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57

THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915 No. 11

Local and Personal

Weber cleans clothes. Phone 63B.

Geo. Hunt of Kitchener is a Creston visitor this week.

A. T. Davis, a well-known Mirror Lake rancher, spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. G. Erickson of Cranbrook is spending Easter with Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett.

BIRTH—At Sirdar, on March 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cam, twins—son and daughter.

Miss Gertie Knott is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. A Barnhardt, at Glenlilly.

The next Red Cross 10-cent tea will be on Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at the home of Mrs. Henderson.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid have their regular meeting on Friday next, April, 9th, at Mrs. Watcher's,

A. North of Sirdar was a visitor to Creston on Wednesday, attending the funeral of the late James Cook, sr.

Ronald McBean, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. E. C. Gibbs, for some weeks, left for Seattle on Tuesday.

Monday being a legal holiday the general delivery wicket at the postoffice will be open from 4.30 to 5.30. p. m. only.

Roy Stocks, who has just received his diploma from the Kootenay Business College, Nelson, returned home Wednesday

A dance is on the program for Mercantile Hall for Monday night. Good music. Gents $1. Ladies provide the refreshments.

HORSES—Have good ranch horses for sale, or will trade for milch cows or young cattle, Canyon City Lumber Co., Creston.

Rev. J. E. Pow, the new pastor of the Presbyterian church will take the services both morning and evening Sunday next.

The regular monthly meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Truscott on Thursday afternoon, April 8, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Geo. Hendron and two children who have spent the past three months with friends in Toronto and other Ontario points returned home on Wednesday.

Something different—the band smoking concert in Mercantile Hall on Saturday evening, April 17. All the good features of a real smoker, including two fast 5-round boxing matches.

Jos. Drexler marketed some 1915—matured green onions on Wednesday. They were sown last fall of course, but have come along to marketable size in about two weeks—the winter covering having been taken off on March 15. Some wild strawberries are in full bloom.

Creston Conservatives are meeting on Wednesday to select delegates for the nominating convention at Kaslo. To facilitate transportation delegates from this end of the riding will be taken from Proctor to Kaslo and return by special steamer—according to the Kootenaian.

A petition containing more than the necessary eight signatures has gone in to the department protesting against the pound district being proclaimed effective for Creston. The next move appears to be for the circulating of a petition for signatures of those who favor the pound law.

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary made another shipment of work to the Nelson headquarters on Wednesday. In the parcels were: 14 pair sox, 1 housewife, 1 nightshirt, 5 surgical shirts, 4 nightingales, 10 washcloth, 2 pair bed sox, 5 knee caps, 1 day shirt, 1 pair mitts and one bag of old linen.

The first road show of the season will be here to-morrow night, April 3, in the Mercantile Hall. It is the well known Eckhardt family—bell ringers, [illegible] none should miss. They are playing under the auspices of the Creston band.

Mrs. J. Sherwood on Wednesday received the unpleasant news of the death of her mother at her home at Sherbrooke, Ontario, the early part of the week. The sympathy of many friends is extended in her sad bereavment. Not since coming to Creston some nine years ago has Mrs. Sherwood seen her mother.

James Cook, Sr., Dead

Although his strength had been failing for some weeks and his death was not unexpected, quite a wide circle of friends will hear with genuine regret of the passing away of James Cook, sr., at the home of his son, James, on Monday afternoon, at the advanced age of almost eighty years—had he survived until Wednesday he would have accomplished the full four score.

The late Mr. Cook was a native of London, England, where he was born in 1835. At the age of 20 he took to sea, going into the British navy where he was apprenticed as a ship's carpenter. After mastering the trade he saw service on several of the wooden type of warship, and also served on the first ironclad battleship placed in commission by the British admiralty—the Warrior, in 1861.

In the Crimean War he got a taste of land fighting, notably at Sebastapol, to which point the guns from his battleship had been transported overland, and many gripping tales could he tell of this historic seige, as well as of other fighting in the Crimean campaign.

He came to Canada in 1894 and was at Medicine Hat until 1906 when, along with Mr. and Mrs. James Cook, he came to Creston, where he has since resided. His wife predeceased him some four years, leaving a family of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living in the Old Country excepting the one son here.

Interment took place on Wednesday in the Creston cemetery, Rev. F. L. Carpenter conducting the last sad rites. The pallbearers were T. Goodwin, J. Hobden, W. Truscott, W. Forward, J. McNarland, James Maxwell.

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

The Postmaster is informed that a War Tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British Possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies, to become effective on and from the 15th April, 1915.

This War Tax is to be prepaid by the senders by means of a War Stamp for sale by Postmasters and other postage stamp vendors. The Postmaster will estimate the quantity of these war stamps that will be required by the patrons of his office and make requisition in the usual way for a supply.

Wherever possible, stamps on which the words "War Tax" have been printed should be used for prepayment of War Tax, but should ordinary postage stamps be used for this purpose, they may be accepted. Postmasters are requested to use every endeavor to have War Stamps used in prepaying War Tax.

It will be the duty of the Postmaster to see that on and from the 15th of April, 1915, each letter and postcard above specified bears in addition to necessary postage either a War Stamp or a one cent additional postage.

The War Stamp or additional stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or postcard, close to the regular postage so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage.

In the event of failure on the part of the sender through oversight or negligence to prepay the War Tax on each letter or postcard above specified, such a letter or postcard must be date-stamped and endorsed "War Tax" and then listed and sent immediately in a special return to the nearest Branch Dead Letter Office.

The War Tax does not apply to letters and postcards posted in Canada for delivery elsewhere than as above specified, that is, it does not apply where Postal Union rates already apply, nor does it apply to matter posted elsewhere than in Canada.

Circulars, catalogues, newspapers, parcels, etc. and correspondence which is legally exempt from postage charges are not subject to the war tax.

It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The War Tax Stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of postage.

Creston School Report for March

DIVISION I.—S. Macdonald, Principal.

Perfect Attendance—Elmer Dew, Lionel Forrester, Vida Gobbett, Harold Goodwin, Erma Hayden, Edna Holmes, Mabel Huscroft, Ronald Lidgate, Essie Miller, Lyda Johnson, Johnson, Robert Maxwell, Bert Hobden, Bert Arrowsmith, Eric Craigie, Alex. Lidgate, Zalla Johnson.

Geography—Ronald Lidgate, Bert Hobden, Elmer Dew.

Spelling—Erma Hayden, Edna Holmes, Mabel Huscroft.

Literature—Ronald Lidgate, Lyda Johnson, Bert Hobden.

Canadian History—Norman Trotter, Erma Hayden, Ronald Lidgate.

British History—Ronald Lidgate, Robert Maxwell, Mabel Huscroft.

Results of tests of fitness for Entrance, in order of merit: Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Edna Holmes, Vida Gobbett, Robert Maxwell, Bert Hobden, Erma Hayden, Lyda Johnson, Elmer Dew, Mabel Hnscroft, Essie Miller.

DIVISION II.—G. E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Esther Bradley, Lillian Cherrington, Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Alice Embree Hazel Hobden, Helen Moran, Eunice Moore, Triese Maione, Mary Parker, Vera Parker, Wilfrid Beeby, Bert Boffey, Denzel Maxwell, Lionel Moore.

Junior 4th—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Alice Embree, Mary Parker, Muriel Hobden.

Senior 3rd—Audrey Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Clark Moore, Orin Hayden, Mary Dew.

Junior 3rd, First Division—Vera Parker, Ruth Compton, Almeda Attridge, Helen Barton.

Junior 3rd, Second Division—Ben Embree, Eunice Moore, Susie Hurry.

DIVISION III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Marion Ash, Arnold Baines, Louise Bevan, Harry Compton, Marguerite Crawford, Robert Crawford, Agnes Hobden, Eva Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, Robert Moore.

Senior 2nd—Agnes Hobden, Annie Maione, George Broderick, Ardrey Wilson, Jessie Wiles.

Junior 2nd—Arthur Dew, Louise Bevan, Ruth Lidgate, Eva Holmes, John George Beeby.

First Reader—Harry Pollett, Harry Compton, Arnold Baines, Michael Moore, Walter Leamy.

High Second Primer—Georgie Barton, Merle Reid, Marion Ash, Frank Maione, Robert Moore.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Waddy, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Maggie Broderick, Evelyn Bevan, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Charles Holmes, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Jessie Lindley, Mildred Malone, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Walter Scott, Lily Wilson, Mary Lewis, Ethel Lewis.

Junior 2nd Primer—Maggie Broderick, Donald Spiers, Evelyn Hurry, Freddy Payne, Mildred Malone.

First Primer, Division A—Charlie Holmes, Dudley Wilson.

First Primer. Division B—Evelyn Bevan, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Ivin Compton, Elson Lidgate.

First Primer. Division C—Walter Scott, Edith Crawford, Irene Carpenter, Jessie Lindley, Ross Barton.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

R. J. Long the Candidate

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—In the editorial of your issue of March 20 you bring out quite a bunch of Conservative candidates—timber for the coming provincial election (three from Kaslo and four from Creston, seven in all).

With due respect for any and all of these gentlemen, Mr. Editor, I take issue with you to point out the following deficiencies or flaws in this candidate timber of yours. In the first place some of it seems as if hollow. Others appear as if full of spikes, which would spoil the tools that were to shape it. Then again in others the grain on the surface is objectionable to quite a number of voters, regardless of the soundness of the timber on the inside. And again you bring out timber which appears notchy, with seeds sticking out all around it, and utterly unfit for political construction.

What the Conservative party needs more than anything else at this election, if it ever hopes to win the day, is a candidate with no flaws or blowholes, but with a fine grain of manhood, liked and respected by all, from one end of the riding to the other.

No soap-box oratoryship is needed—the public no longer take his qualification more than skin deep. The party needs a man closely related to and in touch with the farmers. The era of the farmers in politics is approaching, and woe to the party that ignores it.

Next, he must be in sympathy with the mining industry, a friend of the producer and the physical toiler in all its walks. Now, Mr. Editor, can you not, from your elevated position as editor of the best-edited paper Creston ever had (and I am vain enough to say ever may have), and with your independent body squarely planted with one foot in the Liberal party and the other in the Conservative party, scan the horizon of Kaslo riding and with your penetrating lens spy the object of your search. If not, Mr. Editor, let me assist you and point the finger in an easterly direction from your office, Erickson-ward, and you will not be slow in recognizing the object of your search, "the congenial Bob," legally known as Robert Long.

Please make note, he is the only man having a fair chance of carrying the riding for the Conservatives at this election, and were it not that the leaders of the Liberal party at present are without a fiscal policy, which means they are incapable to take the reins of our province, I should have no special objection to hand them the reins for a trial drive; but to do so now would be to subject our province to the greatest folly of chance and gambling.

The outstanding policy of our Liberal friends, at the present time is that of tearing down, with no constructive policy in sight.

Now my colleagues, farmers and fruit growers, would you dare hand over the recent act passed by our Conservative legislature relating to Agricultural Credits to the Liberal party for execution?

This is an act which, as to constructive policy, should form the basis for the most progressive uplift for our province ever passed within the legislative halls, although but few yet realize it.

This act would not be a child of their own kin, hence there would be a scramble for its remodelling, outfitting and equipment so at least one or two sessions would pass by before it would come out as useful.

Let us hope that rational reasoning will prevail in this election so full of adverse conditions from causes uncontrollable but of world-wide origin; nevertheless so apt a weapon for political destruction among the unaware masses.

Let us also hope that our provincial government will refrain from launching any new railway policy other than that now awaiting the finishing touch of construction until such time as our agricultural developments have filled the available space along the already-constructed roads, so as to make them self-supporting along the main economic lines—both from the standpoint of producers and public carriers. With such a policy only can we as a province in particular and nation in general grow strong and solid, happy, contented subjects without being carried away by speculations.

And furthermore, with such a policy only can we as a province ever hope of being able successfully to economically finance the requirements of the Agricultural Credit-to-settlers Act on a scale as required. FARMER.

H. Stacey, a Grand Forks resident, picked the first 1915 spinach on March 11.

The first auto trip between Hosmer and Fernie this year was made last week.

Boquets of wild crocuses are being received daily at the Herald office, Cranbrook.

Word from Two Last Contingents

Billy Hall, with the Third Contingent at Victoria, who assures us he "would rather walk all day than write a letter sends us the following interesting epistle of life and doings in the camp at the capital, under date of March 26th, He says:

"Just a few lines to let you know we are all getting along well and though a little late, to thank the Creston people for the fine send-off they gave us; it sure was splendid. THE REVIEW comes regularly, and next to the letters from home is the most welcome visitor we have.

"We went for a ten mile route march this morning, got our first instruction in trench making, and I suppose on Monday we will be handed a shovel and pick. We haven't received our full uniforms as yet but will be rigged out by the end of next week. A bunch of new horses came in for the mounted men yesterday and they sure are a wild collection of critters. One man was kicked in the chest and he died on the spot. The funeral was this afternoon, though only the cavalry were in attendance.

"This part of B.C. seems to be ahead of the Creston district. I saw green peas in bloom in a field the other day, and turnips and cabbage are quite a size. I was down to Esquimalt the other day and saw the Pacific fleet. The rainbow is some tub but in need of painting. The British cruiser Newcastle was on the drydock, being scraped and painted. She left on Tuesday.

"We are getting some stiff drilling, the officers putting us through as quickly as they can. They say we will see figuting before we are through and we all hope they are right. There is a rumor afloat now that we will only be here six weeks longer. I don't know where we are supposed to go; some say Valcartier, others England. We are having fine weather now though when we came it was raining all the time. Just now the sun seems to be hotter than in July. I guess the military hats make it feel that way—all of us had a headache the first day we wore them."

"There is pretty much of sameness every day now; nothing startling, except that we had cake for supper to-night. The chief diet is liver and onions. Kind regards to all."

Mail began to arrive from the Creston representatives with the Second Contingent the latter part of the week The Kootenay men are in camp at Shorncliffe, England. The trip across the Atlantic was a lengthy one—a little over three weeks, according to a letter received by Mrs. Leamy, from her son, Russell. Writing on board ship on March 3rd, he says in part.

"We will land in Ireland to-morrow morning. Everybody has to sleep on deck to-night, and some of the fellows are really scared. We will be fully dressed and with life belts in our hands. We had a fine trip over. It was rough just two days. Half the fellows were sick, though it did not bother me at all. I saw two porpoises to-day, and a whale the third day out.

"There are three ships, the cruiser Essex and two other cruisers that close in on us at night. I cannot say that I like the ocean any too well; it is rather lonesome. There is considerable gambling going on—some say the boat is a regular Monte Carlo. There are boxing matches every afternoon and I am always up against somebody.

"We landed at Queenstown, Ireland you can see the washings hanging out right on the main streets. We had a run for it last night. We were dodging the searchlights of torpedo boats and then found that they were our own. They had this boat going 20 knots; her fastest is supposed to be 16.

On March 6th the contingent reached the barracks at Shorncliff. He states that 60,000 troops were leaving there that week, some for Egypt, but most of them to France.

Revelstoke now has a hack stand.

Phoenix had its hottest day of this year on March 22nd when the thermometer touched 88 in the sun.

Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-Day--- Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

How Daylight Varies

Morning Light is Found More Intense Than Afternoon

The variation of daylight in greenhouses and kindred phenomena have been investigated in a very thorough manner by leading scientists. The measurements of light intensity were made with a form of chemical photometer, and it was found that morning light was, on an average, 10 per cent. more intense, than afternoon light. This difference varies with the season, in some months reaching 30 per cent. Hence, other things being equal, a crop will show a greater development on an east than a west exposure. The light-transmitting properties of different kinds of glass vary greatly. Thus the loss of light from glass as compared with outdoor light ranges all the way from 13 to 36 per cent. or more. The practice of lapping the panes causes an average loss of light of about 11 per cent. The transmission of light naturally increases as the angle of the roof more nearly coincides with a right angle to the sun's rays. The reflection of light from surfaces is another important factor.

He Says He Told His Neighbors

AND THEY TOLD HIM TO TRY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mike Rudy, Young Manitoba Farmer, Sick For Two Years, Tells How He Got a New Lease of Life

Camperville, Man.—(Special).—Cured of Kidney and Heart Disease of two years' standing, Mr. Mike Rudy, a well known young farmer living near here, is telling his neighbors that he owes his new lease of life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," Mr. Rudy states, "I suffered with a terrible pain in the small of my back and shoulders. I took many different medicines, and was under the doctor's care, but nothing seemed to do me any lasting good. Finally heart disease was added to my troubles.

"Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills well spoken of by my neighbors, I decided to try them. To my surprise and relief one box cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Rudy because his troubles all came from sick kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a kidney remedy, pure and simple. If you have pain in the back, rheumatism, lumbago, gravel or diabetes, your kidneys are wrong. You need Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Have Much Money in the Banks

According to the annual statement published by the Monetary Times, the savings deposits of the people of Canada amount to $101.93 per head of population, or a total of $785,015,885. This is an increase of $4.50 per head over a year ago, or a total increase of approximately $35,000,00. The above figures cover savings deposits only, and do not include commercial accounts. They indicate a large increase in the cash savings of the Canadian people.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. *Children thrive upon them* and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

Millions For Alberta Farmers

An official of the Grain Growers' Grain company estimates that with an average crop the grain growers of Alberta will realize in 1915 a hundred million dollars for their season's efforts. This will be much the largest income for any year in Alberta's history and with the great expansion of purchasing power of farmers which will result, promises increased activity in all lines of business.

It's all very well to keep hoping for the best, but we hate to see a man sit down at the job and call it a day's work.

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

Market for Fur Falls

Skins Worth $35,000 Bid in For $13,000 by Firm at Edmonton

Never before has the business of the trappers and traders been so demoralized. The Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon's, Limited, the two greatest buyers of furs in the world, who announced at the beginning of the winter that they would not be in the market for the purpose of skins this year, have kept their word to the letter.

In former years it was no uncommon thing for a buyer from one of the world's large fur houses to purchase some $25,000 worth of raw fur during a trip. This year the aggregate buying of all who have come north will not reach $2,000, says a report from Edmonton.

One of the most interesting deals ever made by a fur trader in this territory is credited to Colin Fraser, king of all the northern trappers, and a man who for 61 years has caught fur bearing animals of all kinds. Fraser makes two trips to the city every year, and never fails to bring from 10 to 40 bales of raw skins. His catch this year was very moderate, a paltry 9,683 skins being secured. Having spent six months in the wilds of the Mackenzie river basin, Fraser had not heard of the European war until he reached Edmonton.

He expected upon his arrival there to sell his furs at about $30,000 to $35,000. The skins were put up for auction, but there were no bidders. At last a bidder appeared in the person of a representative of an Edmonton firm. He would pay Fraser $13,000 for his 20 bales of new skins—$13,000 spot cash. The market was bad, he explained, very bad. Fraser had no alternative but to accept the offer, for raw furs once bought cannot long be left in storage unless properly cured. Never did a king have such a fall.

Never before has milady had such an excellent opportunity to lay in a stock of the finest furs that money will purchase. This is one result of the war from which the buying public is certain to benefit.

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

Tommy Atkins' Treasures

In the numerous and capacious pockets of Tommy's various coats may be found many jealously guarded treasures, anything from string to candles—a "baccy" box containing a mixture of salt and pepper, a little bag of sugar, cigarettes, a pipe, matches when luck is in, and occasionally a tinder lighter; 'sooveneers' galore, a helmet plate or two, a few cartridge clips, buttons and shoulder-straps and many other odds and ends too numerous to mention. He adds to his collection from time to time as necessity and opportunity arise; and the one thing which will make him really dismal is the loss or breakage of his pipe—or maybe his tin of mixed pepper and salt. He doesn't like the French pepper—"ain't got the bite in it an' big enough to play marbles with."

The teacher had guests at school one afternoon, and naturally was anxious for her pupils to make a good impression.

"William," she asked of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was an American Gen'ral."

"Quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the little boy. "He was remarkable because he was an American and told the truth."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Laughable Spectacle

A southern politician was down for a speech in his home town and wishing to make the event as great a success as possible he conspired with a well known colored citizen.

"Now, Silas," said the politician, "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech."

"Yessuh."

"I want you to start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water, *you applaud*, and every time I wipe my forehead with my handkerchief you laugh."

"I guess you better switch dem signals, colonel: It's a heap mo' likable to make me laugh to see you [illegible] drink o' wat'r."

Stay on the Farm

The Farm Offers More Opportunities to the Ambitious Than Does the City

There is much alarm over the abandonment of the farm by the rural population, and especially the boys and girls of the rising generation. Is it surprising that they should leave when all the farm offers them, as they see it, is drudgery and circumscribed opportunities? They read a city paper and imbibe the city point of view; they have city schools which educate them away from the farm; and they are lured to the city by the desire for wealth and the variety and gaudiness of the life which it affords.

The farm affords a much better financial opportunity to the wide-awake aggressive individual than is commonly believed. A successful farmer says that on the one hundred acres of land which he has built up by rotation, he makes $1,000 a year exclusive of his living. Contrast the opportunities which the farm offers to the man of limited means provided he knows how to handle it advantageously, and which he should be taught through the courses offered in the secondary and common schools of his community, and that of the city wage earner drawing $1,000 a year. On one hundred acres of land in twenty years the farmer should have made $20,000 in money besides his living. Suppose he paid $10 an acre for his land. At the end of twenty years it will be worth probably $30 an acre; in many cases it actually becomes worth from $50 to $75 and even $100 an acre. At the end of twenty years the farmer has a competency, has probably educated his children advantageously, and has something laid aside with which to help to start them in a business of their own. The other man has lived, or better still, existed.—Andrew M. Soule, in the Banker-Farmer.

The Acute Pain From Neuralgia

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom, but a most painful one. It is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that for this reason your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the sole cause of the piercing pains of neuralgia—good rich blood is the only cure. In this you have the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contain in the correct proportions the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This rich blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, drives away the nagging, stabbing pain and braces up your health in other ways as well. Here is proof—Mr. C. J. Lee, Vatchell, Ont., says: "For several years I was troubled at intervals with neuralgia in the head and chest. The pain I suffered at times was most intense. I was continually doctoring for the trouble, but found nothing to *give me permanent* relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thanks to this medicine my blood has been restored to a healthy condition and every symptom of the trouble has disappeared. I can therefore, with confidence recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who suffer from the fierce pains of neuralgia."

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

Skilled Workers Are Needed

The shortage of skilled workers in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, owing to the large numbers of these men who have gone to the front, is so serious that an inquiry was opened by representatives of the government and trades unions for the purpose of devising methods of assuring the full productivity of these adjuncts to military operations. The trades unions will be asked to waive some of their regulations during the period of the war crisis.

Geographical

Those who had some difficulty in remembering where the Falkland Islands were may have been helped by the recollection of one of Ian Maclaren's stories. After a disaster to an emigrant ship many years ago, some of the survivors reached those islands. When the news reached home, the minister of a Scottish church to which some of the emigrants had belonged, prayed thus: "Oh, Lord, we pray thee to be with our brethren, stranded in the Falkland Isalnds, which, as Thou knowest, are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean."

Pat and his bride had come to London for a few days, and had taken their places at the dinner table of an hotel, when a young man opposite took a stick of celery from the glass in the centre of the table, and began to eat it.

The bride looked at him for a moment with disgust, and then nudged her husband, with the remark:

"Pat, just look at that blackguard 'atin' the flowers."

When Sir Arthur McMahon, the new high commissioner for Egypt, arrived in Cairo he was welcomed by all the high officials, wearing top hats instead of the tarboosh or fez, the headgear used on such occasions before. Great Britain's protectorate was declared in recognition of Turkish suzerainty.

THE ALLIES

"Spohn's" and the Horsemen. For twenty-one years they have waged a successful campaign against the army of Disease. Distemper, Influenza, Catarrhal and Shipping Fever disastrously defeated by "Spohn's". Absolutely safe for all ages. Best preventive. Sold by all druggists, turf goods houses or the manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

Transformation of Liner

Former "Empress of India" Now Completely Equipped as Hospital Ship With 500 Beds for Wounded

No passenger steamer on the Pacific was better known than the "Empress of India," of the C.P.R. Pacific fleet, but in the last six months this vessel has suffered so many changes that she would not be recognized by her old friends. When the British admiralty first requisitioned her, she was painted a dull grey and her fairy-like characetr was almost lost in the transformation. Then the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and other Indian princes bought her and fitted her as a hospital ship, and as such, with the new name of the "Loyalty," she left Bombay a short time ago, repainted white with long black strips on the water line and on the deck line, with large red crosses amidships.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon paid a visit of inspection to the ship shortly before held departure. Deck space which was made for holiday seekers with idle hours is now mostly covered with beds for injured soldiers, just as all the available cabins are serving as private wards for wounded officers. On the main deck of the steamer space has been provided to fill the purpose of wards. Cleared of everything unnecessary the main deck is well suited for this purpose, for it gives two wide strips of space on each side and gives accommodation for a large number of beds in most pleasant positions on the steamer. Here rows of beds have been fitted and all the requirements of a hospital are installed. The work of reconstructing the interior of the vessel was put in hand soon after her arrival and this work completed, the fitting up of the wards, etc., has been carried on under the supervision of Major J. W. Watson, Major J. R. J. Tyrell and Major C. W. E. Kerr, of the Indian Medical Service. Between the two wards a small operating room has been constructed and has been completely equipped. Then here and there wherever space could be taken small wards have been arranged, while on the top deck a number of private wards for officers have been prepared. Altogether some 500 beds are available on the vessel.

DOMINION POLICE DOUBLED

Necessities of War Brings Number to 382—Costing $25,000 a Month

The Dominion police force has been more than doubled since the outbreak of the war owing to the necessity of more careful guarding of the parliament buildings at Ottawa and the requirements of the secret service. There are now 382 men on the force, as compared wtih 119 last July. The cost of the service to the country is now about $25,000 a month.

Mansonville, June 27, '13.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefitted by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HOLMES.

Farmers Hiring Many Men

Recently the city council of Brandon, Manitoba, decided to place an advertisement in local papers asking farmers of the district who required help to communicate with the city authorities. From the day following publication of the advertisement there have been inquiries almost by the dozen. Applicants all state that there is still plenty of work for good men and their wives on farms. Farmers are preparing for a larger crop area than ever before, and during the coming season agricultural labor promises to be particularly in demand.

Many Settlers in Saskatoon District

During the year just ended, 892 homesteads, 192 pre-emptions and 88 purchased homesteads were taken up in the Saskatoon district—a total of 1,172. This shows a very considerable movement of settlers, and takes no account of hundreds of purchasers of privately owned lands and lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Do I understand you to say, asked the judge, that his remarks were acrimonious?

No, judge, your honor, I didn't say that. I said he just swore at me. I ain't agoin' to claim that he done what he didn't do.—St. James Gazette.

MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS

"I find it so hard to Economise, but I must do so for a while."

MRS. WISENEIGHBOR SAYS

"Why not do your own washing? It isn't hard if an EDDY Washboard is part of your Equipment. I have a "Household Globe," it's a Wonder-Worker — Loosens the Dirt so Easily—and I never Tear the Clothes."

Money in Wheat

Farmers Pocket a Billion on Wheat, Says This Expert

One billion dollars and more will have been poured into the strong boxes of farmers of the country when all the 1914 wheat crop is sold. This estimate was given by B. W. Snow, expert grain statistician of Bartlett & Frazier, to the Chicago Tribune. The enormous sum which grain raisers are getting today for their wheat will total nearly twice as much as the $600,000,000 and more which they received for their best wheat in 1913, according to Expert Snow's compilation.

The price of wheat on Dec. 1 is always taken as a general average of wheat prices for the year. Seventy-nine cents was the price on Dec. 1, 1913. Because of the record breaking advances of wheat prices since the outbreak of the war, and since Jan. 1, 1915, especially, the average for 1914, Mr. Snow explained, cannot be judged by the Dec. 1, 1914, price, which was 98.6 cents a bushel on the farms.

"The usual rule," said Mr. Snow, "is that wheat does not begin to advance in price until the bulk of the crop has left the hands of the farmer. But in 1914 the direct opposite was the case. The great benefit of the advance undoubtedly has gone to the men who actually produced the wheat, while the amount of toll taken by the middlemen is relatively much less than usual."

Self-Reliance

Man to be great must be self-reliant. Though he may not be so in all things he must be self reliant in the one in which he would be great. This self reliance is not the self-sufficiency of conceit. It is daring to stand alone. Be an oak, not a vine. Be ready to give support, but do not crave it; do not be dependent on it. To develop your true self reliance, you must see from the very beginning that life is a battle you must fight for yourself; you must be your own soldier. You cannot buy a substitute, you cannot win a reprieve, you can never be placed on the retired list.

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

Their Recommendation

A group of San Francisco stevedores were lunching in a sheltered nook on a wharf. One of them went across the street for a plug of tobacco, and during his absence another substituted for his tin of pale coffee and milk his own tin of milkless black coffee.

When the first stevedore returned to his lunch he could hardly believe his eyes.

"Well," said he, "I have heard of clever thieves, but to swipe the milk out of a guy's coffee is sure going some!"

She—How pale the moon is.

He—Yes, it's been out late for several nights.

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

BRUTAL METHODS AND IDEAS HOLD SWAY IN GERMAN ARMY

RUTHLESS ATTAINMENT OF THE END IN OBJECT

Prompted by the Kaiser's Persistent Preaching, Brutality has Become an Essential Spirit of German Militarism, and Through the Army Permeates all Grades of Civil Life

After due allowance has been made for inevitable exaggeration there remains a solid substratum of fact, enough to disgust the civilized world with German methods of warfare. The wanton destruction of Louvain, Rheims and other towns, not to mention the deliberately harsh treatment meted out to the civilian inhabitants of the invaded countries, is sufficient to warrant the charge of unnecessary brutality disgraceful to the nation that practices it.

In the "English Review," Austin Harrison, the editor, discusses at length the development of this brutal spirit in Germany. During ten years residence in that country he noted only too frequently manifestations of that spirit in times of peace. It is only natural, therefore, that it should find expression in war, since the idea of "striking terror" into the non-combatants of an invaded country is an article of the German military regulations, emphasized by the kaiser when he exhorted the soldiers to "deport themselves like the "Huns" in China, and to "gain the reputation of Atilla." This brutality is the essential spirit of German militarism, and through the army has, Mr. Harrison insists, permeated into all grades of German civil life.

The individual German is not cruel for the sake of cruelty. His brutality is rather a method. He would refuse to attend a bullfight or cockfight, or any spectacle of deliberate cruelty, but he would think nothing of cutting his horse's back into bleeding weals if the animal jibbed or shied or threw him. Mr. Harrison has heard Germans that complained bitterly of pigeon shooting at Monte Carlo, emphatically justify the right of soldiers to shoot at sight all suspected of franctirage, and to destroy any village or town where civilian acts of aggression had been established. Prompted largely by the kaiser's persistent preaching, the Germans have educated themselves to the army standard of "ruthless attainment of the end in object"—a principle that finds expression throughout Germany in the phrase "Sich imponieren" to assert, oneself regardless of the means or cost.

This attitude has a terminology of its own. To fix a man with the eyes is a recognized practice, and has been the sole cause of many a fatal duel. Another practice which has come down from the army to the workshop is what drill sergeants term "rolling the eyes." Absurd as it may appear this rolling the eyes is," says Mr. Harrison," "a recognized German sign of temper, a prelude to disciplinary chastisement." The sergeants use it to awe and hold in his men. Thus, if a private, struck on the face by a corporal for having a button off his coat, shows resentment by rolling the eyes, he is liable to further correction, as the corporal would be if he rolled his eyes at a sergeant, and the sergeant would be if he rolled his eyes at a lieutenant, or a workman would be for rolling his eyes at a foreman, or a waiter rolling his eyes at a head waiter." Then again there is the forefinger sign, the most common gesture of modern Germany. Symbol of punitive discipline used as a menace and a warning, it is a sergeant's first admonition. "Petty as such a detail may appear," observes Mr. Harrison, "in reality it is interpretative of the modern German attitude, and of such that it is now astonishing and revolting to the world. It is the national gesture, like the Frenchman's shrug of the shoulders, and means just the opposite. It represents the civil counterpart of the military doctrine of 'striking terror' whence it derives." Trivial and droll as these idiosyncracies may seem, they are none the less characteristic of the German spirit of life, which "in the modern military garb has led to a social system of formality, lickspittle, bullying, and brutality, inconceivable to anyone that has not lived in Germany and studied the system at work."

The cult of bruality has been preached for fifteen years, not only in the army and on political platforms, but from university chairs, and, according to Mr. Harrison, produced serious social disease in the nation. Brutal outrages upon children have become chronic in the lower classes, and sex perversities in the upper. Strangely brutal crimes have become so common as to "constitute unmistakable scientific ground for speaking of the patheological state of Germany as the direct product of the imperial physical force doctrine." In the German armies we are fighting a doctrine of brutality, the national attitude. Though I find it hard to credit the reports of German soldiers firing under cover of flags of truce and the Red Cross, I know that the Germans will not only wage war brutality but piteously, as their emperor has frequently behooved them to. We at any rate, will keep the flag clean. Let us try and remember that the Germans are a misguided nation, suffering pathelogically from disease—a disease caught from the kaiser, which may be described as "intelligent brutality."

Should Encourage the Cordage Industry

Claim is Advanced That More Protection is Necessary

At a time when the ways and means of internal revenue are being considered, attention is directed to the twine and cordage industry. Those now engaged in the industry in Canada claim that it suffers from class legislation, and that the better support of a healthy home industry rather than encouraging importations, would result in retaining for circulation in Canada, a large amount of money that is now lost to the country.

Some seventy-five per cent. of the twine and cordage requirements of Canada are now on the free list, and considerably over half of the consumption is imported. Twenty-five or more cordage and twine factories have operated in Canada during the past twenty years, and the number of failures would clearly indicate that the industry has been beset with many difficulties. It is stated that nearly all of the plants which have ceased to operate have gone out of business since the free listing of most of their products has come into effect. As many of the American cordage makers, with a much wider market, have ceased operations, little criticism of the failure of Canadian factories to succeed can be made in view of the greater difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The manufacture of binder twine in Canada has proven to be unusually speculative and risky under existing conditions, and it is believed that some readjustment of the tariff should be made to encourage this industry. Put on a paying basis, with an ever-widening market through the increase in agricultural and fishing pursuits, an industry giving employment to a large number of people would result, and large sums of money would be kept for circulation in Canada, that are now expended on foreign products and consequently lost to Canada.

Kaiser Talks About Culture

War Lord Says That No Matter How He Feels He Never Loses His Temper

The Neueste Nachrichten has published an interview with Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the German author, in which is given a further account of the writer's visit to Emperor William at the imperial field headquarters. Dr. Ganghofer says:

"I heard and saw an example of the emperor's quiet patience with slanderous statements which should be instructive for us all. Remarks of such a nature embitter him, but even in his greatest excitement he never loses the mastery of his tongue. I heard him say in such a case. "That is strong, but it is silly also. It is fortunate that truth is always wiser in the long run and that it has longer legs."

"Nevertheless there is a slight vibration in his majesty's voice when the subject is our Germanic cousins across the channel.

"In a conversation with the representative of a neutral state the emperor once said: "You are a sportsman. When in a horse race, the weaker animals gradually drop out and only the two strongest are left, have you ever seen the jockey of the horse which threatens to fall behind strike with his whip at that jockey of the more ambitious and stronger animal?"

"The man questioned shook his head. The emperor continued: 'Why does England strike at us? Why does she not rather strike at her own weakening horse?'

Yes, other words of the emperor must be remembered.

"On one occasion he made this remark: 'Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians, seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and "kultur." England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices that always in the drawing room, but to have "kultur" means to possess deep conscience and high morals. My Germans have conscience and morale.

"When they say in other lands that it was my intention to found a world empire, that is the funniest nonsense ever said about me. But in the morale, industry and conscience of the German people is to be found a conquering power that will open the world for them.'"

Russia Buys Vessel

Takes Newfoundland Steamer to Do Some Ice Breaking

The steel steamer Lintrose, built for the Reid Newfoundland Company in 1913, has been purchased by the Russian government for service as an ice breaker in the White Sea. The vessel will replace the Canadian government ice breaker Earl Grey, which proved inadequate to cope with the severe conditions, and is now frozen in at Archangel. The Lintrose has sailed for Philadelphia, where it is understood she will take on supplies and passengers before proceeding to Europe.

The Lintrose has been running between Port aux Basques, at the southwest extremity of Newfoundland, and North Sydney, C.B., and has shown herself sufficiently powerful to plow through the ice of Cabot Strait and make nightly trips throughout the winter months. The steamer registers 1,616 tons, and is 255 feet long.

It's all very well to keep hoping for the best, but we hate to see a man sit down at the job and call it a day's work.

WISDOM OF THE NAVAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN IS CONFIRMED

VINDICATION OF BATTLESHIP IN NAVAL FIGHT

Construction of Superdreadnoughts Mounting Large Guns was at One time Strongly Criticized by Naval Experts, but Experience has Proven the Value of the Heavy Class

The battle in the North Sea, which ended disastrously for Germany with the sinking of the Blucher and the the crippling of two of her battle cruisers, has confirmed the wisdom of the British naval policy during the last decade and will tend to silence those critics who advocated the abandonment of battleship construction and urged that the activities of the shipyards should be confined to the building of submarines.

The effective work performed by the Lion in that fight is a special source of congratulation to the British naval designers, as it was against the battle cruisers of the fleet, of which the Lion is the most recent type that much of the adverse criticism was directed.

The Lion and the Princess Royal, her sister ship, were completed in 1912. They have a displacement of 26,000 tons and included in their armament are eight of the 13.5-inch guns with which the battleships of the Orion type which were launched in 1911 and 1912, were the first to be equipped. At the time that the first announcement was made with regard to the furnishing of the vessels with these guns, there was considerable hostile criticism from naval experts, but so little did the British admiralty think of the adverse comments as to the size of these guns that the new battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type were fitted with 15 inch guns which are three inches larger than any gun with which the German navy is equipped.

These guns throw a projectile of 1950 pounds, as compared with a projectile weight of 1350 from the 12-inch guns, thereby giving the British ships an aggregate projectile weight of 15,600 pounds, as compared with 10,800 of the German 12 inch in each round.

At the time of the declaration of hostilities by Germany, the British navy was composed of 728 vessels of all kinds which were manned by 151,000 men of all ranks, not including the naval reserve of approximately 10,000 men. This number included four super-dreadnoughts of the Iron Duke type, four super-dreadnoughts of the King George V. type, and four super-dreadnoughts of the Orion type, 10 dreadnoughts of 20,000 tons displacement and over 40 battleships, 20 battle cruisers, 34 armored cruisers, two fast light cruisers, eight scouts of the Sentinel type, including the ill-fated Pathfinder, which was sunk by a German submarine Sept. 5 of last year; eight submarines, of which the "F" type that have been doing effective work in the North Sea, are the most modern; 222 destroyers of various types, the latest of which are the "M" class, of which the Miranda is the only vessel yet launched; torpedo boats in commission but not including about 50 vessels of the class of obsolete pattern, and 52 auxiliary ships, including mother ships for destroyers, mine laying ships, distributing ships, oil vessels and repair and hospital ships.

The earliest battleships still in active commission are of the Majestic type. There are nine of these vessels and they are all included in the 1898 programme. They have a displacement of 14,900 tons, their horsepower is 12,000 and their coal carrying capacity 2,500 tons. These vessels have a speed of 17.5 knots an hour; their armor plate is nine inches in thickness and the armor protection of the big guns is from 10 to 14 inches.

A comparison of these figures with those of the most modern vessels, such as the Queen Elizabeth and the Warspite, is somewhat striking and shows the great advance made in battleship construction during the last few years. Battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type have a displacement of 27,500 tons, their estimated horsepower (turbine) is 58,000 and their oil carrying capacity is 4,000 tons. They are built for a speed of 25 knots an hour, their armor plate is 13.5 in. in thickness and the protection of their heavy guns varies from 8 to 13.5 inches.

The last battleships to be completed before the war were the Iron Duke, Marlborough, Emperor of India and Benbow. These vessels have a tonnage displacement of 25,000, a horsepower of 39,000, and a coal carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. They are capable of making a speed of 22.5 knots an hour and have a sheath of 12 inches in thickness, with from eight to 12 inches gun protective shield.

The battleships now building, some of which have already been launched are the Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Barham, Valiant and Malaya. In addition to these the Ramiles, Repulse, Renown, Resistance, Resolution, Revenge, Royal Oak and Royal Sovereign are also on the stocks. Vessels of the Queen Elizabeth type have a displacement of 27,500 tons, a horsepower of 58,000 and are the first oil-burning battleships to be constructed by the British admiralty. They can attain a speed of 25 knots an hour and will be equipped with 15-inch guns.

Russia and Britain

English Writer Sees a Great Future For the Land of the Czar

For the next two hundred years the British empire and the Russian empire wil be the two greatest powers in the world, writes Hamilton Fyfe in the London Daily Mail. They must make up their minds to have done with bickering, to be sensible, to be friends.

Looking beneath the surface of things, I see this war as a struggle between the British empire and Germany for the Twentieth century. Each century in modern times has been dominated by one power. The sixteenth was Spain's century, the seventeenth Holland's. The eighteenth belonged to France, and the nineteenth to England. Now it was clear, as the nineteenth century drew near its end that England alone could not hope for another term of supremacy. But England had brought into being an empire, world-wide, immense in population and in wealth. It seemed that the sceptre—not of actual rule, of course, not of physical or material domination, but of influence by character—might pass from the Mother to the children.

Germany alone disputed this order of succession. That is why the world is at war today. But Germany cannot conquer the British empire; she is breaking her nails against a rock. Therefore to that empire will belong the Twentieth Century, and to Russia when she has awakened the intelligence of her peasant millions and developed her resources, will surely belong the twenty-first. Let us both recognize this and live at peace.

We have in truth more in common with Russians than with any other nation. We are, for instance, obstinate and inconsistent; so are they. If we taunt them with sticking to their old calendar, which is thirteen days behind everyone else's, they can point in reply to our pig headed and far more inconvenient retention of peculiar measure of money and weight and length, in place of the decimal system used by everyone else. When we complain that their alphabet has thirty-six letters in it their retort is: "It enables us to spell as we pronounce, whereas your spelling and pronunciation are not related at all!" Englishmen who are rash enough to pity Russians because they "lack political freedom" are reminded that there is no Mrs. Grundy in Russia to check personal freedom with a far more galling bond.

No Russian who knows the world denies that his country is behind the other great powers both in the common level of intelligence and in mechanical conveniences. This has advantages, however. It is annoying that Petrograd should be so badly paved, that laundries should make a practice of keeping your "washing" for three weeks instead of one, that there should be no regularity in the postal or in any other service, whether private or state. But these are trifles in the general scheme of life. If against such drawbacks we set the comforts of strong nerves, few cities, no rush from the land, no industrial weakening of the greater part of the population, the balance will scarcely go against these, whether we consider general happiness only or take into account the health of generations to come.

They have their effect as well upon the solidarity of national sentiment. Every Russian wants to free Constantinople from the Turk. Some want this because Russia needs an outlet into the Mediterranean, and can not any longer submit to the Dardanelles being treated as private property. Some see that the chief development of Russia's natural wealth must be in the south, and believe that destiny is forcing her towards the Golden Horn. Most want it because they have been taught that Christ is dishonored by the worship of Islam in the Cathedral of St. Sophia.

Well, what are we going to do about it? Keep up our old policy of suspicion? Attempt to deny Russia that for which she ardently longs? Bleat in the accents of the 'eighties about the highroad to India? Or with frank and friendly agreement tell our ally, "We shall not stand in your way?" If we do not there is trouble ahead for everybody. I should not be doing my duty if I did not say that Russians are watching very closely for signs of England's temper in this matter of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

First Boomer—You fellows have no git-up about you at all. Why don't you have photographs of your town taken, like we did? Are you ashamed of it?

Rival Boomer—Naw, that ain't the reason at all. I want you to understand, young fellah, that our town don't stand still long enough to be photographed.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"

"Appendicitis, my son," answered the deep thinking father, "is something that enables a doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."

Germany Realizes Mistake

German Newspaper Admits Ambitions Brought War

The London Naval and Military Record says: "The German newspapers are beginning to admit that their navy has proved a bad investment. It is very significant that the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin has been led to admit that the 'dangers which at present menace Germany are far greater than those of 1870,' and that 'these dangers would not exist if we had not in the meantime developed so wonderfully.' This paper proceeds to discuss the growth of European armies, but it does not find in this movement a satisfactory explanation of the difficulties which are increasingly embarrassing the Germans. It admits that 'the decisive change does not, however, consist in the increase of armament, but in the fact that while Germany 44 years ago was only a land power, she has since forced her way up to the position of one of the most important naval powers.' But even more recently than this admission is the statement that 'without this development we should not perhaps have the war today.' Perhaps the Germans are beginning to realize that their navy has proven an exceedingly costly investment. They antagonized continental powers by the increase of the army, but it was the naval movement which most arrested the attention of the world and created that spirit of hostility to German ambition which has found expression in neutral countries. This effect was produced less, perhaps, by the building of ships than by propaganda which was encouraged by Germany and Admiral Von Tirpitz. Americans, for instance, were not alarmed so much by the Navy Acts as by the declarations by the Kaiser that he was 'Admiral of the Atlantic,' that 'the trident must be in Germany's fist,' and that 'nothing must occur in any ocean of the world without Germany's consent.'"

Great Maize Crop

A Central News despatch from Durban says an expert states that the maize crop in South Africa will probably surpass the records of twenty years. It is estimated that 2,000,000 bags will be available for export next year.

The first completely successful tests of the wireless telephone from a moving train were made on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, when spoken messages were clearly heard nearly twenty-six miles from Lounsberry to Binghamton, N.Y.

Russia Will Feed the Allies

Ministers of Finance Arrange For Westward Shipments of Wheat at Special Rates

An important result of the conference of the ministers of Finance of Great Britain, France and Russia in Paris is, according to an article by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the Daily Telegraph, that the vast supplies of cereals now hoarded up in Russia will be sold and conveyed to western Europe by way of Archangel and Vladivostok. The cost of conveyance will be cut down to the lowest limits by the introduction of special freights. This reduction in the cost of transportation, taken together with the low prices of foodstuffs which now rule in Russia and the exceptionally abundant crops in Siberia, will enable the exporter to sell corn to the allies at rates, which cannot but have a beneficial effect on the markets generally from the consumer's point of view.

"As long as Russia had to keep her foodstuffs within her own boundary other corn growing countries," Dr. Dillon remarks, "had it in their power to raise prices to their hearts' content. But once the allies find it to their advantage to draw on Russia's granaries supply the demand will tend to be equalized, and foodstuffs will become proportionately cheaper."

This transaction, which was unanimously agreed upon by the three ministers, will have the further effect of lightening the burden of Russia's indebtedness and of contributing to a better rate of exchange.

There is a good story in the London Nation about one of the slighter accidents of the fleets. The other day the commander of a destroyer, rolling heavily in a gale, and with her engines disabled, tried to lessen the strain by lading out oil. The seamen engaged in this work was washed overboard, and washed back again by a returning wave. He picked himself up, saluted his officer, and said: "Very sorry, sir; lost the bucket!"

Army Needs More Meat

The British government has requested all the Australian States to secure all the meat available for export during the war, as large quantities will be necessary to meet the needs of the British army. France also will require a considerable supply. The Commonwealth parliament has unanimously passed a bill authorizing the measures necessary to this end.

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, APRIL 2

Principally Politics

Another week has rolled around and while no date is yet fixed for polling, judging by the activity in the Conservative camps elsewhere than Kaslo no tip has been passed out that the contest may be deferred for a time.

The past ten days have been busy ones in the nominating conventions. Practically every constituency between the Alberta boundary right on west beyond the Okanagan has now its full quota of candidates in the field, with the exception of Fernie and Kaslo—in the former the Conservative nominee is in the running, while in the latter John Keen is still wondering who is to give him battle.

In the case of the Conservatives, if the sitting member is willing to stand he seems to be given the nomination by the convention. The Liberals do not lack material, and are choosing men whose position in the community gives them a good chance of victory. Thus the Liberals are largely an unknown factor, and as there is a very considerable unknown factor in the electorate, the power and influence of which is an unknown quantity, the interest of the situation is intensified.

The Kaslo Situation

The situation in this constituency shows no marked change in the past week, except down Kaslo way there are signs of uneasiness in some Conservative quarters. Our friend the Kootenaian sagely remarks: "There is considerable speculation "on all sides as to who will be the "Conservative condidate. So far "little has been heard from N. F. "Mackay, the present M.P.P. for "the riding. He has, so far as is "known, given no intimation that "he intends to enter the race, but "it is believed by most Conserva-"tives here that he will be a candi-"date if the nomination is offered "him again. It is held, however, "that he should be here attending "to his fences if he wants the job, "though various excuses are offered "for his non-appearance by his "friends and admirers".

Among the excuses offered by his opponents is one to the effect that Mr. Mackay is not quite sure whether he will be able to accept the nomination. The Dominion government has just enacted the necessary legislation to create some new judges for British Columbia and it is possible Mr. Mackay may be favored with one of these judgeships, in which case he would not be in a position to accept a legislative nomination.

Replying to our demand of two weeks ago for the names of the three Valley gentlemen "who are "possessed of a bee in their bonnets "that they are cut out for M.P.P.s" the Kootenaian avoids a direct reply by saying "If Bro. Hayes had "kept his nose up in the air instead "of going off into a doze with an "ear on the ground, he might have "smelt 'em." Pretty conclusive evidence that we have some strong candidates in these parts.

There was a little flutter in the local political dovecot the latter part of the week, when John Keen, the Liberal candidate, spent a couple of days in Creston getting acquainted with all and sundry electors and incidentally help complete local organization for the coming contest. From a brief personal acquaintance and some enquiry in Conservative circles it would appear that the Liberals have in Mr. Keen a candidate who will give a good account of himself in this fight. He has all the earmarks of a man well versed in British Columbia affairs (political and otherwise), he would appear to have good platform ability, and is prepared to concede his opponents credit where credit is due, but where he considers condemnation is merited for mismanagement or dishonesty he is not sparing of legitimate criticism. He is quite optimistic of his ability to redeem the riding, though he forsees it will be no walkover.

Schofield Chosen

The Conservative convention for Trail constituency produced a unanimous nomination for J. H. Schofield, the present member for Ymir, of which the new Trail riding is largely made up. While Creston Valley electors may differ in their opinions of Mr. Schofield's parliamentary ability they are all pretty well agreed that in the matter of securing funds for the development of Ymir the present member was ever watchful of the interests of his constituents. That his labors were not unappreciated is shown in the fact that whereas his majority in 1907 was below 100, in the 1912 contest it had grown to 768. In view of his industry his return seems reasonably assured, though the Liberals claim in Mr. Sullivan, his opponent, they have a standard bearer who is due to spring a large size surprise when the ballots are counted.

Price Ellison's Troubles

Although Hon. Price Ellison, the former minister of agriculture, had no difficulty in securing re-nomination in North Okanagan, he is up against the fight of his life, according to the Enderby Press. Basil Gardom, the man who was responsible for the unearthing of the "cattle case" against Mr. Ellison, has taken the field against the former minister. Gardom is a Conservative of the independent type, a young man of sterling qualities, whose reputation cannot be questioned, and possessing considerable wealth. Should the Liberals refrain from putting a candidate in the constituency the Press asserts that Mr. Gardom has the chance of a lifetime to win.

Fooling Only Itself

Just how seriously the Conservatives at Kaslo take the Kootenaian on the political situation in this constituency we are not yet advised but it is to be hoped the government supporters are not digesting all its views without the proverbial grain of salt. Last week Brother Powers strove valiantly to prove that notwithstanding some evidence of desertions from the Tory camp in Kaslo, the account would be balanced by a thinning out of the Liberal ranks at Creston due to some real or imaginary dissatisfaction in connection with the Liberal convention at Nelson.

From careful enquiry we are assured that with the Kootenaian, in this little matter, it would appear to be a case of the wish being father to the thought. Undoubtedly the local Liberals have their own little personal differences among themselves but the Conservative campaigners at this end of the riding are well aware that there is not the slightest evidence of the "open rebellion among the Liberals" that our contemporary appears to imagine exists in these parts.

Speaking for the Creston Valley THE REVIEW has no hesitation in saying that both the old parties are lining up pretty much the same as in bygone contests. Just where the independent Liberal, independent Conservative and Socialist will light we are not even guessing, though it is morally certain the non-resident candidate will find the sledding thin with this latter trio of voters—no matter whether he carries credentials from those higher up or not.

A New Premier?

"Possibly in the future I shall be "able to do more in fashioning the "policy of the government and that "is why I want the best man you "can give us."

The above remark from Attorney General Bowser in an address to the delegates to the South Vancouver Conservative convention on Wednesday of last week was the feature of an otherwise very ordinary pre-election week. The Liberal press construe the statement to mean that at a not distant date Mr. Bowser will succeed to the provincial premiership, while the Conservative papers do not attempt to deny that the attorney general "possibly indirectly intimated that he would be the next premier."

Some color is lent to such an assumption owing to the fact that Sir Richard is at present in Ottawa. The opposition claims he is on the ground putting the finishing touches on a deal whereby Mr. Taylor, the present federal member for New Westminster, is to be given a seat in the Senate, and Sir Richard will succeed him as the M. P. for the royal city, and provided the constituency returns him Mr. McBride will be given some portfolio in the Borden cabinet. A very simple matter according to the enemy, and strange to say the government organs either take the statement seriously or else look upon it as too absurd as to require comment; at any rate they are maintaining a very respectful silence.

Neither the premier or the attorney-general have taken THE REVIEW into their confidence so we are at liberty to say we do not take any stock in the story. Right now British Columbia has one representative in the Dominion cabinet and it is morally certain that when it is found advisable to take in another western member some Alberta or Saskatchewan gentleman will receive the call. Neither of these provinces are at present represented on the federal executive council.

While for real or imaginary political reasons it may or may not be deemed diplomatic to transfer Sir Richard to other scenes of governmental activity it seems out of the question for Sir Robert Borden to pass up many other able followers who have borne the burden and heat of previous campaigns and take on an ex-provincial premier, whose appointment would tend to foster discord rather than promote harmony in the Borden following—unless it is proposed to retire Hon. Sam Hughes and make Sir Richard minister of militia. This, or any other old change in that department, would be welcome.

But when further western representation is desired in Dominion councils Alberta will supply the candidate in the person of R. B. Bennett, the member for Calgary. Such recognition is due the prairie provinces. Mr. Bennett has every qualification for such a promotion. Besides, the move would help some in attracting support in a province where it is badly needed.

A Plea for Care Handling Fruit

The fruit growers of British Columbia have petitioned the Express companies, through the secretary of the B.C. Fruit Growers Association, to issue the following notice and cause it to be conspicuously posted on the inside of the sliding doors in all express cars in use during the shipments of soft and perishable fruit and also on the inside of the sliding doors to express or warehouse rooms at stations:

NOTICE

Express station agents and others handling extra perishable fruits, such as Berries, Tomatoes, Plums and Peaches, in transit are respectfully requested to observe the following rules:

1. Take firm hold on the package when shipping or moving it from place to place.

2. In handling avoid tilting the package beyond 45 degrees from its horizontal position.

3. Never let go your firm grip on the package till it is gently placed in its place (a dropping jar to a crate of ripe, juicy strawberries, raspberries, peaches, or tomatoes will easily knock 25 cents of value out of it.)

4. Pile crate firmly in express cars or on trucks to avoid rocking motions. These motions on a long journey will reduce value of goods from one half till worth less than express charges.

5. Always have in mind that the effects of damage to goods by unskillful, thoughtless handling never stops till part of it gravitates right back to you, and effects your economic progress, although you never thought of it.

6. All persons having interests in fruit of any kind observing careless violation of the above rules will confer a favor upon the Company as well as the public, by taking such notes as will enable the officials of the company to trace the violation to the guilty party:

All such notes should be addressed to the division superintendent respective of the place of occurence where records are kept and employees scored by their efficiency.

Signed

[Papers or periodicals having our fruit marketing at heart please copy.]

At Lardo the fire wardens are to be put to work a month earlier on account of the burnings of slashings in the different limits.

J. H. Schofield was doubly honored last week. He got the Conservative nomination in Trail and was also elected president of the town football club.

Free Press: The lumber companies along the Kootenay to the south of us are getting some business from the prairie. Several cars of uppers are also going to New Jersey.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

I have some choice S. C. W. Leghorn Eggs for sale. If you want some of these get your orders in at once, they are going fast. This is choice stock and best of layers. Going at $8 per 100 or single setting of 15 for $1.50. I am in town Wednesday morning of each week. R. M. THOMPSON, Creston.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Great Britain Needs Food

VEGETABLE growers can render a real service to the Empire by increasing the production of vegetables, especially those that can readily be stored and transported. The war in Europe has devastated thousands of vegetable-producing acres and made it difficult for Britain to obtain her usual supplies. Vegetable growers are urged to select carefully the best varieties of seed and plant in properly cultivated and fertilized soil. Work hand in hand with the agricultural specialists of both the Canadian Department of Agriculture and your Provincial Department.

POTATOES There is no farm crop the yield of which, perhaps, can be increased so much as potatoes. Potatoes have been grown in a small plot at the rate of over 700 bushels per acre at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. So great is the difference in the yield of varieties that while one gave this large yield, another, under same conditions, gave but 154 bushels. It will thus be seen how important it is to plant a productive variety.

BEANS The fact that beans have been a good price for a number of years, and also that they are of very great food value, should encourage every person who can to grow beans. Western market prices will not be influenced this year by foreign beans, and for that reason we should produce a bumper crop. The world will need them.

To the farmer's wife, the Government makes a special appeal. In many cases the vegetable garden and the poultry are largely under her direct management. Anything that she can do to increase production will be so much aid given to the Empire.

POULTRY and EGGS Up to the commencement of the year, Great Britain imported from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary poultry to the value of $3,000,000 per year and eggs amounting to 136,000,000 doz. Canada in 1914 imported $200,000 more poultry than she exported, and imported $2,500,000 more eggs than exported. Canada needs 1,500,000 more hens, averaging 100 eggs per year, to supply the home demand before having any eggs for export. The average egg yield per hen in Canada is but 80 eggs per year, which is very low. Careful selection, feeding and housing could in a few years bring the average up to 180 eggs per hen per year. It would be a profitable thing to strive for.

LIVE STOCK Breeding stock are today Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for a prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating

It has been said that European farmers farm better than they know; Canadian and American farmers not as well as they know. Let us this year live up to what we know. Let our contribution to the "Patriotism and Production" campaign be bumper crops.

VACANT LOTS This call and this opportunity are not for farmers only. Residents of towns and cities can help the Empire by growing vegetables on small plots or raising chickens in their back yards. City Councils, Boards of Trade, and other organizations can help by arranging for the cultivation of vacant lots, which will relieve the unemployment situation at the same time. Those at home have a duty to perform as well as those in the firing line. From the interest manifested by the people in the "Patriotism and Production" announcements, we feel sure every one has good intentions. What we urge is that these good intentions be carried into action. Get busy. Every extra bushel you grow means that much more for export.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send me Bulletins relating to Potatoes, Field Roots, Bee Production, Live Stock and Small Plot Culture. Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.

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The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

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YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

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" 30 " "	50	15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD

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C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

DUCK CREEK

Jimmy Thompson was a visitor to Creston on Tuesday and again on Wednesday.

Earl Pease is spending a few days in Duck Creek, doing some ploughing harrowing for some of the ranchers.

Misses Anna Hagen, Barbara Mawson, and Bertha Pease arrived on the westbound to take in the concert and dance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bathie and family arrived on Tuesday and took up their residence in the new house Mr. Bathie has just built.

Mrs. M. Hagen and Irene, Miss Andestadt, N. Craigie and T. Ramstad were among the Duck Creek visitors to Creston on Monday.

The tennis club was opened for the season on Sunday and some good games were enjoyed. The rain of the last few days will greatly improve the court.

Paul Offner was taken to Cranbrook hospital on Sunday, suffering with appendicitis. He was operated upon on Monday, and is now reported progressing favorably.

The time is not very far off now when Duck Creek will be shipping strawberries by the carload. The acreage going down in berries this year will nearly double any previous outlay.

Victoria seems to be agreeing with the Duck Creek boys. They are putting on weight at the rate of a pound a week. If they stay there too long Duck Creek wont we able to hold them when they come back.

The dance at the close of the concert on Wednesday night was the best ever and then some. The floor was in fine shape due to Mr. Dixon's careful attention. The crowd was the right size and everyone felt good with the result that it was 3.30 a.m. before the strains of Home, Sweet Home were wafted out over the night air.

There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to where God's country is located and we have been pestered with all kinds of enquiries during the past week concerning it. For the benefit of all unenlightened persons we would say that God's country is about six miles west of Creston and contains many hundreds of acres of the best fruit land in Canada. It is free from rock, all dirt to the acre territory, that is fast making a name for itself in the fruit-growing industry.

On Wednesday night the children of the Wynndel school presented to a packed house the programme they had been preparing with great care for a long time. The programme contained 20 numbers but space does not permit us to give a detailed account of each number, and truly it would be hard for us to say which was the best. The little children did remarkably well and each one having four or more different pieces to remember it is a marvel how they managed to get through without mistakes. The results spoke eloquently of the intellectual powers of the children and also of the patient and careful tuition of their teacher, Mrs. Sparkes. There was some exceedingly good singing by the Misses Penson and Andestadt, also by Mr. Sparkes, and all three received well-merited encores. Mr. Dixon obliged with a humorous account of how he set out with Captain Peary to discover the north pole and upon arrival there found that a large placard was tacked to the pole which showed that it was the property of the C.P.R. The closing number, a dialogue of fourteen characters, entitled "Waiting for the Train," was by far the best of any. It was carried through with a vim and a swing that would have done credit to persons of more mature age. At the close they received such applause as to leave no doubt of their hearers' approval. O. J. Wigen, who presided, addressed a few remarks to the meeting in general and to the children in particular, calling everyone's attention to the object of the concert and asking the children to do their best for on their efforts depended the size of the donations that would be given for the Belgians. He drew a vivid word picture of the misery and suffering of the little ones in Belgium and asked every one to give to the utmost of their ability for such a worthy cause. At the close of his remarks Mr. Sparkes passed the hat, the collection totalling $14.40. We extend our warmest thanks to the members of the Alice Siding Social Club for a donation of $8 toward the fund, also to W. McLean of Creston who donated two pounds of boracic acid for the dance and also to all those in Duck Creek who by providing refreshments, crockery, music, etc., helped to make the affair the grand success it was.

ALICE SIDING

The cold wind of last week put a temporary stop to farming operations.

School closes on Thursday for the Easter vacation, reopening on Monday April 12.

Alice Siding is not worrying about the submarines blowing our rock cliff out of the country. We hope Duck Creek will have them start on our school site as we have to make a garden spot out of it and it would help some.

We are worried about Miss Annie Johnson. She left here on Thursday last intending to go to Duck Creek but we see by the paper that she landed in God's country. The police should be notified at once and find out why she is straying so far from her destination.

The Social Club held the last dance of the season on Friday night, which was well attended, the Creston people being very much in evidence. The uniformly good time that has prevailed at all the "hops" was not lacking and the refreshments were fine. The music was provided by; T. Butterfield, G. Mawson, E. Butterfield, and R. Lidgate, with Ronald Smith master of ceremonies.

Some Port Hill ranchers are putting in their spring crops.

A jam plant will be installed in connection with the Grand Forks cannery.

Fresh eggs are down to 25 cents a dozen at Grand Forks—the lowest price obtaining for some years.

Some Greenwood citizens who received relief during the winter are now doing work on the streets in payment for it.

The Deschamps sawmill at Nelson will resume operations on Monday, employing thirty men and will probably run all summer.

At Penticton the appearance of the fruit buds seems to indicate that the fruit yield this year will be quite heavy and the fruit will be early, too.

Two of the Fernie men who joined the 13th Mounted Rifles at Pincher Creek have returned, as they refused to be innoculated with anti-typhoid serum.

Peter Tracy, probably the oldest resident in the Crows' Nest Pass is lying in a hopeless condition suffering from pneumonia at his residence in Blairmore.

Seeds! Seeds!

All kinds of Flower, Garden and Field Seeds at the Lowest Prices.

Clover and Timothy

Common Red Clover - 26c. lb
White Dutch Clover - 60c. lb
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Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

Grand Forks announces its fall fair for Sept. 28-29. More prize money will be given than in 1914.

The largest trough in the Grand Forks valley has just been made by the local concrete company. It is 24 feet long.

The provincial health authorities now state that Nelson is entirely free of "so called" smallpox.

Fernie parted with three citizens bound for Nelson jail and two headed for New Westminster asylum one day last week.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin Your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon, in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

Study this table, which was prepared before the war. Only one country increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding and young stock included, in the war zones. The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

BEEF

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase	Cattle Decrease Since 1900
France	2%	2%	....
Germany	16%	4%	....
United Kingdom	10%	4%	....
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%	....
European Russia	14%	....	12%
Canada	34%	17%	....
Argentine	40%	....	6%
Australia	18%	40%	....
New Zealand	30%	16%	....
United States	24%	....	30%

★★★★

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact that the British soldier is allowed ½ lb. of bacon per day, and that same is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who raise steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out, generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

DAIRY. Milch cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milch cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural papers and Government reports and bulletins on dairying.

CONFERENCES

Now that you have attended the Conferences, or have read about them, get together and talk things over. Also write to the Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletins and reports on live stock and dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture.
Ottawa, Canada

114

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He vanished again, and Hugh took up the bottle he had brought and looked at it.

"Are you going through with this?" he said.

"Why, of course," declared Mr. Hetherington, plainly astonished at the question; "I would do and risk a good deal more than that to get a chance to be present at such an experiment. Wouldn't you?"

He poured the water into the bath and added a few drops from the bottle according to Dodd's directions and then stripped and stepped in. The effect was extraordinary. The moment his toes touched the water they seemed to absorb from it some curious property of blackness, growing instantaneously black at the first contact. Sitting down in the bath he rubbed himself all over and then stepped out again, every inch of his body as black as any negro's.

"By Jove," he said, looking a little frightened, "that is queer stuff."

Hugh followed his example and stepped out as black as he. With every inch of their naked skins shining and black, Hugh and his uncle looked oddly at each other.

"Nobody would believe we were white men now," said Hugh; "not if we swore we were."

"So much the better," said Mr. Hetherington laughing, and Hugh laughed, too, touched by something comical in the situation.

So they laughed together, for indeed they knew not what they did.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Man Without a Nose

In addition to this disguise of their darkened skin that Hugh and his uncle had adopted, Dodd has provided them with clothing less calculated to attract attention than that made by first class London tailors which they had hitherto been wearing.

"Gosh," exclaimed Dodd when he returned presently to the attic to see how they had been getting on. "Gosh," he repeated, admiring their black skin, which, together with the ragged straw hats, the untidy clothing, the flannel shirts, and the heavy boots they had assumed, had turned them into very natural looking negro laborer, "gosh, I would not have known you myself for white men. It's terrible," he said, shuddering, and, to Hugh's fancy, there was something like horror in his eyes as he spoke.

He told them they must be careful not to wash for fear of the coloring matter on their skins "running," and then he suggested they had better get a little rest as it was already past three in the morning, and they were to be presented to Mr. Siddle at ten o'clock. They lay down as he suggested, but neither of them slept, for now that the moment was so near Mr. Hetherington's imagination was on fire with dreams of diamonds of a brilliance incomparable and of a size such as mortal eyes had never yet beheld. And Hugh thought of Eira, and wondered if she would know him in his present guise.

Soon after eight o'clock Dodd called them and they went downstairs and had breakfast. Dodd would not let them wash for fear of their spoiling their disguise, so they had to be content with a rub with a dry towel, Dodd remarking smilingly that they had no need to be particular as the dirt would not show on their present complexions.

It was a brilliantly fine day, the sun shining with great power, and going out on the little verandah in front of the house they had for the first time a view of the place to which they had at last come, after so long a journey and on so strange an errand. It seemed a lonely and deserted spot enough. To the west the country appeared to verge upon desert, and indeed only a few miles away was a district called the "bad land," an alkali desert where there was no water, where nothing grew, and where only the fanastic "painted rocks" broke the dreadful monotony that otherwise rivalled the most barren stretches of the Sahara. North and northeast was prairie land, of rather poor quality and not much settled on, though here and there was the homestead of some Icelander or other European immigrant. South and southeast the land was better, though still only thinly settled. But three or four farms were visible in the distance, and in very clear weather or when the mirage came, there could be seen the little town of Athens, 12 miles away, the prairie village in which Editor Keene had recently taken up his abode, and whence he thundered continually against the negro race, with one eye on the negro community that Noah Siddle had gathered round himself.

Near at hand the scene was more prosperous. The shanty Dodd occupied stood alone, but a few hundred yards away from it, towards the east, was a group of comfortable and tidy looking houses, together with farm outbuildings, some of wood but most of them of stone. Several people—men, women and children—were visible about the houses or at work in the fields, all of them apparently

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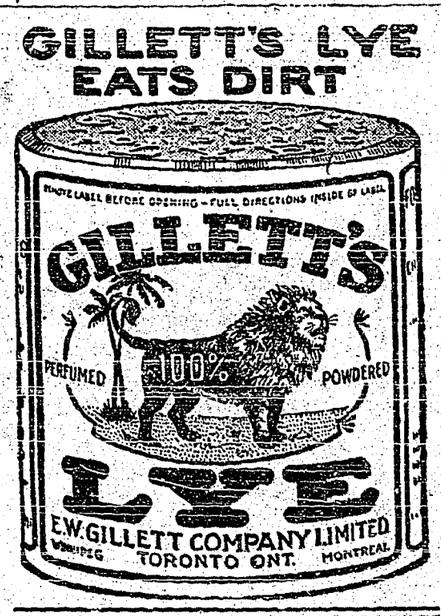


of the negro race. Most of the houses had neat and well tended gardens, and the fields of the farm, with green and healthy crops that were now on the point of ripening, formed a pleasant contrast to the burnt-up, dry appearance of the rest of the country.

The reason for this apparent fertility was revealed when one noticed a little to the north the tall scaffolding that marks the presence of an artesian well, and then noticed little channels for water running from it to the fields. Evidently irrigation was practiced here, and with very considerable success.

Between this well and the group of houses, but a little to the west, so that it was nearer to Dodd's shanty, stood another building of rather curious appearance. It was of a good height with a flat roof, and was made of well fitted stone, and the only windows that it had were high up, from fifteen to twenty feet from the ground. All the portion of the wall near the ground was blank stone, save only one door which was heavily strengthened with iron. On the whole it reminded one of a prison or a fortress, yet without having quite the air of either. It was surrounded by two wire fences, of which the outer was about ten feet high and made of barbed wire, so as to be quite a formidable obstacle, while the inner was not quite so tall, and was formed apparently of smooth strands.

"That's where Noah does all his work," said Dodd, pointing to this curious erection; "he don't mean to have folks spying on him while he is busy. See that inner fence?"

"That is where you miss your guess," retorted Dodd; "that inner fence can be charged with electricity when he wants to be particular private. Oh, it's fact," he added, seeing that his two companions looked incredulous; "some of the boys didn't believe it, so they got an ox inside the outer fence one night. That ox was dead in the morning, huddled up like it had been struck with lightning. No, sir, 'tain't healthy to be playing around while Noah is busy; and you had best be careful, for if he finds you out—"

"He would hardly dare to hurt us," remarked Mr. Hetherington with a smile.

"No one knows where you are," observed Dodd.

"I dropped a letter to my lawyers in London," retorted Mr. Hetherington, "informing them we were visiting a man named Siddle in this neighborhood. I think I mentioned your name also, Mr. Dodd. If anything were to happen to us, it would not be long before inquiries were made. Oh, I can take precautions as well as Mr. Siddle."

"I see you can," said Dodd, smiling with averted eyes; "that was good and smart of you. Better come in and rest till it's time to start."

Mr. Hetherington followed him into the interior of the house, but Hugh remained on the small verandah, looking, not at Noah Siddle's house, but at the clump of houses to the east, and wondering where it was that Eira stayed while she was here. He did not like to think of her living in the midst of all those negroes. There was one house just a little apart from the others. It had a porch on which a creeper grew, and he thought that its garden seemed to have made and brighter flowers than the others. He wondered if this was where Eira lived, and while he was still looking at it Eira herself came quietly round the corner of the verandah where he stood.

"Oh," she said, stopping but evidently not recognizing him, "oh, good morning; is Mr. Dodd back yet, do you know?"

"Yes—yes," Hugh stammered, taken aback at her sudden appearance.

There was a light in his eyes that she could not help noticing, and he made a little involuntary movement towards her. She returned his look somewhat haughtily, till on a sudden she understood who he was.

"Oh, never," she stammered, very pale, "never—it is not—not like that?"

"Why not?" he said.

"Oh, that is so dreadful," she said, trembling, and in her eyes there showed a look of horror, such as he had thought he saw when he imagined her face watching them out of the darkness as they started on this expedition.

"Why?" he said again.

"I do not know," she muttered, and glanced over her shoulder at the curious barn like building behind her on her right.

"Well," he said defensively, "you know I should follow you."

"Never, never," she cried with energy; "I never dreamed—"

"All the same," he repeated, "you know very well I should follow you."

"You have no right to say such a thing," she cried hotly, her pale face flushing crimson. "No, you haven't—it is cowardly, it is mean. And Miss Hetherington," she asked with bitter scorn; "how does she like your leaving her in England while you come here?"

"Oh, she is with us," said Hugh calmly.

Eira stared at him, as if unable to believe she heard him correctly.

"Oh, this is worse than anything I ever imagined," she muttered. She lowered her voice to a frightened whisper; she bent nearer to him so that he could hear her low murmured words. "But he is not with you, too?" she whispered; "he is not with you—he is not disguised like you?"

"You mean my uncle," said Hugh; "yes, he is here."

"But not—not——" she panted.

"Why, yes," said Hugh. "He makes as good a nigger as I do, I believe."

She had a dazed expression. Both her hands were on the verandah rail, as if only so could she support herself upright. Now and again she trembled from head to foot.

"It frightens me," she said, "that you should be like that—black. I never dreamt of that."

"Oh, come," said Hugh, laughing, "there is nothing to worry over; I have had a black face before, when we got some Christy minstrels up at school."

"Do you not understand," said Eira heavily. "I do not understand either; it is something I never dreamed of that you should come like this. I think there is great danger somewhere."

"Oh, we can take care of ourselves, I think," said Hugh, and she looked at him with a pale smile, such as a mother might give on seeing her child laughing and playing in the midst of some moment of deadly peril. Hugh added, nettled by this smile, "of course, if you tell Mr. Siddle——"

"Tell him?" she said with a bitter look, "tell him? Why, there is nothing anyone can tell him." She paused and looked round with an expression of extreme distress and bewilderment. "Oh, why have you come here, of all places in the world?" she broke out, "But I know—he made you—he is terrible——"

"Uncle did not make me exactly," returned Hugh, "and he is not such a very terrible person."

"I was not thinking of Mr. Hetherington," returned Eira; "he is nothing at all."

"Oh, isn't he?" said Hugh, who knew that the important and wealthy Mr. Hetherington was not usually considered "nothing." "Anyhow, no one else had anything to do with it."

"Do you think that—do you really think that?" she asked. "Is it possible you do not know you have been led every step of the way here, as surely as if you had been taken by the hand?"

"No—why, what do you mean?" asked Hugh, uncomfortably remembering that impression he had so often had of an unseen influence that shepherded them upon their way.

For answer Eira turned again and looked at that odd stone house that stood a little north and east of Dodd's shanty. Hugh understood.

(To be Continued)

Prohibition in Iceland

Incidental to the project of personal reform through national prohibition it is to be noted that the parliament of Iceland has made a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors within its jurisdiction. While Iceland is a Danish colony and subject to the authority of King Christian, its parliament has control of local affirs, and the experiment now undertaken undoubtedly will be carried out without interference.

It has signficance more especially because of the recent autocratic edict making "dry" the great territory of the empire of Russia. So far this latter seems to have proved successful. Iceland, with some 85,000 inhabitants, ought to be able to control the matter as effectively as has been done with the millions of vodka drinkers in Russia.

It is not an affair of local option, however, but of national preference, and in this respect it may be instructive in its operation.—Boston Post.

The Horse and the War

The whole number of horses requisitioned in England, Scotland and Ireland on mobilization for the European war last summer was 134,000, according to the British war office. These were obtained within twelve days. Since mobilization was completed about 65,000 more have been taken, making all told 200,000 horses supplied to the army in a little more than five months. Probably 20,000 more have gone from Canada and a like number from the United States since the beginning of hostilities.

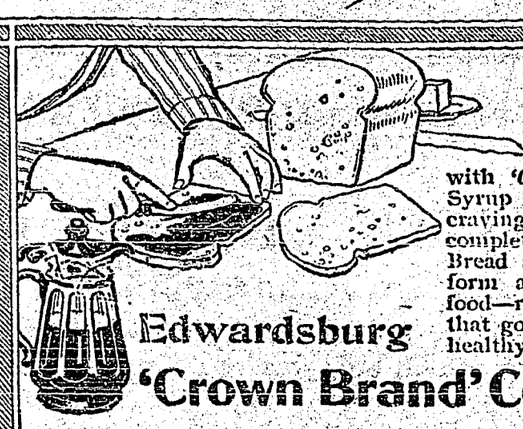
Over 2,000 Miles New Railway

According to figures just issued by the Dominion government the new single track constructed in Western Canada during the year amounted to 2,088 miles. On the basis that a railway line serves the territory for ten miles on each side, this new mileage has brought railway service to 41,760 square miles of territory.

There is quite as much education and true learning in the analysis of an ear of corn as in the analysis of a complex sentence; ability to analyze clover and alfalfa roots savors of quite as much culture as does the study of the Latin and Greek roots.—O. H. Benson, in The Banker-Farmer.

Houseman—If I'd known you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly, we would have had a better dinner.

Horton—Don't mention it, old man; but next time I'll be sure to let you know.



Spread the Bread

with *'Crown Brand'* Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and *'Crown Brand'* form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg
'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

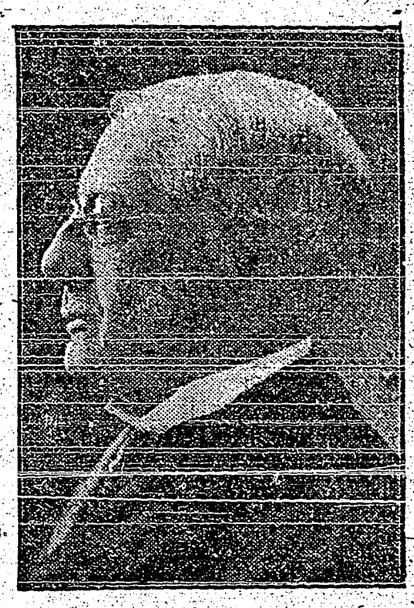
ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands 29

Good Advice for the Country School

Prof. Chas. W. Eliot, Noted American Educationalist, Believes that every Child should Learn the Elements of Agriculture



I am glad to hear that The Banker-Farmer is to deal in its August issue with common school education in this country, especially in the rural districts.

There is great need for a thorough reconstruction of the programs of the rural schools. The instruction which they now provide in reading, writing and arithmetic should not be diminished in amount, but altered in nature. The greater part of the direct instruction should relate to natural history, agriculture and farm life; and the books used for teaching reading and spelling should be on these subjects, with additional primers on geography, American history, and civics. The arithmetic should be confined to the simplest examples in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, decimals being made familiar almost from the start; for the well-taught child will learn about tenths and hundredths as quickly as about tens and hundreds. All the child's reading, and all the teacher's oral instruction, should be illustrated with concrete examples, and every child should be trained to see, hear, and touch accurately, and to remember what it thus learns by observation. An important part of the school program should be devoted to the training of the senses, and to this kind of training of the memory. No matter what system be employed in teaching reading, every child should learn the alphabet by heart; and whenever a change is made in the system of teaching the children to write—such changes have been too frequent of late—the change should apply only to beginners, and not to the children who have already practiced long the rejected system. In the last two years of the rural school's course, every child should learn the elements of agriculture and gardening, and should have a garden plot to cultivate. Prizes should be offered for the best plots of vegetables, small fruits, and flowers. Every boy should be given practice in the use of carpenter's tools; and every girl should be taught to sew, cook and can fruits and vegetables. Reading aloud and singing should be a substantial part of every rural school's program. The practice in English composition should mainly consist of writing descriptions of what the child itself sees, hears or touches.

These improvements in rural schools cannot be made without spending more money than towns and counties have been in the habit of appropriating; but no town or county expenditure will be so profitable to the community as the expenditure which makes these changes possible.

In order to put these improvements into execution on a large scale, all normal schools will have to prepare their graduates to give instruction in the subjects and methods indicated. Some normal schools are doing that now, but by no means all.

In the meantime, granges, farmers' clubs, bankers' and manufacturers' associations, endowed educational boards, and private givers may well promote liberally this much-needed reform.—From the Banker-Farmer.

To Assist Farmers of West

Banks Will Send Them Circulars on the Moisture Problem

The chartered banks in the prairie provinces have jointly decided to send through the mails this spring one hundred thousand circular letters to farmers, urging them to do the necessary work to preserve the moisture in the soil. This is a step which has never before been taken in the history of banking in this province. The message to farmers was prepared by the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan and it is intended as a last word to grain growers before they go on land in the spring. Packages of these circulars, with the best advice of experts in grain growing, will be sent to hundreds of branch banks and from these branches copies will be mailed to thousands of customers. Copies of the circulars will also be posted in many public places in the towns where the banks have these branches.

"There is no sentiment in this proposed action of the banks," said a leading banker. "Many thousands of grain growers in the prairie provinces owe money to the banks and we are naturally anxious that they should all be in a position to pay this next fall. The condition this spring will be very much better than it was last spring in the matter of moisture. If sufficient work is done by our grain growers to preserve the moisture that is already in the ground, a failure of the crop of 1915 from drought would be impossible. We are therefore urging the farmer to prevent evaporation and preserve moisture."

A Scottish recruit stood on guard before a colonel's tent, when the colonel, putting out his head, said sternly to the new soldier:

"Who are you?"

"Fine! Hoo's yerself?"

Use for Flax Straw

May Develop a Linen Industry in Western Canada

An outcome of the war in Belgium may be the transferring of an important linen industry to Canada. The movemenmt is being projected by Belgians with a view of relieving the suffering among the unemployed of that country.

Western Canada offers special opportunities to the flax industry, which has been brought to a state of high standard in Belgium, but owing to the war is now at a standstill. The making of linen has been a large and important industry in the little country that has made so heroic a showing in the present war. A large number of women are or were employed in the manufacture of linen and they are thrown out of work. In order to organize the industry in the west of Canada, efforts will be made to get in touch with the large Belgian manufacturers. Thousands of women are thrown out of employment and these could well emigrate to Wetsern Canada and there find the very work waiting for them to which they have been used all their lives. It is expected that should the movement from Belgium be affected in any large proportions, a large number of male experts will also take advantage of the new country.

Flax straw of an estimated value running into millions of dollars is burnt every year in Western Canada for lack of facilities to utilize it.

"What's the difference," asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice?"

Johnny, who obeyed things carefully for so youthful a person, answered:

"Caution is when you're afraid, and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid."

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, tair of tires, lamps, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

ONE CENT is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you Free, Postpaid, by return mail. DO NOT DELAY. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. W TORONTO, Canada

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No 1 No 2 No 3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. Dr. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for FREE BOOK.

DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2065 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Stop Traffic in Opium

Protocol Aims at the Suppression of Opium Traffic

The protocol of the anti-opium convention of 1912, which aims at the suppression of the opium traffic and international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs, was signed at The Hague recently by Henry Van Dyke, the American minister to The Netherlands; Ting Tsing Fow, the Chinese minister, and M. Loudon, The Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

The affixing of these signatures to the protocol b ythe diplomats puts the convention into immediate force for the signatory countries which comprise approximately 475,000,000 inhabitants—China, with an estimated population of 330,000,000; the United States, 100,000,000, and The Netherlands and her dependents, 45,000,000.

The international opium conference held a series of meetings at The Hague in June of last year.

Before adjourning the conference requested Foreign Minister Loudon to obtain ratifications from the adhering powers.

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

The general was riding on a blazing hot day when a dilapidated soldier, his clothes in rags and with no shoes, his head bandaged and his arm in a sling, came in sight.

The general stopped. "Why, my good fellow, you seem to be pretty well done for?"

"Yes, sir; I am just a bit," said the soldier. Then, looking up at the general, he said:

"General, I love my country. I'd fight for my country. I'd starve and go thirsty for my country. I'd die for my country. But if ever this confounded war is over I'll never love another country."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Canadian Beavers at San Francisco

Included with the exhibits in the Canadian pavilion at San Francisco are a family of beavers, representing the Canadian official emblem. The Canadian pavilion is the largest of all foreign structures at San Francisco, and every foot of the interior is devoted to exhibits showing the resources and beauties of Canada.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

Use of Vaccines in Disease

(Contributed by University of Alberta)

After many years of studying bacteria in a laboratory scientists have discovered that by growing bacteria, killing them by heat, and injecting them into the human body by means of a hypodermic syringe they can cause the blood of that body to form a substance that will protect it from the disease which that germ would cause. This preparation is called a vaccine and is used to prevent typhoid fever. It is also used as a treatment for the disease. Many other bacteria are prepared in the same way and wil cure boils, erysiplas and some forms of blood poisoning. Dog's distemper, which is due to a special microbe, can be prevented and treated in a similar manner.

There is another way in which diseases can be prevented and treated. If the poison found by bacteria is injected into a horse, a substance will be manufactured in its blood which will prevent the horse from taking the disease caused by these bacteria. If then some of the blood be drawn off and allowed to clot, the serum or watery part can be taken and used to treat human beings. For instance, diphtheria anti-toxin is made by injecting a horse with the poison formed by the diphtheria germ which has been grown in the culture tube, and thus we get from the horse without killing it the anti-toxin which every year saves thousands of lives all over the world.

A serum which is used to prevent hog cholera is prepared in much the same way.

All this work has been done by scientists in the last fifteen years. Another fifteen years may see wiped out some of the diseases which have from the earliest period of the world's history visited us as plagues and caused sums of money to individuals and governments which might have been spent in giving us better health and greater happiness while we lived.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alex. Butchard, Conn, Ont., writes: "My daughter nas used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and thinks there is nothing to equal them for little ones. All mothers, who have used the Tablets, say the same thing. They break up colds, regulate the bowels and stomach and keep the little ones healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Farm Animals

On farms and ranges in the United States January 1, 1915, if the estimators of the department of agriculture estimate correctly there were 198,577,000 farm animals—21,195,000 horses, 4,479,000 mules, 21,262,000 milch cows, 37,067,000 other cattle, 49,956,000 sheep and 64,618,000 swine—valued at $5,960,253,000.

Compared with January 1, 1914, the following changes are indicated: In the total numbers there was an increase of 7,922,000—horses contributed 33,000 to this gain, mules 30,000, milch cows 525,000, other cattle 1,212,000, sheep 237,000, swine 5,685,000—and $78,024,000 was added to the total value.

These figures are of particular interest because they promise a somewhat larger domestic meat supply in the near future and hold out a hope of lower prices for steak, mutton and pork.—Boston Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Products of Alberta Are Varied

An exhibit which has been set up at Lethbridge, Alberta, by the Dominion government experimental farm to demonstrate what Southern Alberta soil can produce, includes excellent samples of field peas, alfalfa, vetches, red clover, seed alfalfa, millet, brome and rye grass, Kentucky blue grass, timothy, wheat, barley, oats, corn, asparagus, celery and practically every kind of vegetables and small fruits, strawberries, currants, crab apples, raspberries, rhubarb, etc. The Lethbridge district enjoys irrigation, and promises to become one of the most productive crop centres in Canada.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The provincial government of Saskatchewan estimates that eight million two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land are ready for seeding in that province, of which sixty per cent. will be devoted to wheat, twenty-nine per cent. to oats, eight per cent. to barley, and three per cent. to flax. It is estimated that seventy per cent. of last year's total crop area is now ready for seed, which is the largest percentage ever attained in Saskatchewan.

How useless girls are today. I don't believe you know what needles are for.

How absurd you are, grandma, protested the girl. Of course I know what they are for. They're to make the [illegible].

Strength for Motherhood

MOTHERHOOD is not a time for experiment, but for *proven* qualities, and nothing exceeds the value of good cheer, needful exercise and SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT'S EMULSION charges the blood with life-sustaining richness, suppresses nervous conditions, aids the quality and quantity of milk and insures sufficient fat.

Its COD LIVER OIL feeds the very life cells. Its LIME and SODA help avoid rickets and make teething easy.

14-46 *Avoid Substitutes.*

Capture Slave Ship

British Battleship Rescues African Slaves From Arabs

A letter received from Arthur Hankin, now serving as wireless operator on a British battleship cruising off northeast Africa, describes the capture, in the Red Sea, of a large sailing vessel engaged in carrying captured African natives to Arabia to be sold as slaves. The letter says, in part:

"There was a large canvas lying in her bow, and when this was raised we found the front of the ship packed with slave women and little boys. The poor women were scared nearly to death. The slavers had told them we would cut off their heads if we caught them, and threatened to knife them if they moved under the canvas.

"We had to lower a boat and lift them into it, and then raise them in the boat on board. So weak and cramped were they that they could hardly stand. Some men and boys taken off were in much better condition, although they had been chained in the ship eight days. The last two days they had been without food. The sailors from our ship had to pick them up bodily and carry them below.

"When we landed, these poor people, after they had learned we were their saviors, fell down at the feet of the sailors and kissed their boots. Instead of going into slavery they will be turned over to the convent and educated and then sent back to their native homes in Africa."

Wellington Campaign Plans

The map found on a captured Uhlan marked with the prearranged marches of the German troops reminds one that Wellington distrusted fixed plans of campaign. Asked on one occasion how he managed to capture Napoleon's marshals one after the other, he replied: "They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, it answers very well, until it gets broken and then you're done for. Now, I made my campaign of ropes. If anything went wrong, I tied a knot and went on."

Whistler was once taken by a friend to the home of a newly rich millionaire who had been gathering a collection of dubious paintings supposedly by old masters. After Whistler viewed the collection his friend said:

"Now, Whistler, Mr. Blank wants to make provision in his will to bequeath these paintings, and he would like a suggestion from you as to which institution to give them."

Promptly came the answer: "The East End Institution for the Blind."

Russia is 20 times larger than France and Germany put together (8,400,000 square miles), and her population is supposed to number 165,000,000, being 100,000,000 more than that of Germany. Canada's area is 3,729,665 square miles.

The Doctor's Wife

Agrees With Him About Food

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts Food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.

"This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick."

In stomach trouble, nervous prostration, etc., a 10 day trial of Grape-Nuts will usually work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding and in this way end the trouble. Name given by Canadian Postum Co. Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

A New Industry

Make Binder Twine From British Columbia Hemp

The Indians of Central British Columbia, both those living in the coast villages and in the interior are ingenious and clever in certain crafts and arts. As weavers, carvers, carpenters and boat builders their reputation is well known, but few are aware that they are skilful rope makers.

From the wild hemp which is indigenous to the country they make a very fine and exceedingly strong rope, with a finish which any rope factory in the world would be proud of.

At Awillgate, an interesting and picturesque village in the Bulkley Valley, close to New Hazelton, one of the promising towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, an opportunity is given of inspecting some of this rope, and also a quantity of the hemp in course of preparation for the final process. The Indians use it for "tracking" their heavily laden canoes up the swift rivers in tow, a test that proves its qualities beyond the question of a doubt.

From the same hemp the Indians also make a stout twine and a sewing thread, but not so much as in former days when those articles were much more costly than they are today. The twine was used chiefly for making fishing nets.

In view of the present interest in Canadian industrial development, the question naturally suggests itself, could not this hemp be cultivated for the manufacture of, say, binder twine for which there is such a great demand in the agricultural regions of Western Canada, and for which the raw material has to be imported from distant countries. This wild hemp might not only be made to contribute to the industrial wealth of Canada, but also be made a source of employment to the Nation Indian wards, who could probably be induced to cultivate it; and even manufacture rope and twine with modern machinery.

Had No Power Over the Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It would be easy to tell you how Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures locomotor ataxia and derangements of heart and nerves, but it may be more satisfactory to you to read this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D. 3, Sombra, Ont., writes: "Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

World's Busiest Depot

During the twenty-four hours no fewer than 2,130 trains pass through the Embankment Station, London, and each one stops there. That is absolutely a world's record.

On the district railway section alone as many as forty-four trains an hour are run on a single set of rails. When it is borne in mind that every train slows down to enter the station, stops a brief period, and takes a few seconds to get up speed again, repeating the same process less than half a mile further on, it will be realized not onl ythat the service must be run with clockwork regularity, but that such volume of traffic could not be handled at all if the elimination of seconds had not been elevated into an art.

The London underground service is, in fact, almost the only one, if not the only one, in the world whose time table is based not on minutes but on seconds.

It Is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many cases lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

Whacked German's Head

It is a favorite trick of German spies to dress up as women, and, speaking French, get into the British lines.

Two of these, who had been overheard asking some soldiers in English what they got to eat aroused the suspicions of a sergeant.

"I nipped across quick to say something to one of our officers," he says. "He heard, came across behind the two peasant women, got one nock in each hand and just whacked their heads together before they knew it. He pretty well stunned them, and then we had 'em into brigade headquarters. They turned out to be two German men, and I think it was a bullet for each soon afterwards."

PILES

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

Zam-Buk

Jellicoe as a Boxer

Famous Vice-Admiral a Noted Athlete In His Younger Days

In the British army and navy the great game of boxing has long been the most popular sport of both officers and men.

Perhaps a majority of the officers and tars of the British navy today are clever boxers, but, age and weight considered, there isn't a better fistic gladiator in his majesty's navy who can give a better account of himself than Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the commander of the North Sea fleet. The admiral has passed his fifty-fifth milestone, but he is still active and strong and fond of a stiff bout with the mitts.

In his younger days the little sea fighter—he is only five feet four inches in height—was the bantamweight champion of the British navy. Stories of his fistic prowess are still current, and it is said he scored many victories over lightweights and welterweights. In those days "Jelly," as he was popularly called, always entered the ring a favorite. At Rottingdean, where he received his land education he was a famous football player, although he weighed only about 115 pounds.

Through his fondness for strenuous sports he developed a constitution which was strong enough to bring him through many perils on sea and land, and without which he would never have lived to reach the high honors he holds today.

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

A Difference

Hostess (at party)—Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?

Willie (who has asked for a second piece)—No, ma'am.

Well, do you think she'd like you to have two pieces here? ?

Oh, confidently, she wouldn't care. This isn't her pie.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

U.S. Petroleum Production

The production of petroleum in the United States in 1914 surpasses that of any previous year in the history of the industry, according to John D. Northup, of the United States Geological Survey, the output being estimated at 292,000,000 barrels. These preliminary figures indicate an increase of more than 13 per cent. over the production of 1913, which reached the record breaking total of 248,446,230 barrels. Of the total 1914 oil output, Mr. Northup estimates that nearly 70 per cent. came from California and Oklahoma.—Dun's Review.

SKIN TROUBLE ALL OVER CHILD'S HEAD

Like Little Water Blisters. Itched So Could Not Sleep. Cross and Fretful. Hair All Dropped Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

90 Foundry St., Moncton, N. B.—"My little girl's trouble started just like little water blisters on her head, which went all over her head. They itched so she could not sleep at night and she would cry by the hour and then she would scratch it. I never had any rest with her night or day she was so cross and fretful. She failed in health. All her hair dropped out.

"I was given a wash for it and a salve and I used them and they did her no good. Then I got ——— Ointment which did her no good. I was told about Cuticura Soap and Ointment which healed her head in two months." (Signed) Mrs. James Flood, Mar. 11, 1914.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

46 Stephanie St., Toronto, Ont.—"Blackheads came on my face and then afterwards pimples came. They became red and sore looking, then festered and burst. I tried ——— Ointment but it was not successful. Then a friend told me that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were the best I could use. I suffered for two months before I used them. I only used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three weeks and they healed my face." (Signed) Arthur I. Every, May 20, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura," Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

Moir's Chocolates

We have a nice fresh supply of the above Chocolates and can reccommend them as being superior to anything we have ever stocked.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

P. BURNS & Co.

Limited

CRESTON - B.C

Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Pound District Act and Pound District Act Amendment Act

Whereas under the provisions of the above Act, application has been made to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to constitute the area comprised within the following boundaries at Creston, a Pound District, namely, Commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot 525, and following a line in an easterly direction to the S.E. corner of Lot 525, and continuing easterly to to the S.E. corner of Sub. Lot 15, thence north to the N.E. corner of Sub. Lot 17, thence westerly to a point on the east line of Lot 524, thence in a northerly direction to the N.E. corner of Lot 524, thence west to the N.W. corner of Lot 524, thence south to the point of commencement.

Notice is hereby given that (30) days after the application of this notice, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will proceed to comply with the application, unless within the said time objection is made by eight (8) proprietors in said proposed district in Form A of the Schedule of the said Act, to the undersigned.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRICE ELLISON,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture
Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B.C.

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE, Etc
TRAIL - - B.C.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Egg for sale. Pen headed by Fletcher [illegible]
[illegible] JACKSON CRESTON.

Local and Personal

A Lindley was a visitor at Fernie and other Crow points the early part of the week.

Gomer Jones was a Cranbrook visitor on Tuesday—to mark his ballot in the municipal election.

Barring three or four bleary days last week March behaved splendidly. It certainly came in and went out like a pet lamb.

The vital statistics for March are pretty evenly balanced. Three marriages, three deaths, and four births. This is cupid's best showing for many moons.

More corroborative evidence that spring is here; some canary birds have arrived and on Sunday Milt Beam was doing the town in his last year's panama.

The Red Cross workers acknowledge receipt of check for $5.50 from the Creston Dramatic Club. The depot will be open on Tuesday afternoon to receive and give out work.

Trout fishing season opens on May 1st. R. F. Green, M.P., was after the Dominion government to allow fishing in the Kootenay river to commence Thursday but was unsuccessful.

W. H. Morris of Sirdar was a visitor here on Wednesday. The government telephone is now connected up between there and Nelson and the Boundry towns. The office is in Rogers' store.

John Keen of Kaslo, Liberal standard bearer for this provincial constituency, was a Saturday-Monday visitor here, getting acquainted with the Creston electors. He had a conference with the party workers on Saturday,

The baseball season opened on Sunday when the Creston and Erickson teams clashed at Diamond Park. Creston won 16 to 10. E. Ryckman handled the indicator, and for the opener some pretty classy ball was played.

Last Saturday's issue of Bradstreets contains notice of an action for $2,500 damages by John Baines against James Huscroft. This is for injuries received last fall while working on a hay press. The case will likely be tried at Cranbrook or Nelson.

March 23rd was somewhat of a red letter day on the R. M. Thompson poultry farm. On that date his 50 White Leghorn pullets produced 48 eggs, and his 14 yearlings were good for 12 eggs. Mr. Thompson is hoping this rivalry will be an every day occurrence from now on.

Capt. Mallandaine put the Creston company of the 107th Regiment East Kootenay Rifles thorough some field drill at the park on Sunday afternoon. Things were a bit strenuous, Pte. Callendar taking off about six pounds as a result of the exercises. On Saturday night the company had a route march through town.

METHODIST EASTER SERVICES—10.30 a.m.: Junior congregation, "Lessons from the Easter Garden," junior choir will sing "Brighter are the Sunbeams," and "Let us Sing for Joy." 3 p.m.: Easter service at Erickson. 7.30 p.m.: Subject, "Shall we See His Face? Immortality! Anthem by the choir, "The Lord is my Shepherd," and "Christ the Lord is Risen Today." The pastor will prerch at all services.

Creston Masonic Lodge gave Rev. W. G. Blake a little send off on Friday night when he was guest of honor at a very informal smoker and supper. Speeches eulogistic of Mr. Blake's good work in the lodge as well as a citizen were in order to which he made a characteristic reply. He was presented with a very handsome case of pipes as a little token of the good opinion the brethren have of him.

Rev. W. G. Blake and family left on Wednesday for Nakusp, B.C., where he will be stationed for at least the summer months. Mr. Blake has been in charge of the Creston Presbyterian church since 1912 and THE REVIEW is understating the situation in pointing out that he has been the most successful pastor the town has known. Either in the work of the ministry or in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. Mr. Blake was in all truth the right man in the right place. He had to an exceptional degree the happy faculty in all his public utterances to say all that the matter merited briefly and to say it right. He was active in the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order, and in every move for the making of Creston a better place to live in. He was in all respects a good scout both for the Master and as the world interprets that appellation. The people of Creston without exception will wish he, Mrs. Blake, Teddy, Sandy and the little Blake a full measure of health, happiness and prosperity.

Marshall Barton of Nelson visited his home here between trains on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Moore, who has spent the past month with friends at Kaslo, returned on Monday.

The April meeting of Christ Church Ladies Guild will be held at Mrs. Lancaster's on Tuesday afternoon.

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Yorkshires, some three months old. Apply to A. N. Couling, Fourth St., Creston.

Tom Bundy left on Wednesday for Moyie where he will relieve C.P.R. agent Attwood for a couple of weeks.

W. Miller moved this week from McLeod Avenue to the Parker place on the flats, until lately occupied by H.F. Weber.

Harry Leonard left on Tuesday for Rossland to investigate the possibilities of a few months house, sign or scene painting.

Creston Lodge Knights of Pythias attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church Sunday night. About twenty members turned out.

FOR SALE—1 dresser, 1 commode nearly new, 1 iron bed, 1 spring, and several other articles at low prices. Apply at Fruit Growers' Union.

Miss Waddy, teacher of the primary room at the Creston School, was a visitor at Cranbrook on Friday and Saturday. Miss Bertha Hurry took her work here.

School closed yesterday for the Easter holidays and will re-open on April 12. Owing to the financial stringency the annual teachers convention has been cancelled this year.

At a meeting of the Creston-Erickson Rifle Association on Monday night it was decided to postpone the whist drive announced for Easter Monday until some date early in May.

Rev. E.P. Flewelling, well known in English church work here some years ago, died suddenly of heart failure at Cranbrook on Friday last. The remains were interred there on Wednesday.

Word was received last week from Billy Murdock that his company of reinforcements for the Princess Patricia Light Horse were leaving for France. By now he will likely be in the thick of the scrap.

Latest word from Victoria is to the effect that Bishop Doull, whose illness we mentioned last week, is beginning to feel himself again. He was troubled with an abscess in his ear, but hopes to be able to visit Vernon for Easter.

The Creston Dramatic Club presented "Facing the Music" to quite a large and appreciative audience at Port Hill on Saturday night. Advance agent Leonard went west Tuesday and may book the show for three-night stands at Nelson and Rossland.

Things are running along smoothly with the Third Contingent at Victoria. It agrees so well with Fred Haggart he has added seven pounds avoirdupois. He and John Johnson are on the pioneer corps doing carpenter work, etc. None of the boys have their uniforms yet.

Chas. Moore is rather of the opinion that his pen of Brown Leghorn pullets deserve honorable mention for their performance during March. For the month 16 birds laid 352 eggs, an average of better than 11 a day, or 22 eggs per bird for the month. Here is a record for those Poilett & Higginson Black Minorcas to take a crack at.

Lacey J. Patterson, one of the large and well-known stock ranchers in the Lethbridge, Alberta, district was a Creston visitor on Tuesday and Wednesday, looking for land. R. Walmsley showed him over most of the valley and so favorably was he impressed that he proposes selling some of his prairie holdings and locating here.

Postmaster Gibbs is having some fun these days with those of his clients who wish to purchase money orders on United States offices. The new rates on these orders are: 10 cents on orders up to $10: 20 cents on orders from $10 to $20; 30 cents on orders from $30 to $50. Postal notes for American points are not obtainable over the $5 mark—and only one a day even at that.

Capt. Forrester made a hurried trip west on Monday on receipt of a wire that afternoon that a boat belonging to the lighthouse keeper at Proctor had been stolen on Friday, and could not be found. Cap located the missing craft at Kuskanook and it would appear that a couple of tourists with a tie pass had commandeered the punt in order to make connections at Kootenay Landing—a row of about forty miles. A couple of likely looking knights of the bumpers and blind baggage went through on Monday's freight east.

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THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

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New Goods for the Spring

Direct from the manufacturer, they include

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in Combination and Separate Garments.

All the new Laces in Valencienies, Torchons, Linens and Mercerized Cotton, also Net Lace. All at rearonable prices.

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Buy Made-in-Canada Implements manufactured by the Massey-Harris Company, the largest manufacturers of Farm Implements in Canada.

Get our prices on Implements and Sprayers before purchasing elsewhere.

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