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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916 No. 33

School Resumed Sessions Monday

Creston schools opened for the fall term on Monday morning with a total attendance of 113. This is slightly under the opening-day register of the previous year, but this is accounted for in the fact that owing to the excessive heat several of the older scholars are not yet on hand, as well as some new beginners.

There is one change in the teaching staff. Former vice-principal Macedo is succeeded by Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie, who taught last year in the Queensborough school, New Westminister, and who comes splendidly recommended both as an instructor and disciplinarian. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, in which province he taught successfully for some years before coming to B.C. The opening-day attendance in his room was 28.

Principal Masterton. from all appearances, will have a record number of scholars this term. He starts off with 25 and look to be due for at least a dozen more by the time the term is under way a few days. Last year he started with three second-year high school pupils, while on Monday eight were on hand. In the entrance class the 1915 enrollment was 12. He has at least 18 in sight for the coming year. The bigger class is due in part to the attendance of Entrance material from some outside schools.

Miss Hardman had a starter of 32 in the primary room, while Miss Hurry enrolled 28 in Division II. The school has a new caretaker this year, Mr. H. Devine replacing R. Boadway, who has moved to Canyon City. As a janitor Mr. Boadway gave splendid satisfaction, the inspector always finding the Creston school one of the best looked-after in his territory. A new flag is rather badlp needed which, along with getting the bell back into action, would about put school matters back to normal again.

In connection with school history it is worthy of note that except Creston every school in the Valley has a new teaching staff when compared with August, 1915. Mrs. Barker succeeds Miss Illsey at Sirdar. Mrs Sparkes and Mr. Duncan are no longer at Wynndel—Mr. Johnson is in command in the strawberry metropolis. A. L. Dougherty is replaced at Alice Siding by Jas. King—a former Creston teacher. At Canyon City Miss Whitehead has retired, and her place is taken by Msss McLean. Miss Melva Cartwright's place at Deer Lodge is taken by Miss Jeanne Palmer, while Mrs. Streetor at Erickson has given place to Miss Ella Dow.

Erickson

Roy Staples and family, who have been living at Creston for some months, moved back to the ranch this week.

Poles are now being delivered along the coast-to-coast highway for the last link in the telephone line—Creston to Yahk. The work of planting the poles will be started the early part of this month.

Mr. Penson and family of Spokane, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Penson, are leaving for home this week.

Mrs. M. McLeod of Sandon, who has been a visitor with Mrs. F. J. Klingensmith for a couple of weeks, left for home the early part of the week.

School finances were never in better shape than at present. Treasurer Craigie reports that taxes have come in so well that he has now enough money in the bank to take care of all expenses until the end of the school year.

Miss Ella Dow, who is again in charge of the school, will make her home here, instead of returning to Creston each evening. She is stopping with Mrs. Telford for the present.

The Misses Cartwright left the latter part of the week for their new schools. Miss Melva will be at Cranbrook, while Miss Georgina will have charge at Waldo. Miss Jeanne Palmer succeeds to the principalship at Deer Lodge.

Huckleberry picking is now in full swing, and the crop is reported to be a dandy one.

Haying on the flats will commence next week—at least Geo. Leadbeater has announced his intentions of commencing cutting then.

By both freight and express fruit shipments out of Erickson are very heavy at present. Tomatoes are beginning to come in in much larger quantities

Erickson is supplying several pupils to the Creston superior school this term. Among the scholars are Ruth Klingensmith, Mabel Craigie, Stella McKelvey and James Cameron.

Stocks & Jackson are taking off a remarkably fine peach crop at Mountain View Ranch this season. Although the Valley crop is generally light they expect to have at least 200 crates.

Wynndel

Pte. Wm. Johnson of the 225th Battalion, who has been home on harvest leave from the camp at Vernon for the past three weeks, left for Vernon on Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Cooper left the latter part of the week for Morrissey where she will be in charge of the public school for another term.

Mr. Duncan, who had charge of the school here last year, has accepted the principalship of the school at Marysville, and commenced his duties there on Monday.

Ed. Penson has been notified of his appointment as deputy returning officer for the Wynndel polling station on Sept. 14th.

Matt. Hagen accompanied Mr. Fingland, the provincial road superintendent, to Koltis Creek the latter part of the week, to look over the possibility of building a road to some mineral properties in that locality.

Mr. Johnson arrived from the coast on Saturday and will have the principalship of the Wynndel school this year. Mrs. Sparkes, a former principal, who has spent the summer at Newfoundland, went through on Friday, to Silverton.

Wynndel will be well represented at the Labor Day dance at Creston as dances are pretty much out of the question here, at least a half dozen of our young men being away from town for awhile.

Uri brothers and Tom and Nels. Andestad are decorating the Canyon City section with sawdust and chips so hard are they at it on the log-cutting contract they have taken with the Canyon City Lumber Co. They expect to finish the job by early November, however.

John Johnson spent the week-end with the finny tribe at Kitchener, He was in company with R. S. Bevan, consequently the stories he tells of the catch are subject to a Liberal discount.

Monrad Wigen has disposed of his season's cut of lumber to J. S. Deschamps, the Nelson lumberman. There is close to 200,000 feet on hand, which will be planed and shipped to the prairie as fast as cars are available.

THE REVIEW needs a new correspondent at Wynndel. The boss booster and newsgatherer, T. Butterfield, has taken a position as mail clerk running out of Vancouver, and we part company with him with regret. Tom had a style all his own in dishing up the news, very little of which escaped him—and in none of which did he knowingly give offence. As a reporter he did much good work for Wynndel and here's hoping he will be equally as successful on his new job—and draw salary in proportion to his all-round ability.

Monday is Labor Day a public holiday. The stores will be closed,

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

Creston Peaches Touch the Spot

Creston Board of Trade did a splendid little bit of publicity for the Valley last week in forwarding to the annual convention, at Calgary, of the newspapermen of Alberta, a couple of crates of peaches, which those moulders of public opinion refreshed themselves with at the closing session of the conference on Friday. The fruit was from the Boffey ranch, and was in prime shape for eating, thanks to the forethought of Manager Staples of the Fruit Growers Union, who sorted out the very best of five crates on hand and packed them into the two that went to the editors. The Calgary papers all commented favorably on the incident, remarking that the Valley peaches were almost equal in excellence to the far-famed Creston strawberries, which are becoming a household word in Southern Alberta particularly. President Reid has received the following acknowledgement of the gift:

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 26.

R. M. REID, Esq
President Board of Trade,
Creston, B.C.

Dear Sir,—

I am instructed by resolution of our recent convention to convey to your board our high appreciation of the good wishes brought by your letter, and thanks for the boxes of fruit so generously given. The members entered into the spirit of the occasion created by the arrival of the peaches, and the thoughtfulness that it represented

I might also add that the editor of your paper, Mr. C. F. Hayes, and a former secretary of our Association, was referred to as a "right good fellow" for his continued interest in our Association.

Yours truly.
JOHN TORRANCE
Secretary Alberta Division
Canadian Press Association.

The convention was attended by about 30 representative newspapermen from all over Alberta, whom we guarantee will always have Creston in mind when anything pertaining to fruit is to the fore in any shape, and the kindly feelings thus engendered will be reciprocated in tangible fashion to many hundred times the price of the two crates of peaches.

Hunting Season Opens Friday

With the shooting season due to open to-day the following digest of the 1916 Game Regulations will be of interest to local sportsmen:

The season for geese opens on September 1st and will close on March 31st. The season for ducks begins at the same time, but closes on January 31st. It is provided that no one shall take more than 250 ducks nor more than that number of geese during the open season. Grouse shooting begins on September 15th and ends on November 30th, with the limit to the daily bag of these birds placed at 12. Two weeks after the close of the season will be allowed for the disposal of game birds held for private use.

The season for deer of all sorts opens on Sept. 15th and runs for exactly three months. Of the Mule variety only males may be slaughtered and but one of these. With the others the limit is three of any species or four in all.

Fur-bearing animals, except foxes, may be taken from November 1st to April 30th, while the open season on foxes is from November to March 15th. Six weeks is allowed for the disposal of big game after the close of the season. Bear, of course, may be killed and sold at any time—always provided you have the necessary shooters' license.

Although we have been unable to locate such provision we have it on good authority that the sale of ducks is prohibited this year, along with deer, which may not be exposed for sale either.

The only ways in which it will be possible to get vension or ducks will be to take a gun and go hunting, or to chum up to some successful Nimrod who shoots more than he needs for himself and is willing to give the rest away. Sportsmen all over the province have been complaining of the havoc caused by market hunters. In certain of the northern districts where food is scarce a restricted sale of moose and caribou meat will be allowed.

Canyon City

Mr. Newburn of Spokane is holding nightly meetings in the church room in the ihterests of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

Bobbie Smith, who left here a few days ago intending to go to the Peace River country, has responded to the call to the colors and enlisted with an Edmonton battalion.

Matt. Clayton, G. Kifer, H. Young and Geo. Leach will be with the C. Blair haying crew at the Reclamation Farm most of September. He is putting up about 150 tons of feed.

Clarence Maxwell has a month's harvest leave from Sarcee camp at Calgary and is spending the time driving team for the Canyon City Lumber Co.

Harry White has gone back to Port Hill, where he is working in the Idaho-Continental mine.

Mrs. Geo. Leach has been slightly indisposed for the past few days, but is now beginning to feel as well as usual.

School reopened on Monday with Miss McLean of Vancouver in charge. There were 24 pupils on hand for the first session.

J. W. Wood was here from Nelson to spend the week-end with his family,

We regret to hear that the premier and party, also the opposition leaders, passed up important points in the Valley during their visit here. We cannot say who was responsible for the opposition party visit to this point, but the former came on the direct invitation of the Conservative Association of Canyon City. The longer we liye here the more we are convinced that Canyon City gets only what it goes out and gets after.

Miss Gertie Knott, who has been visiting at Bow Island, Alta., has secured a school at Foremost, Alta., and will teach there this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of Lethbridge were visitors here a few days this week, with Mr, and Mrs. Searle.

Sirdar

Mrs. Jones and Geo. Janson of Kuskanook were Sirdar callers on Friday.

Jas. Whittaker of Cranbrook spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs Aspey.

Ike Lewis and Miss Hazel McClellan were in town Saturday. Ike has his haymakers busy putting up the winter supply of feed.

Father Kennedy held divine service here on Thursday last.

Ed. Culver, the popular real estate and business man, spent a long week-end here renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Marion Swanson left for Creston last Sunday, where she will attend high school this term.

Miss Illsley, former school principal here, paid Sirdar a short visit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lousby and Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were at Creston on

Red Cross Field Work Lecture

First hand information as to how the Canadian Red Cross operates both at the making end in Canada and the assembling and distributing ends in London, England, and the various hospitals in the fighting area in France as well as the hospitals in Britain, was given in a splendidly delivered and carefully put together lecture in the Auditorium on Wednesday night. The speaker was Capt. (Mrs.) Julia Henshaw, a Vancouver lady, who spent most of the year looking into the affairs of the Red Cross all along the line for the Canadian parent society.

Although the meeting was arranged on little more than two days' notice the Auditorium was well filled by a thoroughly representative audience, The Creston band orchestra rendered several selections which materially enlivened proceedings, and the chair was ably filled by Henry Lyne, president of the Creston branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Another pretty feature was the presentation of a boquet of sweet peas to the speaker by little Miss Annie Smith, which Mrs. Henshaw graciously acknowledged.

The audience was agreeably surprised to hear the speaker's statement as to the wonderful efficiency of the field hospitals, which she assures are as well equipped for surgical work, etc., as any in the bigger cities of Britain. The staff of doctors and nurses, too, was equally as efficient. Her story of the care and handling a wounded soldier receives from the time he is picked up wounded on the field until he gets into the hospitals in England, if his injuries are sufficiently serious, was also effectively told.

In fact her whole talk had no uninteresting spots in it; it bristled everywhere with the wonderfully careful and humane treatment the wounded are receiving, thanks to a great extent to the abundance of supplies the Canadian Red Cross is sending along every day—in such quantities that quite often it is possible to give the scantily-supplied French hospitals the use of many articles they are sorely in need of.

Capt. Vigneaux, a returned officer, who was to have been here also to tell of the trench fighting, and incidentally secure recruits for the army medical and ambulance corps, was unavoidably absent, and Mrs. Henshaw closed her address with an appeal for men for this branch of overseas service, for which men unfit for the infantry could often qualify.

At the close a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker on motion of Major Mallandaine and Principal Masterton, while to the leadership of A. R, Swanson, who was along with a party from Sirdar, three cheers and a tiger were also tendered Mrs. Henshaw. To defray some local expense in connection with the meeting a collection was taken and $18 was realized.

Wednesday evening for the Capt. Henshaw Red Cross lecture.

Arthur North was a Creston visitor on Wednesday.

Capt. Forrester and R. Walmsley of Creston were in town on Tuesday.

A. C. Long returned to Calgary on Wednesday after a few day's visit in town.

Rev. J, S. Mahood of Queen's Bay held Church of England service here on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Barker returned on Sunday from her summer vacation, and opened school as usual on Monday.

I will buy calves two days old and older.—C. O. RODGERS.

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

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

BABY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—In good shape, $5.—Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

C. O. Rodgers was a business visitor to Jaffray the early part of the week.

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 Penyern waited to hear no more. He knew that his household had resolved itself into an army of spies and gossips, and while he would very much have liked to know the reason of the close investigation the gardner was carrying out, and why the wheelbarrow was pushed inside the shed so hurriedly, he thought it better to mask his curiosity.

He returned to the house, and was met in the hall by his wife's maid. Salter was in a state of distressful excitement, and her little twinkling blue eyes were red-rimmed with weeping.

"Oh, Sir Penywern," cried she, clashing her hands with dramatic effect, "won't you please let me send for a doctor? Her ladyship's ill; I can't do anything with her. She's just like ice in her hands and feet, and her head's as hot as fire."

Sir Penywern, alarmed, tried to reassure her He did not want the doctor to be brought to the Hall that night; for Dr. Gold, though a clever practioner, was a bit of a gossip. Besides, he might be too clever, and might find out too much.

"I'll go upstairs and see her," said he quickly.

But Salter protested.

"You'd better leave her by herself, Sir Penywern," she cried in high treble. "I do believe she'd rather not see even you just now. She shivers whenever she sees a door open."

"Nonsense," said Sir Penywern shortly

"It isn't nonsense, indeed, Sir Penywern. I've had the greatest trouble getting her out of her dress into her dressing gown; and now she's lying on the sofa and won't let me get her into bed, which is the best place for her, I'm sure."

Sir Penywern was struck by the tone the tiny lady's maid was taking. Usually talkative, indeed, she had never before assumed the protecting tone towards her mistress which she was now using. The baronet was annoyed with the girl, and he passed her and went up without saying more.

Entering the large front room with the early Victorian furniture, he found Daphne lying as Salter has said on the couch at the foot of the big, canopied bed with its heavy brocade curtains.

There was a large folding screen in front of the door, and he went in so quietly that he was able to see Daphne before she had any idea that anyone besides herself was in the room.

As he peeped at her from behind the outer fold of the screen, he saw, by the light of the fire at the opposite end of the room, the figure of his wife stretched out upon the couch in an attitude of utter exhaustion. One arm hung down towards the floor, the other was raised above her head, as she lay back with her eyes closed and her lips parted.

Her face was very pale, and the masses of her fair hair hung loose about her head, and over the white silk dressing-gown, the fronts of which were caught together with a bow of pale blue sash ribbon.

It cut him to the heart to see the depression of utter misery—misery so acute that it had the effect of physical pain—upon her beautiful features, and he felt at the moment that he would have been willingg to put away from him all thought of probing the mystery which hung over her and over his house, for the satisfaction of being able to take her into his arms, and assure her that all was well as long as she was his—his only—his for ever.

Some such thoughts as these flashed into his mind—and out again.

For there followed, like a cold douche, the bitter remembrance that she was not his—his for ever—in any real sense his wife submissive, gentle, as she was.

He was conscious that the terrible climax which had been reached that day to the state of tension in which they had been living, was only the end to which they had been advancing by imperceptible degrees, ever since that visit of his to town some weeks before, when he had noticed a change in her on his return.

It was with him she had never yet been, but she had been kind, loyal, grateful for his devotion, until, as he now realized while watching her, some influence had begun to work in her heart, paralysing its best impulses, and making her cold, shy, uneasy, where she had before been at least gentle and passive.

Now he could not but feel, as he stood watching her with yearning anxious eyes, that there stood between them some barrier which he was powerless to break down, and behind which she was suffering untold tortures, the secret of which she dared not reveal.

Was she ill? Should he have to call in that sharp-eyed Dr. Gold; who saw so much besides the symptoms in his patients?

Sir Penywern hoped not.

On the other hand, if a scandal was inevitable, as he feared, it might be as well to have the gossiping doctor on their side.

Suddenly Daphne sprang up, and sat with her face turned in the direction of the door which led into her dressing room. Was she conscious? Was her mind wandering? He could not tell. But presently she turned her head with a startled look, and sprang to her feet with a cry as he hastily retreated behind the screen.

He heard her leap across the floor; she tore back the screen, and he found himself face to face with a haggard woman, wild of eye, excited, scarcely recognizable as his pretty, gentle wife.

"Did I startle you dear?" he asked gently.

She did not answer or seem to hear him; but, subsiding into a state of dumb terror, crept back to the couch and sat down upon it—limp, silent, helpless.

Sir Penywern made up his mind. He turned to the lady's maid, who had followed him into the room.

"I'll send for Dr. Gold," he said in a low voice.

And without daring to speak to his wife, feeling that the utmost restraint was called for, he went out of the room.

He spent the time before the doctor's arrival in walking up and down the drawing rooms, passing between the heavy broadcloth curtains which divided them the one from the other, and pacing from end to end with restless tread.

When Dr. Gold arrived, cheerful, chatty, observant under his forced flow of merry words, the baronet guessed that some rumor must have reached his ears already that all was not well at Redgrange Hall.

"Doctor I have sent for you to see my wife. She has had a fright this afternoon, and is excited and nervous. I hope it's nothing serious; a case for a sleeping draught, perhaps. I'll take you up to her."

"Let us hope the sight of my ugly face won't give her a worse fright than the one she's had'," said Dr. Gold merrily.

But he did not ask what sort of fright it was that she had had; and Sir Penywern anxious, suspicious, inferred from the reticence that he was not without information.

The baronet went downstairs again to await the doctor, who, when he returned from visiting the patient, reported that Lady Tradescant appeared to be suffering from the effects of great nervous excitement, that she needed absolute rest and quiet, and that he would send her a sleeping draught.

"Let her maid sit up with her," he said. "Don't fear anything serious, but it would be as well to have her unostentatiously watched."

"I'll watch myself," suggested Sir Penywern eagerly.

"No, no; better leave her with the girl," said the doctor.

Sir Penywern said nothing, but he understood that he was banished, and that even the sight of him was deemed likely to retard rather than advance his wife's recovery.

He raged against the verdict, but made no outward sign. And he contented himself, for the remainder of the evening, with inquiries made at the door of the stately Victorian chamber, and bade Daphne good night by message only.

(To be continued)

To Locate a Storm

As soon as you see a flash of lightning, count the seconds before you hear the thunder clap and in this manner you can easily determine how far away the storm is. Since light travels 186,000 miles a second, we may for all practical purposes regard ourselves as seeing the lightning the instant it flashes. But sound travels 1,087 feet a second. Multiply 1,087 by the number of seconds during the interval between the flash and the thunder and the result is the distance between you and the storm. As a rule, from twelve to fifteen miles is the greatest distance thunder can be heard.

The Kaiser will always be accredited as the author of the greatest slaughter that has yet befallen the human race. It is held that Lord Lister by his discovery of antiseptic surgery, has been the greatest saver of human life.

England, Spain and Switzerland have prohibited the exportation of needles, and the knit goods industry of France is suffering from its inability to purchase knitting needles from [illegible]

A New Continent

Settlement of the Interior of Australia to be Soon Realized

The news that the Australians are building two thousand miles of railroad to open up the interior of their country doesn't even interest the average American.

"Well, what of it?" he is apt to say.

Nine in every ten Americans know almost nothing about Australia and care less. But the Australians hope to make us take more interest in them as their export trade develops. It is for the development of this trade as well as for general opening up of the country that they are building two thousand miles of railway through a desert.

Few of us realize what a mighty continent Australia is—that it is bigger than the United States; that it is farther from east to west across the continent than from New York to San Francisco, and farther from north to south than from Duluth to New Orleans.

"But," you say, after looking at a map, "it is only settled around the coasts; across the whole interior is printed "The Great Victoria Desert."

Yes; and there was a time within memory of men not yet very old when across in the interior of America, where Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are now were printed the words, "The Great American Desert." The building of the Union Pacific and other railroads proved the American Desert to be no desert at all, but a productive country.—From the Kansas Evening Star.

A German Prediction

Written Three Days Before the Grand Offensive

We must be quite just to the Germans. And as prophets no one will proclaim them exemplary. Their prediction about Calais did not materialize. Their breakfasting in Paris had also to be postponed. Liege was to have been battered off the map in an hour, and Petrograd, if we mistake not, was to listen to the orchestra of the Krupp guns on the second Christmas after the war. We have a notion that the prediction shared the fate of those that the Yankee indulged in about the end of the world. It didn't come off.

The finest thing, however, in Germanic prophetic art was issued just three days before the grand offensive of the Allies on the western front began. Iit was published by the organ of the Kaiser, The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which we ought to add, is a pretty well conducted organ in peace times, "The satisfactory result attained through our offensive at Verdun consists in this: General Joffre cannot now dispose of one man nor a single rifle to undertake a general offensive, and without the French neither can the English nor the Russians have either courage or the desire to take the offensive.

"The general offensive that was bragged about by our enemies has now no better prospect of materializing than the advent tomorrow of the Redeemer!"

And three days later it did materialize.

Measuring Rainfall on the Farm

An excellent equipment for measuring the fall of either rain or snow consists of a simple pail or bucket. The location selected for setting out the pail should be in some open lot or field unobstructed by large trees or buildings. If the diameter of the pail is just 10 1-2 inches at the upper edge, each ounce of water collected represent 0.02 in. of rain fall. The pail should hold twelve quarts, in fact, most twelve-quart pails are exactly 10 1-2 inches at their upper edge. The depth of the rainfall, as shown by the water caught, may be found by weighing the contents of the pail. An ordinary small balance which reads in ounces and half ounces is suitable for the purpose. In hot weather, when water evaporates quickly, the record should be made as soon as the rain has stopped, if possible.

Working in the Sun

Most of us are such creatures of habit that we are likely, in digging, cultivating, transplanting and thinning, to begin always at the same end of the garden rows and to work always in the same direction. Try varying the method to suit the season and the time of day. If the day is hot and you want to avoid the effect of the sun as much as possible turn your face to it. If the day is cool and the sun's warmth adds to your comfort, turn your back to it. In garden work you are bound to stoop more or less and with your back to the sun you present the broadest expanse of your person to its rays. On the contrary, when you face the sun, so stooping, the rays strike mostly on your head, which, of course, should be protected by an ample hat with, perhaps, a cabbage leaf in it.

"Jones has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"I have only seen him in one."

[illegible]

Mecca's Stone of Tears

Tradition Says it Was Once Pure White, But is Now Black From Many Tears

Year by year a great pilgrimage consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 Moslems, make the journey to Mecca, and it is on these occasions that daring men have risked the dangers associated with such an enterprise, and endeavored to gain access to the Holy City. But a wrong genuflexion, a false word in one of the prayers, a little inquisitiveness in looking at some fascinating rite has been their undoing.

The cry has gone up, "A Christian," and the mob has rushed at them and torn them limb from limb.

Meca is, indeed, the holiest ground of the Mohammedans, and the Mosque is the Holy of Holies. The building stands on ground which Arab tradition declares to be the centre of the world, ground which the Moslem believes to be a part of heaven on earth, and which will return to heaven at the last day.

Inside this building is the sacred black stone towards which all moslems turn in worship. Acording to Mohammedan tradition this stone was given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel, and was originally pure white, its present dark color being due to the tears shed for sins by the many pilgrims who visit the place annually.

In connection with the pilgrimage, it is worthy of note that last year it was the British government who arranged for the safe conduct of the "holy carpet" from Cairo to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, and one of the places captured by the Arabs.

German Valet Was Spy

Servant Employed by a High Government Official Arrested as a Spy

The long-drawn patience of the German Secret Service has just bee illustrated by an incident in London. A German, well connected, came to London twelve years ago and by his industry, urbanity of manner, and linguistic ability succeeded in obtaining an entrance into the confidence of a high government official who recommended him as valet to an official connected with the diplomatic service. For three years the German valet fulfilled with painstaking care, his duties. A few weeks ago, however, a hint was imparted to the civil official that the German was suspected, despite the fact that he had been for some years a naturalized British subject.

One morning while the valet, answering some questions about the war, bewailed the losses that the British were sustaining, a detective from Scotland Yard appeared on the scene and arrested him. At once the German broke out into fury of indignation and cursed in both English and German the "entire tribe of British swine." The valet's rooms were ransacked and the most damaging proof found of his connection with other spies in the country. He is now in the Tower of London.

Germany's Great Idea

In a leading article "The Vossische Zeitung," an influential paper, commends in a lone editorial, the proposal to instruct the interned prisoners in Germany in a knowledge of the language.

It urges: "Teach these English, French, and Russians, the language of their captors, and you remove the main obstacle to the growth of cordiality and sympathy for Germans and their cause." A Britisher at the camp outside Leipsic remarked on hearing of the proposal—submitted to the men at an evening mess—"if you want to encourage sympathy, give us better grub."

A Trifle Dangerous

The scene was a wrecked village a few miles behind the British lines in Northern France. It has been fought through and probably under the impression that troops were billeted among the ruins, the Germans dropped shells on the miserable place at frequent intervals.

The village, however, only contained a score of natives and a Red Cross motor detachment, who found shelter in the cellars and slept indifferent to the work of the Kaiser. The invariable morning question, relates "The Motor," addressed to the old lady who presided over this underground hotel, was "Has there been much doing during the night," "Ah, monsieur," she replied, "the Prussians dropped 200 shells on our town last night. I really think we shall have to move from here; this war is beginning to be dangerous."

No Ignoble Patched-Up Peace

All are resolved to do their utmost, but all, too, are resolved that the great price they pay in toil, in treasure, and in blood shall be paid for no half-way ends, for no patched-up, no ignoble, no unstable peace. Such a peace, the whole nation and the whole Empire has ever felt, and now feels with a fresh emotion, would make all their deeds and all their sufferings [illegible]

Thunderstorms and Milk

Lowering of Atmospheric Pressure Believed to be One Cause of Milk Turning Sour

It is common knowledge that milk is liable to sour and curdle more quickly during a storm than it does in normal weather.

Various theories have been advanced to explain this. A Frenchman has quite recently suggested that the phenomena is related to the fact that because of the lowering of atmospheric pressure during storms, the barometric reading always being low then, the gases which are in the lower portions of the milk can more easily rise to the top and thus promote the action of the lactic acid bacteria.

Lightning has no direct effect and the only difference between the effect of summer and winter storms is that in the summer the higher temperatures make the milk more susceptible to bacterial action.

This seems to be a rational explanation. The souring of milk, being a fermentation reaction in which bacteria cause the milk sugar to change over into lactic acid, proceeds rapidly or slowly according to conditions. Care in keeping milk clean and as free from bacteria as possible and keeping it cold tends to lengthen the period that it will stay sweet because fermentation is retarded.

On the other hand, carelessness as regards cleanliness and permitting milk to stay warm have the opposite effect because these conditions favor the fermentation process. Similarly the presence of these gases in the milk retards the fermentation or souring. Reaction products always retard a chemical reaction unless removed from the sphere of activity because they usually tend to set up some sort of equilibrium.

Since the gases rise more rapidly to the top and thus escape when the atmospheric pressure is low during storms, this retarding effect which is normally exerted on milk fermentation is at least partially removed and the milk sours more rapidly. This suggests that if it were possible to keep milk containers air-tight during storm periods the storm could have no effect.

One Year of Prohibition

Beneficial Conditions Result From the Prohibition Law in Kansas

An important statement was issued by the Honorable C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Kansas, in the year 1907 concerning the working of the enforcement of the prohibition law of that state in Kansas City, Kansas—with a population of 100,000—which adjoins the even larger and even more widely known railroad centre known as Kansas City, Missouri, where liquor is freely sold.

A year ago there were 256 saloons, 200 gambling houses, and about 60 houses of ill-fame. Now not one of these evils can be found. In that time the population has increased more rapidly than ever before. The merchants and storekeepers have had to hire more help and the deposits in the banks have increased by one million and a half dollars.

The attendance at the public schools has been so increased that 18 more teachers have had to be secured. The increase is mostly in boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16, who, before the closing of the saloon, had to go out to work to help maintain the family because the father spent so much of his money on liquor.

The charitable institutions report that the demands for help have diminished two-thirds. Prior to the closing of saloons, the Juvenile Court had each month from 8 to 88 children before it who needed help. There have been only two such during the past eight months. During the past twelve months, two young men have been sent to the Reformatory as against 15 to 5 for previous years. Expenses for prosecuting criminals have gone down $25,000 a year, and the cost of the police force has been reduced as much more.

A striking paragraph in Mr. Trickett's statement is this: "A year ago the city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly on their hinges.—The Christian.

A Difficult Piece of Consolidation

One of the most uncanny tasks of which a soldier can be put is consolidating a gain. You may expell a foe from a barn, but that is not enough. It has to be kept and placed in defence, writes an officer.

Sergeant R. Jones, of the 70th Ed. Co., R. E., was sent to do some work of this class. A trench had to be put in perfect fighting order. Immediately his commander fell, and Jones was left in charge. Taking the iniative he encountered a bombing attack. But he persisted in defying the enemy for over two hours, the fire getting heavier all the time. Although slightly wounded, he stuck to the trench till the job was finished and the good work [illegible]

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Nothing New Under the Sun

Aeroplanes and Submarines Are Said to be Centuries Old

According to researches by a French professor, it would appear that submarines have almost as hoary a past as aeroplanes, which, as is well known involve ideas which are centuries old.

It also appears that submarines were built as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The origin of the invention is older still. Aristotle tells how Alexander the Great made use of submarines during the siege of Tyre more than 300 years before Christ.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van Drebbel astounded London in 1620 with a submarine that held twelve oarsmen and some passengers, among whom was King James I.

Previous to this, in 1534 a monk suggested the idea that a ship be constructed of metal so as to be wattertight and able to resist the pressure of water.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, eighty sailors, and many bags of money on board blew up and sank in the port of Dieppe.

Three years later a Frenchman, Jean Barrie, called Pradine, built, according to the old monk's ideas, a submarine with which he promised to rescue the bags of gold and silver from the wreck, and possibly some pieces of artillery.

The great Pascal, then a little boy, was an eye-witness to the experiments of Pradine, which were carried on till 1650 with ultimate success.

But it is not on record that any of these submarines were murderers of little children.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Wilhelm II. visited Jerusalem and crossed the Jordan in 1898, the first European monarch to do so since the days of the crusade. And it transpires that when in Jerusalem he expressed the hope that the day would come when he would be able to render Turkey a protection that would give to the Holy Land peace from "her racial and Greek enemies."

We need the plain, homely truths driven home to school graduates. Too often they leave college possessed of a self-centred notion that the world is under obligation to them and that their education has made them wise enough to live without manual labor. A man or woman who does not at some time in early life taste the weariness of manual labor has a poor chance to win and is to be pitied.—H. E. Cood in American Agriculturist.

Echo of Waterloo

Grandson of "Marshal Forward" Bluecher No Friend of Prussians

Prince Gebhardt Bluecher von Wahlstatt, grandson of the first and famous Prince Bluecher of Waterloo fame, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse near Breslau.

The grandson of old "Marshal Forward" was no friend of the Prussians. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war he lived in England, and in 1899 the Prussian House of Lords declared he had forfeited his seat in that body.

Prince Bluecher carried on a legal warfare with the city of Berlin over taxation and similar matters, for the greater part of his life. He also planned to lease his palace at Brandenburg as a cafe, and the city was compelled to invoke the courts to prevent what it considered a desecration.

Litigation with his ten children also occupied a good deal of the Prince's time. His eldest son held a high salaried position in London, which he lost at the beginning of the war. He sued his father for a yearly allowance of 50,000 marks, and the Prince was ordered by the court to pay half that sum up to last January and 15,000 yearly thereafter.

W. N. U. 1117

Big Munition Contracts

Value of Shell Deliveries in Canada Average Nearly a Million Dollars a Day

The announcement that the Imperial Munitions Board has received from the British government further orders for $35,000,000 worth of heavy shells for delivery early in 1917, brings the total of orders in Canada for shells and high explosives up to over half a billion dollars. The new order includes mainly 6-inch and nine point 2-inch shells.

So far Canada has delivered a little over $200,000,000 worth of shells. At the present time deliveries are averaging nearly $1,000,000 worth per day. By the end of the year, Chairman Flavelle, of the munitions board, says the output will be at least $35,000,000 worth per month. About $300,000,000 worth of orders are now in process of being filled by some four hundred Canadian firms. The new fuse-making plant established near Montreal is now in satisfactory operation and Canada can now produce for Great Britain over a score of thousands of shells every day, all ready for the artillery at the front to fire.

The chief difficulty now is that there is a general scarcity of labor. Thousands of men who might have been available for munitions work have been recruited and sent to the front. New workers are being trained but shell contractors report great difficulty in procuring them.

As one means of meeting the situation, the munitions board is now urging the recruiting of women to work in munitions factories. In Great Britain there are now tens of thousands of girls and women employed and their work has been of inestimable value to the cause of the Allies. They are easily trained to handle machines and have proved competent and reliable workers. Chairman Flavelle says there are thousands of women in Canada who would be similarly available and who would be glad to do essential war work. An illustrated book of instructions on the employment and training of women munition workers, issued by the ministry of munitions, has been sent to every manufacturer in Canada engaged on munitions contracts. There are already hundreds of girls and women employed in the shell factories of Canada. They are reported to be giving good satisfaction. More are needed.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

The asphyxiating gases used in the war are made from sabadilla, a product of the barley family exported only from Venezuela, says an American Consular report from that country. The substances produced from the seeds are cavadine, or crystallized veratric, an alkaloid, veratric acid, and sabadalline, which is an amorphus, pleasant smelling alkaloid that accelerates the beating of the heart.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone fo $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Bacon for Britain

An Enormous Market Exists For the Canadian Product in the Old Country

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedently high price—$11.65 per cwt., being paid for them on the Toronto market. The fact that even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England, will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt, Canada stands in a better position today to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than has ever been the case before. To do this, however, there must be volume of supply. There is very good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present level, the demand for bacon in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition, both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to £25,441,460. Of this money Canada only obtained £3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at from ten to twelve shillings per hundred weight above the American product and at not more than twelve shillings under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates clearly to what Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English market and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon today, quality being equal, in preference to that from any other country in the world, with possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for ham, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove as constant.

Sunlight a Benefit

Sunlight and Fresh Air Essential to Health and Cleanliness

Sunlight is a great germicide. Our pioneer grandmothers did not know much about germs, but they acted on modern principles when they hung their milk pails and strainers in the sun" to sweeten," as they said.

Sunlight, as well as fresh air, should be used as a part of the general processes of house cleaning. The thrifty habit of shutting out the sun in order to keep carpets and draperies from fading indicates a large degree of ignorance of modern methods of sanitation.

The airing and sunning of bedding every week, all the year round, is a most important part of good housekeeping, but one which is much neglected, especially by women who live in flats, where science is very often sacrificed to esthetics.

Therefore, it becomes imperative that at house cleaning time the under side of rugs, carpets, mattresses and cushions should be exposed to the sun and air for as long a period as possible.

Sunlight is free to all.
Plants will not thrive without it.
Animals love to bask in it.
Only man shuns it, and by doing so he incurs unnecessary danger from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Even one box has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c. per box at all dealers.

A Call to the Towns

When Roads Through Country Points Are Kept in Better Repair Than in the Towns

It is high time that the rural sections of America called to the towns to mend their ways and their streets This is our conclusion after a summer tour of hundreds of miles through a prosperous country. We found highways in rural sections well kept and comfortable, but there was a far different story in the small cities and in the numerous towns and villages through which we passed. The main country roads were smooth boulevards compared with the streets in the average town or city. In some places where the homes were handsome and the factories busy the streets were full of holes.

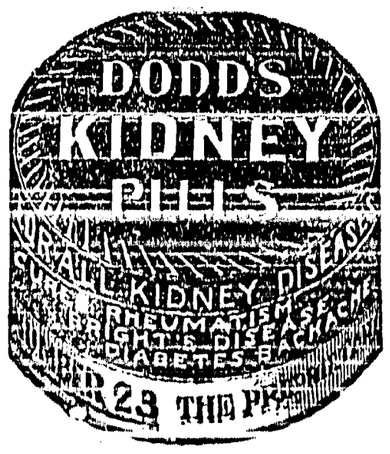
It was a striking illustration of the greatest road failure in America. Small cities and towns have lagged. A roads expert, who has recently travelled over most of the country, says the fault is general. In the past five years the rural situation has vastly improved, but the small city and town showing is sad. When you near a settlement you begin to bump.

For this the explanation is that the town or city has too much local politics. A banker said to us: "We have two factions and each is so busy fighting the other that nothing is done for the town." It is a great pity. The very communities that ought to be ahead on good thoroughfares are behind.

Perhaps farmers might jog them into right action by taking their patronage to towns and cities that provide good streets to travel over.—Country Gentleman.

The Pill That Brings Relief—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered $2,000,000 worth of 2 cent and 1 cent coins in steel and lead. Moreover, about $3,000,000 are to be shortly issued in small bank notes in the respective value of 20 cents and 40 cents each. These small bank notes are being printed in Germany.



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Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
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E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

Use of Drag Harrow

From an Address by the Hon. R. W. Motherwell

The history of the harrow is as old as that of agriculture. We are not told by the sacred writers whether Adam used one in the Garden of Eden or not, but in any case it was invented about that period.

In ancient times only the lighter soils were cultivated and the harrow often consisted of branches of trees, which merely scratched the surface of the ground. At first the work was done by hand, but in the time of Job we know that animals were used for the purpose. He says: "Will the unicorn harrow the valley after thee?"

Even today in the remote districts of Europe the brush harrow is used. But the march of progress does not halt for the remote districts to fall into line. We find that the old "A" harrow which originally consisted of thorn bushes with cross bars attached had developed among the Romans into a system of cross bars in which were inserted numerous teeth.

This remained the standard until the sixteenth century. Since then the evolution has been as follows: wooden frame with wooden teeth, wooden frame with iron teeth and those made wholly of iron. The second type is still used to a considerable extent.

In dry farming practice, probably no other implement plays so important a part in moisture conservation as does the drag harrow. If we did not have the harrow the much talked of "soil mulch" would be very hard to obtain. There are other implements on the farm which we could use to produce this mulch, but the small acreage covered by them in a day makes the cost of production so great that their use is prohibitive. The two outstanding features of the harrow in producing a mulch are the rapidity with which the work can be accomplished and the efficiency of the work done.

Not only is the harrow a splendid implement to use in producing or restoring a mulch but is beneficial also as a packer. In a newly ploughed land especially, the harrow teeth go well into the ground, breaking up the lumps right through the furrow slice, compacting the soil, and thus materially aiding the capillary action of the moisture.

For every pound of dry matter produced in a plant about six hundred pounds of water are absorbed. Experiments have proven that a single stick of the harrow has checked evaporation to the extent of one hundred tons of water per acre. This is equivalent to an additional yield of four bushels of wheat per acre.

As a weed eradicator, the harrow is indispensable, but when it is to be used for weed destruction the weeds should never be allowed to get beyond their second leaves. When the weeds are at this stage, on a warm dry day, the harrow will kill millions of them. In summer-fallowing from the time the land is shallow ploughed, double disced the previous fall until freeze-up the season it is fallowed the harrow can be used at intervals to good advantage for accomplishing the following purposes: Killing weeds; conserving moisture; making a firm seed bed; stirring up the surface of the ground and permitting access of proper amounts of air, thus giving the soil bacteria an opportunity to change the plant food from an unavailable to an available condition.

The method to employ in harrowing a young grain crop will depend on the object of the harrowing. If it is done to restore a mulch and to stimulate growth the time selected should be when the work will injure the young plants as little as possible. This will be when the plant is just showing above the ground and again when the grain is three or four inches high.

If the harrowing is to destroy young weeds we must expect some of the grain to be destroyed also. When this is to be done the sowing should be thicker than usual to allow for injury. High framed long toothed harrows are best adapted for this purpose. Care should be taken that it does not track, for if this occurs the grain will be damaged while little harm will be done to the weeds.

Damage is often done to growing crops by harrowing when the leaves are wet and full of water as they are more crisp and tender at this time than on a warm, dry day. This is especially so in harrowing a corn crop. Also, if the land is wet the harrow teeth will gather soil and rubbish and pull out considerable grain. If harrowing is done when the ground is too wet, a great deal of the grain may be pulled out or covered, with consequent loss to the farmer.

By harrowing the soil when it is very wet, its physical condition is seriously impaired and it is difficult to restore the land to a friable granular state. This is especially so in clay soils where the soil particles are of very minute dimensions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend. "Yes," he sighed. "But she's not declared any dividend yet."

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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 Clever Simulation. **GOLD WATCH FREE**
NA — — L
BO—B—Y
L—N—ON
SY — — EY

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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THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

New Canadian Book

Since arriving in London, Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, has published "A Daughter of New France," being a story of Madeleine de Vercheres. The book is beautifully produced in limited numbers, dedicated to Princess Patricia, and the proceeds go towards the Red Cross work of the Madeleine Vercheres Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

Jones (to his grocer)—You seem angry, Mr. Brown.

Brown—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.

Jones—Ha ha! He caught you giving fifteen ounces to the pound, did he?

Brown—Worse than that. He said I'd been giving seventeen.—Tit-Bits.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye free.
Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1

Woman Suffrage

In addition of having occasion to mark a ballot paper in favor of Bob Long or John Keen, as well as ore for or against prohibition electors will have opportunity to approve or otherwise of votes for women. The bill to provide the franchise for ladies is very short and simple but covers the ground very thoroughly—and if favorably voted upon becomes effective in March next. Here are the measures all important sections:

"Upon the coming into force of this Act, it shall be lawful for females to have their names placed upon the register of voters for an electoral district, and to vote at any election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, upon the same terms, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as males; and thereafter females shall be capable of being elected as members of the Legislative Assembly upon the same terms, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as males.

"Where the name of any female registered voter is changed in consequence of her marriage, it shall be lawful for the Registrar of Voters to cause the register of voters to be amended accordingly."

Kindly read, mark, learn and inwardly digest them, to the end that if you vote "yes" and later on discover more "kick" to the legislation than you anticipated you cannot accuse THE REVIEW of not giving opportunity to discover whether the measure was loaded or no.

Mounted Police

Opposition leader Brewster's suggestion, made at his Creston meeting on August 19th, that in reorganizing the provincial civil service he would be in favor of making the provincial police a mounted outfit and call upon them to do the duties of weed inspector, game guardian and fire warden, is not a half bad one at that, though we fancy if he is chosen to head our next local government he will find his policy of combining four in one a trifle too big a contract for one and the same individual to satisfactorily execute.

The doubling up of police and weed inspection work looks like quite an ideal combination—one that would ensure effective weed destruction at the minimum cost. At least, we feel sure, it would work out that way in the Creston Valley. With all deference to Inspector Shannon there can be no question that if some responsible local citizen had been provided with the money paid the inspector in salary and expenses the K.V. right of way would not have produced such a luxuriant growth of thistles, to say nothing of other patches here and there across the Valley. And to ensure strict attention to this detail there is nothing like having the request supported by the authority of a bluecoat.

In instances, too, it is possible the police might also efficiently see that the game laws are respected, though these officers are hardly numerous enough to supervise the whole province. But for all this a brigade of deputy game wardens is not necessary. Surely in most communities a citizen game guardian, a man who is interested in the preservation and propogation of game birds and animals, can be found who would discharge the duties of that office for little or no remuneration and do the work equally as effective as under the present system.

As to fire wardens, while it is possible we have a few too many of these, who on occasions are put on duty before the season really warrants such a patrol, at the same time they are employed on a very necessary mission—one forest fire getting away unnoticed will destroy much more value in standing timber than is at present paid out in fire-warden salaries. If the prevailing system is topheavy with salaries by all means put the service on a business footing, but not at the expense of protective efficiency. Our timber resources are far too valuable an asset—and growing more so every year—to practise any false economy, such as suggested by Mr. Brewster.

A provincial policeman may be a man of many parts but even were he superman he could hardly do satisfactory justice to enforcing the civil, criminal and weed laws, the game act and the prevention of forest fires, even were he outfitted with a chariot, and two stenographers to handle the inevitable office routine—and inspect the brands and hides, collect traders and auto licenses, take an occasional prisoner to Nelson, serve blue papers, attend court sittihgs, etc., etc.

Soldier Farmers

In a timely article dealing with the encouragement and enlarging of our agricultural industry, Wm. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, concludes with this practical observation: "How can we bring back prosperity and provide work for all? There is only one answer, and that is that the right people must be put on the right land."

Besides being the essence of practicability Mr. Scott's observation is most opportune seeing that the question of how to provide for our returned soldiers is being grappled with and very much is being heard as to putting the men on the land.

With the suggestion that these men be set up in agriculture THE REVIEW has no quarrel, provided every care is taken that only likely-looking agriculturists are so disposed of. To indiscriminately bequeath 50-acre tracts in B.C., or quarter-sections in the prairie provinces, on our returning heroes and bid them go to it or bust would spell out undeserved calamity to very many of the brave boys, to say nothing of a bit of similar misfortune to the various sections of the country on which these agricultural misfits were wished.

The fallacy that any fool can farm (or ranch) has been responsible for too many failures already to be experimented with, particularly on the scale of this returned-soldiers proposition. While agriculture is the basic industry and the foundation of prosperity in any country, such a much to be desired state of things can only be consummated by getting the right people on the land in the right way.

Assisting Agriculture

Adverting still further to Mr. Scott's admirable article it is satisfactory to note that the province's foremost agriculturist and THE REVIEW are agreed on the advsiability and value of reliable, at-home demonstration and instruction. On this point he says: "A good capable resident instructor should be appointed in each settlement, who, by advice and demonstration, would help the settlers to get the best returns from the land."

After two or three season's experience with these "resident instructors" Creston Valley, at any rate, is looking for something different in this direction, hence the suggestion for a demonstration farm where demonstration work ih various lines can be carried out with the maximum of efficiency. And, in time, why not go further, and on those demonstration farms give these short courses in agriculture which latter are shortly to be features of the B.C. university work.

Agriculture requires learning like any other business or profession, and no one can be expected to make a success of it till he understands the underlying principles and their proper application. The ideal place to get this instruction is where surroundings, conditions and facilities are somewhat on a par with those that obtain in practical every day farming. Too, if we are to do the greatest good to the greatest number these institutions muss be easy of acess both as to finance and distance—two factors militating seriously against the university idea, insofar as the B.C. interior goes at least.

All the circumstances conspire together to make Creston the ideal location for the Kootenay institution of this sort, and in this agricultural encouragement and development era Messrs. Keen and Long will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

$18 Well Spent

Citizens who dropped their two or four bits into A. McL. Fletcher's little tamdourine on Thursday last, to expedite the return of Pte. Brooks, a Rossland recruit who had lost his ticket and was put off the train here while returning to the camp at Calgary, will be pleased to hear their generosity is duly appreciated. A letter arrived on Tuesday from Col. Pryce Jones, the commanding officer, thanking Creston citizens for their timely assistance to the soldier. Something like $18 was raised in short order to help Brocks on his return trip.

Didn't Like Letter

THE REVIEW is in receipt of a communication from one of the boys in the trenches in France in which he has some unkind criticism of the Creston W.C.T.U. on the strength of a letter addressed to the Cresten soldiers admonishing them to abstain from alcoholic beverages and tobacco. In very forcible paragraphing the writer resents the sending of the letter but as a copy of the one sent THE REVIEW is also going to the ladies interested the desired effect will be had without our publishing the correspondence.

Nelson trustees are adding two new features to public school work this year—domestic science and manual training.

Duck-Shooting Days are Here

You will be wanting your share of the feathered beauties, of course. To be sure of them good ammunition is a necessity and in this line UMC SHELLS are the very best obtainable—sportsmen the Dominion over are agreed as to this fact.

Sportsmen who want black powder shells—get the NEW CLUB. Its a 30-year old favorite—and it must be "some shell" to make good for that length of time. Comes in all standard loads, of the finest materials, shot, wad, brass head and paper stock guarantee every NEW CLUB to shoot the way you want it to.

If you want a fast smokeless shell try the steel-lined, aristocratic ARROW or NITRO CLUB—sportsmen nickname them "speed shells." The smokeless REMINGTON is also very popular for field work.

These shells are absolutely guaranteed Waterproof.

Loaded with either 26 or 28 grains powder.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

Class Legislation

IN THE

Prohibition Act

The Act Does NOT Prohibit

(READ CLAUSE 37)

But it Says

(READ CLAUSE 3)

1. You can't have liquor in your possession if you are:
   (a) A LODGER,
   (b) A BOARDER.
2. You can't keep liquor in your house if you:
   (a) Keep boarders,
   (b) Keep more than three lodgers,
   (c) Live in a building in which is a store or business premises.

The Act means one law for the rich man and another for the poor man

READ THE ACT

Vote NO

A BARREL OF

GINGER SNAPS

just opened—the best we have ever had—at 15c. lb.

Some other seasonable lines that have just come to hand are the always- reliable English goods

Cerebo's Lemon, Orange and Grapefruit Marmalade
Cerebo's Bisto Gravy Maker
Cerebo's Table Salt & Health Saline
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

We unhesitatingly recommend any and all these lines, and wi cheerfully refund your money if the goods do not please.

JACKSON'S 45c. and 55c. TEAS have a better flavor and go much farther than even many higher-priced blends.

Frank H. Jackson
General Store *Phone 81* *Creston*

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

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Granby is now operating but four of its eight furnaces at Grand Forks, due to coke shortage.

Since they started the Slocan and Ainsworth mines have produced $40,000,000 worth of ore.

With but one machine running the shingle mill at Trout Lake is cutting over a million shingles per week.

A vinegar and cide factory will be in operation at Vernon this year—with a pickle making branch, possibly.

The Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., at Waldo has imported fifteen Chinamen from the coast to assist at their mill.

The road between Kingsgate and Bonners Ferry, which has been closed since the floods in June, is now open to traffic.

Kaslo Kootenaian: Sulphur smoke from the roaster at the sampler has browned the evergreen trees in the vicinity of the plant.

The Herald warns those Cranbrook youths who raid apple orchards that special precautions have been made to apprehend them this season.

To secure payment of back taxes the town of Blairmore seized 1284 ties, the property of the Keystone Portland Cement Co., which netted them $334.

If the Bowser government is returned on Sept. 14 a committee of ten Conservatives will look after the dispensing of patronage in that riding in future.

It is reported that the fast train running between Kaslo and Gerrard carries a smudge in the passenger cars, to discourage skeeters from getting aboard.

Cranbrook Herald: About $7,000 has been realized from the sale of land for taxes advertised by the city. The balance of the land offered is in the hands of the city.

The men at the C.P.R. shops here have received a general increase in wages of two or two and a half cents per hour, according to the class of labor they are doing, says the Cranbrook Herald.

Cranbrook Herald: The larger part of the red light or segregated district was cleaned out by fire on Monday night. The fire started late in the evening before midnight and made quite a spectacular blaze, visible from all parts of the city. Five or six of the houses were destroyed.

Herald: One result of the dry law in Alberta is the opening up of a big trade in wet goods between B.C. boundary points and the prairie. The Cranbrook wholesalers are now sending daily shipments to Alberta points, though this city is some distance from the boundary, and apparently the demand is still growing.

Penticton electric light plant has 494 customers.

Some 13-pound char are being caught at Bull River this year.

For its year just closed the hospital at Golden treated 128 patients.

Waldo claims to have the champion ladies baseball team in the Pass.

The Greenwood Ledge asserts that Kaslo beats the world for cherries.

About 150 men are now employed in the various mines at Ainsworth.

Some of Kaslo's export cherriee sold as high as 15 cents a pound this year.

Right now Golden citizens are buying new potatoes at $1.50 per 100 lbs.

The salary of Trail's city clerk has been raised from $120 to $130 per month.

On the St. Mary's prairie the wheat is expected to average 40 bushels to the acre.

Rossland's huckleberry crop this year is the heaviest for several seasons,

The annual Kootenay tennis tournament will be held at Balfour on Sept. 2, 3 and 4.

The Sullivan mine at Kimberley is the biggest ore shipper to the Trail smelter, at present.

A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has just been organized at Trail.

Grand Forks people are slower this year than last in paying taxes—some $3,500 to date to be exact,

By using water power nitric acid can be made cheaper in Kootenay than in any other part of the world.

Children with whooping cough are not allowed to run at large at Grand Forks—by order of the health officer.

Trail will spend $900 on sports at its Labor Day celebration on Monday. The city council contributed $50 of this,

550 grownups and youngsters were at Rossland Methodist-Presbyterian Union Sunday School picnic last week.

By the explosion of a fruit jar filled with water Evan Muir of Baynes Lake, aged 2 years, was scalded to death.

Coyotes are numerous in the outskirts of Rossland and poultry keepers are losing considerable fowl in consequence.

Fernie Free Press: The amicable arrangements reached a week or so ago between the congregation of the local Methodist and Presbyterian churches, whereby they agreed to amalgamate under one banner, were rudely upset this week when word arrived from the Toronto headquarters of the Methodist fraternity telling them that they were far too previous, in fact there were "nothing doing." The result will be that both churches will likely be closed before the snow flies for want of financial support.

Kitchener

Messrs. Johnson and Clauson were Yahk callers on Sunday.

D. McDonald of Cranbrook was a visitor here a couple of days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Soden of Cranbrook, who have been visiting here for a few days, left for home on Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Carlson is a Kitchener visitor, the guest of Mrs. Oleson.

Benson brothers motored to Yahk on Sunday with their casey-armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were Creston callers on Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Watcher.

Messrs. Brown, Johnson and Bevan brothers were up from Creston spending the week-end with the speckled beauties at Kid Creek.

City clerk and Judge Thompson of Cranbrook spent the week-end with the trout. The judge thought it mighty hard work for all the fun there is in it.

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE

Nine acres, all planted to soft fruits, pears, plums and apples—Wealthy, Jonathan, Duchess, Spitz, Transparent, etc. The place is well watered with splendid system installed in house. Good outbuildings and fine five-room residence. Trees are all bearing and the ranch in splendid shape throughout. Will sell right, and on terms to suit purchaser. W. K. BROWN, Creston, B.C.

Thinking Themes

Old Age

Some of us will doubtless live to be old. Silver locks will take the place of brown. Dimples will be exchanged for wrinkles. The lily and the rose that now vie with each other in freshness and beauty shall both be blighted by life's chilling blast. The eye that now glows and sparkles shall be dimmed by the dust of life's highway. The firm elastic step will be feeble and tottering; the erect form bent and unsteady.

Tell me, you who can think calmly of this change, will not that old age be to you almost sacred? When you have climbed the rugged steep that now frowns before and linger upon its summit, so weary and feeble, just waiting for the summons to launch into eternity, will there not be an awful sublimity over-hanging that brief time?

How your glance will wander back along the path you trod—from childhood to old age. How strange will seem the thought that you were once a merry, light-hearted child—that youth with all its pleasures was yours. How tenderly then will you think of your early friends.

No one will remember them; only their names are carved upon the gleaming marble in the churchyard. But how distinct to you will be the memory of each face and form, each smile and tone. How you would rejoice to meet even a stranger who knew one of them in youth. Oh, we can conceive how earnest and touching the memory of that past. What a solemn, beautiful thing that serene old age. How you would resent an affront offered to it. How you would claim for it the respect and veneration of the young.

Then, obeying that grand old rule let us do to others as we would they should do unto us. These aged ones around us look back over a youth as sweet and as precious as our own. The friends and companions of their early days were just as dear to them as ours are to us. They cherish memories as tender and as sacred as we ever can. Their life work has been as noble, as faithfully discharged as ours ever can be.

Can we feel the tenderness of the thought—they were once young and are now old? They are enjoying a little rest after life's struggle; a little calm after life's storm; a brief moment in which to collect their thoughts and compose their minds before embarking for unknown shores.

Let these last days be brightened by our smiles and gladdened by our love. Let us honor and admire; yea reverence the hoary head.

We have often seen persons upon finishing a task brush their soiled garments to go to meet a friend. That is just what old age is doing. It's task is done, It's lifework finished. Now it is only smoothing the wrinkles, and dust of toil from its garments ready to meet the King.

Then, here's to the aged. May the evening of their life be tranquil and painless. May the clouds that have darkened the brightness of life's noontids cluster glorious at its sunset—an earnest of the splendor of the coming day. MRS. CHAS. O. RODGERS

Creston, B.C., August, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LABOR DAY
September 4, 1916

Fare and One-Third for Round Trip

Tickets on sale September 1 to 4 inclusive. FINAL RETURN LIMIT, SEPT. 6th.

Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific agent, or

R. DAWSON, District Pass. Agent, CALGARY, Alta.

Boar for Service

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

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

Safety First

Indigestion, constipation, biliousness and many ailments of the digestive organs are often the source of serious illness. At the first sign of disordered conditions take the reliable family remedy that is always dependable—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

7,000,000 Women Work

Filling the Places Vacated by Britons Called to War

It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs in the British Isles exceeds 7,000,000.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and caps, in the powder shed, working twelve-hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing.

It has been recalled in connection with the melting down of church bells in Germany, that Cromwell had all Cork's church bells taken down and made into artillery, remarking that as gunpowder was invented by a priest, it was fitting the bells should be turned into "cannons."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

New C. P. R. Station at Toronto

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the City for the nominal rate of $1 per annum. The new north end station is now in full operation and, with its modern facilities and accessories, is giving great satisfaction to the public. The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes, not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population, where there is promise of growth and development. What with the north end station in Toronto and the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen city for many years.

"Why did Rev. Binks leave his charge?" "He said his parishioners were guilty of contributory negligence."

Better Authority—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'?"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—Boston Transcript.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy-producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvellous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Alcohol as Fuel

Chemist Suggests Use for Distilleries in Prohibition Towns

In view of the fact that the Western provinces have adopted prohibition the question naturally arises as to what will become of some of the extensive breweries and distilling plants in Canada.

A former principal of Regina College suggests that these plants be equipped for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The project is put forward by one who is by profession an analytical chemist and has given much thought to the possible uses to which these plants might be put after prohibition becomes effective. He has also suggested vinegar production, pickling, canning and cold storage.

In discussing alcohol as a fuel he states that the world's supply of gasolene is limited and unrenewable and, therefore, with the increased use of the automobile and other forms of the gasolene engine, the price must rise. A British chemist's opinion that posterity will have to run to alcohol as fuel is quoted.

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If the bloodlessness is neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Hafiner, Kingston, Ont., says:—"About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the Pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

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

Raising Colts Without Oats

It is possible to produce strong, healthy draft horses without oats. In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, after more than nine months' feeding, the colts that have had no oats are in better condition and have made a little better gain than those which ate this feed. The ration of corn, bran and oilmeal also cost twenty per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment includes twenty colts divided into two lots, with five pure breds and five grades in each lot. The two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, clover, timothy hay, corn fodder and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a ration consisting by weight of seventy per cent corn, twenty-five per cent. bran, and five per cent. oilmeal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale is a foe to the purist and pedant. On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one grey and sultry afternoon, and remarked:

"It looks like rain."

A pedant was seated in a rocking chair nearby.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered, coldly.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words as we all understand."—Washington Star.

Preparedness for Farmers

A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay,—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Railroad Men Enlist

Over Six Thousand Railway Employees in Canada in Volunteer Army

Of the 20 clerks in the C. P. R. offices at Calgary, 16 enlisted when the war broke out. Some of them have got promotion; some have been wounded; but the spirit they displayed has been noticed in the western press. Indeed, the railway men of the country have done nobly in responding to the call. In England over 200,000 railway men are at the front; in Canada, possibly 6,000 in all have gone forward—a splendid record considering our railways and general population. The result of such depletion is found in the greater number of female clerks employed in the Dominion. We do not see, as they see without surprise in the Mother Land, thousands of women doing the outside work on the railways—dressed in overalls, many of them, cleaning engines, cleaning stations, acting as porters and wheeling barrows, acting as ticket agents and telegraph operators. We will hardly come to that, but the value of women in the clerical domain has gone up very appreciably indeed. It is urged in England that the women wear men's attire for greater convenience in many of the avocations they pursue. Many have not waited for the discussion in the press anent the matter, but have voluntarily parted with external feminity. The situation is not so acute with us, but the call, in all clerical departments is for female clerks.

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.

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

A Female Military Officer

Tatiana Kaldikhina, who has been promoted to the grade of under-officer in the Russian army, was at the end of 1914 a pupil in a girls' college in Astrakhan. She applied to the military authorities for permission to serve in the army, and after many attempts she was sent to the front. As she was able to speak German her presence was very useful during scouting expeditions. A short time ago she received the Order of St. George of the fourth degree and some time later for her heroism in a reconnaissance under fire she was awarded the cross of the third degree. Recently she was wounded in the leg by shrapnel and is now in a hospital.

Scarcity of feed and low prices for poultry in the fall of 1914 caused a thinning out in flocks in Manitoba, and this reduction was not made good last year. As a result Manitoba's egg production was less last spring than it was two years ago.

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All my friends is away on their vacations!

Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can be Cured Over Night

They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful Penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

NERVILINE

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Bayard of the Turks

Turkish Commander Who Has Shown Himself to be a Gentleman

Apart from the courage and persistence with which the defence of Kut was conducted by General Townshend, the most notable feature of the siege has undoubtedly been the chivalrous attitude of the Turkish commander, Nur-ed-Den. The many stories which have been told of him may be apocryphal, but they appear to be founded on some basis of fact. At one time he was said to have proposed a truce while the Turks and English might together attack the marauding Arabs who have played havoc among the forces of either side and have behaved with incredible brutality to those wounded who have fallen into their hands. On another occasion he was reported to have driven a herd of cattle into the beleagured town. These and similar tales may be untrue, but they illustrate the character of a man against whom his enemies have said nothing bitter. Like Nazim Pasha and other Turkish soldiers of the old school, Nur-ed-Din has shown himself a gentleman and a sportsman, and the readiness with which he has handed over all the sick and wounded will ever be remembered to his credit. He has displayed none of the vices of his German allies, but has fought cleanly and honorably, and so far as possible has endeavored to restrain the Arabs, fearlessly punishing those who have been caught disobeying orders.—The Times of India.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among Oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

A Word of Friendly Advice

Canada has a committee in the United States selecting and negotiating for the services of experts in railway investigation who can co-operate in the coming thorough-going study of the Dominion's transportation problems. A word of friendly advice may be permissible, in the light of experience on the southern side of the border. It does not follow, because a man is a university professor and a laicepsm -lwhichku. w(kkcblisMcha specialist in transportation problems, or in corporation securities, that he is incorruptible, or a friend of popular rights. The record of the fight of the present generation against privileged business in the United States shows that technical knowledge has to be supplemented by honesty of character.—Christian Science Monitor.

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mendicant—Sir, I have paralysis, six children to support, my wife is sick and we are about to be dispossessed. Stalled Motorist—Piffle! Did you ever try to run a second-hand automobile?

Manitoba's Fish

The Piscatorial Features of the Lakes and Streams of Manitoba

The waterways, large and small of Manitoba are numerous. Several of such possess eligibility to be enumerated as gigantic areas. As an example, Lake Winnipeg, the ninth largest body of fresh water in the world, may be quoted. Few are Manitoba's lakes and streams in which piscatorial life is not abundant. A summary of the finny tribe contained therein is as follows:

Sturgeon are habitues of the Red River; occasionally this monarch of fish life will be met with in the Assiniboine and major streams. However, the icy waters of Lake Winnipeg form its chief feeding grounds; at Black Bear Island a fishery is under operation, the "catch" being forwarded principally to New York and other centres of the United States. The whitefish abounds in Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The goldeye is of general distribution; the perch frequents waters within northern provincial confines. Few lakes and streams do not contain the sucker, and the black bass is of liberal quantity in various rivers. The rock bass is a tenant of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Within waterways of muddy surface swims the catfish, a species devoid of scales and spoken of in the United States as the northern salmon. It is not possible to catalogue the dog fish as fitting for human consumption; this species is utilized by the Indian as bait for pike of the larger size. Authentic record of the eels' appearance in Manitoba is not obtainable; the claim is made that specimens of this reptilian water inhabitant formerly tenanted the lower reaches of the Pembina. A few streams contain ray or sunfish; the pike or jackfish is indigenous to all waterways.

Under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, lakes and streams of Manitoba are preserved from piscatorial depletion. An open season of stated length is provided for net fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and major waters. In accordance with his Rights of Treaty, the Indian inhabitant is privileged to obtain fish by any process within the waterways of the Reservations.—J. D. A. Evans.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"What is the man charged with?" asked the Magistrate. "Dynamite!" was the unanimous reply of the six policemen who had made the arrest.—Tit-Bits.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the itsrfiiadncIDOhen,gh its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

More than twenty creameries were in operation throughout the past winter in Manitoba, and none of the city dairies found it necessary to import any milk or sweet cream. From the opening of spring to June 10th, seven cars of creamery butter were shipped out of Manitoba.

COWAN'S Milk Chocolate MEDALLIONS

Dainty chocolate pieces, out of the run of ordinary milk chocolate, containing a real flavor of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa beans well blended.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

GOOD WORK OF DOMINIONS HAS BEEN REVELATION TO THE WORLD

GEN. ROBERTSON ON SOME PHASES OF THE WAR

Expresses High Appreciation of the Splendid Fighting Spirit And Well Organized Canadian Armies, Which Have Demonstrated the Quality of Manhood

"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled as he spoke; nevertheless, his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the war office, within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such spartan simplicity that the table, charts and map rack are the only articles of furniture.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the general continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and, while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the general to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners."

A Hero of France

A Visible Symbol of All That France Has Suffered in the War

But it is General Gouraud who more than anyone else perhaps has touched the sentiment and the imagination of the army. This is due in some measures no doubt to the pathos of his figure. In Gallipoli he lost his right arm and had both legs broken, and as he limps rapidly along the parade, leaning heavily upon a stick, he looks like the visible symbol of all that France has suffered in these tremendous days. But much more than the physical appeal is the spiritual appeal of a personality of extraordinary sweetness and strength that looks out through the bluest eyes I have seen with a candor, a comprehension, and a sympathy that are strangely moving. "I seem to see all Africa in those wonderful eyes," said a French officer to me, referring to the fact that it was in Mauretania and Morocco that Gourand made his reputatiton. But there is more than Africa there. It is the soul of France that looks out from those eyes—the soul of a nation which is measuring its passion for humanity against the passion of might.—A.G.G., in London News.

The manager of a big department store is having every employee take swimming lessons before the employee is permitted to have a vacation. There's a sensible 'd a. But excellent as making people learn to swim is, it seems to us to be a more excellent thing not to allow them to learn to swim too well. Mr. Dalton, a "crack" himself, says: "It is the crack swimmer that goes down. He takes too many chances. In the death of that little Miss Hee the other day there are several lessons. Do not play at wanting help. Do not run risks. Do not enter contests. Swim quietly and always safely."—New York Globe.

The Demand for Livestock

Jewish Trade in New York Takes 10,000 Head Weekly

The demand for pure bred cattle is increasing rather than diminishing, and many were the sales at both Calgary and Edmonton. In fact the demand goes on all the time. In ten days the firm of Yule and Bowes sold nearly $7,000 worth of pure bred shorthorns. Eleven head went to T. B. Ralph, Elnora, Alta., and twelve to George Field, of Hutton. Field is a new beginner and has chosen shorthorns with which to try his luck. Three head went to G. W. Gilles of Gadsbury, Alta. One six months old bull brought $400 and the 2-year-old bull, less fancifully bred, $500. The Glengarnock Aberdeen herd sold several head also at very fancy prices.

Hon. Duncan Marshall has brought into Alberta 74 head of choicely bred Shorthorns, among them, King of Diamonds, a son of Gainsford Marquis. This bull is 3 years old and his dam was Mildred, one of the famous cows of the Watt herd. Mr. Marshall paid the tidy sum of $1,000 for him to George Anderson of Bougour, Ont. Another choicely bred bull is Spicy Sultan, a son of Superb Sultan.

At the experimental farm at Lacombe, some very interesting feed experiments are being carried on. There used to be an old saying that it took 30 acres of range grass to feed a steer, but Supt. Hutton has proved that this is absurd. Last year he fed 106 head of cattle on 620 acres of only prairie sod. Nothing had been done to this section, except to fence it. These cattle gained on grass alone, an average of 358 pounds each. After securing this gain on grass they were finished on grain and marketed the present spring. When it is remembered how many hundreds of thousands of acres of good pasture is yearly left to rot in the summer in the west, it is possible to get at least a glimpse of the economic waste which is constantly going on. Mr. Hutton is pasturing the same section again this year, but with a smaller number of cattle. There had been no cattle on it prior to 1915, but the number on the section ate it pretty closely and he aims to give it time to recuperate.

Speaking of the fattening and marketing of cattle, a recent visitor to the large stockyards in the South reports that 90 per cent. of the cattle going on these markets at the present time are either of Polled breeds or have been de-horned. This adds emphasis to the recent statement in these columns as to the importance of dehorning stock. Also 40 per cent. of the stock offered in this way was finished at 24 months of age. While offerings of what might relatively be termed "baby beef" are large, there is a heavy demand, especially in New York, for big steers. About 10,000 head of cattle are killed on that market weekly for the orthodox Jewish trade. There are a million orthodox Jews in the city of New York. The Jews only eat the forequarter, and the hind quarters, loins and rounds go to the high-class hotel and restaurant trade. As this supplying of the Jewish population of New York is steadily on the increase, there will continue to be a demand for cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds.

An item which western producers of feeder cattle might well ponder is that a bunch of feeder cattle bought on the Winnipeg yards last year at $6.25 per cwt. was taken down to Omaha and fed there, and ultimately shipped to the Chicago market and sold there the first week of July at $11.25 per cwt. This is the highest spread on record between fall and spring prices. Also it might be remarked that it was the American feeder that got this money and not the Canadian shipper.

The Greatest Asset of Democracy

The greatest contribution (it says) that Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men she has put in the field, or the munitions she has turned out, or the ships which have sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, solidarity, a stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. That is a true picture of the English which every one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in technique, and that is unimportant. There are nations that might run the war better, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies if England deserted them, and what England would do if the Allies deserted her. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before. England denouncing herself as inefficient is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.—New York Times.

New Serbian Army

Force of 100,000 Brought From Corfu to Saloniki Without Loss of a Man

The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki writes of the sucessful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki:

"The Allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over 100,000 men have been brought through seas infested wtih submarines, with never a mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance, especially if we take into onsideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed of knowing all about every departure and the zeal with which the Austrian U boats, particularly, must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and uneasingly.

"The vessels have been entirely French transports, and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement would not have been possible without the British navy; that only the constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seaways clear and safe.

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has been a case of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toil and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new-born army and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms; the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered. These soldiers are as confident as though the tragic past were not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine their faith in their great Allies is implicit. They are sad when they think of their homes in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for over six months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies.

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbain camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians are a musical people, and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where I messed the other day several of the men had really first class voices, and one soldier who accompanied himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the good-fellowship between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gika, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult seeing these men in holiday mood, to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officer had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excusably have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as simply and whole-heartedly as children."

Unthreshed Grain For Poultry

One of the best ways we have found to give our hens interesting exercise in the winter time is to supply them with unthreshed grain in the sheaves. Oats, wheat and rye are all excellent for this purpose.

We always store away enough in the autumn so that we can supply one or more bundles to every twenty-five fowls each day that they have to be confined to the house during the winter. The pleasure and exercise they get in scratching for the grains, nad hulling them, stimulates both health and egg-production.—R.B.S., in Successful Farming.

Why Prussia Makes War

The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the voice of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandisement or material advantage, but for an ideal and—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany. From Moltke's "History of the Franco-German War").

HOW ORGANIZED COMMON PEOPLE OF RUSSIA BRIDGED THE DISASTER

MINDS OF MASSES LIFTED TO HIGHER VISIONS

Influence of the War on the People of Russia Has Been Far Reaching, and Never Before Have Russians Shown Such an Eagerness to do Public Service

"War is not at all bad," Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," declared to me in the course of a Paris interview, December, 1914, says a United Press staff correspondent, writing from Petrograd.

And when I asked him to go on and explain, he said:

"Out of this turmoil and slaughter a few blessing are bound to emerge, like lilies from the sand of a pond. For one thing I see a return from a highly material, to a more spiritual form of everyday life. For another I believe the minds of the masses will be lifted by the war in a vision of bigger things.

"No man can go through such an experience and remain the petty creature he was at the beginning. He can not go back to his awl and his last and pick up bristle and thread just where he left off.

"War hardens, but war educates; one must be different afterwards; one must be wiser."

The pastor-philosopher was not speaking of the soldiers of France alone. He included all peoples affected by the war—the English, the French, the Germans, the Austrians and the Russians.

His inference was that France will be a different country after the war. So will Germany and England and Russia and all the others.

Russia is bound to be a new Russia. That is one of the things the war means to this mighty empire. It Western Europe will be changed through this Armgeddon, how much more so will the Europe of the East where the people are comparatively young.

These are the things implied by Pastor Wagner.

Russia, in fact, has already changed, already started on the new road.

The American coming to Russia expects to find things more centralized than in France or England. He expects to see the government working independently, above and apart from the people because in the past the government has played the part of the parent looking after the needs of the child, or the people. To his surprise he observes nothing of the kind. He finds the Russian people working for and with the government.

He discovers two great armies in the land, one in uniform, under arms, fighting. The other in plain clothes, or overalls, at bench and lathe, working. The government's agent, the general staff, commands both and coordinates their efforts.

Through their All-Russian Zemstvo Union, their All-Russian Municipality Union, their Central Committee, their War Industry Committees, their Co-operative societies and kindred organizations, Russian plain people and Russian gentry are working hand in hand, collaborating with the government and army for the good of the country at large and for victory.

Never before have the people shown such an eagerness to do public service and never before have they displayed such an aptitude for it.

No one here makes any secret of these things. I have talked to many people high and low and the facts which I have attempted to set down in this series of articles are recognized as showing the new trend in Russia.

"War hardens, but war educates," said Wagner. And it "lifts the minds of the masses to higher visions."

One can see it working out here in Russia, even with the naked eye. The people have demanded to be put to work for the public good. Jobs have been given them, they have set to work and already they love it.

Soldiers as Good Citizens

How the Ironsides in the Time of Cromwell Returned to Peace

In connetion with the position of soldiers after the war, it is interesting to read Macaulay's tribute to the old soldiers who fought under Oliver Cromwell: "The troops are now disbanded. Fifty thousand men accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce misery and crime, that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or that they would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the ways of the community. The Royalists themselves confessed that in every department of honest industry the said ex-residents were exemplary beyond other men, that none were charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask for alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted attention by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Brotherly Love of Nations

Why German Antipathy Is Shown More Against Britain Than France or Russia

Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "strafing" England. This does not mean, by any means, that the Germans have come to the conclusion that they will have to be licked, but merely that they will take no chances. That must be the meaning of their operations against the drive of the allies on the western front. Paris as well as London, says that the Germans are making a more desperate resistance to the British offensive than they are to the French offensive, that they are opposing it with more guns and more men, and that they are directing their reinforcements to that part of the front. In both capitals this explanation is given of the greater progress made by the French.

This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwillingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources, and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willing to have God punish England, although the circumstances can hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lissauer's notorious verses.—Hartford Courant.

The Puzzled German People

The people of Germany are beginning to get angry with their rulers because of the privations they are forced to endure.

The rulers are in an awkward position. They have made the people believe that Germany has won victories on land and sea, and the people begin to think it is time the victorious kaiser should stop the war and rest content, having gained Belgium, a large part of France, a good deal of Poland, and the mastery of the sea.

How is Berlin to tell the German people that all these boasted victories amount to nothing—that the British navy is still on the job, and that the kaiser's armies would be destroyed if they tried to jump up and run home?

The people are rioting in 20 cities and they will have to be told the truth very soon. One leading German paper hints at it in saying that the Allies will offer Germany no peace but a shameful one." And such as it is Germany must in the end accept it. The people will have to be told.—Toronto Star.

Our Naval Heroes

These men have died for us and for all who exist, behind the shelter of the Fleet, under the ample folds of the British flag. They have met death as they prepared by years of strenuous training to meet it whenever the hour should strike, and the memory of their courageous end in face of the foe will be revived whenever, in fuller knowledge, the story of this battle is recalled in after years. The ships we could spare, though their disappearance represents a decrease of our strength; they are not a serious, and certainly in no sense a vital, loss. The deaths of officers and men represent a disaster, for they cannot be replaced. They have made the great and final sacrifice, their personal history henceforth to be incorporated in the pages of the glorious record of British seapower, by which the empire was created, and by which it exists today, its strength renewed by the very influence of the war.—London Telegraph.

Let No Mistake Be Made

Viewed from the stand-point not of the immediate present, but of the unknown future, the position is as grave as any which has confronted the world. Every ship that sinks beneath the water raises the price of the necessaries of life in every country on either side of the Atlantic. With every man, woman, or child who is assassinated the security of the whole human family is lessened. That is the situation. If it be evaded today, the terrible penalty must be paid tomorrow. It is not for us to attempt to dictate to neutral peoples how they should think and act in this emergency. Let no mistake be made—seeds are now being sown by the enemy in the oceans whih may spring up in the years to come and choke civilization.—London Telegraph.

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It is semi-officially announced that Thanksgiving Day will be set for Monday, October 9th.

There will be morning service in Christ Church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, with celebration of Holy Communion.

W. Bevan and two daughters of Estevan, Sask., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bevan, returning on Tuesday.

Pat Dow is now numbered among the permanent residents of Cranbrook, where he has taken a position with the Cranbrook Trading Co.

M. McCarthy, who has been operating a steam shovel on the Kootenay Central for the past two months, returned to town on Tuesday.

Sportsmen are due to find their shooting rather more expensive than last year. The manufacturers have advanced the price of shells about $12 per thousand we are told

Sportsmen in quest of ducks must not even shoot grouse in self defence. The season for this latter game does not open until the 15th. Partridge and pheasant shooting is illegal.

School re-opened on Monday with the usual opening-day attendance. From present appearances it looks as if the principal's room will have the biggest attendance of all this term,

Creston Red Cross workers have been asked to see that Trafalgar Day, October 19th, is fittingly observed and the funds raised turned over for the work of the British Red Cross work.

The Labor Day attraction here will be the Ladies Guild dance which will be he'd in the Parish Hall in the evening, the music being furnished by the Creston band and orchestra. Admission 50c.

A. Tatum, manager of the Union Bank at Pincher Creek, was a visitor here the early part of the week. He had motored this far and after a holiday at the C.P.R. hotel at Balfour was returning home.

There is not the usual rush for gun licenses this year. Up till Thursday noon less than four dozen had been issued by provincial constable Forrester, who is looking after that work until a deputy game warden is chosen.

Another special prize for the Women's Institute fall fair came to hand this week from the E. W. Gillett Co. They offer a first prize of $3 and a second of $2 for the best cake and pan of biscuits made with Magic baking powder.

Creston was favored with a very brilliant display of northern lights on Saturday night. The wise ones figured them a sure sign of cooler weather, but up to yesterday it had failed to put in an appearance. Rain is also very badly needed in the Valley.

Haying operations commenced at the Reclamation Farm yesterday with Campbell Blair in charge. He is running three mowers and is cutting about 15 tons a day. The crew includes Vic. Mawson who is mixing the mulligan for a staff of ten workmen.

The Women's Institute fall fair opens this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon those in charge were busy receiving entries and there is a splendid showing in nearly all the classes in which prizes are offered. Be sure and see the display. Its well worth while

At the wrestling tournament on Saturday night the Valley champion, Joe Goodman, had no tribute disposing of the challenger, Leo Alexander, flooring him in less than 12 minutes on the first fall and requiring about two minutes to down him the second trip. There were about 100 fans out to see the fun.

Messrs. Dave Scott, John Hayden, Percy Watson, who made up the survey party Chas. Moore had out last week, got back from their trip on Monday. They were working about about 20 miles up Summit Creek, surveying some claims for Frank Aiken—three of them gold properties that are promising looking.

In the matter of public meetings Creston has been entirely neglected by the politicians the past two weeks. However, the future is full of promise. Neil Mackay, the former member is headed this way, while the Liberals are keeping the wires hot trying to have Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper speak here some time next week. John Keen assures he will have a closing rally here on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Higginson are here from Michel, spending a few days with Mrs. Pollit.

Even the hens are on strike for cooler weather, and in consequence strictly fresh eggs are up to 40 cents a dozen.

P. Ryan of Cowley, Alta., was another of Creston's week-end visitors. the guest of Henry Parker. He returned on Tuesday.

S. A. Speers, who has been living on his ranch north of town for the summer, moved back to town the latter part of the week.

Miss Marion Swanson arrived from Sirdar on Monday, and is among the out-of-town scholars attending Creston High School this term.

Miss Eaulkner, who has spent the summer with Miss Mabel Huscroft, left on Sunday for Cranbrook, where she is a member of the school teaching staff.

Roy Staples, who has occupied the Cartwright house on Victoria Ave. for the past four months, moved the family back to the ranch at Erickson on Tuesday.

The huckleberry crop in this section is the best for several years. Pickers are coming in daily with large supplies gathered in the neighborhood of the fire lookout on Goat Mountain.

The first straight car of apples out of here this year went out to Calgary on Saturday. There were about 600 boxes in the lot—mostly Yellow Transparents with some Duchess.

S. S. Jarvis, mining recorder at Nelson, was here Tuesday initiating Capt. Forrester into the work of deputy mining recorder, to which office the latter was appointed last week.

In all probability a Soo line train will be run daily over the Kettle Valley between Minneapolis and the Coast, leaving the main line at Medicine Hat and coming via the Crow's Nest Pass.

Provincial constable Forrester was a Tuesday visitor at Sirdar. He states that the outlook for duck shooting in that section is not as promising as in other years, due most likely to the very late spring.

Major Mallandaine, O.C. of the 107th Kootenay Regiment, went through to Nelson on Monday. He is looking for recruits for another company of the 107th who are needed for guard duty at Trail and Bonnington.

G. A. M. Young has been notified of his appointment as deputy returning officer for the polling at Creston on the 14th. G. A. Hunt will be in charge at Kitchener. Hilton Yonng at Canyon, and Ed. Penson at Wynndel.

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.

H. Cherrington of Rossland was a week-end visitor here, with his brother, James. The visitor looks for the return of our friend J. H. Schofield in the Trail riding by a nice majority, but admits Hon. Lorne Campbell is having the fight of his life in Rossland.

Writing on August 12th former principal MacDonald writes from Bramshott camp that what was left of the 54th Battalion was leaving for France the following day, along with the 102nd. In the latter squad Creston is represented by Messrs. Thurston, Jackes, Lewis. Unicum, Jim Long and Bill Dow.

In the matter of raspberry prices the Creston growers would seem to be in luck this year with an average price that should not be under $1.75 per crate. The Mission-Hatzic ranchers, who sold through the Mutual Brokers at Calgary, got $1.28 per crate—according to the market commissioners latest bulletin,

C.P.R. agent Keid was advised on Monday that the company had inaugurated a day-letter telegram feature similar to the popular night lettergrams. The rate works out like this; Where it previously cost 50 cents to send ten words, 50 words may now be sent for 75 cents, with additional groups of ten words pro rata.

Two years ago last Monday Creston's first delegation to the big European war left here for overseas. There were a half dozen in the delegation and of these Messrs. Ford, Dennes Howard and R. S Smith are still at the front. Paddy Hope has been invalided back to Canada, and Messrs. Foote and Royston are prisoners of war when last heard of.

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