

# THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII.

CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

No. 35

## To Explain Spray Method Thursday

Ranchers and all others interested should make a memo of Thursday afternoon, Sept. 21st. At 2.30 p.m. that date M. S. Middleton, the assistant provincial horticulturist, who has this season been conducting spraying experiments in the Adlard and Stocks & Jackson orchards is devoting the afternoon to explaining what methods were adopted during the season's operations on these places and the fruit will be on the trees to show just exactly what success was obtained in one of the worst years the Valley has experienced in the matter of apple scab.

On the Stocks & Jackson place the work was done with a power sprayer and some 35 trees, mostly all of the McIntosh Red variety, were used for experimental purposes, lime and sulphur spray being used, being given a half-dozen different treatments. Although we have not seen the fruit in question we understand that it has come through in first-class shape, and speaks eloquently of the satisfactory results obtained from systematic and thorough spraying.

On the Adlard place the work was carried on with a hand pump, and while the showing is not so good all the defects are not entirely due to the spray nor the method of putting it on—at least one of the sprays was not applied owing to the carelessness of J. P. Johnson, the early-season resident horticulturist.

However, Mr. Middleton will go very thoroughly into all details of the season's work on these plots, and will be only too happy to answer any and all enquiries concerning the work. It is quite a large subject and it is hoped that every rancher who can possibly get away from work for a few hours will be on hand, and as near on time as possible, Thursday afternoon next.

## Wynndel

Miss Anna Hagen was a Creston visitor on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Davis of Winnipeg is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Bathie.

Miss Bertha Pease was a Duck Creek caller on Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Mrs. F. J. May.

J. Ofner of Hosmer, B.C., spent Saturday and Sunday visiting his brother Paul en route to Nelson.

Miss Aslang Andestad left for Cranbrook on Monday, where she will spend the winter.

Pte. Ed. Penson is the first huntsman to be fortunate enough to secure a deer, coming in with a fine one early in the week. Deer seem to be plentiful in this vicinity this fall, several having been seen recently.

Mrs. Thoppe, Miss Alice Embree and Miss Tompkins of Creston were Duck Creek visitors on Tuesday, the guests of Mrs. Penson.

Mrs. E. Williams and O. J. Wigen were Creston callers on Tuesday.

With the return of the weather this week haying operations have recommenced on the flats.

Don't forget the Club dance Saturday night, which will be held in the Clubhouse.

Mrs. (Capt.) West and lady friend of Nelson, also Clarence Ogilvie and John Huseroff who are of the crew of the tug Hercules, were Wynndel visitors on Wednesday.

Pte. Ed. Penson left on Wednesday for Bonnington to assist in the taking of the soldiers vote at that centre on Thursday. He is expected home today.

Mrs. Matt. Hagen had a rather unpleasant trip to Creston yesterday. While playing on the swing at the school in the morning Master Oscar fell off, inflicting a bad cut on the head behind the ear. He was treated by Dr. Henderson and no serious complications are anticipated, we are glad to say.

A very pretty military wedding was solemnized on September 6 at the

home of Mrs. Agnes Farr, 1018 Eighth avenue, Calgary west, when the Rev. A. C. Wishart, pastor of the St. Paul's Presbyterian church, united in marriage Private William B. Hunter, of Newton, Stewart, Scotland, and Miss Ethelwynne Garnet Cooper, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Ashley Cooper of the 107th East Kootenay regiment. The bride was charmingly attired in a dainty gown of creme voile, and was supported by Miss Kingstone Rogers, while the groom was attended by Staff Sergeant William Kemp.

## Local and Personal

**BIRTH**—In Creston, on Sept. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, a son.

**HORSE FOR SALE**—Work horse, in good shape, weighs about 1000 lbs.—Apply P.O. Box 42, Creston.

The grouse shooting season opens to-day. Sportsmen are reminded that the daily bag of these birds is twelve.

Mrs. Passmore, who has spent the past month with friends at Vancouver and Victoria, returned home on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Lees, the new Methodist pastor, will preach his first sermon in Creston at the evening service on Sunday next.

Mr. Miller, accountant at the Cranbrook bank, is in charge at the Bank of Commerce here, while Mr. Bennett is on vacation.

Bridge foreman Johnston is at Sirdar this week where the government is putting down a considerable stretch of new sidewalks.

Capt. Passmore of the 192nd is on leave from the Sarcee Camp, Calgary, for a few days, which he is spending with his family here.

**CATTLE FOR SALE**—Two milch cows, 1 heifer 18 months old, 1 heifer 6 months old, 2 steers. All in good condition—R. J. CHAMBERS, Erickson, B.C.

The Red Cross is to have its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, October 3rd. At the conclusion of the business session a 10-cent tea will be served.

**EYE TROUBLES**—J. J. Walker, the well known Nelson optician will visit Creston at the Mercantile store on Sept. 18 and 19, prepared to test eyes and fit glasses.

B. Thompson of Crownsnest, B.C., is in charge of the C.P.R. depot this week, relieving R. M. Reid, who is taking a few days off on account of a touch of chickenpox.

With the grouse season opening today there has been a great demand for gun licenses this month. Well over a hundred of them have been issued to date this season.

The next social event in Creston will be a dance in Mercantile Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 20th, under the auspices of the local Red Cross ladies. The admission is 50 cents.

The September sitting of the County Court at Creston is scheduled for Wednesday next. It will hardly materialize. So far as we can learn no cases have been entered.

The September fruit crop report just to hand places the Creston and Willow Point apple crop at 26,000 boxes, with about 33 per cent. No. 1. Last year Creston had an output very close to 21,000 boxes.

Major Mallandaine was home from Fernie over the week-end. Recruiting for the 225th Battalion is going on a bit slowly at present the total strength being but slightly over 600—about half the number required.

Last week's market commissioner's report criticizes the Creston ranchers on the score that they are using too long nails in boxing their apples. He says, "Strong objections are being raised by a good many jobbers to the long nails being used by the pickers, for after a crate has been opened in the ware house before prospective purchasers, and the nails are long, it has not a good appearance and looks as if it had been condemned."

## Liberal Candidate Wins in Kaslo

In the Kaslo riding the returns show John Keen, Liberal, winner by a majority of 78. Creston took the news with good grace. All hands expected a close vote, with both sides confident of success.

The early returns were perplexing. In the Valley, where an even break was the best impartial observers conceded Long he rolled up a lead of 26 in the seven polls. In Kaslo city, where the Liberals hardly looked for a majority, Keen emerged with a lead of 64, to which was added another 25 at Ainsworth.

The polls along the lake were mostly Long, though the majorities were small. The Valley polls stood:

	Long.	Keen
Sirdar.....	10	8
Wynndel.....	10	5
Erickson.....	8	9
Canyon City.....	20	16
Reclamation Farm.....	9	7
Creston.....	78	70
Kitchener.....	10	2

At Boswell Long was in front with a lead of 14, while at Crawford Bay it was 15 all.

While there is the soldiers vote still to be reckoned with it is not considered extensive enough to change the result. Of course the chief interest was in the political side of the balloting, and in consequence little attention was accorded the prohibition vote or the woman suffrage contest, and these returns are not available. However, those received show that Creston Valley endorsed both propositions almost two to one.

## Women's Institute Report to Date

A feature of the Women's Institutes convention at Nelson this week was a series of three-minute reports of the work of each institute during the year. The report of the Creston organization, which was read by Mrs. Forrester, is as follows:

Since the Creston Women's Institute was organized on January 8, 1916, we have eight instructive meetings, with an average attendance of 39 members. Some good, helpful papers were given at these meetings, among which were: A menu for a dinner cooked in a casserole, Patriotism, First Aid, A plea for order, Origin of Institutes, Making jams, Canning Preservation of eggs, Rose Culture.

In April we served a tea netting \$8.20 for Red Cross work, and in August another tea was given when \$3 was realized for Servian relief. A committee has been formed to carry on League of Empire work and six budgets have been made and forwarded to the boys at the firing line.

At the regular meetings the members have made 16 dozen compress gauze dressings, 6 dozen large surgical dressings, and 7 dozen pads, which have been handed to the local Red Cross society. 100 yards of surgical gauze was donated by one of the Institute members. At the close of the meetings a well-rendered programme of musical numbers were given.

We now have a membership of 87, and on September 1st we held a fall fair. 150 entries were made and a fine collection of needlework, flowers, vegetables, cooking and canned fruit was on display. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, bringing in \$13.50. Tea was served, with proceeds amounting to \$9.20. The financial statements to date:

Receipts—	
Membership fees.....	\$43.50
Government grant.....	41.50
Donations to Fair.....	15.00
Proceeds of Fair.....	22.70
	\$122.70
Expenditure—	
Hall rent.....	\$21.00
Postage and bunting.....	0.18
Plane rent.....	2.50
Prize money paid.....	68.25
Printing and advertising.....	0.25
	\$97.18
Cash on hand.....	\$25.52

The Creston delegate also figured on the programme as one of three speakers on the subject "Preparedness of Women," which was discussed under three heads: For the home, For Professional life, For public service—Mrs. Forrester handling the latter feature of the topic.

## Sirdar

Mrs. Jones of Kuskenook, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery of Nelson, were Sirdar visitors on Tuesday.

Rev. R. E. Pow of Creston had Presbyterian service here on Tuesday evening.

The new sidewalk is all but finished and is certainly a very great improvement, supplying a Long felt want.

Miss Fausen of Aldrich, who has been spending a few days here with friends, returned home last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitter of Cranbrook are registered at the C.P.R. hotel.

W. B. Embree and wife of Creston were Sirdar visitors this week.

J. S. Brindley returned to Jasper, B.C., where he is train despatcher on the G.T.P.

Lord Shaughnessy, accompanied by local officials, passed through here Wednesday p.m., en route for the coast.

What beautiful weather we had for election day.

## Erickson

A mixed car of apples and tomatoes went out from Erickson on Saturday, and a second one was pulled out on Wednesday. It is likely the third will go to-morrow, and will be about half green tomatoes.

The voting here on Thursday was brisk, and while this is written before the polls close we will hazard the guess that R. J. Long will have a majority at his home poll.

Corn is a bit of a luxury this season bringing 30 cents a dozen—and scarce at that.

Miss Annie Hamilton returned on Friday from a week's holiday with friends at New Denver and Sandon.

A slight frost was reported in some parts of Erickson district on Friday morning, but little damage appears to have been done. The nip on Thursday morning, however, was more severe, and will cause a considerable loss to some of the ranchers.

J. W. Fraser has the banner cucumber crop in this section, but he reports that they are setting slow now. Tomatoes are also slow coming in, and between the recent rains and the frost the output will be curtailed.

Our old friend, A. Lindley, who is now resident at Coleman, Alta., was a business visitor here Thursday.

Mr. E. Cartwright is favored with a visit this month from his father, who hails from Hamilton, Ontario.

## NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The Standard mine at Silverton paid a dividend of \$50,000 in August. To date this mine has paid in dividends, \$2,250,000.

Seven of the eight furnaces at the Grand Forks smelter are now in operation.

The August payroll at Trail smelter was \$165,000.

By borrowing Rossland's watering cart, dust was kept down in Trail Labor Day.

In the Lardeau 20 mules are packing ore from the Trium and Old Gold mines.

Fourteen interned Germans escaped from the Vernon internment camp last week.

Fort Steele is minus Presbyterian service again, the student-in-charge for the past year having returned to college.

## Bowser Forces Badly Beaten

At the polling yesterday the electors of British Columbia hopelessly defeated the Bowser government. The returns as complete as THE REVIEW could gather them up to an early hour this morning show the standing of the parties as follows:

Liberal 34.  
Conservatives 12.  
Socialists 1.

Included in the Conservative column are four seats which are still doubtful, though at last reports the Tory nominee was leading. One of these is J. H. Schofield in Trail who is in front by 26, with several polls to come which are expected to pull him through.

Premier Bowser went down to defeat in Vancouver, and with the exception of Hon. W. R. Ross in Fort George, all the cabinet ministers are also down and out.

Vancouver went solid Liberal, returning the full six members. In Victoria it was another Liberal sweep, H. C. Brewster and the other three Liberals being away out in front. The following are the way the constituencies lined up—

- Liberals**  
Alberni—Brewster.  
Cariboo—Yorston.  
Columbia—Buckham.  
Comox—Stewart.  
Cranbrook—King.  
Dewdney—John Oliver.  
Esquimalt—McCurdy.  
Fernie—Fisher.  
Greenwood—McLean.  
Grand Forks—Thompson.  
Kaslo—Keen.  
Lillooet—Bryson.  
Nanaimo—Sloan.  
North Okanagan—McDonald.  
New Westminster—Whiteside.  
Omineca—Alex. Manson.  
Revelstoke—Sutherland.  
Rossland—Wilson.  
Richmond—McGeer.  
Saanich—Pauline.  
Prince Rupert—Pattullo.  
Slocan—Nelson.  
North Vancouver—Haines.  
South Vancouver—Weart.  
Vancouver—MacDonald. Smith.  
McIntosh. Earris, Donnelly, Cowper.  
Victoria—Brewster, Hall, Hart, Bell.

- Conservatives**  
Atlin—McDonald.  
Cowichan—Hayward.  
Delta—McKenzie.  
Islands—Roster.  
Nelson—Dr. Rose.  
Trail—Schofield.  
Chilliwack—Macken.  
Kamloops—Shaw.  
South Okanagan—Jones.  
Similkameen—Shutford.

- Socialist**  
Newcastle—Parker Williams.

While all the majorities are not available enough of them have been received to warrant us in saying the soldiers vote is not at all likely to affect the parties' standing.

It will be noticed that Mr. Brewster has been elected in two constituencies; that Price Ellison is not numbered among the winners, and last, but not least, our mutual friend Thomas Donald Caven has been repudiated by the electors of Cranbrook.

Returns are incomplete on prohibition and woman suffrage but it is safe to predict that they both have carried by a vote of at least three to two.

There is considerable tan-solitis at Fernie.

T. F. Miller, at Kaslo, raised an acre of wheat this year which he claims will yield 60 bushels.

Last week was rather a prosperous one for the Methodist pastor at Fernie. He had three weddings.

Ike Treherne, one of Greenwood's barbers, has closed up shop and moved to the coast.

The outlook for mining in the district around Trail at Lake and Ferguson is steadily improving.

So far this year 21 mines in the United States have shipped ore to the smelter at Trail.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**—5-room cottage with large basement, lathed and plastered on two city lots 30x110 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.

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

**SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE**  
—BY—  
**FLORENCE WARDEN**  
*Word, Lock & Co., Limited, TORONTO*

(Continued)

"Oh, my poor dear Chin-Chin, my sweet little pet! How do you do, my dear Sir Penywern? I'm so delighted to see you again! Do hold the poor dog firmly, Ernestine, or he'll get away and be run over and killed by the nasty, horrid train. Luggage! Oh, yes, yes, I suppose I have some luggage. Ernestine, how many trunks have I got? Combien de colis? And dear Daphne, how is she? I had hoped to see her here, too. Not ill, I hope? Ernestine, prenez-bien garde, vous allez laisser tomber le pauvre Chin-Chin. Trunks? Oh, really I don't know! Three or four, Ernestine. Tell the man, tell him. How can I remember how many trunks I've got? A motor-car? Oh, I'm so glad you have one! I was afraid, do you know, Sir Penywern, that you might be the sort of man who would look on motoring as frivolous, and that you would insist on Daphne's jiggling around the country in the family coach!"

Sir Penywern had by this time managed to lead her out of reach of the bewildered porter, and he helped her into the car, and went back to the poor Frenchwoman, whom her mistress had left to struggle unaided with two or three trunks, an East-Asian porter and a foreign luggage.

When he returned to Lady Acrise, he found her twirling round in the middle of the road in a state of intense excitement over the supposed loss of her purse, which was finally discovered at the bottom of her bag under her powder-puff.

Sir Penywern was quite glad to get her safely into the car and out of sight of the grinning natives, who stood nudging each other outside the station door.

He was thankful that he could sit at the wheel, leaving his flighty guest and her maid inside the car; and it was not until they reached the Hall and he helped her to descend that he had another opportunity of speaking to her.

Already he had almost given up hope that this flighty, fussy, self-absorbed woman of the world could be of any real assistance to him and Daphne in their difficult position.

He began to wish that, instead of inviting her to the Hall, he had let Daphne go to the Gellebrands, and had followed her there. In the peaceful domestic atmosphere of the vicarage he would have been more likely to find a way out of his troubles than in the society of this half-clever, half-foolish whirlwind of a woman.

However, she was at his door, and the best must be made of the situation. He spoke to her in a low, impressive voice as they mounted the shallow steps together into the house.

"I must warn you that you won't find Daphne looking well," he said. "Oh, dear, I'm so awfully sorry! The climate too severe for her, I suppose?"

"Well, no, I don't think it's the climate. She had a fright a week ago, and she's been practically confined to her room ever since."

"A fright! What sort of a fright? Not a mouse, I hope? I'm so dreadfully afraid of mice, I do hope you don't have many mice here. Of course I know you can't help yourself, in these old houses. Please don't think I'm running down old houses; I think they're lovely, and this is one of the handsomest I've seen."

"No, it was not a mouse that frightened Daphne," cut in Sir Penywern. "And I don't think you need be afraid of anything of that sort." "What was it, then?" "It's a mouse."

"Perhaps she'll tell you about it," said he.

and remained for a moment dumb with consternation.

"Why, Daphne, what have you been doing with yourself, child? You look a perfect wreck!" cried she as she stood back, holding the young wife away with her two gloved hands and staring with horror, which was certainly sincere, into the flushed face of her niece.

"Oh, no, Aunt Valerie, don't be unkind," protested Daphne, trying to laugh. "There's nothing the matter with me but the remains of a slight cold."

But Lady Acrise turned precipitately to Sir Penywern.

"This place doesn't agree with her," she said. "You mustn't keep her here, Sir Penywern. You must let the place and take her somewhere else. I never saw such a frightful alteration in anyone in so short a time. She looks thirty! And all in a few weeks!"

It was in vain that both husband and wife protested that they had no intention of disposing of Redgrange Hall without further notice. Lady Acrise next suggested that her niece should go back to town with her, and then to the seaside for the autumn.

As Daphne shook her head, Lady Acrise turned to Sir Penywern with excitement.

"Am I not right?" said she. "Isn't she really ill and wouldn't it be better to risk a little inconvenience, and even a little natural regret, in order to restore her to health?"

"I shall be all right in a few days, indeed," protested Daphne. "Shan't I, Pen?"

"I hope so," said he.

Lady Acrise, who had considerable acuteness under her absurdities of manner, looked from one to the other and suddenly perceived a certain reticence, a certain reserve in the way the eyes of these two met.

And both of them knew that she had found out that there existed some sort of estrangement.

"I'll talk to you, presently," said Lady Acrise, suddenly.

In the meantime she allowed herself to be conducted to her room, where she remained until the gong summoned the small party to dinner.

Daphne, whose first appearance at the dinner table this was since her illness, tried hard to be unusually talkative, but was aware that she and her husband were being carefully watched.

The presence of two neighbors whom Daphne had taken the precaution to invite for the sake of her aunt, who loved society of any sort, prevented any return to the subject of Daphne's indisposition. And when the ladies retired to the drawing-room after dinner they found a subject of discussion in Lady Acrise's Pekinese spaniel; and Daphne was glad of the interest shown by the other two ladies, by which she profited to rest in a chair in a corner, while the others grieved over dogs in general and Pekinese in particular.

Lady Acrise, among her other accomplishments, believed herself to be a great authority on dogs, and got on to the committees of doggy societies, where, if the truth were known, she was more dreaded than respected.

When the gentleman came in, however, Lady Acrise left the others conversing, while she made her way to her niece's corner.

"Better, dear?" asked she, with elaborate sympathy. "Does it worry you for me to talk?"

"Oh, no," said Daphne, who nevertheless dreaded what might be coming. "I'm so glad you and Mrs. Groves found something that interested you to talk about. I knew she adored dogs, too."

"Yet, but between you and me, dear, she knows nothing whatever about them," commented Lady Acrise, with a contemptuous raising of the eyebrows. "I suppose she's kept a half-breed retriever in the stable at one time, or bought a fox-terrier for her children to play with, but the things she said to me were quite too absurd."

(To Be Continued.)

**British Royal Women.**  
The ladies of the British Royal family might almost be competitors in trying to see who can do most for the wounded and sufferers by the war. Queen Mary before the war had devoted herself to her people; since its outbreak she has worked as hard as any hospital nurse. Princess Victoria has a hospital in which she is immensely interested in Grosvenor Crescent. It is staffed with trained nurses, and helped by women of the Red Cross. Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital for Officers is in Hill Street, Mayfair; Princess Christian has a hospital of her own at Windsor. Princess Alexander of Teck, her friendly rival in all good works in that neighborhood, is often at this hospital devoting herself in every way to its inmates and not disdaining the most menial of tasks.

## Dog That Won the V. C.

Jack, the Famous Pet of the Guards, Is Honored.

One of the most famous regimental pets that ever lived was "Jack," who was found, when a poor little puppy, by a sentry outside St. James' Palace. Snow was on the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been ill-treated, so the sentry, touched, picked it up and fed it. The dog eventually became very much attached to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a pet.

Jack went all through the Crimean War, fighting tooth and nail by the side of his master and once going so far as to save his life. One of the enemy came at the erstwhile sentry with his gun clubbed but Jack went for him! Sad to relate, however, Jack's master was killed at Inkerman. When the regiment came home, Queen Victoria was so touched by the story that she had a miniature Victoria Cross made, which she presented to the gallant little animal, together with the Crimean medals.

## The War's History

How Much Do We Know About the Great Struggle.

How much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the history which will be published 50 years hence, we might not be able to recognize the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be the most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of Crewe, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the northwestern frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that, though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As to Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.—New York Times.

## Vegetables Keep Fresh.

Lettuce, parsley and all other green things may be kept deliciously fresh if first washed in cold water, shaken and then packed in a tin or pack that has a very tight cover, so that the air may not penetrate to them, and set in a cool place. In the case of lettuce, when the cover is removed the leaves will pop up and you will find them as crisp and fresh as if they had just come from the garden. Even lettuce that has wilted to a sorry state will revive wonderfully if subjected to a few hours of such treatment. To purify greens that are to be eaten raw, use a pinch of boric acid powder in the water in which they are washed. Tomatoes picked when just ripe and firm and attached to the stems will keep almost indefinitely, with no noticeable loss of freshness, if covered with brine made by dissolving a teaspoon of salt in a gallon of pure fresh water.

## Ancient Armor Revived.

French poilus may soon fight in ancient armor. The success of the new steel helmet in reducing fatal wounds has started a movement in Paris to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

## Tommy's French Bride

How Naturally Entente Marriage Alliances Are Fostered.

Frederick Palmer writes from the British headquarters in France: One of the results of the presence of the British army in France is that a good many British soldiers will take French wives home with them. The difference in language, far from being a bar is an accessory. Mr. Atkins teaches Miss France English and Miss France teaches Mr. Atkins French. There is plenty of leisure for the courtship to develop. Frequently British battalions remain in the same section for months on end. When the men have done their shift in the trenches they return "in rest" as the saying goes to the same villages where they were before. Usually they have quarters in French houses, in a sense they become members of the community.

With the French men folk away, Mr. Atkins lends a hand with any heavy work that requires a man's strength. Only today the correspondents saw a British soldier driving a harrow. A feminine hand does some sewing or cooking for him in return. The romantic atmosphere is not lacking. When the Briton says "au revoir" to his sweetheart and starts for the trenches he may never come back and he is going to fight for France. On Sunday afternoon the girls are out in their best frocks, as they are everywhere else in the world, and walking with them along the roads and lanes are men in khaki. Their conversation is a mixture of French and English. It is not romance alone that leads the Briton to marry in France. He has learned to admire the thrift and cleverness of the French woman and her industry in taking the place of her fathers and brothers who are at the front.

## While London Laughs

The Poor Are Economizing While the Rich Indulge in Extravagances.

We are told in these war times we must "economize"; we must do without luxuries; we must cut down expenses, and save all we possibly can—not only to help in the carrying on of the war to a victorious finish, but also in the event of possible pinching days to come. This is sound and wise advice on the part of our parental government, but how is it followed? The very poor are economizing—because they must; but the rich? As a plain matter of fact London never gave itself over to a wilder, wickeder orgy of folly, fashion, reckless extravagance and easy morality than at the present moment. With battle, murder and sudden death in the very air, never were the expensive restaurants more crowded; never was more money wasted on needless delicacies of food—and never was there a more absurd and fantastical riot of outlandish and immodest clothing among women than may be seen at any "smart set" gathering held for such "charity" as truly "covers a multitude of sins." It is bewildering and amusing; but there is something terrible about it, too! Terrible—because the eating, drinking, dancing, gambling section of London society strikes a sharply discordant note against the fighting, bleeding, tortured, suffocating, dying thousands of human beings who, but a short distance away across Channel are being slaughtered—while London laughs!—Marie Corelli.

## Khaki-Clad Figure in the Top Buggy

"The boy in khaki  
"With the girl beside him,  
"On the seat of a covered buggy,  
"And the horse travelling through  
"The light of summer Sunday evening."

The boy is home on his last leave before the battalion goes overseas. The boy and the girl in the top buggy go over the remembered road to the old church and home again.

The boy in khaki in the top buggy is a splendid and heroic figure—may God bless him and keep him and bring him back to the girl, to the old home, the old road, the old church, and all the summer beauty of the fairest land on earth—the land for whose sake the boy goes to battle, wounds or death.—Toronto Telegram.

## Farm Live Stock in Canada.

It is estimated by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses, 2,990,635; milch cows, 2,603,345; other cattle, 3,820,519; sheep, 1,965,101; swine, 2,811,672. As compared with 1915, these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,464; of milch cows by 63,501; of sheep by 73,561, and of swine by 297,228; but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the West all descriptions show increases over last year except swine in all three Provinces and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

## With the Boy Scouts

Training the Youth of Our Land to Become Efficient Citizens.

The preparation of the boy today for the financial and commercial war of the future is a subject which presents itself to leaders of thought in every civilized country. The spoils of the economic war will go to those countries best equipped with health and physique, common sense, good morals, energy, ability and education. "Our energies," says Sir Robert Baden-Powell, "should be concentrated on training the rising generation to the fullest possible extent in individual character, technical efficiency and physical health. With this foundation they make efficient citizens and equally, if need be, the most efficient soldiers." The Boy Scout movement is performing that service in a remarkably efficient way. The Boy Scout is taught to be a healthy man, a gentleman, and when right needs the assistance of might, the muscle is available, too.

A Scout's duty and promise is to help other people at all times. Some Scouts, in fact most Scouts, will go out of their way to fulfil this promise. A very interesting story, which is to the point, is told of a Boy Scout at Southampton, England. An officer embarking for the front had no time to make some purchases which he had meant to in the town. He gave a considerable sum of money and a list of commissions to a Boy Scout serving under the embarkation officer, but the ship sailed before the Scout had returned. The officer thought that that meant "good-bye" to both money and purchases. The Scout, however, had the ship signalled so that it was to stop in Southampton Water; he commanded the Port Officer's launch and delivered the goods and the change. When offered a tip, he said: "Sorry, sir; on duty."

A prominent statesman once remarked that whatever pessimists might say of our Empire, there is undoubtedly creeping into it a desire to do, each of us, something that counts. And there is plenty of opportunity. In the Scout movement there are many openings for such service. Whatever his age or his infirmity, whatever his standing or his inability to find time, there is an opening for every man in Scouting. It may be as a commissioner to administer a district, or as an instructor to those boys wishing to qualify for the many proficiency badges, or as an occasional evening visitor to a troop. "It is a grand work and sporting work by which you can leave your mark behind you in the shape of lives saved for the individual as well as for the nation," declared our statesman.

The character of the Boy Scouts movement will be best understood by a glance at the "promise" exacted of each boy as he becomes a member: "I promise on my honor, first, to be loyal to God and to the King; second, to try to do a good turn daily to other people; and third, to obey the Scout law." He is accepted by the Scoutmaster, who says: "I trust you, on your honor, to keep this promise. You are now one of the great brotherhood of Scouts." At the very outset the boy is placed upon his honor, the strongest sentiment in the heart of a healthy boy. His manliness is appealed to and properly approached, a boy's manliness seldom fails. He is treated as a man, and the result almost invariably is that he acts as a man. This is one of the great lessons taught by the Boy Scout movement to both parents and teachers. The Boy Scouts in Great Britain are at present regarded as about as necessary a part of the war as are the regular soldiers. It has been demonstrated already in the history of this movement that Boy Scouts make the best soldiers, as many of those who began as Scouts are now fighting the Empire's battles in Europe, and above all it has been demonstrated that in fulfillment of their initiatory promise they become good citizens loyal to God and the King, and doing good to their fellow-men.

## King George's Memory.

King George's wonderful memory for faces was again demonstrated on a trip through the accident ward of a great hospital. Two years before a visit to the same hospital he talked to a patient with a broken leg. This time he recognized the same man. "You were here last time I came," said the King "but you were in that bed over there."

## A Tall Order.

An old Highland sergeant was going his rounds in the barracks one night to see that all lights were out. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he rapped out, "Put out that light there!" One of the men shouted back, "It's the mune sergeant!" Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return, "I dinna see a brass button what it is! Put it out!"

**FLEET FOOT SHOES**  
for Playful Children

NOTHING BETTER FOR SUMMER WEAR



Worn by Every Member of the Family

**GOLD WATCH FREE**

A Real Lever Simulation.

NO—L  
BA—V  
LN—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!**

**SARGENT WATCH CO.** (400 Dept.), 39, Canal St., London, W.

**The Lights Of 65 Years Ago**

Are still doing duty in the shape of

**Eddy's Matches**

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

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

**Holland's Help To Belgians**

Excellent Work Being Done in Looking After Refugees.

Holland is certainly casting bread upon the waters. In addition to the sum of \$5,000,000 supplied Belgian refugees through donation, \$5,000,000 has been contributed by the Dutch government. Two million dollars have been voted for the coming year and unless peace comes soon one million more will probably be granted. The Belgian government made an offer of reimbursement which Holland declines. The refugee camps, under control of the government, are well organized and have churches, schools, shops and post-offices.

The refugees are not compelled to work, but a small wage is offered as an inducement to do so, and they are employed in constructing small wooden houses which can be used now and readily removed to Belgium after the war.

Excellent educational facilities are offered. Under the direction of the Dutch-Belgian commission 50 primary schools have been established, with 4,500 scholars, certified Belgian teachers being employed.

Holland is playing the part of a real neutral—a noble humanitarian part. She will emerge from the European holocaust beloved of all her neighbors.

Which is another forceful argument for woman's rule.—Cleveland Press.

**Unwittingly Kind.**

Cholly Ayres: Yes, since the Parkers lost their money I have stopped calling there.

Miss Keen: That is very kind of you. It ought to cheer them up a whole lot.

**When Your Eyes Need Care**

The Murine Eye Medicine. No smarting—feels fine—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 Physiological Practice for many years. Now the Murine Eye Medicine is sold in 10¢ bottles. Murine Eye Halve in Aseptic Tubes, 1/2 and 5/8. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Medicine Company, Chicago, Adv.

**World's Potato Crop**

Germany Leads in Total Yield for Year of 1914.

The world's potato crop in 1914 covered 30,000,000 acres, giving a yield of 4,375,000,000 bushels. Of the total acreage Russia had 9,000,000 and Germany 8,367,000. Germany led in total yield, however, with 1,674,000 bushels, against less than one billion for Russia. France had half a billion bushels, and the United States 405,000,000.

In yield per acre, Norway came first with an average of 247 1-2 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland second with 241, France third with 230, Holland fourth with 223, and Germany fifth with 200. The average for Canada was 180, and for the United States 109.

In Germany, which produces well over one-third of the world's potato crop, only 28 per cent. of the yield is used for human food in normal years. Forty per cent. of the total is fed direct to animals, 100,000,000 bushels are used in the making of alcohol, and 50,000,000 bushels are utilized in the manufacture of starch and allied products.

In Japan a start has also been made in the manufacture of starch from potatoes in a large way, the output for 1914-15 being 35,500,000 pounds.

**Good-bye to Asthma.** Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

**Grain Smut**

Treating Seed Grain for Smut Is a Good Practice.

When grain first heads out is the best time to observe the amount of smut in it.

The smuts of grain are carried from year to year in the spores of smut either on the surface or within the kernels of grain. If a head of smutted grain is observed in the field and one takes pains to trace the head down to the plant from which it comes and pulls up the whole plant, he will find that all of the heads coming from that plant are smutty, and consequently will not produce grain.

Throughout the West, there is a loss usually of from one dollar and upward per acre of grain due to the effects of smut.

Practically every particle of this smut could be controlled by treating the seed grain. Every farmer knows how to treat seed grain for smut, or he can find out very easily. The cost of treatment, labor and material included, will normally be less than five cents per acre.

We know of no other investment that will return as large a profit. We are sure that more farmers would treat for smut if they would take the trouble to examine their grain fields when they are heading out and actually make a count of the smutted heads in a given area.

A good way to do this is to drop a barrel hoop down in a grain field and count all the stalks of grain within the hoop, and then count the number of smutted heads. If one does not actually look for smut he may pass through a field every day in which there is as much as ten to fifteen per cent. of smutted heads and never notice them.

**A Standard Medicine.**—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

**English Stock Breeding and the War**

Notwithstanding the war, British pure-bred stock is still being sent to all parts of the world. A shipment of Yorkshires was recently made from an English herd to a Russian estate. A Berkshire boar exported to South Africa a short time ago has obtained the medal for the best animal of his breed in the new commonwealth. A shipment of Oxford rams was recently bought on Chilian account.

Farmer and Stock Breeder from which these facts are taken says that English breeders are already preparing for the larger trade with France that is expected to follow after the war. The French demand for breeding sheep is expected to be especially large. French authorities say that at the conclusion of hostilities there will be a large extension of the area of pasture land in France, and that the breeding of sheep will be greatly increased. There is little doubt, says Farmer and Stock Breeder that there are several English breeds which would produce a distinct improvement among the local breeds of France and Russia.

**Tattered Tim:** I've been tramping four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heerd the doctors recommend walkin' as the best exercise.

**Mrs. Prim:** Well, the doctors are right. Walk along.

**GOOD DIGESTION A SOURCE OF HEALTH**

When the Stomach Is Out of Order the Whole System Suffers.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. When the stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls for, the result is severe pains after eating, nausea, heartburn, fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing for food, though the sufferer is really half starved. People with poor digestion, too, frequently try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, but there is only one way in which the trouble can actually be cured, that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and the nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means good appetite and increased health and pleasure in life. In proof of these statements, Mrs. Albert Hall, Sonya, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which almost made me a physical wreck. At times my sufferings were so great that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had smothering spells at times and was afraid to lie down to rest. After every meal, no matter how sparingly I ate, I suffered great distress. I tried several doctors but their medicine was of no avail. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long when I felt somewhat improved. This improvement continued and after taking ten boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food and felt better than I had done for years. You may be sure I am very grateful for the wonderful relief these pills have given me. I know they are also a cure for anaemic sufferers, as an intimate friend of mine was badly affected with this trouble, and after taking several boxes she was entirely cured."

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

**Big Change Coming.**

If we are to face with any confidence the tremendous transition from war to peace conditions it is essential that we should realize, and be satisfied that those in authority have realized, that things are becoming new. The ordeal through which Europe has passed has swept the old Europe away. We are emerging on to a wider stage, horizons have broadened out and ideals been purified. Men who have been content with cramped and degrading social conditions will be content with them no longer. We are ready for change, and the change can only be effected by the co-operation and the united effort of the people as a whole. — London Daily News.

**Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

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

**The Fight for Talcum Hill**

**Women Say That They Would Enlist if Needed.**

From a war despatch of the future:

Five times that day had the Coldcream Fusiliers charged Talcum Hill, only to be repulsed by the heroic defence of the Powder Puff Guards. On each occasion the Fusiliers had been aided by a chintz curtain of fire from the Organdy Light Artillery, but this had not sufficed.

Five miles away, in Tea House Headquarters, Gen. Rouge prepared her new plan of battle. She reorganized her remaining forces, brought up the Whalebone Corsetieres, sent new instructions to her subordinates, and made ready for a flounce movement.

Shortly it began. Under a pall of smoke from the Organdy guns and the Tartoise shelling of the Barrette mortars, the Fusiliers took up their course. Distant from them, and at an angle, there went forward the Little Feet soldiers, while from above there came a bomb shower under the auspices of the Georgette crepe hangers.

Several times it looked as if the Fusiliers and their allied sisters must fail, but they weathered the drilling fire from Talcum Hill, swept across the approaches to it, closed in and caught the defenders as if between the blades of a pair of manicure scissors. They fought their way up the embankment, renewed their efforts, and swarmed over the parapet, shouting their cry of victory: "Cerise! Cerise!"—Saskatoon Star.

**Air Fighting**

Aerial Warfare as it Occurs at the Front Day by Day.

We obtain a glimpse into the actualities of aerial warfare as it occurs day by day above the lines of the Allies and those of their enemy, in the following account of a correspondent:

Lieut. D., with Lieut. E., while on artillery duty, attacked a hostile machine near Laventie. Fire was opened at about 300 yards, but at this moment Lieut. D. was attacked by a Fokker from above and behind. The Fokker dived to within forty yards, when Lieut. D. swerved slightly to avoid the enemy's fire. Lieut. E. then attacked the Fokker at point-blank range. The Fokker banked over to the left, and something which looked like a box fell out. The machine then rose, dived, and was last seen spiralling down close to earth. From other sources it is reported that the Fokker was seen to fall to earth at the northeast corner of Bois de Biez.

A machine, Pilot Lieut. U. and Observer Corpl V., when patrolling over Anny at about 9 p.m., attacked three Fokkers, seen behind the enemy's lines. One of the latter went off. The remaining two made for Lens, towards another British machine, which they attacked. Lieut. U. followed and joined in the fight, diving on to one of the attacking Fokkers, which turned away and dived perpendicularly. It was seen by an anti-aircraft battery to fall to the ground. When Lieut. U. turned again the other British machine and Fokker had disappeared. The British machine is missing and is reported to have landed in the enemy's lines.

**Get More Vim! Renew Your Strength!**

If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have headaches and languor, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night—you're well by morning. Sickness and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the joys of life come to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 25c per box at all dealers.

**Small Breakage.**

A beginner on a brand-new golf course in the southwest of London was having a particularly trying experience on a hole laid across a well-meaning but exasperating plowed field. When he did not miss the ball he hit the ground behind it. His caddy, summing up the position with his cold, professional eye, remarked to his companion: "My word! It wouldn't cost him much if he was playin' with new-laid eggs!" — Tit-Bits.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.**

**Ecclesiastical Dues Enforced.**

"I canna get over it," a Scotch farmer remarked to his wife. "I put a twa-shillin' piece in the plate at the kirk this morning instead o' ma usual penny."

The beadle had noticed the mistake, and in silence he allowed the farmer to miss the plate for twenty-three consecutive Sundays.

On the twenty-fourth Sunday the farmer again ignored the plate, but the old beadle stretched the ladle in front of him, and, in a loud, tragic whisper, hoarsely said: "Your time's up, noo, Sandy." — Chicago News.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

**Prices of Dairy Cattle in New York**

One of the best grade dairy herds in Otsego County N.Y., was, says The American Agriculturist, sold by auction at an average of \$82.50, one cow selling up to \$133. At four auctions held in one week in Chenango and Delaware counties the average price realized was \$65. Single sales of picked cows are frequently made at \$100.

Why not call the new shade of red dye brought over from Germany by the Deutschland "Lusitania crimson," or "Arabic scarlet"?—Boston Transcript.

**NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL**

**BAKING POWDER**

**Threshermen and Weeds Act**

**Manitoba Weeds Commission Takes Action to Safeguard Farmers**

The Manitoba Weeds Commission is busy sending out from its office placards to be posted on threshing machines setting forth Sec. 7 of the revised Provincial Weeds Act. This section is of great interest not only to threshermen, but also to farmers. Its four sub-sections provide as follows:

(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of working, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfits used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

**The Price of Wheat.**

The depression in the price of wheat, coupled with reports of large acreages in other countries, is causing the American farmer much concern. But experts say he need not worry. A study of wheat prices during and following wars of the last 200 years has shown that almost without exception the highest price has been reached after the end of the struggle instead of during its progress.—Washington Herald.

**No Greater Example.**

Every one of these British soldiers who have taken the first German line are volunteers, for, of course, no man called up by conscription is yet at the front. Is there in history a greater example of noble manliness in a people than this volunteer army of millions of men? — Evenements, Paris.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**

Mailed free to any address by the Author

**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

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

**THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS. CURES CHRONIC WASTING, LOST VIGOR, & VIN KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD, POISON, PILES, EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS OR MAIL. \$1. POST 4 CTS.

SOLE AGENTS: H. CLAY GLOVER CO., NEW YORK & LONDON. BRANCH: TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC, 118 WEST 31ST ST., NEW YORK. H. CLAY GLOVER CO., 118 WEST 31ST ST., NEW YORK. TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound.**

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Carefully Watched.)

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

**ARLINGTON**

**WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS**

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

**THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited**  
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

**All Women Need**

a corrective, occasionally, to right a disordered stomach, which is the cause of so much sick headache, nervousness and sleepless nights. Quick relief from stomach troubles is assured by promptly taking a dose or two of

**Beecham's Pills**

They act gently on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, assisting and regulating these organs, and keeping them in a healthy condition. These famous pills are vegetable in composition—therefore, harmless, leave no disagreeable after-effects and are not habit-forming.

A box of Beecham's Pills in the house is a protection against the many annoying troubles caused by stomach ills, and by the foundation

**For Better Health**

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

**THE CRESTON REVIEW**

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C.  
Subscription: \$2 a year in advance;  
\$2.50 to United States points.  
C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15

**Game Laws**

An agitation is now afoot, launched by sport clubs across the line, to have the open season for migratory birds, made uniform as affecting the United States and British Columbia, said uniformity to provide for a shooting season of not more than three and a half months—opening on September 1st and closing on December 15th. Bryan Williams, B.C.'s chief game guardian, is very much opposed to the proposed treaty and, in the main, the public as a whole do not take kindly to the sought-for change, though in the interior there is a disposition to favor the new idea on the score that it would mean a large increase in our wild fowl in the course of a very few years so that a sportsman could get a larger amount of shooting in the three and a half months period than he can now get in the five months.

In the average year the proposed standardized season would make little or no difference to hunters in these parts. When mid-December comes around shooting is over for most of the gunmen hereabouts, but with the fellow on the coast things are different. Out there they have three flights of geese and these cannot be included in a fourteen weeks' period. First come the Brant geese, then the Wavy, a few weeks later, and still later come the big honkers. Alaska is not included in the treaty and the season there will be six months as at present, which would place British Columbia in the position of being limited to fourteen weeks, while Alaskans would be shooting for six months.

In the Kootenays there is quite a demand for an all-year round season for geese. At present these birds trek south at a time when shooting is anything but pleasant for even the most ardent sportsmen, and about the time they are returning north the season is closed in B.C. If any game law revision is anticipated this little detail should have remedial legislation.

**Bird Helps**

While here in the Valley we have

from time to time become painfully aware that the powers that be were endeavoring to get to know about all there is to know along "bugological" lines, it may surprise many to know that a great deal of energy has been expended on learning what's what about birds as well, and that it may be accepted as a truth that of the three hundred species of birds that frequent these latitudes, except those which live in the water, something good may be said of almost everyone, from the farmer's point of view; and people are learning these days how important that point of view is and will remain.

The value of these feathered friends is, of course, based on their ability and willingness to destroy insect pests, and in this good work from the crow to the humming bird all are said to be of service.

The crow has frequently been criticised on account of his predatory habits, and there is no denying that he occasionally helps himself to the farmer's grain. But those who have watched him living or dissected him after death affirm that if the cut-worms and like creatures he devours were left unchecked they would do more damage than he does while his qualities as a scavenger are freely conceded.

The hawks, which many have condemned as enemies, have found defenders among scientific men, and they are credited with the destruction of field mice and other animals which live on useful plants. To the owls are attributed similar salutary habits. The members of the swallow family are insectivorous. So are the many varieties of native sparrows. The woodpeckers clear many harmful parasites from the trees they frequent. Even the blue jay or whiskeyjack is declared to be worth protecting.

This learned article, of course, is not necessarily to encourage the government to put on more deputy game wardens, though it does strengthen THE REVIEW's claim of a couple of weeks ago that adequate, all-the-year round protection is desirable and can be best supplied by a small corps of local resident game guardians.

**About the War**

With every prospect of the war going through another winter, and even though the Allies are winning all along the line, the old question can Britain go on spending money

**PICKLING TIME**

The Cucumber, Onion, Tomato and other vegetable seasons are here, and the careful housewife will soon be busy putting up the winter supply of Pickles, Ketchup, Sauces, etc. To help in this good work we ask you to investigate our large stock of the requisites you may be needing. We mention just a few—

**VINEGAR**

in which we are well stocked in both the MALT and WHITE WINE varieties that are 50 per cent. overproof.

Celery Seed, Mustard Seed, Whole Chillies, Coriander Seed, Whole Black Pepper Whole Allspice, Curry Powder, Turmeric Powder, Mace Powder, Whole Cloves, Root Ginger.

**CROCKS**

are always a necessity. We have them in three sizes: 1-gallon at 50c. 2-gallon at 75c., and the 3-gallon at \$1.00.

Headquarters for UMC SHELLS—the sort that never fail to bring down a few more birds than the other kinds.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant  
Creston - - British Columbia

at the rate of \$30,000,000 a day with such a millstone of debt already around her head?

Comparative statistics, at any rate, are all in her favor. For instance, after the war with Napoleon the United Kingdom with her income one-tenth of what it is today was able successfully to meet a national debt of \$4,000,000,000. On this basis she ought to be able to meet a debt of \$40,000,000,000 today. But of course she will not be asked to do anything of the kind. Long before the cost of war has reached \$25,000,000,000, Germany will have sued for peace.

Or, looking at it from another angle, the situation is equally as promising. Authorities have calculated that the annual income of the people of the United Kingdom is in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000,000. In his recent statement to the British House of Commons, Mr. McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, put it between \$12,500,000,000 and \$13,000,000,000.

The expenditure on the war is more than one-half of this immense sum. The bearing of such a weight is made possible by the capital wealth of the country, which statisticians estimate at \$75,000,000,000, amount so immense as to be only grasped, say, by those who are fond of astronomical calculations. Mr. McKenna, taking as his basis the supposition that the war would continue till March 31, when the British fiscal year ends, figured the total indebtedness on that date would be \$17,200,000,000, which includes \$800,000,000 loaned to various allied powers.

While the ordinary mind is unable to grasp the whole financial situation of the motherland in detail, it is satisfactory to know that the men in parliament who are specialists in this line considered that the chancellor's statement was based on reassuring facts. It would seem that Britain can keep financially afloat longer than anybody else. We need not boast about it, but it is comforting.

**AS OTHERS SPEAK OF US**

Kaslo Kootenian: While chiming that Creston yields second place to none when it comes to apple production, R. J. Long, the Conservative candidate in this riding, gave it as his opinion a few days ago that in the production of high grade cherries Kaslo leads all the world.

Calgary News-Telegram: One of the

thoughtful little incidents which have a tendency to impress upon newspapermen the fact that their unselfish service to the public does not always go unappreciated, transpired at the City Hall this morning, when the members of the Alberta Press association, now in convention in Calgary, were the recipients of a couple of boxes of luscious fruit from the Board of Trade of Creston, B.C. That this little remembrance was appreciated, and that the newspaper men enjoyed the splendid product of the British Columbia orchard, which is gaining an enviable reputation in the fruit markets of the prairies, was plain to be seen by the eagerness with which the scribes entered into the spirit of the occasion created by the arrival of the fruit. The Creston Board of Trade was tendered the thanks of the journalists for the thoughtful act, and Mr. C. F. Hayes, editor of the Creston Review, and a former secretary of the Alberta Press Association, was voted a right good fellow for an interest in the prairie association which does not appear to be waning, even though Mr. Hayes has since gone to reside in that district of British Columbia, which is numbered among the best fruit-growing sections of Canada.

**August Patriotic Fund Payments**

Payments to the Creston branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for August are the largest for several

months past \$128.56 being handed over to treasurer C. G. Bennett. If this rate is kept up for the next three months Creston's guarantee will be pretty well made up, after allowance has been made for guarantors who have removed or have been called upon to do their bit through some other channel. This month's contributors are:

H L Crosthwaite	\$ 3 00
Adlard Bros	6 00
F H Jackson	1 00
E Butterfield	3 00
Arthur North	10 00
M J Boyd	1 00
W K Brown	5 00
W H Crawford	15 00
M Churchill	2 00
J H Doyle	2 00
Mrs M C Moore	2 00
W A Pease	8 00
E Haskins	5 00
H Hamilton	2 00
Santo Romano	1 00
Mr and Mrs Leasby	5 00
Mr and Mrs Denness	2 00
W D Tuohy	4 00
T Aspay	4 00
R B Masterton	2 00
C C Manifold	1 00
W B Embree	50
Canyon City Employees	44 00

\$128 50

While recent enlistments have not increased the amount being paid out through the Creston branch, taking the province as a whole the demand on the fund is increasing every month. Of the several thousand troops now in training at Vernon it is estimated by some that almost two out of every five men is a benedict and in consequence there is a sure possibility that B.C. will be called upon to raise about 30 per cent. more next year than was the case in 1916.

**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., B.C.L., President  
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Asst 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 upward. 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. \$50

C. G. BENNETT

Manager Creston Branch

**REQUISITES FOR AWAKE SPORTSMEN**

Now that the open season for all classes of game has arrived you will be thinking of an occasional day with the Ducks, or Grouse, or after the Deer. To put your outfit in real good shape how about

**Shells-Gun Oil-Hunting Knife**

don't spoil your trip by being poorly equipped, or by having your gun or rifle out of whack for want of oiling

**PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS**

the kind that give satisfaction on a hunting trip, or anywhere else outdoors. We have a line, bought before the recent rises in leather, that for price and wear cannot be equalled in the Creston Valley.

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

**NEWS OF KOOTENAYS**

Trail Methodists are to build a new parsonage to cost \$1,450—a six-room affair to be ready in October.

Cranbrook's three public schools had an opening-day attendance of 442—about the same as last year.

Eleven recruits for the overseas forestry battalion were secured in Golden in less than a week last month.

Trail school opened with an attendance of 396. There are 82 brand new scholars and two more teachers than last term.

Bonnors Ferry is to have a modern, up-to-date creamery which the promoters say will be in operation by the first of October.

C.P.R. freight and passenger business in the Kootenays is reported from 30 to 40 per cent. better than at this time last year.

For the first time in history, Montana is sending ore to the Trail smelter, the Bullwhacker, of Butte, shipping the first lot this week.

Although every room in Kaslo's school is filled to overflowing the trustees cannot see enough finance in sight to hire another teacher.

Fernie union miners have voted \$100 of the union funds to help defray the election expenses of Socialist candidate MacDonald in that riding.

Pertiction police court had only five cases to try in August.

Just 99 mines have sent ore to the Trail smelter this year—23 of which are American and 76 Canadian.

In the first eight months of 1916 to September 1st, shipments of ore to the Consolidated smelter at Trail totalled 332,775 tons.

Notwithstanding a curfew law and the police force the Miner claims Rossland children still roam the streets all hours of the night.

Dr. Bonnell of Fernie has been appointed medical officer in charge of returned wounded soldiers returning to South-East Kootenay.

Revelstoke had a fashionable wedding last week, and the Methodist church was not large enough to hold the crowd who wanted to see the ceremony.

Fernie milkmen insist that if the council requires dairy inspection in that city that no milk coming from Alberta be allowed sold without a similar rigid inspection.

Attendance at the public school at Sandon is this term exceeding all past records, there being an enrollment of 42. It is likely that an extra teacher will have to be engaged soon.

Cranbrook Herald: At no fair in this province or any other can there be found better specimens of herself and the number of horses is more up to the average than in any other class.

**Two Meetings Close Campaign**

The final shots in the Kaslo campaign were fired at Creston the early part of the week, the Liberals meeting in Mercantile Hall on Monday night, with Alex. Macneil, a Fernie barrister, and John Keen, the candidate, and J. W. Dow, chairman, on the platform. The Conservatives had the final say at the Auditorium on Tuesday night, when R. J. Long and A. Carney of Kaslo appeared for the party, and J. B. Winlaw of Nelson spoke for an hour in Keen's interests, with Stace Smith presiding. Both meetings were arranged on short notice and in consequence the turnout was only fair.

Mr. Macneil was a bit of a disappointment, and to some extent spoiled the Liberal gathering. While he has fair platform ability he unfortunately devoted most of his time to matters that Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald had gone into quite thoroughly and far more eloquently, and pursued his subjects to such length that it was getting around to quitting time before Mr. Keen had opportunity to speak. However, the half hour Mr. Keen had the floor he used to good advantage, and his hearers went home convinced that he had a splendid grasp of the provincial situation and if elected will give a good account of himself to the advantage of his constituency. He was particularly outspoken on the matter of having the Valley erected

into a rural municipality and assured that anything he could possibly do to help along the good work would be cheerfully done. On school matters he also promised that he would endeavor to have the present system of financing changed so that school teachers would receive their salaries as promptly as other government officials, and trustees would not be put to personal inconveniences to keep the schools running. Mr. Keen devoted himself largely to local issues and promised that if returned he proposed to visit every part of the riding at least twice a year to find out at first hand the people's needs and thus be able to shape up his line of action at Victoria intelligently.

With an opposition speaker on the platform the Tuesday night meeting was more interesting. R. J. Long opened by simply saying that he was not an orator. However, he had the interests of the constituency at heart, he makes his home here, and if elected would be ever on the alert to see that the interests of the riding were well looked after in every department. Mr. Winlaw appealed for the overthrow of the government for gross misconduct of public affairs in every department. He had not voted in seventeen years but he proposed doing so on Thursday to put an end to the present maladministration. He also took up some time explaining the why and wherefore of his not getting a mill site on the Kootenay River in the Valley. He had a humorous thrust or two for weed inspector Shannon and mixed in a couple of stories along

with some other humorous references which gave him a splendid hearing from all present. Mr. Carney closed the meeting with a half hour talk in which he dealt at some length with the Vancouver plugging and appealed for support for Mr. Long's on the candidate's personal worth as well as on the strength of the splendid constructive policy of the Bowser administration.

Sandon is coming back. A moving picture theatre will open for business there next month.

The Labor Day rock drilling contest at Trail was won by Anderson and Clair who negotiated 42 inches in 15 minutes.

The C.P.R. has discarded the coal oil lamps on its passenger cars on the Nelson-Rossland run, and is now lighting with near-gas.

**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.

**Boar for Service**

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

GET YOUR  
**Plumbing, Tinning and  
General Repair Work**  
Done by  
**W. B. Embree**  
The satisfaction of work well done  
is not lost 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 and 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. COREY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**WAR LOAN**  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**  
Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.  
PAYABLE AT PAR AS  
OTTAWA. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG,  
REGINA. CALGARY. VICTORIA.  
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.  
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.  
**ISSUE PRICE 97½**  
A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.  
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—  
10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

# Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862  
 Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.  
 110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application  
**E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S.,**  
**Principal**

## Producing Timothy

The Farther North a Crop Can Be Made to Grow the Better the Seed.

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta has issued a bulletin on timothy seed production that appears timely. It gives the market demands, extent of consumption, sources of production and information with regard to soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing.

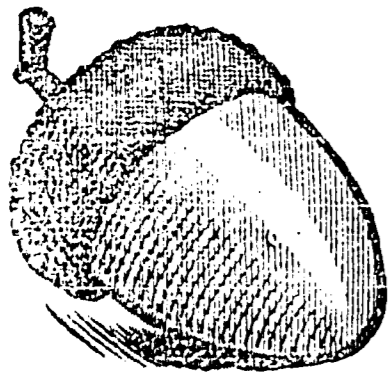
The gist of the bulletin, however, is the emphasis it puts on the opportunity for the western seed-grower. Canada requires 600,000 or 700,000 bushels, and imports two-thirds of this from the States, where it is grown in \$100 or \$150 lands and pays a seven-cent and a half per cent. war tariff. Why not produce it at home, on cheap lands for an open or even protected market and of a quality that itself can defeat competition? The Alberta kernel is very plump, bright and attractive.

In relation to the general work of farm seed production in Alberta the bulletin contains the following interesting paragraphs:

"Independent of local or temporary conditions which favor the production of seed there are general and fundamental reasons why the special work of seed production over the whole series of field crops should become permanently established in the province. It is a recognized principle in seed production that the farther north a crop can be made to grow healthily and mature satisfactorily the better constituted the seed is. This has already been demonstrated in Western Canada with respect to the cereals. Alberta Red advanced more rapidly on the Turkey Red from Kansas as to size of kernel, quality of content and weight per bushel. The Alberta oat has practically made a new standard of weight per bushel fashionable for the greatest of seed grains. Good seed is the first condition to successful production of crops. Alberta cereals are already finding their way east and south through wholesale seed houses. The value of seed is a question of constitution depending upon symmetry and perfection in kernel. The recognized plumpness of the Alberta timothy kernel is the latest evidence of the fitting and inevitable survival of northern grown seed. There is every reason to expect that we shall have a general development in the special production of seed in all field crops including cereals, grasses and alfalfa. The combination of advantages represented in cheap land, suitable soil and climate and unlimited markets makes failure in the work practically impossible under reasonable management."

"Like a Belfast riot on top of Vesuvius," is an Irish soldier's description of the fight for the German trenches.

"Are you fond of music?" "Music!" exclaimed the enthusiastic young woman. "I am perfectly devoted to music. I could dance to it all night."



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children, when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

## Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers

W. N. U. 1119

## Farming by Reflection

The Man Who Hustles Instead of Dreaming Is the One Who Usually Succeeds.

Every section has its easy-chair farmers who think they are philosophers. They are great on the phrase "Know thyself!" and they waste hours meditating on their mental and moral insides under the delusion that they are finding out about themselves and adding to the sum of human understanding.

That phrase "Know thyself" goes back to the heathen gods; it is inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. But it is about as easy to know yourself from studying yourself as it is to fit yourself over a rail fence by your own bootstraps.

There's Brown, a farmer of broad reading and high intelligence, a deep thinker, who studies it all out and cogitates, but somehow or other doesn't get results and doesn't get ahead. There's White, who has limited education and who never bothers about knowing himself, but who gets into action the minute he opens his eyes and keeps going until he finishes his day, and somehow he moves into a sense of power and self-reliance and success that nobody can doubt.

Farming by reflection is about as useful as trying to grow crops by last night's sunset. Action—tackling the demand of the hour, learning by doing—is the way to knowledge as well as to dollars.—The Country Gentleman.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worm infant.

## Typhoid Toxins

Simple Precautions That Can Be Taken to Guard Against Infection.

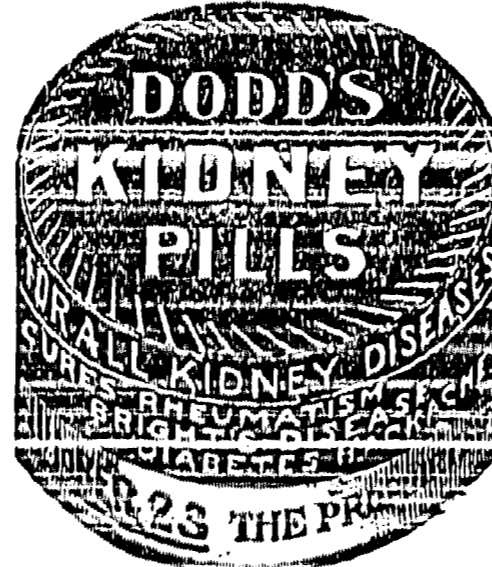
The rules for protection against vaccination typhoid, as laid down by the New York State Department of Health, are as follows:

1. Patronize only resorts that have a safe water supply and approved modern sanitary arrangements.
2. Address a letter to "The Health Officer of the village or town to which you contemplate going and ask him if the water and milk supply are safe and if the sewage is disposed of in a proper way.
3. Use only water that has been boiled or otherwise purified for drinking or culinary purposes.
4. Drink only pasteurized milk.
5. Protect all food from flies and other insects by screening doors and windows.
6. See that all outhouses are fully protected from flies by screens.
7. Thoroughly wash in pure water all fruits and vegetables eaten raw.
8. Wash the hands, using nail brush freely, before eating.
9. Before leaving for vacation, submit to typhoid inoculation. It usually protects about four years.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
 Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.  
 CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,  
 Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

## Russians With Canadians.

Information has been obtained from the Russian government representatives regarding the status of Russians serving in the Canadian Expeditionary force instead of returning to Russia to enlist. We are authorized to say that their service with any allied forces will be taken as service with the Russian army, and, further, will be taken as putting in so much service with the Russian forces. Any such men who become incapacitated through wounds or sickness and receive their honorable discharge from the Canadian government will be recognized as a complete discharge from their obligations for further service with the Russian forces.



# Tiring, Ceaseless Back-Ache Cured Can Be Rubbed Away To-Night

Relief is Almost Unfailing from Even the First Application

## RUB ON NERVILINE

Cold has a vicious way of finding out aching muscles or weak joints. How often pain settles in the back, causing inflammation and excruciating soreness. Stiffness and aching all over follows.

An application of Nerviline at the start gives immediate relief and prevents worse trouble.

When the pain is very acute, Nerviline has a chance to show its wonderful penetrating and pain-subduing power. It strikes in deeply, and its strike-in-deep quality quickly proves its superiority to feeble remedies. Then this goodness is magnified by

its strength, easily five times greater than most liniments.

Surely so powerful and curative a liniment as Nerviline offers perfect security against pain.

Nerviline is the only guaranteed pain remedy sold in Canada. Forty years of success in many countries warrants its manufacturers' saying, "If it does not relieve, get your money back."

No curable pain, not even neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism, can resist the magic power of Nerviline. Try it today. Rub it on your tired back, let it ease your sore muscles, let it take the swelling and stiffness out of your joints. It's a marvel—thousands say so that use Nerviline.

The large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline is more economical than the 25c trial size. Buy the larger size today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

## Big Prizes of War

Officers and Crew of H.M.S. Highflyer Get Large Sums for Sinking German Boat

The officers and crew of H.M.S. Highflyer have been awarded \$12,900 in prize money for sinking the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The commander of the Highflyer stated that he caught up to the enemy while she was sailing at full speed. He signalled her to surrender, but she at once opened fire upon him, and so he sank her. She had a crew of 500 on board, all of whom were saved.

In the case of a neutral vessel, the Hakan, belonging to Sweden, whose cargo of 3,338 barrels of herrings was consigned to a German port, the judge held that the owners of the vessel knew what use their ship was put to. Half the cargo was subject to confiscation, and he held that she was a lawful prize of war. The same judge, Sir Samuel Evans, condemned as prize of war in a Prize Court the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of rice, worth \$609,200, seized on four Scandinavian steamers, Jeanne, Vera, Forsvik and Albania. His lordship found that though destined ostensibly for a Scandinavian consignee, Tycho Roberg, the rice was intended for the German Government for the provisioning of the military forces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Teaching a Boy to Swim

What to Do and What Not to Do to Establish Confidence in the Beginner.

There is a prevailing notion, especially among a certain type of fathers, that the surest and quickest way to teach a boy to swim is to "throw him in over his head and let him go to it." Probably a surer way to destroy a boy's confidence in the water has never been devised. Thousands of boys are thrown in the water without knowing how to swim, and have conceived a fear of the water by this foolhardy method that nothing has ever been able to remove. No confidence is ever secured by a violent introduction, and the father who thinks along this line of teaching his boy to swim is making a fundamental mistake which he and his boy will regret for years to come. The wise father or teacher of swimming is he who wins his boy's confidence by first getting him accustomed to the water in shallow places, and then gradually have the boy come to him in deeper and deeper water until the young swimmer hardly knows when he has ventured beyond his depth. This is not the "sissy" method of teaching boys how to swim, as some fathers like to think; it is the only normal and sane way. It is the father without a knowledge of human nature who decides otherwise. — From the Ladies' Home Journal.

**For Burns and Scalds.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

## No Longer: "Gott Strafe England."

A company sergeant-major of the Middlesex paid a warm tribute to the work of our artillery.

"They were simply magnificent," he said, "and as we advanced they lifted trench by trench. The battalion went over and on in fine style. It was just like a parade — and the men rich content as they knew that large reserves were behind them. We soon got into the German front trench."

"I saw very few living, but in the second and third lines we found a few. At the bottom of the deep trenches were plenty of dead, and in the dug-outs, too. The prisoners we took seemed half-starved, and as soon as they saw us coming, shouted out, 'Kamerad, mercy!' but they only said this when they saw that the machine guns which they had been previously working for all they were worth were about to be captured."

## Infantile Paralysis

No Need for Excessive Alarm—Far Less Fatal Than Tuberculosis.

Several facts should be borne in mind in connection with the epidemic of infantile paralysis, technically known as poliomyelitis.

Its infectiousness is the most important element in the situation. No certain cure has yet been discovered. Once the disease is contracted, it has to run its course. All the physician's efforts must be spent in taking preventive measures. The infection is probably caused by a virus which penetrates through the nose and into the body, and indirectly brings about a deterioration of the nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain. This, in turn, causes the muscular paralysis from which poliomyelitis derives its popular name. This virus, it has been well established, is present in the nose and throat and respiratory organs of persons afflicted, and can then be expectorated or breathed out. Flies, bedding, clothing, anything that comes in contact with or near an infected person, may become a carrying agent. Unfortunately, the presence of the disease is hard to detect in its early stages, while the patient is still moving about and coming in contact with other people. The symptoms are not well defined, but often resemble those of typhoid. The diagnosis is difficult, especially as parents do not always realize that their children are ill at all. Thus the necessary precautions to prevent contagion cannot always be taken. In fact, there are many "abortive" cases which do not develop into acute poliomyelitis at all, but recover without ever being detected. Such cases, like typhoid "carriers," may be centres of infection for a long time.

Happily, physicians no longer have to depend entirely on symptoms. Several real tests, not invariably trustworthy, have been worked out. Examination of a suspect's blood and of his spinal fluid reveal cell conditions which, taken together with other symptoms, make it possible, especially during an epidemic like the present, to recognize a case with a good degree of certainty, even before the acute stage has been reached. Also the test by injection of spinal fluid from a suspect into the brain of a monkey will often establish the presence of an abortive case.

There ought, therefore, by these new methods, to be no insuperable difficulty in detecting the disease and keeping it under control. The great requisite is to recognize the epidemic's seriousness and treat it exactly as cholera or yellow fever or diphtheria would be treated. The health department has outlined a system of quarantine which ought to be effective. The public, on its side, must help as much as possible. Parents should report all cases of sickness at once. Children should be kept away from all places where crowds assemble. No chances whatsoever should be taken. In prevention lies the community's safety, and there can be effective prevention only by early examination and isolation.

When all is done that can be, there need be no excessive alarm. Mortality in poliomyelitis ranges from 14 to 22 per cent. Several children's diseases take a greater toll of life. Of the survivors, a large percentage recover from the paralysis and regain the use of their muscles. Poliomyelitis has the terror of novelty, while tuberculosis continues its ravages without causing excitement. — New York Evening Post.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

## Military Medal for Women.

This country and the Dominions overseas will welcome the decision to award the Military Medal to women. It is a fitting recognition of the splendid response which they have made to the demands of the remarkable times in which we live. It is an admission that even "under fire" women, as well as men, are exhibiting "bravery and devotion." — London Telegraph.

"I saw the bride next door throw things at her husband yesterday morning."

"Good heavens! Not dishes?"

"No; kisses."

# HOW GERMANS HAVE TORTURED THE UNHAPPY PRISONERS OF WAR

FRIGHTFUL TORTURES INFLICTED BY THE ENEMY

Force Prisoners of War to Perform Convict Labor, and If They Refuse They are Unmercifully Beaten and Subjected to Other Cruelties by the Barbarians

Fresh testimony comes to hand from Germany how the frightful tortures imposed by the Huns by way of punishment on French, Russian and British prisoners who refuse to do the forced labor which the Germans seek to impose upon them. The Paris *Matin* voices the complaint of a French prisoner, who by a lucky subterfuge has come through from Munster to France.

"We have," he says, "witnessed on April 6 and 7 really inconceivably dreadful incidents. The men who refused to go to work in the factories were savagely beaten with the butt ends of heavy sticks or dragged by the feet until they pitifully gave in and promised to consent to go. On a complaint being brought to his notice, the colonel replied, 'It will be always so whenever the men refuse to obey.' You may imagine the dreadful plight of those wretches forced to work against their brothers and against their country."

This is but another infamy which goes to swell the already long list of so many others, and on which it is useless to offer comment. And what can one say as to the treatment inflicted upon the Russian prisoners in Germany as revealed by the *Journal des Debats* from information contained in the *Russkoe Slovo*?

This is nothing short of the most abominable martyrdom as attested and vouched for by numerous recitals and letters and even illustrations which have been supplied by some escaped prisoners. Russian prisoners are made to travel under such disgusting and horrible conditions that many die during the journey from inanition and asphyxiation. They die, but their corpses are left standing supported by their comrades, since 80 soldiers are crowded in a carriage which at the best could accommodate only 20, and the journey lasts three days and three nights.

On arrival at their destination the prisoners are subjected to convict labor, and abominably fed. The Germans compel them to work on the manufacture of shells and the preparation of asphyxiating gases. They are driven in hundreds to digging of trenches under the shrapnel and gun fire of the Russians.

If the prisoners refuse, they are unmercifully beaten and starved and condemned to solitary confinement, with their right hand fastened with chains to their left foot. In this pitiable condition they are left for weeks at a stretch, or they are suspended from a torturing rack.

All this the poor miserable prisoners endure most heroically; it is their best chance of avoiding still greater infamies. There have been hundreds of similar cases, and these repeat themselves every day where soldiers, in order to escape working against their country, cut off either one or two of their fingers, or even the whole hand.

In the German system of repression, special mention must be made of the asphyxiating coffin. This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air.

The poor miserable wretch soon begins to stifle, and finally loses consciousness, when the coffin is opened and the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal coffin of torture.

As regards the torturing rack, to which allusion is made above, this is a stake fitted with all conceivable manner of fine cords. The condemned man is suspended in such a manner that these cords bite into the flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to resist this form of torture more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness, they are let down and they regain consciousness, but the same torture begins again on the morrow, and to think that the official dose of this punishment lasts 28 hours!

### Literal.

A London wholesale provision house which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a provincial customer recently, complaining bitterly of the very poor quality of the last two lots of eggs supplied.

The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you; there was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order, and find that it reads as follows: "Rush fifty boxes eggs. We want them bad."—*Tit-Bits*.

### Ought to Be.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid gripple?" "He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

## Russia's Food Supply

Special Bureaus Established for Distribution of Foodstuffs

The Czar has appointed a special commission to relieve the distress among the poorer classes in the large cities and industrial centres. With the aid of experts furnished by the Department of the Interior and the railway ministry the commission is to organize the distribution of food on an efficient basis. The commission has sweeping powers and may cause the arrest of all speculators cornering supplies to drive the prices up still further. All foodstuffs in the hands of speculators are to be confiscated and paid for at the market value.

Five members of the commission in the southern and Siberian provinces ascertained the exact amount of grain and the number of cattle that can be requisitioned and brought to large cities and thickly populated parts of the Empire. For the transportation of the supplies a special railroad service is to be organized. Over three hundred freight trains are to be run to Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and other cities daily from Odessa and Siberia. For the distribution of the foodstuffs special bureaus are established in all cities and larger towns. The heads of these bureaus will be directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior for the equal distribution of all grain, meats, etc., at the prices fixed by the Government. All sugar factories and canning establishments are brought under the control of the Government. The sugar manufacturers have been requested to give estimates of their possible maximum production and to place all of their stocks on hand at the disposal of the Government.

## Romans as Dry Farmers

They Garnered Rich Olive Crops From the Hot African Sands.

The problem of dry farming with which our western farmers are struggling was faced also by the ancient Romans and handled by them in a manner from which we moderns can borrow many a suggestion. When the French took control of Tunis they found established there a legacy from the Roman colonists of old, a system of dry farming as perfect as anything achieved by modern experiments in Australia, South Africa and our own West. Professor J. Russell Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made a first hand investigation of this remarkable archaeological puzzle, which he describes in the *Century* in an article entitled "The Dry Farmers of Rome." He says in part:

"Plainly the Romans were master dry farmers to succeed under conditions worse than those under which we have failed: How did they do it? Can we not copy them? Fortunately, we can copy them, for they succeeded by the very simple device of growing tree crops. Since our dry farming has failed with grain crops on ten inches of rain and upward, and theirs succeeded with tree crops on ten inches of rain and downward, the lesson is most plain. We, too, should grow tree crops.

The secret is not hard to find. The perennial plant, of which the tree is the highest type, is nature's great implement for fighting aridity. If there is deep water the tree will send its roots for it. Recently an artesian well digger in Arizona brought up the live root of a small bush from the depth of eighty-three feet. If there is surface water at almost any season the perennial desert plant will seize it as a hungry dog seizes a bone and keep it securely for months, or even years, supporting life and if possible maturing a crop of seed. Many and interesting are the devices by which plants have modified themselves to get and hold water in the fierce and merciless processes of adaptation, natural selection and survival. The olive, for instance, is a deep rooter in moist soil or a far-reaching, shallow rooter if there is no water in the subsoil. Its leaves are glazed above and hairy beneath. If undisturbed, the foliage will completely shade its trunk, thus protecting it from the rays of the sun. Given one good drink, an olive tree has shown its ability to survive two rainless desert summers with only a single shower between. That is why the dry farmers of Rome succeeded 1,500 years ago, and their successors are succeeding now, while our farmers have often failed through their dependence on the quick growing, quick perishing annuals."

### Commends the Government

The Dominion Government has rendered an excellent service in providing artificial limbs for soldiers who have suffered amputation. This will prevent fraudulent canvassing and will also prevent the growth of a highly undesirable private interest.

—*Toronto Globe*.

## Money Expended Freely

A Big Sisterhood Is Needed to Reduce the Cost of Living.

An investigation into the increased cost of living attendant on war conditions, and its direct bearing on the housewives of Toronto reveals the following facts:

1. The cost of living, so far as the housekeeper's bills are concerned, has risen from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

2. Dealers vouch for the fact that they can scarcely remember a time when the housewife's money circulated with more freedom.

3. The reasons for inflated prices are, for the most part, undoubtedly legitimate, the chief factors being transportation, scarcity of labor and closed channels of import.

4. On the other hand, war-time excuses are brought to bear effectively on credulous people by a few dishonest dealers and that, in some cases, shoddy and adulterated goods at disproportionate prices are on the market.

5. No organized attempt has been made by women to regulate the soaring prices.

6. A little more arithmetic on the housekeeper's part in the diffusion of the householder's money would tend to improve conditions at home.

Naturally enough, the seller is not disposed to create an impression of pessimism which would result in the shearing off of trade. At the same time, the housekeeper of Toronto is up against a problem which calls for hard thought first and then united effort. Nor is it a question which can be put off until tomorrow. The rich woman, who is spending freely on luxuries and meeting increased demands is indirectly embarrassing the woman who finds it a struggle to pay for the necessities of life. A big sisterhood is needed which will stir up home production, home industry, home labor, and thus unlock the door to steadiness of supply and price.

To feed the body, to house the body, to clothe the body—these are the problems which man and woman, mated together, have to face. Man is the provider, woman is the dispenser, and how great is her responsibility in times like these?

Canada was well on its way toward a readjustment of its economic life when war broke out. The final effects of the struggle may, from necessity, carry that readjustment further than would otherwise have been possible. But in the meantime specific duties bear most heavily on the poor, who use the cheaper qualities of goods.

## War Ends French Duelling

Bloodthirsty Combatants Are Advised to Go to the Front.

The duel is one of the ancient institutions of France that has fallen into neglect during the war. The last sensational encounter on the "field of battle"—a bloodless one—took place after the election of the chamber of deputies in 1914, not long before hostilities broke out. It was between Joseph Caillaux, former minister of finance, and his unsuccessful opponent, Louis d'Allieres. Caillaux fired into the air and d'Allieres fired into the ground.

Since that meeting M. d'Allieres has been grievously wounded on another field of honor. Acting as intermediary officer between the firing line and the command in the rear, he was hit by a fragment of a shell that maimed him probably for life.

It is attributed to the fact that so many Frenchmen like M. d'Allieres have shed their blood on the battlefield that the duel has been abandoned, and there is a well-defined sentiment that it has come to an end for good and all.

Some credit the "sacred union" of parties and classes with this reform, while there are certain proofs that it is due to popular depreciation of personal conflicts between Frenchmen while "the Germans are still at Noyon." The "sacred union" has not prevented disputes and provocations.

Two men contesting for a favorable place from which to witness a review of troops on the Esplanade des Invalides came to blows and one of them tossed his card to the other. "If you are so eager to fight," cried a bystander, "why don't you do as those boys did?" pointing to some armless and legless soldiers lined up before the troops to be decorated.

Two young men in a popular cafe exchanged sarcasms, followed by insults, blows and an exchange of cards.

"To Verdun with them!" cried the spectators. "Put them out!" The manager threw both of them into the street, where the idlers jeered them until in common defense they made up their quarrel and walked off together.

There are two hypotheses regarding the duel after the war. In some cases the disputants have both been combatants in the great war and will find it ridiculous to make a show of courage against each other after having already shown it together many times against a common enemy.

If they are not both combatants, they will, one or both of them, have been heroes of the war, to whom public opinion will say: "No! No fighting! If you are so thirsty for blood and so particular about honor, you would have taken your satisfaction out of the Germans."

Movie picture shows have penetrated to Tonkin and Assam, French possessions in China.

# HUNS STORMED AND ASSAULTED ON ALL SIDES BY THE BESIEGERS

DISILLUSIONMENT IS PAINFUL AND DISTURBING

After Two Years of Advances on All Fronts, the Reverses Will Be Harder to Bear for the German People Than They Had Been for the Allied Countries

For the first time there has come from Berlin an admission of the truth as to the perilous situation of the central empires. It is not official, but it passes the censorship in the dispatches of the wholly sympathetic Karl von Wiegand.

Mr. von Wiegand says the central empires are like a strong fortress stormed and assaulted on all sides by besiegers. The fact is obvious to the impartial observer. It is interesting that in Germany it should be recognized and confessed.

How different is this picture from that which was painted not long since in the columns of the German press and in the articles of Messrs. von Wiegand and Schutte. Then we were told in graphic terms of the triumphant advance of Teuton arms. Russia, Serbia, France (at Verdun), and Italy each in turn felt the crushing power of the Kaiser and his ally. Great Britain, we were told, had been robbed of her glory and strength as mistress of the seas. The plans of the entente for a co-ordinated offensive had been frustrated by German skill and German prowess. France was on the verge of collapse and England would never be ready. Russia staggered and Italy retreated.

Now the scene changes. Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain are hurling their strength against the thinning Teuton wall. They are doing what the central empires have never been able to do—pressing an offensive in three fronts at the same time. To those who have studied the progress of the war with intelligent and impartial interest it has been obvious that sooner or later this would happen. But it is not what the Kaiser expected when he launched his armies against Belgium, although it is what he has feared since the battle of the Marne. Every effort of the central empires since that time has been to prevent this co-operative attack on the part of their foes.

The failure to crush France was followed by an attempt to eliminate Russia as an effective factor in the military strategy of the entente. It also failed. Then the drive on Serbia was begun to hold Turkey in line as an ally and to enlist the aid, if possible, of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece. It held Turkey, but to small purposes. It won Bulgaria, but failed to win the others; it left the situation no better than it was before.

Hemmed in between the allied armies in Greece and the potential hostility of Roumania, Bulgaria can be of no real service. Turning again to the western front, Verdun was assailed, partly in the hope of a moral victory and partly in order to demoralize the plans for an Anglo-French offensive. Verdun has proved another failure. It may be taken, but its occupation now will have no significant consequence for the fortunes of either side, and already troops from the Verdun front have appeared in the region of the Somme.

What will be the effect on the mind of the German public when the German press can no longer talk of victory? What will be the effect of labored explanations by Major Morant and other military experts as to the reasons for withdrawal in France, in Galicia and on the Austrian front? After two years of advances here, there and everywhere, reverses will be harder to bear for the German people than they have been for the people of the allied countries. The process of disillusionment is ever painful and disturbing. How long will the central powers maintain the struggle until the hope of real victory is abandoned?—*Chicago Evening Post*.

### The Selling Power of the Newspaper

Those papers are most valuable to us as advertisers which resist the pleasure of us advertisers and equally resist the pleasure of any financial interest and try only to serve the common good, for, as the reward for that, they command the confidence of their readers. If we advertisers undermine the confidence in the papers we advertise in, eventually they will cease to be good mediums for us to advertise in. Those which command the most confidence of their readers are, as I have said, the ones that get the best results for us.—Edward A. Filene, Boston, at the Advertising Men's Convention.

### Going to Plumb Niagara Whirlpool.

The depth of the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara River just above the falls may become known. Engineers propose to take a series of soundings from a passenger aero-car line which has been constructed 200 feet above the water by the Niagara Spanish Aero-Car Company. The engineers will use a weight of 500 pounds or heavier if necessary.

It has been estimated by many that the depth is anywhere between 250 and 1,000 feet. Because no boat can live in the rapids, it has been impossible to verify these estimates.

## Why Berliners Riot

Women of Germany Not Making Trouble From Selfish Reasons

A Berlin correspondent writes: German newspapers often attack the women of Germany because, after years of constant warfare during which they have lost husbands, brothers and sons, while themselves forced to endure untold hardships, they are showing signs of what is termed weakness. "It is most humiliating," says the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten*, "to see that after eighteen months of war, a very large part of our women have not yet learned to understand what war-time conditions really mean. They are sighing, weeping and groaning, because they can no longer get all the bread or meat they want, because pastry made without butter does not appeal to their taste, and because they feel disgusted when they have to drink coffee without milk. Once more, German women, we appeal to you, nay, we command you, to stop these cowardly lamentations, to submit to existing conditions and not unnecessarily to make life harder to our brave men who are fighting in the trenches."

To the unbiased observer these reproaches directed against the women of Germany, who have taken up and carried their part of the burden of war in a most admirable manner, are by no means justified. The women of Germany have shown fortitude and endurance and if they are becoming unmanageable it should be remembered that they are not rioting and fighting the police and troops sent against them from selfish reasons, but because they see their babies dying from lack of milk while their older children are growing pale and emaciated, because all articles of food, even the most elementary ones, have risen to prices which it is utterly impossible for them to pay. They fight the police and attack the provision and baker shops because they know that their wealthier sisters are able to buy even luxuries and that the farmers, large and small alike, are hiding their grain in the hope of still higher prices.

## When the Scots Charged

A Wounded Scot Gave Graphic Description of the Big "Push"

A thrilling story of the "big push" was related by a wounded Scot, who has reached London.

"Eh, man, it was hell, but it was grand," he declared. "We've got a move on at last, and are paying the Huns out. For over a week our guns have been letting rip at them. Talk about the German guns in the early days of the war, they are not in it now. I was in the retreat from Mons, so I reckon I've seen some of the fighting."

"I got my packet Friday night," he added, referring to his wounds. "We were pushed up to our front line trenches early Friday morning. Long before daybreak the guns were at it worse than ever. The noise fair drove some fellows daft, but the worst of all was waiting in the trenches for the order to charge. When that came we were over the top like a lot of dogs let loose. The ground was churned up for miles, and the front of the German trenches simply smashed to bits. We got there under cover of smoke, and fairly rolled in. I shall never forget the sight. The Germans were lying heaped up in all directions, and those who were alive showed no fight, but appeared to have gone 'clean potty.'"

"Further on we got into the supports, which had received a terrific smashing about, and it was there we had the scrap. At the last moment it seemed the Germans had rushed a crowd of chaps in, and they had hidden themselves in shell holes and were taking pot shots at us. We rushed them with the bayonet and bombs, and some of them put up a good fight. I had one fellow in front of me, and felt myself a 'goner,' for I tumbled over some wire, when one of our chaps got his bayonet into him. The next second a German 'outed' my chum. 'Never fear, Jock,' he said, 'you did the same trick for me once.' That chap's left a wife and six bairns away up North," added the Scot.

Asked how he received his wounds the Scot became somewhat bashful.

"Oh, one of the Huns got in at me," he replied. Another wounded hero, however, took up the narrative. "He fair tumbled into a hole where there was half a dozen of 'em hiding," said the second man. "Jock comes of a fighting race and he gave the Huns a bit for hiding."—*London Telegraph*.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

**Local and Personal**

W. A. McMurtrie was a visitor at Nelson the early part of the week.

Angus Smith of Grand Forks was a guest of Mrs. Gilpin for a few days last week. His little daughter who has been visiting at the Gilpin home for several weeks returned with him.

H. S. McCreath's Belgian stallion Tambour Waer won first in his class at the Cranbrook fair last week, in a field of three entries. The animal is sold to Worden, the Cranbrook livery man.

Owing to a counter attraction in the shape of a Conservative rally in the Auditorium that evening, the September meeting of the Creston Board of Trade went by the board for this month.

Posts are moving out of Creston quite freely the past few weeks, a couple of cars a week at least going east. H. S. McCreath has closed to supply 5000 of them on one C.P.R. contract alone.

The month of August was the driest the Creston Valley has experienced in years, according to the local meteorologist. The total rainfall for the whole month was less than three-fourths of an inch.

A. Carney of Kaslo, a former timber inspector that many of our semi-old time citizens will remember, was here visiting friends the early part of the week, and spoke at the Conservative meeting on Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Manuel and family arrived from Blairmore, Alta., on Wednesday, and propose to make Creston their home. He has taken over the Edmondson store business and will be in full charge there in future.

A. Lindley, well-known in the Valley's fruit industry, who is now identified with the International Correspondence school, arrived from Coleman, Alta., on Wednesday, and in addition to casting his ballot is booking up a few students for the college.

The coolest weather experienced so far was recorded on Thursday morning, when the government thermometer registered one degree of frost. Out Erickson way, however, some of the ranchers maintain that no damage was done the vegetable crop.

Mr. Graham, the student who has been in charge of Methodist church work for almost three weeks, left on Monday for New Westminster, where he will again attend college. He was an affable, hard-working cleric and made many friends during his stay here.

Miss Katherine Heald, who is leaving this week to make her home in Nelson, was guest at a surprise party in her honor at the Auditorium on Wednesday night. The affair was engineered by her young friends and all present had a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The grouse shooting season opens to-day. Local sportsmen cannot quite understand why the grouse and duck season do not open the same date—along with deer. It is contended that between the 1st and 15th many of these birds get wised up and take to the higher ranges before the season gets under way.

M. S. Middleton, Nelson, who is charge of the horticultural work in the Valley, was here a few days this week. On Thursday afternoon next he is having an orchard talk at the Stocks & Jackson, when he will go into the why and wherefore of some spraying experiments he has carried on there this year. All the ranchers are asked to attend, at 2.30.

Creston's charitably-inclined citizens had ample opportunity to show their generosity last week. On Thursday W. G. W. Fortune was after funds to help finance the temperance campaign, while on Friday two sisters were here looking for financial aid for the R.C. orphanage at New Westminster. 'Tis said Mr. Fortune's efforts resulted in donations totalling \$80.

Creston Indians brought home a considerable chunk of the prize money hung up at Cranbrook fair last week. Albin White was there with a string of horses belonging to Hay Louie, and in three starts annexed three first prizes. These were the free for all and the half mile dash, in which Dave Andrew handled the winners, while in the squaw race Mary Louise was the animal that finished in front. In the footrace two firsts also came their way, Philip winning the 100 yards sprint, while Frank Leo and Philip were first and second respectively in the half-mile run.

The haymakers are having ideal weather for harvesting the crop on the flats this year. Wet days this month so far have been few and far between.

Jim Cameron, who has been holidaying at Victoria for a couple of weeks, is finishing up the vacation with a visit with his parents here before going back to Cranbrook.

Mrs. W. C. Forrester spent the early part of the week in Nelson attending the annual convention of the Kootenay-Boundary Women's Institutes, at which she was one of the speakers.

A. Manuel, formerly of Frank, Alta., has taken over the T. M. Edmondson store business this week. He proposes to carry a first-class stock of groceries, etc., and solicits a share of your trade.

This has been another good year for the Valley beekeepers and from present appearances the Blinco and Stocks & Jackson apiaries will have at least three tons of honey for export this year.

The W.C.T.U. is resuming its monthly meetings this month. After two years' service Mrs. C. S. Hall has found it necessary to give up the secretaryship, and she is succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Craigie.

Both the Wealthy and McIntosh Red apples began to move this week. Fruit is coming along in such quantities now that the C.P.R. is being urged to supply four refrigerator cars per week to handle the export.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett left on Sunday on Mr. Bennett's annual two-weeks' vacation. They are taking a motor trip through the Windermere country, and so far have been favored with ideal weather for such an outing.

R. M. Reid is out prophesying an easy winter. He spent several days the early part of the week hunting at Corn Creek and finds that the ducks have "clear" backbones this year, and oldtimers say this is a sure sign of an open winter.

The soldier tobacco fund is getting rather scant attention these days. The list at the bank shows total contributions to date of \$21.50. The Red Cross, of course, has contributed \$50 to the cause, and another \$5 possibly put into the box at the postoffice.

Donations this week to the Red Cross are two pairs of socks from Mrs. McMurtrie and a quantity of old linen from Mrs. M. R. Palmer. Mrs. Walmsley also turned in a pair of handknit socks. Headquarters at Toronto acknowledge receipt of \$50 recently sent.

The shortage in political meetings that has hitherto prevailed was broken this week when the final words were spoken—by the Liberals on Monday night and the Conservatives on Tuesday. Both meetings were well attended considering the short notice on which they were arranged.

Rev. D. W. Scott, at one time Methodist pastor in Creston, now at Mission City, has just been accepted for overseas service with a coast regiment. On account of defective eyesight he was twice rejected but on his third examination he managed to pass. He is expecting to go to England this month.

The school board has its regular monthly meeting on Monday night. School taxes seem to be coming in much better this year than last. The department has already made one advance on the amount assessed at the annual meeting. Last year it was along into January before they would come across with any advance.

Miss Phillips of Lethbridge, Alta., a sister of Mr. Phillips, travelling auditor of the Dominion Express, is here for a short holiday, the guest of Mrs. C. S. Hall. Miss Phillips has had a rather strenuous year professionally and is resting up in the always healthy and generally salubrious climate that obtains in the Creston Valley.

W. Robb of Kaslo, returning officer for the riding was in on Saturday delivering the ballot boxes. They were a bit hoity for this election, containing three different kinds of ballots, pencils, sealing wax, official papers, etc. The vote at the Reclamation Farm was taken by E. Simmons, with C. C. French looking after the Liberal interests.

Rev. W. M. Lees, Creston's new Methodist pastor, accompanied by his wife, arrived here on Wednesday, and are now getting settled in the parsonage. Mr. Lees was only ordained at the June conference, but he comes recommended as a speaker of considerable ability as well as a worker out of the pulpit and will, we feel sure, keep the Methodist church well to the fore amongst the houses of worship in Creston.

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