
- Pat of Butter.
- 3 Pots of Jelly, any kind.
- 3 Pots of Jam, any kind.
- Canned Fruit, 3 sealers.
- Canned Vegetables. 3 sealers.
- 3 bottles Pickles.
- Ketchup.

All articles to be handwork, and made by exhibitors.

Exhibits will be received from 5 o to 8 p.m. on August 31, also from 9 to 10 a.m., Sept. 1.

Jas. King, a former teacher at Creston, will be in charge this term. He comes well recommended in every respect.

Miss Alice Carr and Master Walter are away at Sanca on a camping trip, going with a party of young people from Wynndel.

Not satisfied with a week of it at Sanca W. A. Pease and Morgan and the two Stewart boys tried the fishing at Kitchener on Tuesday and Wednesday and report great luck with the trout.

For the seven months ended July 31 the smelter at Trail has treated 285,981 tons of ore. The big month of all was March with 43,810 tons.

At an expense of about $1,000 the fourth room in the Public School building is being fitted up for a High School. After waiting for a long time Greenwood has at last obtained a High School.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited

OFFICE, SMELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT
TRAIL, - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

SMELTERS AND REFINERS

PURCHASERS OF
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD ORES

TRAIL BRAND PIG LEAD, BLUESTONE AND SPELTER

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S50

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLauglin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand

TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 30 Stolze Avenue Box 19

"Silver Gloss"

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

More Blouses, Lingerie and Skirts—more Table Linen—more Sheets and Pillow Cases—more Curtains—are starched with "Silver Gloss", than any other starch in Canada. Your grocer has it.

Laundry Starch

233

Train Divisions in Canada

Six Provincial or District Brigades Likely to be Organized

A proposal is under consideration by the Minister of Militia to mobilize and train in Canada two complete infantry divisions which would be ready to leave for overseas practically in condition to proceed at once to the front. Hitherto the organizing and training as divisions has been done in England.

To carry out the scheme, six Provincial or district brigades are contemplated. These would include a Nova Scotia brigade, already almost raised as a Highland brigade under Col. Borden, a brigade for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a brigade from Quebec, two brigades from Ontario, and a brigade from the Western Provinces.

Details of the proposal are now being worked out.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

Only a Chip

As an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of our fleet, Mr. Hungerford Pollen relates an incident concerning an officer of one of the light cruisers who was reported in the official return as "severely wounded." Whitehall immediately received a telegram respectfully but ardently protesting against so misleading and humiliating a description.

"I have only got a chip knocked out of my shin and shall be ready for duty in a very few days." The P. M. O. was promptly wired to for a full description of this officer's injuries. It turned out that he had the right leg fractured, and left tibia chipped, a large piece of shell embedded in his groin, and seventeen other cuts and wounds.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Corntossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."—Washington Star.

"They say you can't square the circle."

"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Destructive Insects

Weeds in Relation to Insect Pests on the Farm

Getting rid of grass weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the fall and early winter is one of the best protective measures the farmer can use against crop-damaging insects the following year. Weeds, matted grass, dead vegetation and brambles along fences, roadsides, margins of fields, banks of little streams or ditches, especially in irrigated territories, are the natural hibernating and often breeding places of many destructive insects. This vegetation gives grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and other insects most favorable conditions for reappearance the following spring and summer. Similarly, voluntary growths of wheat harbor the Hessian fly; while stray alfalfa plants in the fields and around them may be the source of the incursion of grasshoppers. The Hessian fly is the absence of volunteer wheat at times lays its eggs on the young crab grass which may spring up in the fall after a tract has been burned over. Grasshoppers lay millions of eggs along the banks of canals and ditches in the western country. Chinch bugs hibernate in bunches of broom sedge, and many other destructive pests could not endure the winter were it not for these natural nurseries. The entomologists therefore recommend to farmers that they fallow sod lands intended for other than grass crosp another year, and clear up roadsides, fence margins, and all waste land, ditch banks and similar places by burning over, pasturing, or in case of ditch banks by plowing or discing in the fall. While top-dressing the wheat crop with manure in the spring will increase the yield in the number of bushels, and will pay for the labor required in its distribution, we doubt if this is the way to get the most good out of the manure. A little observation will induce a shallow root system, for it is a well known fact that roots are always in search of plant food. So top-dressing has a tendency to keep the roots near the surface. As a result they are likely to be affected by drought later on whereas if the manure is plowed under the roots in search of it will go deeper into the soil, thus enabling them to better stand drought that we may expect later in the season. While there is no real loss in plant food where the manure is used as a top-dressing, unless the land lies so that it is carried away by water from rainfall, much more real benefit will be had if the manure is plowed under and mixed with the soil by cultivation.

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how unmeasureable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

To Collect for Seed Grain

Dominion Government Out to Collect Ten Million Dollars

Preparations are being made by the Department of the Interior to collect this year the larger part of the advances for seed grain made to western farmers for the crop of last year. Over ten million dollars was loaned by the Dominion government in the drought-stricken districts in Southern Alberta and in Southern Saskatchewan. Last year despite the heavy crop, many farmers were in no position to make any payment. This year it is hoped to collect the larger portion of this amount. A head office has been opened in Moose Jaw, with Harry Cuttle, Chief Inspector of Homestead Agencies, in charge.

Arrangements have been made to have payments made to postmasters, while no collections will be made by the elevators.

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

A German Incident

In a little Rhineland village near the border of Holland there is, says a Dutch report, a smith whose three sons have been killed in the war. When he heard of the death of the youngest he burst into fury at the consolation tendered to him that his sons had met with a hero's death for the Fatherland. He exclaimed: "What do the Fatherland and the kaiser matter to me!" and hurled a bust of the kaiser which stood on his mantlepiece. For this a charge has been preferred against him for "gross misconduct."

Live Stock Problems

Live Stock Commission is Collecting Much Valuable Information

The Royal Live Stock Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan is collecting much information which will be of value in improving the live stock industry of that province.

The commission is formed of some of the best live stock men in the West. Hon. W. C. Sutherland is chairman; Hon. W. R. Motherwell is also a member.

Sittings were recently held in Winnipeg and the Commission will eventually visit a number of eastern cities. The immediate object is to gather information regarding the marketing of live stock. Any person able to give evidence relative to the matter in discussion will be gladly heard and in return the information that is acquired in eastern Canada and the States will be willingly given to all.

Transportation has become one of the most vital problems of the day. Coal is an example, the transportation of which costs more than the coal itself at the mine. The live stock industry is greatly affected by the same thing.

Hon. R. W. Motherwell speaking in Winnipeg said: "It is only natural that grain growing should be the first industry of the west and all praise is due to the pioneers yet like many of the older countries the time had come when the livestock industry is becoming predominant. The livestock industry is now the corner-stone of the three provinces and the older countries have profited by the same experiences which these provinces are now having."

Proceeding he said that it was a progressive step, that the government would now have to choose whether they would handle the problem the same as the telephones, and that the question of the packing plants, and abattoirs, would have to be considered, for perhaps while they could make large profits a smaller concern could not compete with them. He said that there was a decided feeling among the farmers that there could be made great improvements in marketing conditions, and that the commission, if failing to do any other good would at least have helped to calm the fears of the farmer that men manipulating the markets were robbing them.

W. R. Ingram, Esq., of the Swift-Canadian Company gave much information concerning stock loan companies. Mr. Ingram is much in favor of these companies for they offer a line of credit which the banks cannot touch. He said:

"It has been my experience that cattlemen prefer to deal with cattlemen, and on a certain street where there is a bank and a livestock loan company doing business, nine out of every ten will go to the loan company for their credit."

In dealing with the matter of the one-half of one per cent. insurance allowed packers on condemned carcasses, Mr. Ingram stated that the packers were entitled to it and that it was barely sufficient to cover the loss they sustained in this way.

He favored the bonding of livestock drovers and brought up the matter of reaching the press, with an accurate account of the local livestock market prices. He claims the drovers are always well posted by wire or letter and that it would only be doing justice to the farmer to furnish him this information.

Have a Good Complexion! The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it rich, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the keynote of all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; the charm of a lovely complexion and all the blessings of health are yours, once you employ this old-time family remedy. All dealers sell Hamilton's Pills in 25c. boxes.

Out on Egypt's sands the Territorials were camped. The captain of the company was all that a captain should not be. He was short and stout and round of shoulder. Needless to say, among his men he was known as "Humphy. One night, on returning to camp, the sentry let him go unchallenged, and so roused his military wrath. "What the Blue Alsation Mountains do you mean?" he snapped out. "Why didn't you demand the countersign?" The sentry trembled with fear so badly that his wits got shaken. "Bedad, sir," he stammered, "I thought you was a c-c-c-amel."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphthera.

Visitor—To what do you attribute your remarkable health? Octogenarian—Well, I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered, thereby having less to worry about.

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes, 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

Trade at Home

Co-operation Between the Farmer and Merchant is Necessary for the Success of the Community

Why not be consistent? This paper preaches and practices trade at home. There are merchants and business men of this town who do not do this. To advocate the idea of trading at home is pleasing to a number of our people as long as it means to buy from them, but frequently when they need what may be bought here, they go elsewhere, or send orders to mail order houses. This is not fair, and it is inconsistent. The grocer who buys his clothing, dry goods or shoes away from home has no right to be offended if the local dry goods, clothing and shoe dealers go elsewhere to buy their groceries, and the merchants who sell clothing, dry goods or shoes owe the same duty to the local grocer that the grocer does to them. Then why not trade at home?

Co-operation is necessary if our city or our country are to be prosperous. The farmer who has no use for the town except as a place to sell his produce does injustice to his own interests as well as to those who live in the town or city. And the merchant who has no use for the farmer except as a customer to whom he can sell his goods, acts as badly as the farmer who goes away or sends away for what he wants. Then why not trade at home?

A country is prosperous in proportion to the prosperity enjoyed by its towns and cities, and no town or city can be prosperous without the co-operation of the people of the country. Each is dependent one upon the other for that which is for the betterment of both. Then why not trade at home?

The farmer who says he has no interest in the welfare of the town and the town man who says he has no interest in the prosperity of the country, are both wrong, their interests are mutual. Just as an illustration: If a destructive fire consumed every building in our capital city and the word went out that the city would not be rebuilt, would any acre of land in the vicinity then be worth half as much as it is now? And if there should be a terrible drought or some other calamity come upon the farmers, would not the residents of the town be sorely affected, many of them ruined? Are we not, be we residents of the country or of the town or city, dependent upon each other for success? Think of this and trade at home.—Swift Current Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Value of Advertising

Big Corporation Decides to Shelve Old Policy and Use Newspaper Space

The Bethlehem Steel Company has entered upon a campaign of newspaper advertising which is epoch-making. Display advertisement space is being utilized in a list of 3,500 newspapers. The purpose of the campaign is to present the case of the Bethlehem company in regard to the proposed establishment of an armor plant by the United States government.

The most important phase of this matter is the belated decision by a great corporation that a policy of secrecy is disastrous. Silence on the part of a corporation, when its interests are at stake, denotes a fear to meet the issue in the open. Corporations will generally recognize in this sensational action of the Bethlehem company, the opportunity to them for trying their cases before a jury of the whole people—and as this method gains adherents the necessity for lobbyists at Washington and at state capitals, of corruption funds, and of intrigue, will vanish. Thus the policy of publicity now adopted by Mr. Schwab will have a revolutionary effect. Win or lose, so far as this present issue is concerned, he will have established a precedent which must rule with "big business" in the future—that of working with, not against, public opinion. "The day of the clear light" seems less of a vision because of the significant event.—Editor and Publisher, New York.

Russia Goes Ahead

The liberalization of Russia is going forward at a tremendous rate despite the war. The act of the douma granting to the present class the same civil rights that are enjoyed by other citizens is almost as great a step forward as was the establishing of the douma.—Buffalo Express.

Willis—"My wife has just ordered the most daring bathing-suit of the season."

Gillis—"Now I suppose she will write for circulars of the various summer resorts."

Willis—"No, she is writing for copies of their municipal ordinances."—New York Times.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

A Real Lever Simulation GOLD WATCH FREE

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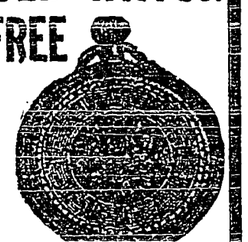

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch—Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. *SEND NOW.*

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

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

They Fooled 'Em

"Did anyone discover that you were a bride and groom on your honeymoon?"

"No; we fooled everyone. Instead of calling each other by our first names, I called Jim Mr. Black and he called me Miss Pinkly, just as we did before we were even engaged. We were just as formal with each other as strangers would be."—Detroit Free Press.

Doctor (to patient)—You've had a pretty close call. It's only your strong constitution that pulled you through. Patient—Well, doctor, remember that when you make out your bill.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS CAUSING GERMANY MUCH CONCERN

FINDING THAT TRADE IS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

Germany Will Have to Learn Through Bitter Experience That Between Nations, as Well as Individuals, Trade is Destroyed by Inhuman Motives and Lawlessness

Germany is now finding out that a nation's strength is not in the length of its unsheathed sword, but in the range and stability of its people's trade. And even before the first fruits of Germany's harvests of war-hate are reaped, the German people, to their sorrow and irreparable loss, are being plainly taught that the basis of trade with the people of other countries is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Power, but the honest and much-despised Will-to-Serve.

Prince von Buelow, in his new volume on "German Policies," issued the other day in Berlin, is spokesman for this new lesson in Germany's sad school of experience. This former German chancellor, in an accent almost of pathos, urges the seriousness of the economic situation which faces the German empire as a result of enmities and antipathies engendered by the war. That situation will grow yet more and more serious. It is Germany's real peril after the war. To guard against it von Buelow declares that it is of the utmost importance.

"To retain, to restore, and to strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

This informed student of Germany's trade situation is not misled, as others of his countrymen have been misled, by what dazzles lesser minds. Their hopes are based on a Zollverein of Middle-Europe, a great and continuous area of trade from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and comprising, all told, "Germany, Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria." Every German economist knows that with only those markets German industries would not work half-time, Germany's Sea-borne trade would languish, and the German fleet, which must be carried on the shoulders of her merchant shipping, would become water-logged. All of Germany's allies are, at best, countries of low wage-rate, and a Zollverein so composed would be, so far as economic trade is concerned, little more than an agreement to "take in one another's washing."

And over against such a Middle-Europe enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that have sealed with the blood of their free citizens their covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace. Britain, the British Dominions and all the British Empire, with Russia, and France and Italy and Japan and, sympathetically, China—these are the countries that have learned to their cost the depth of Germany's treachery, and they will not let the serpent strike them twice. Caught once unprepared for war, they will not be caught unprepared for peace.

And what hope can there be for Germany in any compensating trade with the very few neutral countries, especially with a democracy like the United States, whose every principle of liberty Germany has mocked at, and whose prosperity during these war times has been dependent on Britain and the Allies, and in spite of Germany and her proposed Zollerein? With the United States leading for "a League to Enforce Peace," and for substituting commercial boycott for war against any nation that violates the world's peace, von Buelow's schemes "to retain, to restore, or to strengthen connections" will not greatly avail; especially will those "schemes" miscarry when all the advantages of American trade are with those trading nations that have held the world's economic liberty against the military despots who would sacrifice everything for Germany's world domination.

Germany must learn, and learn through bitter but wholesome experience, that trade's ideal world is a neighborhood and not a jungle, and that between nations, as between individuals, profitable trade is based on the good will of a friend and is destroyed by the lawlessness of a cutthroat.—Toronto Globe.

Gen. Smuts Praises Canadians.

A despatch from Gen. Smuts, commanding the British and African forces invading German East Africa, concerning operations in that war theatre, mentions among others the following officers:

Lieut-Col. R. K. Scott, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the ordnance department of the Imperial service; Capt. H. T. Skinner, formerly of Kingston, now in the Indian army (Capt. Skinner was wounded in April); Capt. L. C. Sweeny, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the Indian army, and who was recently awarded the Military Cross; and Lieut.-Col. C. U. Price, formerly a field officer in the Canadian Militia.

What a Sea Fight Means

The Supreme Glory of the British Navy That Men Place Duty Always Before Personal Safety

What is the real character of a battle at sea under modern conditions? Wilson Young, in an article in the London Times, helps us to understand. "It is more ringed with terror than any other human experience. Each man commits himself with a thousand others, to a vulnerable shell, and launches it into an arena sheeted and bolted with flame and concussion. He can do nothing for his own safety, but only for the common purpose." If his ship is mortally wounded, he passes not to a hospital or dressing station, but into the cold sea, where also disappears patients and surgeons in the very act of operating.

Know ing this, he must go on doing quietly and cooly the exact work for which he has been trained—work, perhaps, such as other men do in the calm of a chemical laboratory. He may have to perform the most delicate scientific operations with the utmost care, conscious that he has only a minute or two to live in this world. Mr. Young says:

"It is the supreme glory of the British navy—sometimes I think the supreme achievements of the British race—that thousands and thousands of men are always ready to do this as a matter of course; do it easily, desire to do it. There is no one to whom life is sweeter than to the average sailor, whose mental habit is to be always looking forward to pleasures; and there is no one who can so utterly put aside the pre-occupation of safety and lose himself in his immediate duty. How else, indeed, would such events as Beatty's single-handed fight with the German battle fleet be possible? If men thought of themselves in such a situation, their demoralization would be indescribable, and the names Queen Mary, Invincible, and Indefatigable would be names of terror. Instead of which it is the high morale which is indescribable, and these names are names of glory."

There are some consolations, which do not detract from the glory. The care of the wounded and their sufferings are not much heard of in a modern sea fight. Every action is a matter of life or death. The mass of those who die, die at once. Their mortal remains sink into the great salt, sanitary sea, as their souls are launched upon the unknown seas of eternity.—Toronto Star.

Pig Clubs and Bank Deposits

American Bankers Are Helping to Finance Hog Breeders

Bankers in many states are realizing the value of pig club work as a means of improving rural conditions, according to club agents of the United States department of agriculture. Not a few of the bankers have made it possible for worthy club members to secure pigs on their personal notes. In this way a well-bred pig is secured and the member can pay for it from the proceeds of the pig as a meat animal or from the sale of offspring in the case of a breeding animal. The member enters into a business agreement with the banker.

This apparent generosity on the part of bankers is in many cases business acumen. A case in point is that of a Texas bank, whose president placed 326 pigs among pig club members of his country. As a result of the acquaintance made in securing and placing these pigs, many new patrons were secured. These patrons brought in more than $75,000 in individual deposits. This was profitable business for the bank. The boys whom he has helped to get started in the hog business are now on their feet financially and before many years they will be making big shipments of hogs to market each year. The money received from the sale of hogs will be expended in further developing the country. Every merchant in the county will profit, the banks will get more deposits, and farmers will have more money with which to develop their farms."—Breeders' Gazette.

A fund of $100,000 has been raised in Houston, Texas, to be loaned to dairymen at a low rate of interest, and paid back from receipts for milk and butter. Every bank in Houston and many prominent business men subscribed to the fund. It has been decided to purchase 200 high-grade dairy cows to be distributed among farmers in coastal counties at cost price.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"
"Never."
"How do you work it?"
"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked a customer of an inexperienced shop assistant. "Nothing but bananas, ma'am!" replied the youth.

Lloyd George

He is the Irresistible Driving Power In Great Britain

When there is any work to be done in England extraordinary hard and unattractive involving great responsibility, the cry is "Let Lloyd George do it!" And yet no man in the realm is more abused. Every crime in the political calendar is fastened on him. Old party associates fling the epithet of traitor at him. If we believe his detractors he is untrue to his chief and concerts with Mr. Asquith's enemies by stealth, revealing cabinet secrets to them. Mr. Lloyd George is accused of abandoning the convictions of a life-time of betraying labor, of grasping greedily at power, of cultivating all the vices that honest men despise in politicians. Of late a dead set has been made at him by the most brilliant pamphleteers who serve the Liberal party. They have done all in their power to drive him from public life.

Mr. Lloyd eGorge has often been unpopular, and he has always had enemies who exhausted the language of vituperation in assailing him. As the most radical of reformers he excited such bitter hostility that he could not show his face anywhere without being reviled. He opposed the Boer war with speech that enraged Englishmen of every class. His peace crusade of 1900-2 divided the Liberal party. Today he is the most aggressive of militants, and there are Liberals who suspect him of plotting to destroy the coalition cabinet in order to raise himself to the premiership on its ruins. His enemies multiply hourly, and they would drag him down if they could, in spite of his great services to the empire since the entrance of England into the war.

Among them are sincere men who believe that he is an unscrupulous and dangerous politician.

It must be admitted that Mr. Lloyd George when he had an opportunity at Conway to answer his critics evaded their gravest charge that he had conspired with the opposition to force his own views upon the premier. But he abused the counsel for the other side with all his old vigor of epithet. It is unreasonable to suppose that where there was so much smoke a little fire crackled? Nevertheless, it was Lloyd George who was selected to brin; order out of chaos in Ireland and reconcile factions that breathed slaughter one against the other; and now again it is Lloyd George who is regarded as the logical successor of Lord Kitchener to the post of secretary of state for war.

The explanation of what scheme so paradoxical is that with all his inconsistency and vaulting ambition Lloyd George is recognized as indispensible to the empire in its crisis. He, like Kitchener, realized how titanic was the task Great Britain had set herself in the war; that it would last for years, and that all her resources must be mobilized and employed with skill and daring if the designs of Germany were to be frustrated. Lloyd George is the man who does things, politics or no politics. Not another man in the country could have made such a success of the difficult and delicate work of minister of munitions. He has no monopoly of brains in the cabinet, but his is the irresistible driving power. He may have thrown overboard principle and consistency, but it was, in his view, for the common cause, for the salvation of the empire.—New York Sun.

Future of the Turks

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour for their doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offer of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race also from destruction.—From "Armenians and American Interests Under Russia," by Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

Kiel Governor is Getting Nervous

An official announcement signed by Vice-Admiral Bachmann, Governor of the Kiel district, placing further restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports, is printed in the Kiel Zeitung:

The only ports henceforth open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Laboe. Ships' crews will be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading or unloading. Visits aboard other ships are strictly forbidden. Captains and seamen will be permitted uptown only when guarded by policemen or soldiers, except by special permission of the governor.

Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships departing from Laboe or Kiel must have a military guard aboard to a distance off shore.

PLANS TO BE MADE FOR PLACING RETURNED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

A SPECIAL INQUIRY BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Splended Work Has Already Been Done for Returned Soldiers as Shown by the Report of the Military Hospitals Commission, Many Problems Having Been Dealt With

Japan's Big Guns

The Little Japs' Big Guns Are Doing Good Work For Russia

We have heard a great deal about Japan in the European war. Shortly after she declared herself on the side of the allies there was some difficulty between China and Japan which brought Japan prominently before the public. This was quickly smoothed over and little more has since been heard of Japan, mainly because it has not been necessary for her to take any active part in the war, either by naval or land forces.

But recent events show that she has been of very great assistance. Strangely enough, her help has been given to Russia with whom she so successfully waged one of the bloodiest of modern wars just a few years ago. The rapid advance of the Russian forces and their utter route of the Austrian army over a front of 100 miles or more at one of the most critical periods of the war is due in great measure to the little Japs' big guns. They have developed a large field gun which is said to be much more than the equal of any gun of any of the enemy forces. In addition, they have developed a new high explosive shell for this monster. It's power of destruction is said to be almost beyond belief and much more terrific than any explosive so far used in this war. The combination of this big gun and terrible new shell, in quantities, in the hands of a great Russian strategist and backed by enormous enthusiastic armies, has got the Austrians "on the run" and we are all hoping that the run continues to the final end of Austria, Germany, and all of their allies.

Japan's part may not be very spectacular but it is certainly very valuable.—North Shore Press, Vancouver.

Organized Agriculture

France Provides for the Organization of the Farming Population

A decree of the minister of agriculture in France provides for the organization of the farming population in every rural commune in the republic. A commune corresponds to our township. In each commune there has been established under the decree an agricultural committee consisting of farmers who are elected by themselves. The minister's object was to create "a permanent body composed of the pick of the farmers belonging to each rural commune, which body shall be the centre of action and regulate the general activity." The committees elected consist of 5, 7 or 9 men, according to the population of the district. The body is entrusted with the general organization of farming operations and the overseeing of the cultivation of the land. Farms owned by soldiers who cannot cultivate them are managed by the committee, if necessary. The committees really are agricultural syndicates, similar to the co-operative agricultural societies which are doing good work elsewhere abroad and in parts of America.

Even before the war French agriculture was strongly organized and remarkably prosperous. Under the new decree it will be more efficient and productive. In her crisis France has shown a quickness and logicalness of mind, a power of imagination and adaption, and a resource of courage and will which are the admiration of all fair observers. She has manifested a genius for getting at the fundamental thing in a sound, fundamental way at the right time. The general scheme in accordance with which the French rural communes have been organized is worthy and capable of adoption in hundreds of communities in this country. It is the small, wieldy, working community unit which does things. Organize large units, and thus eliminate the personal, neighborhood element, as an organization of farmers becomes impersonal, unwieldy and political. It degenerates into a mere list of names, which interested officials are apt to use for political purposes only. The small rural social unit is being formed and organized in America. Where it has been developed, and given a fair chance, it has functioned effectively. The idea of which it is the concrete expression will logically and inevitably be adopted by every farming community in which there is a sufficient population spurred by necessity.

Kitchener Trod a Lonely Path

It was largely because they put faith in the iron resolution which they ascribed to this cold, impassive, silent man that our people trusted him so fully. It was his doggedness in doing the work that he was set to do that won them, because it was akin to their own temperament. He had none of the gifts by which politicians woo their favors. He was no orator. He did not seem to court the multitude. He had few friends. It was a strange loneliness that he trod the path of duty, but he trod it, as they believed, with a stern and unwavering purpose. —London Times.

Rehabilitiation of returned soldiers, with the rather complicated machinery which thousands of cases calling for different kinds of treatment make necessary, has been attended by most encouraging results, according to the report of the Military Hospitals Commission issued by Secretary E. H. Scammell of Ottawa. Co-operation between the medical branch of the Department of Militia and the Hospital Commission, together with the invaluable aid extended by the Assistant Directors of Medical Services and their assistants in the various military divisions, have helped to simplify the problem which the Commission has been called upon to solve.

In the face of a situation which has never before presented itself in Canada, the Commission consider that the administration up till the present is a matter of congratulation for them.

Sanatoria and other special institutions for men requiring individual treatment are expected to be needed when the volume of returned men becomes greater. At present, soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis are given treatment in sanatoriums at Gravenhurst and elsewhere, at the Government's expense. The establishment of a hospital for rheumatic cases and another for mental disorders and nervousness due to shock is under way.

Very few Canadians have been blinded while on active service. The few who have totally lost their sight are given instruction in England, and on their return to Canada are able to secure literature from the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. In most cases it is thought that men who have suffered blindness will become self-supporting with the aid of a pension.

Besides the problem of obtaining immediate employment for the soldiers, the advisability of devising a practical method of placing returned soldiers on the land is one that is absorbing the attention of the Commission. This, however, gives promise of becomming so intricate that the Commission advises a special inquiry to be instituted by the Federal authorities. Another large problem which lies in the future is that of obtaining employment for the many thousands who will return to Canada after the war.

In connection with the list of convalescent hospitals published in the Commission's report, the fact is noteworthy that all the buildings have been given rent free, and that many of them have been fitted up by private individuals and institutions.

The list of convalescent homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, together with the number who can be accommodated in each institution, is as follows:—Ross Military Hospital, Sydney, N. S., 45; Parks Hospital, St. John, N. B., 35; Beauvoir Manor Military Hospital, Quebec; Savard Park Military Hospital, Quebec, 150; Khaki League Military Hospital, Montreal, 44; St. George's Annex, Montreal, 55; Khaki Home, Montreal; Grey Nun's Hospital, Montreal, 125; Sir Sandford Military Hospital, Ottawa, 72; Elmhurst Military Hospital, Kingston, 50; Richardson Military Hospital, Kingston, 35; Longwood Hospital, Toronto, 25; Central Military Hospital, Toronto, 130; Spadina Military Hospital, which will accommodate 250 when completed; Victoria Hospital, Hamilton, 35; Belvidere Hospital, London, 35; Central Hospital, London, 130; Keefer Hospital, Port Arthur; Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, which will accommodate 130 when completed; St. Chad's Hospital, Regina, 70; Ogden Hospital, Calgary, 140; Esquimalt Hospital, Victoria, 100.

No Solitude for Strathcona

Donald Smith became Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and his place in history is secure as one of the great builders of our modern North America. It all began in the unlikliest place imaginable, that lost fur store in the wilds of Labrador, and Smith tells us the secret in his own words:

"People speak of the solitude of Labrador. It wasn't solitude for me. I knew everything there, from the oldest white traders and fishermen to the youngest Indian hunters and Eskimos, and even their dogs. I knew every turn in the coast line and bend in the river, and every natural object had an interest for me. As for ennui, I can honestly say I did not know the meaning of the term. Time never heavily on my hands. I was always busy, and when I had no actual or definite task I was planning."

Men of that sort are the makers of the world.—Colliers.

The Use of Gas

The use of poison gases is a barbarous method of wartare, but the action of the Germans in adopting it forced the allies to do likewise. Its use by the Germans very nearly forced the road to Calais, and probably would have done so if it had not been for the unconquerable valor of the Canadian troops, whom even poison gas could not defeat.—Montreal News.

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Dining Room service the best.

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J. H. DOYLE, Manager

Local and Personal

Middy waists, sizes 34 to 40, $1.25 at S. A. Speers.

Miss Bessie Hurry left on Friday for Victoria, where she will attend Normal School this term.

W. Robb of Kaslo, returning officer for the riding, was here the early part of the week, arranging for polling booths for the voting on Sept. 14th.

Tom Crawford was a passenger east on Wednesday en route to Toronto where he will take in the big exhibition as well as visiting at other points.

F. Blaine Richardson, who had accepted the vice-principalship of the Creston school, wired the early part of the week that he had changed his mind and will not be here.

F. Conway, steward on the C.P.R. steamer Nasookin, between the Landing and Nelson, was a between-trains visitor on Tuesday, looking over his ranch property near Erickson.

Sunday morning's air had a bit of the cold storage flavor to it. The official thermometer showed 9 degrees above freezing up town, which would possibly mean 4 above on the flats.

The new game regulations which prohibits the sale of ducks will be a hard blow to the Indians, some of whom did a thriving trade at times selling them at both east and west-bound trains.

M. J. Boyd spent the week-end at Camp Forrester at Kitchener. The fish are biting fine, and although "Cap" is strictly observing the regulations he has already put down enough to see him through the 1917 season of Lent.

The first of the Valley peaches went out on Tuesday, when Mrs. Boffey had four crates for export. Teddy Haskins also shipped the first crate of the 1916 plum crop the same day. The latter fruit will be a light shipper this year.

BIRTH—At Creston, on August 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Putnam, twins, boys. Brewster and Macdonald has been suggested as names for the newcomers, seeing their advent was coincident with the arrival here of the Liberal leaders.

The voters list for Kaslo riding has been delivered to Mr. McQueen, registrar of votes, Kaslo. There are 2,000 persons shown on the list as entitled to mark ballots in this constituency. John Keen predicts that the total vote polled will be under 1,000.

The local Red Cross had another shipments of supplies to Nelson again this week, consisting of 15 packets (10 in each) of surgical dressings. The work brought in included 2 surgical shirts from Mrs. Leaman, and 2 pairs pyjamas from Mrs. Hayes.

The Liberals had a special train up from Sirdar on Saturday night for the big Grit meeting. There are not many political pikers in that town as pretty much the same crowd that was here on the 12th to hear Bowser turned up to hear the Brewster side of the story.

Don't overlook the Women's Institute fair on Friday afternoon next in Speers' Hall. There will be a dandy display of flowers, fancy work, preserves, home cooking, etc., that none should miss seeing. The admission is 10 cents and the show will open at 2 o'clock. Afternoon tea will be served.

Vic. Mawson and Daysely Bunce, who left on Wednesday last for the Macleod country to help with the harvest, or any other old job, came back on Monday. Southern Alberta had a heavy rain of it several days last week, with snow in some places on Thursday night, badly flattening the grain and postponing harvest for another ten days,

THANKS—Creston Liberal Association take this means of expressing their deep appreciation to Mrs. C. O. Rodgers for a generous supply of flowers for hall decorating for the Brewster-Macdonald rally. Also the band for the generous supply of good music, and Messrs. F. G. Little, Dr. Henderson and R. S. Bevan who so kindly loaned their cars to show the visitors over the Valley.

The wrestling match at the Auditorium on Thursday night last was won by Joe Goodman who took the first and third falls in his go with Tom Swanson. In addition there were two sparring matches by local talent. On Saturday night Goodman will tackle Leo Alexander for the Valley championship. There will also be some boxing and the whole show will close with an old-time pow wow. The fun starts at 8 o'clock, with a 50-cent admission fee.

Pte. Edward Payne is home on a few days leave from guard duty at the Morrissey internment camp.

No political meeting in sight until next week, when John Keen, along with a coast orator or two, will be back for the semi-final Liberal rally.

Haying will commence at the Reclamation Farm next week. While the crop is promising it will hardly equal 1915, when over 400 tons were put up.

Miss Edna Parker, who has spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker, left on Wednesdap for Regina, Sask., where she has taken a position.

There is still another week to get your August payment to the Patriotic Fund into the treasurer. The year closes in three months and there is still $500 almost unpaid.

The fall soclai season will open with a dance in the Parish Hall on Labor Day evening, Monday, Sept 4th. under Ladies' Guild auspices. The band will supply the music.

Rev. R. E. Pow is at Nelson this week for the fall meeting of Kootenay Presbytery. A religious retreat will follow presbytery—the two covering a matter of three or four days,

Principal R. B. Masterton, who spent the summer at his old home in New Brunswick, returned to Creston on Tuesday, and is getting things in readiness for school opening on Monday next.

Rev. Lees, the permanent Methodist pastor here, is expected to arrive about the middle of September to commence his labors in this section of the vineyard. He is still in England on an enforced visit.

Anticipating there will be still a great demand for socks Creston Red Cross has just placed an order for a large supply of yarn. It will be along in about a month and the Valley knitters are asked to bear this fact in mind.

The scarcity of white labor is noticeable in the crew under section foreman Nicholls, who has been forced to employ a couple of Chinks as well as an Italian to make up the full complement of five men. Hitherto this was a "white" crew entirely.

HOUSE FOR SALE—5-room cottage with large basement, lathed and plastered on two city lots 33x110 feet each, all planted to apple and peach trees, berries and currants. Will sell for $950, with 10 per cent. off for cash. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

The children of Christ Church Sunday School, along with their parents, enjoyed their annual picnic on the grounds at the Chas. Moore residence on Wednesday afternoon. They had the usual big time at races and games of various sorts—and a splendid supper.

A. L. Dougherty, who taught at Alice Siding school the last two years, has been appointed principal of the Abbotsford school, and leaves this week to take charge. The Misses Dougherty, who were here for the summer are also leaving for their schools at Salmo and Carmangay, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. John McPeak left on Monday for their claims up Corn Creek. Under the new mining legislation he has been assured that an engineer will be sent in to look over the property and if the ore is up to standard a grant will be made to build a road in order to get the ore out for smelting.

The Alberta Press Association which is meeting in annual convention in Calgary yesterday and to-day were refreshed with Creston Valley peaches on Thursday, two crates of them having been forwarded by the board of trade. The fruit was from the Boffey ranch and was in prime shape for eating, and of nice size and color.

The latest B.C. Gazette announces that Capt. Forrester has been appointed deputy mining recorder at Creston, to succeed Guy Constable who resigned several months ago, The appointment is a good one, Cap. knows the business and the country, and his duties as provincial constable ensure his always being around to attend to the work promptly.

Creston schools will re-open on Monday at 9 a.m. Parents will greatly help the school by having all pupils who propose attending on hand opening morning. Pupils in the receiving class, entering school for the first time, should be enrolled as soon as possible. The great factor in passing the examinations at the end of the year is that "the pupil be present each and every teaching day during the school year."

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