THE CRESTON REVIEW

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LEGISLATIVE OCT 10 1916 VICTORIA

400 Cows' Cream Needed in 1917

Having heard so much to commend and so little of condemnation of the Cranbrook creamery and the gentlemen in charge of it it was but natural that during a few days' stay in Cranbrook last week that THE REVIEW man should drop in to get some first hand information on an industry that is destined to play an important part in the development of the Creston Valley.

On entering the building the very first thing that appeals to a visitor is the absolute cleanliness that prevails throughout the plant, coupled with splendid ventilation and a plentiful supply of light considering the plant is in a rented building—a building, by the way, that combines a good location for the retail trade there is sure to be in the way of buttermilk and ice cream, as well as being otherwise reasonably well adapted for the business used for.

The plant, while not all new, is pretty thoroughly modern and taken all round pretty well fills the bill for a pioneer creamery as this plant may be codsidered. Not including the boiler the plant represents an investment of almost $2,000. The churn has a capacity of 700 pounds of butter, and will manufacture this quantity in from 30 to 40 minutes. This year the cream supply was never large enough to make more than three churnings each week necessary, owing to an adequate storage plant the cream vat now in use having a capacity of 250 gallons.

The plant was installed late in the spring and it was almost the middle of May before manufacturing commenced. In June the output of butter was 3296 pounds, along with 460 gallons of ice cream. In July 4094 pounds of butter were turned out as well as 671 gallons of ice cream, while for August the figures were 3244 pounds of butter and 592 gallons of ice cream.

For the three months, we are told the average price for cream was 31 for sour and 34 cents for sweet cream. These prices, of course, do not include the price for special cream used in the making of ice cream, which was higher and uniform throughout the season. The amount paid to patrons these same months ran $911 in June $1245 in July, and $1186 in August.

These amounts were distributed among some 40 patrons and represent the cream from not more than 160 cows, and not all of these were from B.C., either, as Manager Ammerman figures that at least $400 of this went to a shipper from Cowley, Alberta, who was also shipping cream for some of his neighbors.

Of these 40 at least a dozen were from the Creston Valley, Fraser Bros. Stocks & Jackson, George and John Hobden. P. G. Ebbutt. D. Learmohth, Geo. Cartwright, A D. Pochin, A. N. Couling, J. P. Moore, D. G. Lyon, M. Little, John Arrowsmith and a few others shipping regularly all seaeon. While all are well pleased with the cash returns and prompt payments twice a month, Fraser Bros were particularly fortunate in that their cream always came in sweet and was used for ice cream, thus netting them the very top prices,

Some idea of the excellence of the ice cream turned out by the firm can best be gleaned from the August sales which ran to 320 gallons in Cranbrook alone, while Creston consumed 85 gallons and a like amount was shipped one firm in Fernie. All the points on the Crow were using ice cream and enough of it could not be manufactured to supply the demand.

Kootenay Brand butter made by the firm had an equally favorable reception, and at no time after the butter had been introduced could enough be made to fill the orders the firm were offered. Mr. Ammerman assured us that the popularity of the creamery product was in a large measure due to the excellent quality of the cream he received, and that so long as the patrons will exercise the greatest of care to send along clean, pure, high grade cream he is prepared to assure the same satisfactory prices as prevailed this year. He would be only too happy to have a steady supply of cream from 400 cows. He believes there is a market for triple the quantity of butter turned out this year, as well as about 4000 gallons of ice cream more or less at points contiguous to Cranbrook.

When one considers the limited amount of cream there was available this year along with the high price that patrons received for it and the regularity with which remittances came, pretty conclusive evidence is furnished that the creamery was splendidly handled in every department this year, necessitating, we feel sure, considerable extra and at-all-hours-of-the-day-and-night work on the part of the employees.

A creamery cannot successfully operate on 160 oows for very many seasons. Twice that number would be about right. For a starter the smaller number will suffice. but now that Mr. Ammerman has demonstrated his ability to make a brand of butter the people cannot get enough of, to say nothing of his willingness to buckle in and keep operating costs down to the minimum, he and the industry he is developinff are worthy of a more hearty support from all interested in the dairy business—and in this connection we in the Creston Valley are as vitally concerned as those ranching nearer the lacation of the factory.

Erickson

Sergt. Turner of the internment camp staff, Morrissey, arrived home on Tuesday to look after his apple picking He expects to ship at least 300 boxes this year.

Bert Boffey left the latter part of the week for Calgary, Alta., where he will spend the winter.

Latest word from Cranbrook is to the effect that Gerald Craigie, who is laid up there with a serious case of appendicitis, is coming along fine, but will hardly be home for a couple of weeks. Bob Maxwell's injured arm is also mending as well as could be expected and it now seems sure he will in time regain full use of it.

Milt Beam, who has been one of the C.P.R. fire guards at Bull River this season, was home for a few days the latter part of the week.

J. M. Craigie loaded out a full car of Wealthy apples here the fore part of the week, which were shipped to Saskatoon, Sask. From present appearances he will have another 1200 or 1500 boxes to market, making the ranch the third largest shipper in the Valley.

W. Long left on Sunday for Spokane, where we understand he will take a course in a business college in that city.

Miss Olga and Mr. M. Wigen of Wynndel were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Long.

The school report for September shows the standing of the pupils in the monthly examinations as follows: Fourth Reader, Mabel Warren 67, Mary Dew 66, Walter Long 64, Beatrice Dodds 58, Hugh Graham 47.

Senior 3rd—Arthur Dew 69, Gerald Timmons 52. Junior 3rd—Aubrey Kemp 78, Dick Penson 71, Robert Dodds 35.

Second Reader—James Dodds 80, John Dodds 70. Teddy Staples 67, Ernest Stinson 59.

Senior First Reader—Beth Putnam 69. Junior First Reader—Joan Kemp 79, Mollie Kemp 74, Jean Craigie 34.

Senior Second Primer—Harold Dew 83. Ivan Staples 82, Hilda Harding 70. Della Warren 66. First Primer—Stuart Penson 52.

Perfect Attandance—Joan Kemp, Mollie Kemp, Beth Putnam, Gerald Timmons, Aubrey Kemp.

Highest regular number 26: Average daily attendance 19.35.

Inspector Dove of Nelson is paying the Creston school its regular fall visit this week.

The sum of $38,300 is Cranbrook's contribution to the last Canadian War Loan, this amount being subscribed through the local banks.

Red Cross Ladies Have Banner Year

There was quite a large turnout of the workers on Tuesday afternoon for the annual meeting of the Creston Red Cross Auxiliary, which was presided over by the retiring president, Mrs. H. Lyne.

Although the society's year is only 11 months this term, as compared with 12 a year ago, the statements submitted by both the treasurer and the secretary show that the auxiliary was more active than ever before.

The total cash intake was $554, which is almost $50 higher than the 1915 figures, while the amount of work and supplies forwarded to Nelson headquarters shows the same gratifying increase. Owing to a shortage of space this issue THE REVIEW is compelled to hold over till next week the detailed report of the various officials.

The election of officers was the closing item of business and to more successfully cope with the work as well as arousing greater enthusiasm in the cause, it was found advisable to divide the office of secretary into two departments—work and corresponding secretaries. The executive committee was also enlarged, every point in the Valley now being represented. The new officers are:

President—Mrs. E. Mallandaine.
1st Vice-President—Mrs Forrester.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. M. Young.
Treasurer—Mrs. Cherrington.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Ebbutt.
Work Secretary—Mrs. Boyd.
Executive—Mrs. W. P. Stark, Mrs. Geo. Meade, Mrs. Fraelick, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. G. Cartwright, Erickson; Mrs. Loasby, Sirdar; Mrs. Pease, Alice Siding; Mrs. Knott, Canyon City.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered S. A. Speer for the use of his hall, also his always willing help in shipping bales of supplies; THE REVIEW for its generous supply of publicity; the Creston band for its good work at all entertainments; Mrs. Henderson for superintendiug the making of dressings; Mrs. McMurtric, for all the help she has given while in office as president; and all others who have in any way helped in this good cause.

To close proceedings the committee served afternoon tea when $6 was netted to start off the new year with. The ladies are at work to see that Trafalgar Day, October 19th, is fittingly observed, and whatever proceeds there are will go to the British Red Cross.

Canyon City

At Trail John Carfra has had a letter from his son Pte. John Carfra stating that he is back in the trenches again, having recovered sufficiently from the wound in his hand, although unable to close his right completely—and possibly never will.

Harry Turner and friend from Silverton, who has been visiting here for some days, returned home on Friday.

Owing to a scarcity of feed Fraser Bros. have found it necessary to materially reduce their herd. They shipped a carload of young and old animals to Nelson the early part of the week.

The September enrollment at Huscroft's school was twelve and a remarkable average daily attendance of 11 scholars is recorded. Pupils with a perfect attendance are: Elizabeth Lyon, Walter Lyon, Ernest Emerson, Ivy Huscroft and Daisy Lyon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson announce the marriage of their daughter, Kate, which took place on Thursday last at Creston, to John Cameron of Cranbrook, where they will reside.

Mr. Miller, assistant provincial assessor, Nelson, paid this section an official visit the early part of the week.

C. Blair and his gang of haymakers are still busy putting up the fodder, having shifted quarters from the Reclamation Farm to a point nearer Port Hill. They expect to be on the job for a few days yet.

Wynndel

Mrs. F. J, May has received word that her husband has been wounded again. No particulars have been received except that he has been taken to Liverpool, England.

Miss Ettie Johnson left on Friday for Calgary, where she will spend the winter.

Clarence Ogilvie and John Huscroft were Wynndel callers Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Barbara Mawson spent Saturday and Sunday at Wynndel, the guest of Miss Florence Bathie.

Elias and Raymond Uri spent a few days at Wynndel last before returning to Canyon City where they have taken another contract for cutting logs.

O. J. Wigen was a Creston caller on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. J. May is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Butterfield at Wilmer, B.C.

Mrs. John Bathie returned from Cranbrook on Tuesday, where she has been visiting friends.

Wynndel was well represented at the Red Cross dance at Creston on Friday night. Although the crowd was small they all report a good time.

There will be the usual fortnightly service at the schoolhouse on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Pow officiating.

Pte. Fd. Penson of the 225th Battalion, returned to Vernon last week after spending a months' leave of absence at his home here.

Alice Siding

A. Pendry and Dick Smith were the Siding's representatives at the fruit fair at Nelson last week—along with J. Boydell.

The yield of plums in this section is turning out much better than at first expected. At Rosedale ranch one of the trees has a showing of 15 crates.

Geo. Brydges returned from Drumheller last week to look after harvest operations on his ranch here. Mrs. Brydges being away.

Morgan Long arrived on Sunday from Pincher Creek, Alta., and is spending a few days with his wife at Douglas Villa.

More area of hay is being cut on the flats this year than for several seasons past, and most of the mowers are running seven days a week to get up a supply while the fine weather lasts.

Very few apples will go to waste in this section this year. One of our rancherr has undertaken to supply 500 gallons of cider for shipment to the prairie market.

Former principal Dougherty, now at Abbotsford, is maintaining his reputation as a debater. At a recent concert there he and a lady partner got tne best of an argument on the topic, Resolved, "That realization gives greater pleasure than anticipation." The payment of some I.O.U.'s he held from former Creston citizens possibly helped some when preparing affirmatative arguments.

BIRTH—In Creston on Sept. 24th, to Pte. and Mrs. E. Payne, a daughter.

BIRTH—In Creston, on October 1st, to Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, a daughter.

Misses Annie Hamilton and Vesta Smith are visitors at Trail with Mrs. John Carfra.

Creston School's Report for Sept.

DIVISION I.—R. B. Masterton, Principal.

Number enrolled, 31.

Average attendance, 27.8.

Perfect Attendance—Audrey Attridge, James Cameron, Liliian Cherrington, Rose Cherrington, Vida L. Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Hazel Hobden, Ruth Klingensmith, Estella McKelvey, Jennie Nichols, Bertha Pease, Mary Parker, Myrtle Smith, Margaret Webster.

The following pupils missed the number of days placed after their names: Mabel Craigie 10, Audrey Craigie 3, Harold Goodwin 4, Orin Hayden ½, Muriel Hobden 1, Edna Holmes 11, Mabel Huscrofr 1, Lyda Johnson 4, Clark Moore 7½. Vivianne Moore 2½, Katherine Moore 6, Ray McKelvey 1, Morgan Pease 1½, Marion Swanson ½. Frances Lyne and Paul Stinson did not enter school till Sept. 5. Harold E. Gobbett did not enter school till Sept. 11.

Standing on September Examinations: Entrance—Katherine Moore Ray McKelvey. Mary Parker, Frances Lyne Myrtle V. Smith, Muriel Hobden, Vivianne Moore. Audrey Attridge, Rose K. Cherrington, Orin L. Hayden, Stella McKelvey, Hazel Hobden, Paul Stinson.

Preliminary High School—Marion Swanson, Lillian Cherrington, Fraser Cameron, Ruth Klingensmith.

Advanced High School—Margaret Webster. Mabel Huscroft, Jennie Nichols, Vida Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Lyda Johnson, Bertha Pease, Edna Holmes.

The following pupils were not present for the Sept. examinations: Morgan Pease, Mabel Craigie. Clark Moore, Audrey Craigie, Harold Goodwin.

DIVISION II.—M. MacKenzie, Teacher.

Number enrolled, 32.

Average daily attendance, 27.45.

Junior 4th—Standing in class-work: 1st, Almeda Attridge, Ruth Compton. Vera Parker; 2nd, Virgil Passmore; 3rd, Edgar Benny.

Senior 3rd—Susie Hurry, Eunice Moore, Ben Embree, Francis Pow.

Junior 3rd—Harry Compton, Marguerite Crawford, Mildred Passmore.

The following have made full attendance—Almeda Attridge, Alta Attridge, Harry Compton, Ruth Compton, Marguerite Crawford, Eva Holmes, Susie Hurry, Ruth Lidgate, Annie Maione, Teresa Maione, Vivgil Passmore, Joe Romano, Eva Webster.

DIVISION III.—Miss B. Hurry, Teacher.

Number pupils enrolled, 35.

Average daily attendance, 29.

Perfect Attendance—Alfred Boffey, Edith Crawford, Evelyn Hurry, Mary Lewis, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Frank Maione, Robert Moore, Frank Parker, Roy Pease, Cyrus Pow, Walter Scott, Donald Spiers, George St. Jean, Gladys Webster.

Highest Standing—Second Primer—Edith Crawford, Nellie Adlard, Alfred Boffey. First Reader—Cyrus Pow, Louise Romano, Beatrice Scott. Second Reader—Roy Pease, Robert Moore, Robert Hetherington.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Hardman, Teacher

Number enrolled, 33.

Average attendance, 29.92.

Perfect Attendance—Maaguerite Benney, Leslie Boffey, Fredrick Christie, Ralph Christie, Charles Cotterill, Edith Couling, Lloyd Couling, Catherine Embree, Olwen Evans, Marvin Little, Joyce Moore Edna Nichols, Albert Sherwood, Harry Smith, Annie Smith, Gordon Spiers, Gilmoure Taylor, Dudley Wilson, Edith Wilson, Henry Webster.

Highest Standing: Junior Second Primer—Marguerite Benney. Senior First Primer—Olwen Evans. Intermediate First Primer—Marvin Little, Receiving Class—Edith Wilson.

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. Forrester were week-end visitors with friends at Boswell.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued)

Lady Acrise was beginning to understand that the affair was serious, and after a pause, during which Daphne had walked away and furtively wiped her eyes, her aunt came flitting across the room, and thrusting a hand confidentially and with demonstrative affectionateness under Daphne's arm, burst into a laugh of gentle mockery.

Daphne tried to disengage herself, but failed. Lady Acrise, who was always in the doctor's hands, without ever seeming to have much the matter with her to interfere with anything but her duties, had a good muscular grip and she would not let her niece go.

"There, there, my dear child, you can't be angry with your old aunt, can you? You musn't mind my laughing. It was only that your suggestion that you yourself could be in fault was so utterly—utterly— what shall I say—so absolutely and hopelessly incredible, my dear!"

And she looked into Daphne's face with eyes which contained a certain veiled uneasiness.

Daphne, brought to bay, boldly and openly wiped away another tear, and said in a choking voice:

"I—I hope you're right. I—I hope I should never do anything unworthy—I mean anything that wasn't quite right, unless——"

She stopped.

More uneasy than ever, Lady Acrise looked down so that she should not betray her feeling, and striked her nice's white arm tenderly.

"Unless what, my dear?"

Daphne drew herself up, in desperation.

"I mean," she said in a firm voice, "I hope I should always do the right thing, in all cases, however difficult, or as nearly the right thing as I know how to do," she added in a voice which had grown suddenly weak and plaintive.

Lady Acrise, who saw that there was something gravely amiss, was desperately anxious to know what it was.

"I'm sure of it, Daphne, quite sure of it. But, perhaps, dear child, you may find yourself in circumstances where a woman older in the ways of this wicked world than you are might be able to be of some little use in setting matters right. If so, you know you may rely upon me."

"Thank you, aunt."

Lady Acrise waited, alert and curious.

"On the other hand," she said, when she saw that Daphne had no intention of availing herself of the invitation to be frank, "if you really prefer that I should learn all about it through the maids——"

"Aunt Valerie, how can you?"

"How can I help myself?" smiled her aunt, imperturbably. "You don't suppose you can prevent the servants from talking, do you? And if they will talk, it's much better that one should know what they saw. At least, I think so, and of course I'm experienced enough to draw out a silly maid to tell all she knows—or—hears—while appearing all the time to be severely anxious to get her to hold her tongue."

This little lesson in worldly wisdom frightened her niece a good deal. It was a threat, amiably and sweetly given, of course, that if Daphne refused to confide in her she would get all she wanted to know out of the servants.

And this Daphne knew that she was clever enough to do, in the very manner she suggested. If she found the account of the mystery as given by Ernestine with her imperfect knowledge of English, too incomplete, there was no doubt that the lively and talkative Salter would, with the best intentions, supply the deficiency.

"There is really nothing to learn," she said, trying hard to keep her temper. "Only what I've told you. A poor man who did knife-cleaning, window-cleaning, carried coals, helped the gardeners, and all that sort of thing, has suddenly gone away and nobody knows what has become of him. That's all, really, really all."

"But it isn't all that is said, I suppose?" suggested her aunt.

Daphne turned away impatiently.

"Oh, I dare say not! I dare say there's plenty of gossip, for people who care about that sort of thing," she said severely.

Lady Acrise, who had released her nice's arm, slid down comfortably into an arm-chair, and was playing with her rings, gave utterance to one of those curious little gurgles which were like embryonic laughs, meaningless and irritating.

"I suppose you think that is very cutting," she said. "But I may as well confess that I do find gossip interesting, very interesting, when I know it has a substratum of truth that is being kept from me."

The thrust told.

"I'm not keeping anything from you," said Daphne, hastily turning to face her aunt.

Lady Acrise maintained her artificial smile.

"No, dear, of course not," she purred in a soothing tone which had the reverse effect upon her niece.

After that there was silence until the return of Sir Penywern to the drawing-room.

The two ladies heard him walking heavily across the hall, and heard the whining voice of a woman speaking in rather acid, acrimonious tones. They heard Sir Penywern say "Good-night" rather shortly, and the hall-door shut.

Then he came in, with an alarming scowl on his face.

"You've got rid of your visitor, Sir Penywern?" said Lady Acrise brightly, while Daphne, watching him furtively, in evident distress, frowned with annoyance at her aunt's obvious curiosity.

"Yes, I've got rid of her," said he. He turned to his wife. "It was a woman who said she was Rathbone's landlady. She wanted money."

Lady Acrise, as if anxious to leave husband and wife to discuss the matter together, strolled across the room to the nearest window, where the curtains were still undrawn, and watched the retreating figure of the widow.

Daphne looked stealthily at her husband.

"Money!" echoed she.

He nodded.

"Yes. She said he went away owing three weeks' rent. A lie, of course. But I gave her the money."

A look of relief passed over Daphne's candid countenance.

"Then, having been successful so far, she tried again. Declared that he had taken with him all her savings, twenty-five pounds. I was sorry, but there I drew the line. It wasn't even a well-thought-out attempt at extortion."

"You didn't give it her?" asked Daphne, in evident distress.

"Of course not. Don't you see that if she had got what she wanted we should never have been free from her again?"

But Daphne did not see. She looked infinitely troubled.

"Perhaps she wanted it," ventured she.

"I've no doubt she did. But I didn't want to give it to her," said Sir Penywern drily.

Daphne looked at him stealthily. There was a pause. He was anxious for her to ask more questions about the woman, so that he might find out whether she knew anything about her. The smallest circumstance connected with the tragic mystery which involved his wife was of deepest interest to him.

But Daphne, though she looked wistful and anxious, said no more.

Meanwhile Lady Acrise watched what was going on, while she appeared to be wholly engrossed in looking at the sea from the window. Sir Penywern, having failed to get any help from his wife, resolved to drag Lady Acrise into the business, in the faint hope that she might presently be able to throw some light on the affair, through her knowledge of her niece's character and history.

"Don't you agree with me, Lady Acrise, that it would be rash to yield to importunities which would only be renewed at the first opportunity if they were satisfied now?" he asked.

Lady Acrise turned to him with interest and vivacity.

"Really, I'm all in the dark about this," she said.

But he knew that this was untrue; he knew that already she was devoured with curiosity, and that she had been watching from the window the widow in the rusty weeds.

"Haven't you heard about the sudden disappearance of a man who was employed about the place?" he asked rather drily, for he hated pretence of all kinds and knew that she must have heard all about it.

"Oh, yes, Daphne told me just that."

"This woman says she was his landlady."

"I see. And as you were his employer, she comes to you for his rent."

"Yes. And now she wants her alleged 'savings,' with a story that he stole them."

"Of course she can't claim them, even if he did take them. Do you think he did?"

"No," said Sir Penywern, with a snap.

She looked askance at him.

"In any case you are not responsible. It's absurd. Of course you are right to resist such a claim. Now you've refused, you'll hear no more about it."

"I hope not," said he dubiously.

Lady Acrise began to look alarmed. Daphne, some distance away was drawing her breath in deep gasps and looking so ill that it was quite impossible not to see that she was keenly interested in what was being said.

(To Be Continued.)

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly $34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

One of the members of a committee of inspection on its tour of a certain penitentiary found himself in conversation with one of the convicts. The latter was disposed to be confidential, and thus unburdened himself:

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police."

"But you will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor, consolingly. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

Mabel: Was your bazaar a success?

Gladys: Yes, indeed; the minister will have cause to be grateful.

Mabel: How much were the profits?

Gladys: Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But ten of us got engaged, and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees.—Stray Stories.

Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about $800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precurser in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very cyiguous interior of the vessel.

Germany Cannot Yet Divide the Earth

Maxmilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maxmilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:

What pressure could force a quick conlcusion of peace?

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostock. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength.

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power.

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America. England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries.

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen.

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukowina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that, the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy.

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until too late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as far as the fence, and you can let go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map."—London Daily News.

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New to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing pain remedy ever discovered. Not oily or ill-smelling, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but permanent in its control of pain.

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Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Aid For Farmers in Devastated Areas

Canadians to Organize to Help Belgians, Poles and Serbians

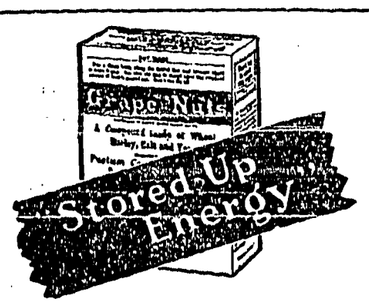
Last year the agricultural relief of the Allies committee was formed in England under the immediate patronage of the King and the presidency of the Duke of Portland. The fund which is being raised is for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of agriculture in the countries of our Allies which have been devastated by war.

The British farmers desire to help these people to make a fresh start. A general committee thoroughly representative of British agriculture has been formed, and county agricultural societies have unanimously formed committees to arrange for contributions. Last spring considerable quantities of seed grain, livestock and implements were furnished to farmers in the regions of France from which the enemy had been driven back at the battle of the Marne. Some of the implements were of Canadian make and have given much satisfaction. It is intended to extend similar aid to farmers in Belgium, Poland and Serbia when the time comes.

New Zealand and Australia have joined in the movement. It is now desired to have a Canadian committee formed under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and with the sympathetic goodwill and co-operation of the Dominion and provincial governments. Through it Canadian farmers and others will be able to give very much needed and very highly deserved help in practical and economical ways. After correspondence, the Duke of Portland, on behalf of the British committee, cabled inviting Dr. James W. Robertson to visit England and France to see at first hand the character of the needs and to discuss the means by which Canadian farmers and their families could most effectively and advantageously help their brethren in this time of their distress.

Teacher: Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny: Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn Citizen.



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Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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

Russia's Growing Greatness

The Democracy of Russia Which Has Made Such Wonderful Progress

Russia seems to be coming out of the war very big. One reads that she is to have the Dardanelles. It is prudent to wait and see, but as to her being the greatest power in Europe, surely it is better, at least, that the dominant power of the Continent of Europe should be one that has already a sufficient estate than one that must incessantly conspire to rob its neighbors.

After Germany's opening exhibition in Belgium and Northern France it takes some assurance for a pro-German to speak of "Russian tyranny and cruelty." The Cossacks were cruel in East Prussia; the Russian bureaucracy has been cruel; but the Russian people are not by nature cruel. What they will be in another generation one would like to live and see. Dr. Rauschenbusch argues that success in the war will strengthen the Romanoffs and Russian autocracy, but that conclusion will not be generally accepted. It is the Russian people—democracy in Russia—that has made such wonderful progress in the last year and made observers feel that there is but one country on earth, if any, in which the prospects for human life are better than in Russia.

It will be impossible to get up any effectual fright about Russian domination until the fear of German domination is thoroughly allayed. — Life, New York.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

Canada's Example.

The Dominion, even less military than ourselves, and without the pretentious permanent efficiency claimed by Washington bureaucrats, adopt- a business-like method of transporting its volunteers across the continent of an equal distance. The Ottawa Government simply included in the contract for troop movement everything that went with it. The railroad companies not only were required to furnish proper cars on which the men could sleep in comfort, instead of the three-to-two-seats-in-day-coaches methods on this side, but by the contract were bound to furnish the travelling troops with three hot meals a day. And the men got them. Why could not this have done in this country? A great deal was heard of the mobilization of the railroads to help the War Department. If the job had been left to the railroads, as in Canada, it might have been accomplished with more credit to the Government and more comfort to the soldiers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Saw an "Omen" of Victory

An officer with an eye for the mysterious noted two strange incidents in the "great push," says the London Globe. Just before the offensive four dogs came out of the German lines. The Germans whistled and shouted, but the deserters held steadily on. Our men hailed it as an omen.

The other incident was still more curious. In this war scourged zone there is a road called Crucifixion avenue. When our men reached this road they found every tree destroyed by the bombardment — the road had been flanked by trees on both sides. But the large crucifix still stood there, and when it was examined closely it was impossible to find a single trace of shrapnel fire.

Contingencies

Now to a German people who would drive the Hohenzollerns from the throne, how warm would be the handclasps of the democratic people of the world!

But if the German people keep these homicidal maniacs on the throne, and worship them as gods, it will be necessary, of course, to look to the priming of our guns and keep our powder dry.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Looking Into the Sky

Physical Comfort Combined With the Enjoyment of the Beautiful and Mysterious

It is pleasant to lie on the earth and look at the sky. The dreams you have had on the bank of the creek where you caught no fish and where you watched the sleepy clouds in the blue through the leaves that hung close above you are pleasant even as memories. Sometimes the leaves danced and you could hear the fairies whispering among them; sometimes the leaves were still and you knew that a fairy was peeping at you from behind each one. You believed in fairies then—at least you believed in them a little—but you were beginning to dream of things beyond, things more real and more mysterious, and it was when you looked into the sky through the leaves that you best understood your dreams. Even more pleasant perhaps are the memories of the hours when you lay on the hill among the daisies and looked straight into the sky. There were no dreams then—at least no tangible ones. You were just a part of it all—of the endless blue and the sunshine and the far travelling clouds, and the memories make you—or at least a little of you—still a part of them.

And so it is pleasant even now to lie on the earth and look at the sky. It is a primitive sort of pleasure, but in it the sense of perfect physical comfort is combined, with the enjoyment of the beautiful and the mysterious, and we can ask no more of enjoyment than that.—The Indianapolis 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.

"God Would Protect"

Retort of Man Who Has Never Read of the War

A Plymouth Brother, who appeared at the Essex appeal tribunal, made the extraordinary statement that he had not read anything about the war.

"Do you mean to say that your country's affairs do not interest you?" asked Mr. C. Hope, K.C.

"Not its warfare," was the reply.

"Do you know what is happening to England?" "Only by hearsay."

"Do you know England is in danger of invasion?" "I have heard so."

"Do you believe it?" "I don't attach much importance to rumors."

"What would be England's position if everybody accepted your view?" "God would protect."

He was ordered to do work of national importance.

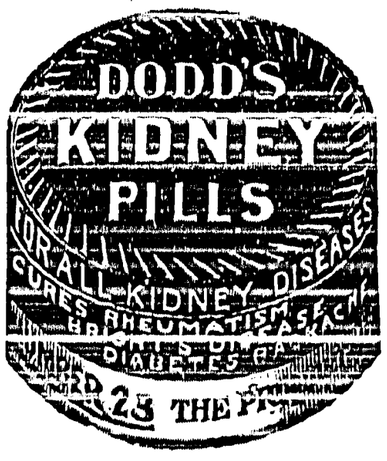
Costiveness and its Cure. — When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

A Farmer's Party

A "Farmer Party" was recently held in Chicago, the invitations reading: "Please come like farmers and wear farmer's clothes." The hostess, who hadn't been near a farm for 20 years, thought that the guests would ride to the party in ox-carts and wear overalls or other working clothes. To her great surprise they came in automobiles and wore regulation full-dress clothes. All of which goes to show that it is a great compliment to be called a farmer nowadays.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Arrangements have been made for placing a life-sized photograph of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, in the Grimsby Hospital, in which he died, and for affixing on one of the walls a brass memorial plate.



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In An Enemy Trench

Twenty-five Feet Below Ground With the Germans

What life in an enemy trench is like may be gleaned from the personal description of a Tommy's brief taste of captivity in one: "There were eight or nine other Englishmen, all wounded, lying there; an' I was in front; right in the mouth of the dug-out, where I could see the trench, where a lot o' Bôches was sitting, smoking cigarettes an' talking in their own lingo. By an' bye a German officer comes along. I knew he was coming, by the way those chaps all jumped an' dropped their smokin' and talkin'. They came to attention pretty smart; I'll say that for 'em. The officer spoke to the sergeant and we were all dragged out of the dug-out and taken down the trench to another one; down two passages and a lot of steps; must ha' bin five an' twenty feet down, I would say. It seemed the officer was put out at us bein' left where we could see anything. Well, there was no fear of us seein' much where they put us then.

That was in the afternoon, as it might be this afternoon. And all that night, and all the next day, and the day after that we lay there; and all that passed our lips was some mighty dirty water in a jar that was given us by a tall Boche that was on sentry in the passage, the first morning.

One feller said it was the Boches blowin' of us up. But I saw we'd got no sentry, an' somehow I reckoned it must be our boys back again in Contalmaison. I'd 've bin out of it quick if it hadn't bin for my knees. There was a young lance-corporal next me, wounded in the shoulder; very sick an' queer he was. I asked him to get along the passage a bit, an' give a shout to tell we was English there.. He got out all right; a plucky lad, because two more bombs burst after he started. An' nex' thing we knew there was a young English officer down among us, an' half a dozen of our boys after him. My God, sir, we was glad to see his face! I tried to come to attention an' salute him. Lord, I'd 've saluted his boots or his cap, if I'd seen 'em empty on the ground! It makes you think when you've seen Boche officers. Then when you see one of ours you know what an officer is, an' what a gentleman is.

Denuding Britain of Finest Forests

Re-Afforestation Will Be Necessary After the War

So much British timber is being used for the war, it is said by advocates of a Government scheme for re-afforestation that if the war lasts another three years the British Isles will be entirely denuded of timber.

One feature of the situation is that some pre-war sources of supply are no longer available. Fifty-five per cent. of timber imported in normal times came from Russia, Sweden and Germany; four per cent. from Norway and 41 per cent. from France, Portugal and Spain. Since the war this country has had to rely partly on supplies from Norway and Sweden and largely on French and Portuguese supplies, and to make good the deficit from woods and forests in the British Isles.

To maintain the supply the nation is making huge inroads into its own standing timber. It is impossible to travel through parts of Scotland without seeing the wholesale cutting of trees. The axe is making a clean sweep of the whole woods.

There are only three million acres of wooded land in the United Kingdom at the present time.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Yes," said the man whose room is on the fifth floor of the Royal Alexandra, "I'd buy a Ford if I had a room on the ground floor; but it's such a bother bringing it up and down in the elevator, don't you know."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

More Women in German Universities

One of the results of the present world war is the astonishing increase of woman students in all German universities. Even the University of Muenster, which formerly did not encourage the feminists, now has 271 women among its students. Some of them are widows of soldiers.

Before the war the women only in rare cases studied anything but medicine, languages, philosophy, literature and art, but now they are taking up all kinds of scientific professions, even engineering, architecture and theology. The greatest attraction for them is law, however. In a few years Germany will have more women attorneys than any other country in the world.

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When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Keeping Newspapers.

When the daily newspapers are neither destroyed nor used at once for household purposes, but are laid aside for future packing, or some charitable organization, it pays to make each lot of them into a flat, square bundle, and tie the package with a string stout enough to lift it by. Such packages can be stored in less space than loose papers require, can be shifted and handled, when housecleaning time comes, and the papers are always clean and ready for any need, or for sale.

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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 6

Too Much Coast

Judging by the numerous M.P.P.'s who are being mentioned for portfolios in the propective Brewster cabiret B.C.'s premier-to-be is not likely to be shy of likely-looking material wherewith to put the finishing touches on the new administration.

A feature to these cabinet forecasts is the preponderance of coast members who are mentioned for the portfolios—with few exceptions most of the guesses are that Dr. King of Cranbrook will be the only man from the interior who will occupy a seat at the new executive council.

Such a makeup for any cabinet would be foreign to the principles of Liberalism, and it is safe to say that this early in his political career Premier Brewseer will not make the fatal mistake of being sectional or one-sided when it comes to finally selecting his administrative advisors.

To ensure really representative government every section of the province must have cabinet representation; this not only redounds to the advantage of the province as a whole, but it disarms criticism from many who are always alert to damn any administration that appears to play the north against the south, etc.—or the coast against the interior.

On the score of competent cabinet material Mr. Brewster has enough and to spare to make up three or four capable administrations. This will make it a bit embarassing when he comes to sift down to the six or seven required. In the lot, however, there are those who from practical experience and proven administrative ability should have the preference.

If these, and these only, are enrolled in the cabinet squad the new premier need not fear the after effects. While many seem to have the call only few can be chosen, and if these are gathered from the various districts of the province without fear or favor the great big general public will not be slow in signifying its approval of the first and one of the hardest tasks the premier-elect will be called upon to perform.

Keen is First Choice

No matter how the province may be mapped out for the purpose of cabinet representation the Kootenay country will assuredly figure as being entitled to at least one cabinet minister—Mr. Bowser allowed it two, as well as one from the Boundary district.

It will also be conceded, we feel sure, that one of the portfolios to be held by the Kootenay cabinet representative shall be that of minister of mines—that belongs down here by divine right, as it were—the present title holder hailing from Rossland.

Conceding, as all fair-minded citizens must, that the Kootenay should be called upon to supply the man to administer the mines department, the logical and only choice for this position is John Keen, M.P.P. for Kaslo.

Mr. Keen has had the experience in the hills and he has also had some opportunity to grasp the office end of the game during his term as mining recorder at Kaslo. During his long residence in that city he has had abundant opportunity to study the various aspects of the industry from every angle, being daily thrown in contact with the prospector, mine owner and mine worker. And of his opportunities to secure an all-round knowledge of the industry he has neglected few, even to his own personal disadvantage.

Undoubtedly Mr. Keen's ability and experience in mining fit him pre-eminently for the mines portfolio. He has kept right abreast of the situation and is prepared to step in to Hon. Lorne Campbell's shoes fitted to devise and do bigger and better things forthwith for the industry in general than the several other coast gentlemen who are most frequently mentioned for the post.

In his effort to put the right men in the right places Mr. Brewster will make no mistake in calling a Kootenay man to the mines department, and the one man in these parts who can handle the position to the very best advantrge of all concerned is John Keen.

That Writ

Next to figuring out who will be in the Brewster cabinet the political wiseacres are employing some of their spare time trying to conjure up what is going to happen if the courts should decide in favor of Mr. Brewster in the matter of his writ issued against Premier Bowser.

Had the premier not monkeyed with the Election Act during the last days of the last legislature there would appear to be little room for speculation; the new government could have convened a special session of the newly-elected members and ratified such of the acts as it deemed in the public interest.

But with a judgment on the writ supporting Mr, Brewster's contentions thereon makes the present lot of members illegally elected and if the judgment is handed down after Mr. Brewster and his confreres assume office we presume they will have to retire temporarily in favor of Mr. Bowser until another appeal to the people can be taken under the old Election Act.

And where is the money coming from to defray the expenses of this new election? The finance voted for the balloting on Sept. 14 will all have been expended, and as the old legislature died a natural death in March last it cannot be re-convened to vote fresh supply even for an election.

In these and other directions a favorable verdict on the writ promises to give rise to some amusing complications—or at least it would seem that way to the amateur politicians hereabouts. Possibly T. M. Edmondson can learnedly elucidate the situation. Some thing from even this student of the law and the prophets would be read with interest by more than a few.

Should Exhibit

Calgary is having a three-day show of garden truck in that city on October 17, 18 and 19th. On the same dates the provincial live stock sales will be held. The two functions running concurrently in the same city assures a reasonably large attendance of both farmers and city people.

At such a gathering it strikes THE REVIEW it would be fine business for the Fruit Growers Union to have a display of the fruit produced in the Creston Valley, thus allowing many of the prairie consumers to see how well or better the Creston article compares with the product of the other B.C. centres, many of whom are sure to be represented—or if they are not so much the better for Creston; the visitors wont have the names of so many fruit districts to get mixed up on.

Beyond the expense, perhaps, of floor space whereon to make the display there should be little expense attached. Cars of apples are going to that point every week and it would be possible to place the show fruit in one of these cars. At Calgary Mr. McTaggart, the prairie fruit markets commissioner, would, no doubt, undertake to see that the fruit was displayed to the best advantage, while at the close of the fair there would be no trouble selling the exhibits at a little better than market price.

Creston is—or claims it is—producing the very best apples that go out of B.C. Here is not too bad an opportunity to demonstrate this to the consumer, and most likely start him or her asking for Creston apples and not B. C. apples as is largely the case at present.

The prairie buyer has a good memory for quality fruit. They do not ask for American strawberries; the Hood River berry has made such a name for itself that nowadays the buyer specifically demands the Hood River berries—and the wise retailer makes it a point to carry them in stock.

When we have the same buying public asking for Creston apples and Creston berries so much the better for the Valley's prosperity. This Calgary fair offers quite a good opportunity to feature Creston, and at such small cost that it will be a bad bit of business to let the chance slip.

PICKLING TIME

The Cucumber, Onion, Tomato and other vegetable seasons are here, and the careful housewife will soon be busy putting up the winter svpply 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, Corrander Seed, Whole Black Pepper Whole Allspice, Curry Powder, Tumeric 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

Keen 92 Ahead Official Figures

The official count of the ballots cast in the Kaslo constituency in the recent provincial election was made at Kaslo on Sept. 25th, and returning officer Robb has certified that John Keen, Liberal, has a majority of 92. Prohibition has a lead of 205, and Woman Suffrage is in front with a plurality of 372. The soldiers vote is yet to be announced about the middle of the month it is stated—but it assuredly will not reverse the majority on the two latter questions, but may increase or decrease Mr. Keen's lead. Some Conservatives are optimistic enough to think the soldiers vote will even elect Mr. Long, but this is hardly likely; the vote was not numerous enough to accomplish that—even if two thirds of it went to the Valley candidate. The vote at the different polls was like this:

	LONG	KEEN
Kaslo	48	112
Ferguson	2	16
Trout Lake	10	16
Gerrard	5	10
Poplar	2	8
Howser	7	9
Lardo	3	9
Argenta	4	7
Johnson's Landing	3	1
Cork-Province	7	6
Whitewater	13	23
Mirror Lake	2	2
Ainsworth	17	43
Riondel	8	21
Kootenay Bay	2	2
Queen's Bay	16	6
Crawford Bay	15	15
Grey's Creek	13	
Boswell	17	3
Sirdar	10	8
Wynndel	10	5
Creston	75	70
Erickson	8	9
Kitchener	8	2
Canyon City	20	16
Reclamation Farm	9	7
	334	426

Altogether there were 23 spoiled ballots in those marked for the candidates, 51 on Prohibition, and 61 on Woman Suffrage.

A September Bride

A very quiet wedding was that of Thursday last at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cameron, when Rev. R. E. Pow united in marriage Miss Kate Johnson and Mr. John Cameron, C.P.R. brakeman at Cranbrook. The couple were unattended, the bride being gowned in a stylish travelling suit of navy blue with hat to match. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron leaving on the noon train for Cranbrook where they will reside.

107th Headquarters

Creston is now the official headquarters of the 107th Kootenay Battalion, the transfer from Fernie taking place the fore part of the week. The old provincial jail building on Fourth Street is being utilized as an armory. Major Mallandaine, who is in command has on his staff Pay Sergt. Crowe and Corp. Keddell, who is acting orderly. As the major's jurisdiction covers the territory between the Alberta boundary and Grand Forks it will be seen that Creston has a fine central location for the purpose.

In the recent election Dr. MacLean of Greenwood obtained the highest percentage of votes of any successful candidate in the province.

To successfully smooth the wrinkles out of S. H. Green and other Conservative workers the Kaslo barber has installed a facial and scalp massage outfit.

The war is doing wonders. A visit- [illegible] Kootenay that Kaslo has changed wonderfully for the better in the last two years.

Boar for Service

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

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.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Kitchener Hotel, situated at Kitchener in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

LENA ANDEEN, Owner and Administrator.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

W. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Creston Hotel, situated at Creston in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

MRS. J. B. MORAN, Proprietress
Geo. Meade, Manager

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the King George Hotel situated at Creston, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

J. H. DOYLE,
For the Creston Trading Co.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sirdar Hotel situated at Sirdar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

Wm MORRIS, Prop.

High Explosives Worry the Most

Former-principal MacDonald of the Creston school, who went overseas with the 54th Battalion last fall, and who went into the trench fighting toward the end of August, has been heard from. Judging by his letter he takes as kindly to the art of shooting Germans as he did in teaching the Creston young idea how to shoot Writing on September 4th to a friend here he says:

"Well, we have arrived at the scene of action at last, and have had our taste of the trenches. I came out yesterday morning to reserve billets after a nine-days stretch up there. Or, rather, I arrived here yesterday morning about breakfast time although I left the trench the evening before about ten o'clock. It is a slow process finding your way to a new place at night when there are shells, snipers, machine guns and gas to avoid. We have had several gas alarms already but no gas yet.

"The high explosive shells are what I dislike most. Shrapnel or rifle or machine gun bullets one can get some cover from, but these big shells have no mercy at all. One dropped on a dugout where our buglers were the other day and killed three of them—blew them all to pieces. Some dropped on the abode we were in and shook it pretty badly but did not penetrate it, though I was moving along a trench the other day when some of them dropped really too close for comfort. One smashed the parapet in the next bag and a piece of it (the shell) weighing about five pounds dropped alongside me. The bullets I don't mind a bit now. A machine gun turned our way one night when we were on a bit of road with no cover and the bullets seemed to go between our legs, but nobody was hit, nor seemed to mind them.

"I like the signalling work here, and would not exchange for any job. Bill Smith from Port Hill, who is also in the signal section, interrupts here and wishes to send his regards to friends. I saw Jimmy Long the other day going into trenches but did not have a chance to talk to him for long. I also saw Billy Hall and Jack Johnson when we first got here but they have left here now; we relieved their division."

Whitewatter polling station polled a bigger vote this time than at any two or three past elections, the total number of votes cast there being 36.

Kaslo Anglicans are due for a brand new lot of sermons. Fire at the rectory one day last week burned up Vicar Harrison's books, manusrips, and some church robes and vestments.

The labor situation in the Waldo district is becoming so acute that the mills will probably have to shut down before the end of the season unless the situation eases up. Although good wages are being offered for bush work it is practically impossible to get men for this class of labor.

KRUMBLES

The newest Whole-Wheat Breakfast Food. Nothing to equal it ever before manufactured. We have a fresh stock. Try it. 15c. a package.

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

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited

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

SMELTERS AND REFINERS

PUROHASERS OF
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD ORES

TRAIL BRAND PIG LEAD, BLUESTONE AND SPELTER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S60

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Institute Conclave Well Attended

Fourteen Farmers' Institutes scattered throughout the Kootenay and Boundary country were represented at the Instituues' conference which was held at Nelson on Friday last, according to Jas. Cook, president of the local institute, who attended as delegate from the Creston organization.

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture presided, and a variety of subjects bearing on institute work, as well as some looking to the betterment of conditions of the tiller of the soil were taken up.

From the purely Institute standpoint possibly the most important item of business was the decision to co-operate in the effort being made to group the province into five Institute districts, one of which will embrace West Kootenay and the Boundary, which will convene annually at Nelson, It is hoped to organize the East Kootenay section with the meeting place at some point between Cranbrook and Golden.

As THE REVIEW understands it, each of the five districts will have a gathering prior to the annual convention that is held at Victoria while the house is in session. At these district gatherings the resolutions from the individual institutes will be considered and merged into one harmonious whole, so that at the big provincial conclave there will be but five sets of resolutions to dispose of instead of a string of them from each Institute in B.C. as at present. It is more than likely also that each district will send a nominal number of delegates—in proportion to the number of institutes in the district—thus ensuring a representative but more compact assembly at Victoria. This move is deemed advisable in view of the government's present policy of only paying delegates' railway fare, instead of all expense as in the past. To these district get-togethers each institute will have to stand its delegates, expenses.

A committee was appointed to go into the matter of establishing a co-operative creamery at Nelson. The delegates from the lake points and further west felt the present Nelson butter factory people were not paying a fair price for cream—in fact the price offered was generally too low to make dairying renumerative. In this proposition Creston is not included. Under the present train service cream shipping to Nelson is out of the question while Cranbrook is within easy shipping distance.

President Cook's statement as to operations of the Creston institute almost took the gathering's breath away. The 1915 turnover of $26,000, and more especially the item of $2,900 for sugar alone, being considerably beyond the estimated-possible trading of even the far-famed Creston Valley. And not only in the amount of business handled was the Creston organization noticeable; in the matter of membership it had a 25 per cent. better showing than any institute represented—and the big onea were all there.

Suggests Three Classes of No. 3

D. Johnson, the Dominion Fruit Commissioner, has just issued a circular to fruit shippers that will be read with interest by the Valley growers this season when such a considerable quantity of fruit is going out as No. 3 or "orchard run." The suggestion he makes is a very likely looking one, in spite of the necessary vigilance the inspector will have to exercise with these special grades as compared with the regulation No. 3. The bulletin reads:

"The Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX, requires that all fruit, packed in a closee package and intended for sale, shall be marked with one of the following grade marks: Fancy, No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3. The grades Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2 are defined, but unfortunately the Act does not define the No. 3 grade, specifying only that the face or shown surface of the package shall honestly represent the contents of the package. Therefore any inferior fruit may be marked No. 3 so long as it is honestly faced.

"In view of the fact that large quantities of fruit will be graded No. 3 this season I would suggest that packers place some distinctive mark on the package other than No. 3 that would indicate the quality of the No. 3 fruit in the package. For example, if the fruit is large or of the fine quality but owing to some defects would not grade up to No. 2, the following marks are suggested: Large No. 3, Special No. 3 or Good No. 3. This would make known to the trade that the fruit in the oackage so stamped was of better quality than the fruit ordinarily packed No. 3.

"In order to protect such a practice from abuse the fruit inspectors are instructed to inspect such packages very thoroughly to see that the quality of the fruit is as the marks would indicate, If the apples are marked "Good No. 3" we would expect them to be better than the ordinary run of 3's; if they are marked "Special No. 3" the inspector would expect to find them of special quality for the grade."

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Robson expects to ship four cars of apples this year.

Greenwood will not have its usual fall fair this year.

Grand Forks wants a postoffice in the west end of the city.

Owing to the scarcity of labor recruiting has ceased in Fernie.

The Western Pine Co. sawmill at Grand Forks closed down last week.

The wheat crop in the Okanagan Valley is lighter than usual this year.

Grand Forks dairies have boosted the price of milk to 12½ cents a quart.

Trail smelter ore shipments for the year now run well up above 375,000 tons.

The Dominion Express Company now operates a delivery wagon in Trail.

During its first year the creamery at Kelowna produced $17,000 worth of butter.

Since January 1st the number of phones has increased in Trail by 50 per cent,

There were 600 entries at this year's Trail fruit and flower show—from 133 exhibitors.

Penticton council invested $5,000 of the city's sinking fund in the Dominion war loan.

Ledge: It is reported that wood is $8 a cord in Phoenix. Hauling up hill is expensive.

Fernie was one of the two ridings in B.C. that voted "wet" at the recent prohibition polling.

At the Morrissey internment camp 102 votes were polled at the provincial election last month.

To help finance the recent prohibition campaign Greenwood citizens came across with $59.80.

The Kootenaian claims $8000 of Kaslo money was invested in the recent Dominion war loan.

Grand Forks' sock day last week was good for 350 pairs of hosiery, as well as 407 pairs of slippers.

If sufficient coke can be assured the smelter at Greenwood will blow in another furnace this month.

Since its inception the Kaslo branch of the Red Cross Society has handled something like $4,000 in money.

Mirror Lake voted unanimously for prohibition and woman suffrage. All told 4 voters marked their ballots.

J. R. Bailey at Kaslo has a four-year old Northern Spy apple tree that is bearing a small crop this year.

Martin Anderson, who considered Trail hopeless 22 years ago, has returned and opened a general store.

The Sunnyside fruit farm at Grand Forks expects to harvest at least 9000 crates of prunes from 9½ acres of trees.

Slocan zinc mines shipped 1,000 tons of ore to the Trail smelter in August. The same month in 1915 the figures were 307 tons.

Ring-neck pheasants are being liberated in considerable numbers by the deputy game warden at Grand Forks this fall.

Ledge: At Kaslo this summer 60 bushels of wheat were grown on one acre, If this keeps up Kaslo will soon rival Manitoba.

Kaslo hunters are finding grouse scarce this year. One resident claims this is due to the spring floods drowning the young birds.

On the St Mary's prairie the Cranbrook Herald assures that the wheat crop is threshing out 45 bushels to the acre and in one case 65.

As an indication of the growing importance of Trail, it is said that place ships in more fruit than any other place in the Kootenays—and uses much of the local product also.

News: The coke situation is reported improving somewhat, and next week the Trail smelter will likely blow in two more copper furnaces that have been cold for a short time.

The ministers of Cranbrook intend to make a house to house visitation of the whole city, with the object of ascertaining the complete membership of the churches.

Fernie Free Press: The city pound seems to be out of commission and consequently every lawn and boulevard in town is being tramped out of existence by stray animals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgiving Day
October 9th, 1916

Fare and One-Third
from all stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway

On Sale Oct. 6th to 9th
final Return Limit Oct. 11, 1916

Rail and Sleeping Car tickets, and full information from any C.P.R. agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

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

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EATS GILLETT'S DIRT
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted for Russian Aeroplanes

A new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Murometz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own.

As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airmen even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometzes can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

How to Drink Milk

Sip milk slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a tumblerful, and take only a good teaspoonful at one sip. This is the ideal way in which to drink milk. When milk finds its way into the stomach, it is instantly curdled. If you drink a large quantity at once it is curdled into one big mass, only on the outside of which the juices of the stomach can work.

If you drink it in little sips, each sip is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassful finally finds itself in a loose lump, made up of little lumps, upon which the stomach's juices may act readily. Many people who like milk, and know its value as a strength-giver, think they cannot use it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would drink it in the manner suggested.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Dynamiting Mosquitoes

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N.J., for the wiping out of mosquito-breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddon avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained, would fill again with the first rain.

Someone suggested dynamiting the holes, and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet in depth in the centre of each pool, then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood.—Philadelphia North American News.

The Only Peace Possible

When Germany Has Sacrificed It's Dream of Universal Domination

Today the only peace possible is with a Germany having sacrificed its dream of universal domination and having declared willingness to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unhindered by any criminal intent. It was the kind of peace of which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French Socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France and her allies intend to secure — a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by several of the allied governments, notably that of Great Britain.—L'Humanite, Paris.

Preservation of Fences

An experiment covering twenty years to determine the value of post treatment was recently completed.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
2. By filling rock around the post when set.
3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.
4. By the open tank method of treatment, which consisted in keeping the post and treating fluid heated up to the boiling point for two to three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.
2. That filling in around the post with stone or brickbats does not increase the durability.
3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.
4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.
5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method, are cheaper and just as durable as the high-priced cedar posts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Discoverer's Reward

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sweet sake of charity, a theatrical performance took place, in which the charmer was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterwards the shy admirer drew near, his love made valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first one to tell me so," said the damsel, with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"What reward?" she asked.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last, and successfully.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.
MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published, for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martins le Grand Magazine.

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with—"Hallo, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily, "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and A'm thinking o' the present."

The German Character

Henry Ward Beecher Knew Germany as a Nation of Hypocrites More Than Forty Years Ago

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote Germany down as a nation of hypocrites. In the light of German lies and deceit in this war, what the great preacher said in 1875 can be keenly appreciated now:

"It is wonderful what bad neighbors poor Germany seems to have. There is that great hectoring Belgium trying to pick a quarrel with her. There is France, recovering from her great defeat with a rapidity which shows very little consideration for Germany's feelings. Austria, too, retains her sovereignty over twelve million subjects of German race, which, of course, is exasperating to the great empire. And don't Holland and Denmark persist in holding on to their nice bits of seacoast with an obstinacy as annoying as Naboth's of old? And isn't there the Pope, who, as everyone knows, has countless armies at his back ready to march to Berlin? It really looks as if poor Germany might feel obliged to go to war with somebody, just to keep the peace! And to make her case harder, the unsympathizing persist in thinking that if there is a war in Europe at present it will probably be because Germany—or the group of soldiers who rule Germany—chooses it."—Ottawa Journal.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

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.

Minister (who has kindly offered to write to parishioner's son at the front): Now, Mrs. McIntosh, is there anything else you'd like to say?

Mrs. McIntosh: Ye micht just finish wi' "Excuse the bad writin' an' spellin'," and that'll dae fine, sir. —London Opinion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at passers by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

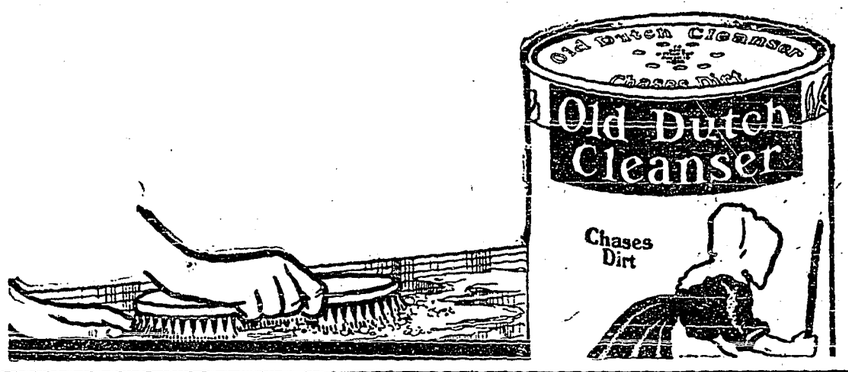
"Look at what?" asked the pocketbook snatcher.

"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!" — Washington Star.

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh." — Answers.

In scrubbing floors
Old Dutch
makes the brush go a lot easier



India is Helping

Men and Money Continue to Be Forthcoming to Assist Britain in Struggle

An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"Interest in the war grows keener with each success of the allies, and strenuous efforts to assist towards final victory continue unabated."

The people of Bengal organized a stationary field hospital for service in Mesopotamia. This hospital, with the exception of the officer commanding, was staffed entirely by Bengali medical graduates and the personnel was entirely Bengali. Further scope for the national and patriotic aspirations of the Bengalis has been afforded by the raising of a double company of these men to be trained on the frontier, and, when fit for service, sent to the front for active operations. Besides the Bengalis, three double companies of Indian Christians recruited from the Punjab have recently been raised and are doing well.

No less than six Indian officers and soldiers have now earned the Victoria Cross and 27 have gained the military cross.

Relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan continue to be of the friendliest character, and the latter is scrupulously maintaining an attitude of neutrality which he promised at the beginning of the war.

The northwest frontier, partly owing to the Ameer's friendly attitude, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on recalcitrant sections, and partly to the exposure of German attempts to introduce the religious element into the war, is enjoying unprecedented peace. The Afridis, the strongest and most important tribe, have remained staunch throughout to their engagements, thereby setting an example of loyalty to their neighbors. The only troublesome factors are the Mah Suds, a tribe of hereditary robbers and raiders. Otherwise the restless borderland is quieter than it has been for many years.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Must Be a Bad Lot.

The English are a people of hypocrites, liars and ruffianly thieves. The Russians are barbarians, whose sole idea of warfare is to commit the most horrible atrocities. The Italians are an absolutely putrid nation. The French, whom their government for the moment holds under the knout, are, according to Voltaire, half tiger and half monkey. Dirty and ignorant in time of peace, they have distinguished themselves in the course of this war by savagely maltreating German women and children and innumerable prisoners. — Nachrichten, Berlin.

Maddening Calendar

Turkish System of Keeping Account of Time Leads to Many Difficulties

The Turks count their day from one sunset to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelve as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way presumably of jest the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Frankish time. The rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the prophet in the seventeenth century. Each year the first month, Mahairan, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the seasons like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—hidralis, beginning on May 6, and kassin, beginning Nov. 7—so to him April 20 is the one hundred and sixty-fourth day of kassin.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the Islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the tapioca potato, the root of the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where small circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine (Paris).

You may freely indulge where Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

A-11

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales.

The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually $10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain —nearly all allied to mineral industries — the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents — expert in coal, iron and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire.

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing industries in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big Pacific influence, and aided by the Homeland she may become as great a mercantile power as is Norway.

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct — the best instincts—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. When he built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of $250,000, old half-breed servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermillion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that the great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermillion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. He is building a car line on the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Margot, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of $250,000.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast reports on the formidable defences that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglement stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds.

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden.

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the fast torpedo destroyers, which have on occasion hailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are gnawed away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the most susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock.

"The real work of destruction begins where the French land guns have been able to have their say. Middlekerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to crouch there. The school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily.

"Middlekerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding cover ways that have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which is, if possible, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In deu Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known in modern commerce, far-reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under moist conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.

He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin Sam Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount than would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are being treated by "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almroth Wright. This saline irrigation consists of a solution of warm water with from five to ten per cent. of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We on no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool — are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded soldier from the field of battle, when his wound must be covered up in the old way with lint and antiseptics.

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bedclothes are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal most septic wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almroth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbe."

On the other hand, Sir Almroth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and cause bleeding on removal.

"As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

We admit that we are superstitious, but not to the extent of preferring twelve dollars to thirteen.

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analysed the bonds which held toether that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it was the boast of our race to have spread throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race had ever occurred. (Cheers.) It was said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more artificial communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not the representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In one sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.)

He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, easy, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, because whether we changed the constitution of the empore or left it as it was, whether if we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were spring from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case—had one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that what we meant to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is

In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so this became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Short as it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

Visitor (at penitentiary): But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?

Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

Mrs. Iggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggess: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by the "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard.

"What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boiselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant.

"I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; $250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of $250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it."

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear; begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money.

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man power and morale. You take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914.

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every mortal way; except in the spirit of his men. But the boot's on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition.

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

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ON SALE

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Pipes

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J. H. DOYLE, Manager

Local and Personal

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR SALE—Imported stock, $1.50 each—T. Trevelyan, Creston.

Mrs. R. M. Reid returned on Friday from Nelson where she has been visiting friends for a few days.

Mr. Miller of Nelson, assistant provincial assessor, was a visitor here on Wednesday on official business.

Both the local hotels, as well as those at Kitchener, Erickson and Sirdar, are applying for a renewal of their licenses.

Mrs. J. W. Hamilton and Misses Phyllis and Margeory were visiting with Nelson friends for a fewdays last week, returning Friday.

Corp. R. Williams of the 225th Battalion, Vernon, formerly of Nelson, spent over the week-end with his brother-in-law, Chas, Moore.

Chas. Moore took a short vacation last week during which he inspected the fair at Nelson and spent a few days with old friends in that city.

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 September school report shows 131 pupils now enrolled. The youngsters were seemingly well behaved only seven of them receiving corporal punishment during the month.

Rev. A. E. Heustis, travelling secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, is lecturing in the Presbyterian Church to-night (Thursday) on the topic. "National Ideals and the War."

The casualy list in yesterday's paper shows the name of F. Hilton, reported wounded. He is a brother of W. H. Hilton and went overseas with the 54th Battalion just about a year ago.

Although the air has a decidedly chilly flavor these mornings we are entirely escaping the rigors of prairie life. All Alberta was favored with a snowstorm of an inch or more on Sunday.

J. H. Fulmer, blacksmith, who has been off work for a couple of weeks owing to an attack of rheumatism, or something of the sort, left on Tuesday for Cranbrook to consult Drs. King and Green.

F. Nation of Victoria, organizing secretary for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, will be here on Saturday and address a public meeting in Mercantile Hall the same night, to which all are cordiolly invited.

Word from Sarcee Camp, Calgary, is that the 211th American Legion corps expects to get away for England about the 15th. At least two Creston recruits are with this squad, W. E. Stimson and Reg. Thompson.

Monday is Thanksgiving Day, a public holiday. All the stores will be closed. For the first time in many years it looks as if the holiday would go through without any special doings morning, afternoon or evening.

Creston merchants are now doing business six full days a week—the Wednesday half-holiday arrangement having expired at the end of September. There is now some talk of having the stores close at 6 o'clock each evening instead of 7 as at present.

Mrs. Mallandaine is the new president of Creston Red Cross Auxiliary, which had its annual meeting on Tuesday. The executive committee is considerably enlarged and the secretarial work will this term be shared by Mesdames Ebbutt and Boyd.

A new stretch of sidewalk has been put down an the north side of Victoria Avenue, continuing the trestle walk out past Mrs. Long's residence. The walk from the station to Speers' store has been rebuilt eliminating that one step that was a fooler to the unwary on dark nights.

The Red Cross contribution boxes about town were opened again this week and donations therein for the two months ran to $5.84. In this connection also, would-be givers to the Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund are reminded that the box at the postoffice for this good cause will be withdrawn on October 15th.

Since our last issue the Red Cross Auxiliary acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Mrs. Andy Miller, Mrs. E. Cartwright and Mrs J. Compton, old linen; Miss Hardman, $5 cash; W.C.T.T. 2 suits and Mrs. Cherrington, 1 suit pyjamas. Mrs. Lyne, surgical shirt; Mrs. Watson, 3 kneecaps: Mrs Mallandaine and Mrs. S. A. Speers, 4 pairs socks each; Mrs. Fraelick, pair pyjamas.

Mrs. E. Ryckman and children left on Tuesday on a visit with friends at Cranbrook.

Creston's vital statistics for September show four births, two marriages, and no deaths.

BOARD WANTED.—Gentleman would like board in private family. State rates —Box 36, REVIEW OFFICE.

Mrs. Higginson, who has been Mrs. Pollit's guest for the past two months, left on Monday for her home at Michel.

Mrs. Jas. Cook was a Nelson visitor last week, with Mr. Cook, who was in attendance at the Farmers' Institute conference.

Mrs. Davis of Calgary, who has been a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. H. Devine for a couple of months, left for home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Moore, and two children, who have been holidaying with friends at Kaslo for the past month, returned on Tuesday.

J. A. Attwood, C.P.R. agent at Moyie, accompanied by Mes. Attwood, spent a few days here last week, returning on Saturday.

Creston's delegation to the Nelson fair this year was the largest for same time back. From all reports the show was away below its best days.

Thos. Crawford, who has been visiting at Fort William, Toronto, and other eastern points for some weeks, returned home on Thursday last.

Mrs. W. B. Forward and Mrs. Walmsley returned on Friday from a few days visit with friends at Nelson, and also at the fruit fair at that point.

Members of the Farmers' Institute are asked to be out for the meeting on October 20th, at which President Cook will make his report of the conference at Nelson last week.

Alex. Lidgate, who has been assistant at the Fruit Growers Union this season, left on Sunday for Spokane, where he will take a commerical course in one of that city's business colleges.

Both the Creston hotels announce a slight advance in rates which became effective on October 1st. The transient rate is now $2 per day. single meals 50 cents, or board alone $1.25 per day.

Manager Howard of the Imperial Bank, Cranbrook, and A. E. Watts, the Wattsburg lumberman, were here the early part of the week inspecting some areas of standing timber in the Port Hill section

The October meeting of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday night. There should be a good turnout as delegate R. S. Bevan will make his report on the associated board's convention at Grand Forks last month.

The October meeting of the Womens' Institute will be held on Saturday afternoon. The winners at the recent fall fair will be paid their prize money on this occasion, there being about $60 to disburse to the thirty odd exhibitors.

John Blinco was at Nelson a couple of days last week attending the annual meeting of the Kootenay-Boundary Beekeepers' Association, of which he has been again re-elected a member of the executive. The organization now enjoys a membership of 85.

Owing to too little publicity, or some other cause or causes, the Red Cross dance in the hall on Friday night was very slimly attended. Had not there been a generous turnout from Wynndel the affair would have been a money loser altogether.

Another car has been added to Creston's fleet of motors. The latest buzz buggy investor is S. A. Speers who received a new 1917 Ford on Saturday. It has all the newest electrical equipment and under R. S. Bevan's tuition Sam is rapidly mastering the art of chaffeuring.

The convenience it is to have a deputy mining recorder's office in Creston is in evidence in the business transacted by Recorder Forrester for the month of September, as follows: Free miners' licenses issued, 13; new locations registered, 2; applications for certificates of work, 5; and surveyors' affidavits taken 1.

R. S. Bevan returned on Friday last from the big board of trade convention at Grand Forks, as well as taking in the Nelson fair. He says while the gathering at the Forks was not as well attended as in former years much useful work was accomplished, and he was successful in having all the resolutions from the Creston board sent on for government action.

PRICE OF
FORD CARS REDUCED

$495 Five-Passenger -- Touring Cars -- $495
f.o.b. FORD, Ont.

R. S. BEVAN, Creston

Next Week's Announcement will interest you.

Creston Mercantile Company
LIMITED

Buy Lumber Now

If you contemplate building, or repairing your buildings, you had better buy your Lumber NOW

On SEPTEMBER 1st price of LUMBER WILL ADVANCE

Canyon City Lumber Company
LIMITED