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VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915 No. 13

Local and Personal

Guy Lowenberg was a Nelson and Slocan visitor the early part of the week.

Miss Nellie Wilson returned on Sunday from an Easter vacation with Sirdar friends.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson returned on Friday from a short visit with Trout Lake friends.

Fred Ryckman, Indian constable at Cranbrook, was a visitor here the early part of the week.

Reg. Watson was a passenger east on Monday to Cranbrook where he has connected with a summer job.

GOLD COIN SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—Best quality at $1.50 per 100 pounds. Canyon City Lumber Co., Creston.

Mrs. W. Forward and Mrs. Walmsley, who have been spending some days in Spokane, returned home on Tuesday.

An important meeting of Christ Church congregation is called for tonight at 8.30 prompt, in the new Parish Hall.

FOR EXCHANGE—Clear title lots in Calgary and Edmonton to exchange for unimproved Creston land.—T. J. LANCASTER.

Ted Mawson, who spent the winter at his home in Creston, left on Sunday for Estevan, Sask., where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKay and family, who arrived to take charge of the Lupton ranch, a few weeks ago, returned to Moyie on Saturday.

Give the band a boost by attending the smoker in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night. Admission 50 cents. The smokes are furnished free.

L. C. Payette and family moved into town from Kitchener the early part of the week. He will be employed with the P. Burns Co. this year.

R. L. T. Galbraith of Fort Steele, Indian agent for the Kootenays arrived on Tuesday and will spend a couple of days here on official business.

T. J. Brown, superintendent of the B. & B. work on the C.P.R., was here on Wednesday inspecting the company's water supply at this point.

C. B. Corbould and G. K. Beeston, a couple of Nelson engineers arrived on Wednesday and will be here for some days making surveys,etc., on the Goat River.

R. G. A. Hockley, who has been pursuing horticultural pursuits at Victoria and Vancouver Island points since November, returned to Creston on Tuesday.

The Goat Mountain Waterworks Co. are completing plans for a considerable overhauling of the pipe line and making other improvements that will enhance the efficiency of the system.

Services will be resumed in the Presbyterian Church on April 18th. Rev. J. E. Pow, the new pastor, has been heard from and he will preach on Sunday next at 11.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Gurdit Singh and five other of his Hindu fellow-countrymen who made headquarters at Creston since Friday, moved on to Erickson on Tuesday, where they have a wood-cutting job.

W. S. Watson had the bad luck to lose his greenhouse by fire on Wednesday night, also a shed which adjoined it. About 3,000 tomato plants and a lot of cabbage went up in the smoke.

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary are hoping to be able to provide a Creston cot in the Canadian Red Cross hospital at Clivedon, England. $50 is required. Since organizing the Auxiliary has collected and expended over $100 on material and wool.

Capt. Forrester made a quick capture of a young fellow named Barraclough who is wanted at Calgary on a charge of misappropriating funds belonging to the P. Burns Co. Chief Cuddy of Calgary wired on Tuesday and that afternoon Cap. located Barraclough in the Sullivan camp back of Wynndel. Detective Mason arrived [illegible] with the young fellow in charge.

ERICKSON

If R.J. comes out it may be a Long, Long way to Tipperary.

Mrs. Geo. Cartwright is spending the week in Cranbrook.

Tree planting is very much in style in these parts at present.

Miss Reid, teacher, returned from her holiday at Grand Forks on Sunday, school reopening on Monday.

Fred Taylor, who has been working with Stocks & Jackson, has taken the Brown ranch near here, moving on to it early in April.

If Jack Frost keeps away for a short while the tomatoes will soon be out in the field. Some of them are large enough for transplanting now.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Evans, who were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Boffey, the early part of the week, on their wedding trip, left for their home at Three Hills, Alberta, Wednesday.

Mrs. Boffey, who on account of poor health has spent the past year at Vancouver, returned to her ranch near here on Friday last. She shows some improvement but is not yet enjoying her usual health.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laking of Toronto were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cartwright the early part of the week the former being Mrs. Cartwright's uncle. They are returning from spending the winter in California, making stops at only the more important B.C. centres of which Erickson would appear to be one. He likes the climate and land around here, and is surprised at the development of the district since his visit four years ago.

Member Second Contingent Writes

The following breezy epistle from Nels Brown, with the Second Canadian Contingent, was received early last week by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Brown. It is dated March 6th, and written on the British transport, S.S. Missanabie at Queenstown Harbor, Ireland:

"Be jabers, here is one place I never expected to see, and even what little one sees from the boat is truly a treat, especially to one who has seen none of the older countries. The old castles and rows of houses, moss-covered and green with age, washing hanging out in the main streets; the surrounding country cut up into small farms and hedged with black thorn, instead of Page wire. The weather, too, is beautiful. We have also had several samples of the real old brogue as women come aboard selling Irish linen and lace—some beautiful things and all handmade. One fellow asked if they would take Canadian money. She said, "And shure I will, my darlin'; all homemade like yourself, young man!"

"It is three weeks tomorrow since we left Victoria and we have experienced many different winter climates. We sailed from Halifax on February 23rd. We sighted this harbor light on March 3rd, and ran in under full steam as there are submarines operating off this coast, though I understand two have since been sunk. One of our boats made a race for Liverpool last night and if nothing happened she should be in port now. We are going to make a try to-night, I believe. Everything is kept so quiet we cannot tell what is to happen next. We crossed the Atlantic with every porthole closed and not a light showing at night. Yesterday an American ship was chased in here by the submarines. She had just discharged a cargo of horses at Liverpool and was on her way home.

"The people here seem to look on the German blockade scheme as a joke and an impossibility, though they may sink a few slow ships.

"We had very little sickness aboard despite the rough weather which, fortunately, lasted only two days. I have not missed a meal so far myself and am feeling fine. This town is only eight miles from Cork. I would like to get off here for a day or two and walk around. I saw a large 4-funnel battleship on the drydock here that has evidently been in a sea fight. One of her funnels shot in half and her wireless and one mast gone, also several holes in her armorplate, but I guess there are plenty of them. [illegible] regards to all."

Consulting Crop Authority Here

First hand information and assistance from a practical agriculturist will this year be available to the Creston Valley ranchers simply for the asking. Leonard R. Hartill, B.S.A., assistant fruit pests inspector, arrived from Victoria on Thursday last and will be permanently located in Creston for the next few months.

Mr. Hartill's mission to the Valley is to place at the disposal of any or all the ranchers his personal assistance and advice in any and all matters on which the ranchers may wish the co-operation and counsel of an experienced fruit and vegetable grower. He is particularly anxious to get into immediate touch with the fruit men. The spraying season is now on and this is a work where he feels he can be of particular service.

Mr. Hartill is a graduate of the agricultural college at Covallis, Oregon, and has been with the horticultural department for several years. He has done inspection work in the Kootenay in previous seasons and in 1913 and 1914 was at Duncans, near Victoria, on the same work he is taking up at Creston.

He has every indication of being the right man for the job, and in a year like 1915 when every effort is being made to secure maximum yields from every square foot of land cultivated the announcement that Mr. Hartill will be here permanently will give great satisfaction. He is hoping the men on the land will not be a bit bashful in calling on him to discuss matters agricultural and so far as humanly possible he will be johnny on the spot six days a week to help them solve their cultivation problems.

Come around and get acquainted.

Revelstoke has reduced the electric light rate 20% to residents outside the city limits.

New Denver is getting ready for the tourist season. The postoffice windows have been cleaned.

If reports are correct, several new motor boats will be seen on the river at Trail this season.

The new armory at Fernie will not be built this year so writes R. F. Green M.P. to the city council.

Fernie chief of police wants authority from the council to license and regulate the city newsboys.

Another barber shop has been opened at Blairmore. F. N. Fowler of Passburg is the new tonsorial artist.

The Miner figures it out that Rossland people consumed 100,000 eggs in March—33 per head of population.

Rev. B. Stewart, pastor of Armstrong Baptist church has resigned his pastorate to go farming at Nicola.

The C.P.R. will have a tent city at Banff this summer, owing to the large number of tourists that will come west this season.

Sneak thieves have been busy in Greenwood lately. In some instances even chickens and eggs have been stolen in the night.

City engineer Ramsay claims there are about 200 leaky taps in Fernie wasting as much water per day as a 7-inch pipe could bring into the city.

M. Pippie has just installed a motor irrigating plant on his ranch at Midway. It will pump water to a height of 70 feet at the rate of 100 gallons per minute.

Slocan Record:—It is not improbable that before another year the greater portion of the Slocan ores will be treated at Kingston, Ont. The Kingston smeltery offers a net return of about $6 a ton more than the Trail people.

CANYON CITY

Mr. and Mrs. C. Blair returned from Nelson on Friday last.

Twelve men and three teams are at work on the roads here.

R. S. Bevan and family motored through the Canyon City country on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Demar and family left here on Saturday for their former home at Leduc, Alberta. Peter has been working for the Canyon City Lumber Co. for the past five years and was one of the old standbys.

What might have been a very bad accident occured on Thursday of last week to J. M. Fraser. When he was about to go down the Goat River hill nearest to Erickson the shaft straps of his democrat broke. His horse kicked furiously with the rig pressing hard from behind. Mr. Fraser showed his good horsemanship by staying with it until all reached the narrow bridge. It was here the horse broke from its hitchings and left Mr. Fraser, a little boy and democrat in a heap. The horse was caught at Wm. Browell's. Mr. Fraser and boy got off without a scratch. These hills are very dangerous, and this is not the first accident that has occured.

KITCHENER

T. Thorson was a Yahk caller on Sunday.

Capt. Forrester of Creston gave us a call last week.

Mr. Sharp of Nelson was in our city one day last week on business.

It is a persistent caller that is knocking at the door of Turkey.

G. A. Hunt is clearing up his land at his ranch at Goat River Crossing.

Edward Haskins of Erickson was seen shaking hands around town last Sunday.

E. Hanson has moved on to Atlin Avenue, Mr. Reid and he having joined forces.

The Misses Adamson and Nederlid are having a week's holiday. Spokane is the point of attraction.

L. C. Payette has moved his family to the metropolis, where he has accepted a position with P. Burns & Co.

DUCK CREEK

Carl Wigen was a visitor to Erickson n Sunday.

C. H. Black was a visitor to Creston on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. J. May returned from Alice Siding on Sunday.

Miss Wigen and Miss Bathie spent Sunday at Alice Siding.

M. Wigen and E. Southwell returned from Spokane on Tuesday.

Paul Hagen, T. Ramstad, M. Hagen and J. Bathie and daughter were Creston callers the early part of the week.

Nearly ten acres of Duck Creek land is being planted to strawberries this year.

Photographs of the boys in their uniforms are beginning to arrive now. They sure look swell.

The postmaster is having a high old time with the new war tax stamps. On the first day only three letters could be dispatched owing to persons not regarding the law.

Latest reports from Victoria state that all the boys have their uniforms and that they are very proud of themselves goes without saying. They state that life goes on in the same old way, doing the same thing every day. The only bit of excitement during the last week happened on Monday night, and was caused by the cook serving out cake for supper.

The output of the smelter at Trail is on the increase.

Pioneer:—Two or three parties of motorists have negotiated the trip between [illegible] the new road this year.

Militia Authorities Ignore Kootenay

We have heard a great many remarks as to a batallion being sent overseas to be known as the Kootenay Battalion.

We have been resting complacently and satisfied that such would be done some time, and that such a battalion would, naturally, be mobilized at some point in the Kootenays. But our satisfaction and complacency has received a shock—we hear another rumor that the Kootenay Battalion will be recruited in the Kootenays but mobilized and trained at the coast.

If this is true it would seem as if the Kootenays were being discriminated against in favor of the coast cities. The latter, no doubt, wish to have the money spent there, but how about the Kootenays?

We have sent from the Kootenays probably 1000 men to the front, the best of our blood and brawn. We have been told that we have done well, patriotically and loyally.

We in the Kootenays are just as much in need of the money as the coast, and it means that if the Kootenay Battalion were recruited and trained in their own domain that not only the men's families but the district would be benefitted by keeping the money in our midst.

A battalion means roughly 1000 men at $1.10 per day equals $1,100 per day, $33,000 per month, or in round figures $100,000 for three months' training. This amount distributed through the Kootenays would do much to eliminate distress and help alleviate the present situation financially.

We think that the Kootenays are deserving and have earned a right to request that the mobilization and training of the battalion should be in the Kootenays, have Kootenay officers and Kootenay men. Therefore we are quite in accord with the resolution passed by the Creston Board of Trade at their monthly meeting to the effect that the boards of trade in the Kootenays act in conjunction and draw the attention of the proper authorities to this seeming oversight and urge prompt action.

While on the subject we understood that some time ago our own regiment, the 107th, volunteered for service, yet no action seems to be taken. So far the regiment has not received their uniforms or equipment nor been provided with drill halls. Is it not a little hard on the officers of the regiment that they should have to bear all this expense? How is it the 107th Regiment is not mobilized when every regiment in British Columbia is mobilized and their men under pay guarding railways, mines, etc. The Kootenays have valuable coal and metalliferous mines, let alone railways and the boundary line that need guarding, equally as much as those to the west of us. Surely these matters are live live ones and worthy of being seriously considered by the powers that be.

The lake at Moyie is clear of ice.

L. X. Truxlur has started a cigar factory at Grand Forks.

Apricot trees are in blossom at some points in the Okanagan.

Armstrong ranchers are going quite heavy into early potatoes this year.

The Enderby Egg Circle handled 1,113 dozen eggs for the month of March.

400 men are working in the Granby mines at Phoenix. 300 of them are foreigners.

Another policeman has been added to the force at Revelstoke—to collect the dog taxes.

Revelstoke had a tag day on Thursday last for the Belgian relief fund. $125 was collected.

The campaign is warming up at Elko. The Conservatives have opened a committee room.

Riding and artillery horses for the British army will be purchased in the Cranbrook district early in May.

One of the government travelling libraries has arrived at Greenwood. Books can be had two days each week.

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

Relief is Almost Unfailing from Even the First Application

RUB ON NERVILINE

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

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

When the pain is very acute, Nerviline has a chance to show its wonderful penetrating and pain-subduing power. It strikes in deeply, and its strike-in-deep quality quickly proves its superiority to feebler remedies. Then this goodness is magnified by its strength, easily five times greater than most liniments.

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

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

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

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

Good Roads

All-Important Factor in Enabling Farmers to Reach Markets

The campaign for good roads being carried on throughout Canada is only part of the general awakening of the people to the causes which have led to the enormous increase in the prices of the necessaries of life. That the transportation problem is all-important for the farmer-producer is without question. That he may at all seasons reach his markets at a minimum of time and expense is a necessary factor in the making of reasonable prices for his products. For the consumer, good roads have an advantage in the fact that by enabling the farmers to reach the markets in greater numbers, the supplies of produce will be larger, and competition will be keener. A further consequence of this larger attendance will be that more attention will be paid to the condition of the produce offered by those displaying it for sale.

In the present campaign for increased production, good roads will play an important part. Motor transportation is being rapidly developed and utilized by the farmers. By this means greater distances can be covered and farmers at a considerable distance from markets, with the advent of better roads, will be able to bring their produce to the consumer in larger quantities and at less expense.—Conservation.

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

One of the Slighter Accidents

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 ladling out oil. The seaman 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!"

The Man With Asthma almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with ever ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Bright—An apple a day will keep the doctor away, says this article.

Simple One—Yes, and an onion a day will keep everybody away.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In time of war prepare for peace. This is Canada's duty at the present time.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

A Period of Rest

Pointers For Dairymen in Keeping Record of Average Milk Yield

In the fall of 1914 many dairy cows dried off somewhat earlier than usual on account of scarcity of feed. However long the period of rest may have been, six weeks or four months, cows will soon be ready for business as usual during 1915. Now the point arises, can the period of work be extended? That means careful preparation in a variety of ways.

One item may well be noted by the dairyman who has not yet endeavored to shorten that rest period. It does not follow that a cow giving 1,200 pounds of milk or so during her first month will give as much during the whole season as the cow that gives only 800 pounds the first month. The first one may be dry in a little over seven months and then settle down to extended repose, while the second cow will be producing for ten months, enabling her owner to take advantage of good prices in fall and winter. Obviously, therefore, correct judgment as to a cow's production is to be based on a knowledge of the total weight for the season, not for the best month or two only, for that period of rest is a very variable factor.

Keeping track of the weight given by each cow is simplified by using the forms supplied free by the government. Write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for samples of the record forms of three days per month, and those for dairy weights. It will be still better to take samples as well so as to learn by the test how much fat each cow gives.

A Venerable Horse

The oldest horse in the world is, probably, Captain, who belongs to a livery stable owner in Oconto, Wis. The little horse has given him service for more than twenty years, and he himself knows it to be several months past 38. The average life of a horse is about 14 years. Captain, little sorrel Indian pony, is taking life easy now. He is comfortably stabled, carefully fed, coddled and petted. In the spring he will be given free run of a large pasture, where he can disport himself almost as freely as did his wild forebears. "I've sold him three times and given him away once," said the owner, "but nobody can buy him now. He has been in more than 100 runaways, and I believe he'd run away right now if he was given a chance. He is perhaps the oldest horse in the world, and I'll keep him as long as he lives."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A GREAT BLESSING

Mrs. Jas. E. Mailman, Gegoggin, N.S., writes: "I gave Baby's Own Tablets to my baby boy for constipation and teething troubles and have found them a great blessing. I think the Tablets should be in every home where there are young children." The Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy for little ones, being backed by the guarantee of a government analyst to be free from opiates and narcotics. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Duke's Joke

The popularity of the Duke of Connaught in Canada at the present time is unbounded, and it is greatly due to the esteem in which he is held that recruiting has been so brisk among Canadians. The Duke dearly loves a joke, and he is very smart at repartee. Some years ago he visited Ireland, and a gentleman named Henn insisted on being introduced to him, because, he said, his son had sat next to the Duke when they were up for their examinations for the army. Without a moment's hesitation the Duke replied: "I was, then, between two birds, for on my other side was a Mr. Peacock, and," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "not one of us was plucked."—Pearson's Magazine.

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

"In what meter shall I write this light verse, my dear?"

"How would gas meter do?"

Principles are infinitely greater than dollars and will live while the world lives.

Italy Contracted for Wheat

Amount is Ample to Last Until After the Next Harvest

Provisions made by the government to supply Italy with wheat, pending the next harvest, were defended by the minister of agriculture, Signor Calvasola, in a speech before the chamber of deputies. He declared special missions representing the military commissariat had made enormous purchases in the United States and Argentine, although the largest quantities had been bought in New York and Chicago. The total amount contracted for abroad, Signor Cavasola said, was 40,500,000 bushels, which will be divided between several of the largest cities as distributing stations. About one-third of the amount contracted for has arrived in Italy. The minister declared that, in vice of the precautions taken by the government, a wheat famine would be impossible, because the supply provided for would be ample to last until after the Italian harvest.

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

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Maternal Inconsistency

Robbie (from the depths of a bedtime cuddle)—Mother, you 'member you told me today that no one could possibly love dirty, noisy little boys?

Mother—Yes, dear. What about it?

Robbie—Then what for are you huggin' me so tight?

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer and when its qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

"I hear that your daughter's married a struggling young man."

"Well, yes, he did struggle, but 'twas no use; he couldn't get away."

WATCH YOUR COLTS

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Of any druggist or turf goods house.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Corn Growing Contests

Speakers at Farm Crops Show Urge Farmers to Form Social Clubs

Making practical the industrial subjects taught in the schools in Minnesota is the object of the boys and girls clubs being organized under the direction of the extension division of the University, said Mrs. Margaret Baker at a meeting of the Farm Crops show in Crookston. Through these clubs they are interesting the young people of the rural communities in the farm, the garden and the kitchen.

Mrs. Baker said that 3,100 club boys had entered corn growing contests and that the value to the state from their efforts was estimated at a million dollars.

Mrs. W. N. Powell of Warren urged town and country people to get together in social intercourse through the organization of clubs. "There is no class of people more independent than the farmers of today," she said, "and consequently there is no longer any reason for depriving the country woman of social advantages."

F. E. Balmer of the University of Minnesota laid down the principles of alfalfa growing to the farmers of the Red River Valley. He told them not to wait until hot weather for the first planting, but to sow from the first to the fifteenth of May.

The Farm Crops show reached its climax with capacity crowds attending every meeting and hundreds were turned away from the meeting when Governor Hammond gave an address appealing to the people of the Northwest to be true to American ideals. Special trains brought delegations from towns all through the Red River Valley, taxing the city to the utmost.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness for sprains, chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WAKEFIELD.
LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

"Of course I want my daughter to have some kind of artistic education. I think I'll let her study singing."

"Why not art or literature?"

"Art spoils canvas, and literature wastes reams of paper. Singing merely produces a temporary disturbance of the atmosphere."

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corns pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today.

Resources of Alberta

President H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta, is authority for the statement that Alberta, if properly cultivated, could feed fifty million people. In the course of an address Dr. Tory claimed that Alberta was potentially richer than the German empire. He appealed for more homemakers and the most advanced scientific farming in order that this great potential wealth may be realized.

"I wonder how Mrs. Inkleight got her start as a writer of fiction."

"Composing references for her discharged help, I understand."

"At last I am at the end of my troubles," exclaimed the Optimist.

"Which end?" asked the Pessimist, gloomily.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1872 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1915

STRONGER THAN EVER

In spite of continued financial disturbance, the year Nineteen Fourteen was a period of uninterrupted progress and prosperity for the Sun Life of Canada.

At the present moment the Company occupies an even stronger position than at any time in its forty-four years' history, as is clearly shown by the substantial and highly satisfactory increases registered during the past year.

	1914	1913	INCREASE	
Assets at Dec. 31st	$ 64,187,656	$ 55,726,347	$ 8,461,309	(15.2%)
Cash Income	15,052,275	13,996,401	1,055,874	(7.5%)
Surplus Earned	1,676,208	1,128,328	547,970	(48.6%)
Surplus distributed to Policyholders	861,763	706,424	155,339	(22%)
Added to Undistributed Surplus	777,035	421,904	355,131	(84.2%)
Net Surplus at Dec. 31st	6,503,784	5,752,986	750,805	(13%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	6,161,287	4,982,553	1,178,734	(23.6%)
Assurances Issued and paid for in Cash in Canada	15,988,430	15,599,764	388,666	(2.5%)
Assurances in Force	218,299,935	202,363,996	15,935,939	(7.9%)

Payments to Policyholders since organization	Payments to Policyholders since organization and Assets now held for their benefit	Premiums received since organization
$45,546,575	$109,734,231	$105,431,077

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1914 totalled $32,167,339—the largest amount issued by any Canadian Life Company. In this respect as well as in amount of Assets, Assurances in Force, Income, and Surplus the Company again established its position as

CANADA'S LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.03	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,004,050.00
1884	278,379.05	836,897.24	6,814,404.61
1904	1,373,596.60	4,616,419.63	31,529,560.74
1909	1,551,036.19	17,551,760.02	50,327,662.65
1914	15,052,275.24	64,187,656.36	218,299,935.00

Policies in the Sun Life of Canada are safe and Profitable Policies to Buy.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, PRESIDENT.

T. B. MACAULAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

VALUES OF FARM LANDS AND LIVE STOCK THROUGHOUT CANADA

LIVE STOCK VALUES ARE BEING WELL MAINTAINED

Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa gives some Detailed Information Regarding Agricultural Conditions, Gleaned from Correspondents all over the Dominion

A bulletin recently issued by the census and statistics office summarizes the results of inquiries made by crop reporting correspondennts as to (1) the values of farm land, (2) the values of farm help, and (3) the values of farm livestock in 1914.

The average value of farm land in Canada held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling farm biuldings, is returned as $38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as $38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the census as $30.41, but this value was based upon returns from all occupiers, including farms only recently settled, and therefore of less value. By provinces the average values of 1914 range from $21 per acre in Alberta to $150 per acre in British Columbia. In this province, however, the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swayed back, less labor being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labor, and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were $35.55 for male and $18.81 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were $323.30 for males and $189.35 for females, whilst the average cost of board per month works out to $14.27 for males and $11.20 for females, as compared with $12.49 and $9.53 in 1910. Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., $24.71 for males and $14.48 for females. In the western provinces they were: For males, $39.13 in Manitoba; $40.51 in Saskatchewan, and $40.26 in Alberta, females receiving $22.35 in Manitoba, $22.95 in Saskatchewan, and $23.65 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., $47.85 for males and $31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910, when males received $57.40 and females $38.

Values for livestock are well maintained, so far as comparison with the three years ended 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a cause of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 per cent. than they were in 1913.

Owing to the high price of grain, the keeping of swine in the west is said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for what they will fetch—frequently for as little as 3½ cents per pound—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition. On the other hand, the prices of cattle have been well maintained, and the average values for dairy cows and for other horned cattle are considerably above those of 1910. The averages per head for Canada come to $127 for horses, $57 for milch cows, $42 for other cattle, $7 for sheep, and $12 for swine. The following is believed to be a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian farm livestock in 1914: Horses, $371,430,000; cattle, $297,131,000; sheep, $14,551,000; and swine, $42,418,000, or an aggregate of $725,530,000 for all descriptions.

Will Take Every Shell They Make

Canadian Manufacturers Praised For Adapting Themselves to New Conditions

The arrangements brought about by the meeting of the finance ministers of France, Russia and this country have special interest for Canada, says a despatch from London. The decision to proceed jointly with their purchases means that the Dominion will secure an even larger share of the war contracts of France and Russia than she has in the past. Each week that the war lasts emphasizes that the capacity of the motherland to maintain the production of the immense supplies required for the British army alone is severely taxed. Added to this great pressure is the task of replenishing the supplies of the vast armies of France and Russia, which has been attacked most loyally, and even at the cost of delaying orders for the British forces. But even the old country, which has surprised everyone by her remarkable vitality, has her limits, and one reads the signs in a hundred ways. Production will be accelerated still more, but outside assistance must be secured.

Canadian manufacturers have scored distinctively by the way they have adapted themselves to new conditions. I heard from a well-informed source, that the authorities here had contracted to take away every shell that a well-known Toronto firm could turn out until the end of August, a firm, by the remotest connection with the production of war material until within the last few months. This is not only interesting as an indication of what is expected in regard to the duration of the war by the authorities here, but goes to show that on Canadian manufacturers, in increasing measure, will depend the production of supplies. I also learn that the Russia government have placed an order for shells with another Toronto firm whose representative has just returned from Petrograd, and doubtless the same condition applies to firms in other parts of Canada.

What has impressed the authorities, here most of all is the remarkable facility with which Canadian firms have converted their plant for the purpose of making war munitions. It has been warmly appreciated on all sides, and, in the view of my informant, a rapid and extensive increase in the number of war orders placed in the Dominion will be seen.

It is interesting to note that neither the government of France nor of Russia had any conception of what the manufacturers of Canada could do in this way, and what they have done in the last few months has surprised even the home government, who now appreciate how splendidly they have coped with new conditions.

EMPIRE'S NEED AND OPPORTUNITY IS THAT OF GREATER PRODUCTION

SOME FACTS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK

A Most Valuable Work Published by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, Deals with Many Live Topics which will be of Great Interest to Canadians from East to West

It is doubtful if a more intrinsically valuable work was ever published in Canada than the Agricultural War Book, for which the honorable, the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is sponsor. On every one of its hundred and fifty pages there is something to be learned. It is circulated at the mere cost of asking for it, and thus should be read, marked and inwardly digested by not only every farmer but also by every lover of his country, for not only can the husbandman gleam gold from its contents, but the ordinary citizen can lay up a stock of knowledge about things that he did not know before.

The early pages are devoted to brief essays principally on agricultural matters, but also on the duty of us all, by the prime minister, by the finance minister of the country, by the various ministers and commissioners of agriculture of the Dominion and the provinces, and by the learned professors of agricultural colleges and directors of experimental farms. Following are given industrial and agricultural details in brief of each European country engaged in the war or affected by the war, and of the British possessions. From this it is learned that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium was not only the most thickly populated country in the world, but also about the most industrious. In the first 82 days of the war, damage to the extent of $1,059,836,000 had been done, out of which $283,914,000 is attributed to agricultural injury. Northern France has suffered proportionately to an equal extent. Russia, while pre-eminently an agricultural country, producing nearly one-fourth of the world's wheat, fully a fourth of its oats, a third of its barley and a half of its rye, still possesses immense manufacturing industries. It also abounds in minerals, and its forests, of which there are 900 million acres, are the finest the earth knows.

Canada's interest lies in particular with the export trade of Germany, much of which this country has the right and expectation to secure. In 1913, we learn from the War Book, Germany imported nearly one-eighth of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-ninth of all the world wanted to buy. Her yearly output of manufactured goods ran up to between twelve and fifteen billion dollars, of which one-sixth at least found its way to foreign markets that are now closed to her and in many cases will never be renewed. "Made in Germany," and "Made in Austria," with which we had most of us become familiar, will, it is to be hoped, be largely replaced by "Made in Canada." What is of special interest is the fact that Germany in 1913 produced 2,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, mined 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 29,879,000 tons of iron ore and that while using in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord. Germany normally imported one-sixth of the cereals she consumes, but exports enormous quantities of potatoes. Without doubt the surplus of the latter now in stock is being used for flour. Germany bought between seven and eight million geese from Russia annually, and sold Great Britain between eleven and twelve million bushels of oats. She also in 1913 imported 160,000 tons—mark it, tons—of eggs. These statements will sufficiently show the vast disturbances that has taken place in German productive trade.

Austria-Hungary exported in bulk as many men and horses as it did of material, from 150,000 to 200,000 immigrants crossing the seas every year. But the dual empire is exceedingly rich in minerals and Hungary is one of the principal grain growing regions of Europe, the average produce being 145,000,000 bushels of wheat, 46,500,000 bushels of rye, 53,500,000 bushels of barley, 65,000,000 bushels of oats and 118,000,000 bushels of corn. Hungary, too, is rich in live stock, having in 1914, 21,300,000 horses, 7,300,000 cattle, 8,500,000 sheep and 7,500,000 swine. From these figures it would seem that it will be a tougher job to starve out Germany than reports would make it appear.

Statistics are also given in the Agricultural War Book of the produce and trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Servia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Roumania and other countries, but the foregoing facts are sufficient to show the educational value and what may be called the international scope of the work.

Part IV. consists of articles with exact details of the live stock situation, by H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner at Ottawa; by C. M. MacRae, also of Ottawa, on horses; on the meat supply, by the health of animals branch, Ottawa; on the dairying industry by J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner; on seed, by Geo. H. Clark, the seed department, Ottawa; on growing potatoes, by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and on the world's grain situation, by T. K. Doherty, commissioner Imperial Agricultural Institute.

Part V. deals with farm labor, with flax fibre—the empire's need and our opportunity, by A. I. McCredie; with the sugar beet industry, by C. H. Hanson; "Too Much Wheat?" by Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa; "Britain's Bread Problem," by Edward Brown, and a variety of other matter, including in particular, fertilizers. Prof. C. A. Zavitz contributes a notable article on Canadian root seeds.

Part VI. is entitled "Feeding the Fighters" and gives statistics of exports, imports and produce of the the most enlightening character, the whole constituting a hand book of invaluable worth.

In addition to the War Book, the Dominion department of agriculture is issuing a large number of bulletins, each dealing with special subjects, and all of which can be had without expense by application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

War Creates New Trade for Canada

Material Used in High Explosive Can be Easily Undertaken by Steel Companies

Undoubtedly one of the most important new industries which has been established in the Dominion since the war commenced is the manufacture of shrapnel shells, which are now being turned out in large quantities by a large number of firms in all parts of the Dominion. The establishment of the new industry not only enables many Canadian firms to keep their factories running, and to retain their employees at good wages, but is, in addition, an important factor in providing munitions of war for the arduous fight still ahead of the allied armies.

It is announced that still another industry has been created from war conditions. This is the manufacture of tuol-abase, a material used in high explosives, which is in much demand in Great Britain and the other warring countries. This is a by-product of the coke ovens, which will also produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power. These products can be manufactured by the steel companies of the Dominion, with a slight extension of their present plants and without any interference with their regular products.

It is stated that the Dominion Steel corporation has already received satisfactory contracts from the government for tuol-abase, and when the manufacture of the product has reached a satisfactory basis further heavy orders are expected from the British government. The extent of the orders has not been made public, but it is stated that they are highly satisfactory.

Benzol, the other by-product of the coke ovens, can be used as a substitute for petrol, or gasoline. It is more powerful than gasoline, but requires some 20 per cent. more air, and only requires a slight adjustment in the carburetors to be used in cars and motor boats.

J. J. Hill Starts Campaign

University Professors to Tour Northwest and Address Farmers Under His Direction

University professors under the direction of James J. Hill will conduct a live stock campaign throughout the northwest. They will tour the northwest and address farmers.

Prof. Howard E. Smith of the University of Minnesota has resigned his chair to direct the work for Mr. Hill. Prof. Smith will begin his work soon.

Mr. Hill's campaign will last a year. The campaign is a part of the work Mr. Hill had in mind when he associat himself with Louis F. Swift in the Stock Yards National Bank of South St. Paul.

Mr. Green—Now I'm going to tell you something, Ethel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away.

Little Ethel—Forgive you, Mr. Green? Of course, I will. Why that's what the party was for.

Destroy Zeppelins

Maxim's Incendiary Rifle to Fight Aircraft

A projectile to destroy Zeppelins and other aircraft is the latest invention of Sir Hiram Maxim, of maxim gun fame.

Sir Hiram claims that the new projectile fired either from a rifle or a small field cannon, would make a sucessful Zeppelin raid an impossibility. Sir Hiram's idea is to obtain from the government a large number of old service Martini-Henri rifles of .45 bore, and to make a projectile to fit which would travel like a rocket and give off a series of bright sparks during the whole length of its flight.

It requires something very hot to set hydrogen on fire," said Sir Hiram, "but the right kind of spark will do it. These rifles should be put in the hands of a great number of people—men and boys who know how to use a gun, and there are plenty of such in Britain.

"A storm of incendiary bullets directed at a hostile airship would soon have the desired effect; for it would only require one little spark to bring the Zeppelin to destruction. The bullet in falling back might break slate roofs, but the falling velocity would not be very great.

"I should also recommend a light gun which two men could carry about on their shoulders, with a very simple mounting to rest on the ground. This gun would have a bore of 1¼ inches; and would be provided with a projectile that could do no harm in falling. This projectile can be made but I can say no more about it until I get permission to do so.

"If that permission comes we shall soon have something that makes us feel safer than we do at the present time. But at the moment the idea is to have something simple and cheap, than can be put in the hands of a great number of people, and that is why I recommend the incendiary rifle."

Highbrow Guest (on perch of Southern hotel in evening—Yonder is Saturn.

Lowbrow Guest—Point it out to me. Not that I care a rap, only just so I can tell the follows back north that I saw it.

Button Saved Canadian

Officer of Princess Pats Had Narrow Escape When He Stopped to Save Subaltern

An officer of the Princess Pats, writing from the front, says: "The last time we came out of the trenches my subaltern was hit just below the knee, and as we were tying him up I was floored. However, a few moments latter I began to feel all right and got up, and we took the subaltern to the dressing station. I afterwards examined my kit and found the bullet had gone through my rucksack and stopped at the brass buckle of my equipment. It knocked the wind out of me, but did no further damage.

"It is astonishing how little news we hear, but the naval victory in the North sea was much appreciated. We were in the trenches at the time. The men all cheered and wanted to charge, but we kept them quiet."

"In what meter shall I write this light verse, my dear?"

"How would gas meter do?"

MORE THAN USUAL

The call is for more food. . . . What we want to understand is that it is millions of bushels, not millions of acres, that are called for; more milk and butter and cheese, rather than more cows. It is a day when the economized use of labor will tell. . . . Let us remember that it is more bushels per acre, more pounds of milk per cow, more pounds of meat per animal that will count, and that will mean more food per farm. Let us in 1915 make good on the farmer's fighting line with "MORE THAN USUAL."—C. C. James, at the 1915 annual meeting of the commission of conservation.

Undersized Bismarcks

German Diplomacy Has Undergone a Change Since Bismarck's Dismissal

The trouble with German diplomacy it that for many years back it has been neither intelligent nor cautious. After Bismarck's dismissal it gradually lost that foresight and breadth of view which made the great Chancellor's successor possible. Bismarck framed his policies with foreign opinion and the obvious interests of other nations in plain view. He did not worry about the effect of his diplomacy on German sentiment so long as he was sure of its effect in the world outside. He felt his way carefully and played one outside interest against another before he struck. In that way he isolated Austria-Hungary in 1866 and France in 1870-71.

His successors have followed another course. They have given far less study to conditions and the drift of sentiment outside Germany and shaped their diplomacy so as to make it appeal instead to German pride and consciousness of power. In that way they have helped to unify Germany. But at the same time they have unified foreign opposition and driven powers like Great Britain, France and Russia to ignore former diversities of interest and to unite for purposes of protection.—New York Tribune.

"I hope you will remember, Caesar," said the judge to his man, "that your vote is about your dearest possession."

"Yussuh," said Caesar. "Ah'm keepin' dat in mind, Jedge; but, at de same time, suh, we get tuh bear in mind de fact dat it don't pay to make it so dear nobody kin afford to buy it, suh."

Mr. Citybred—Do your cows give you milk??

Mr. Tallgrass—Not one ever gives me nothing. I have to swap 'em fodder for it.

Cityman—How many servants do you keep?

Suburbanite—About one out of twelve

Kitchener's Strategy

Originated Myth About the Russians Landing in Scotland

The famous hoax of the first weeks of war, when a body of Russian soldiers, said to number from 100,000 to 200,000 men, were reported to have circled around from Archangel, landed in Scottish ports and then shipped through at night to reinforce the British forces in France, originated with Lord Kitchener himself, according to a statement made by a British officer to a correspondent of the Daily Dispatch. It is a noteworthy fact that, although the myth spread like wild fire through the United Kingdom with any number of witnesses to swear they had seen and talked to the Russians in their native language, the press bureau did not issue an official contradiction for a long period.

The Russian story, says the British officer, was designed to impress the German commanders in Belgium and Northern France and keep them in fear of a surprise, either in the rear or on the western flank. It accomplished its purpose, for this dread was real among the German staff, and accounts to some extent for the retreat from Paris of Gen. Von Kluck.

To give color to the report Lord Kitchener is said to have caused a hundred transports laden with sundry goods to be sent from Scottish ports to Archangel after insuring them in Holland. And when the British troops were moved from various points in Scotland and the north of England to the channel ports, he ordered the blinds of the train to be lowered so as to arouse popular curiosity and speculation.

Barber—Hair pretty thin, sir. Been that way long? ?

Man in Chair—Long? I was born that way. It is true that subsequently I enjoyed a period of hirsute efflorescence, but it did not endure.

What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

So good that he can wear cuff buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.

THE NATION'S SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Wheat Area in Great Britain Not Materially Increased

Lord Milner's idea that the British wheat area can be trebled we believe will not bear examination. Any increase would be at the expense of one of the other crops, and these require increasing, not decreasing in the coming season. It is not likely that valuable permanent grass land will be broken up in any large quantity for the sake of raising high priced wheat for a single season. In our own country we fear it is hopeless to look for any very great increase in the wheat area, perhaps 500,000 acres or perchance 1,000,000 acres might be added to the 2,000,000 acres normally under the premier cereal, but even that is a good deal to expect.

If the war is going to be a long one, and there is any risk of our losing even temporarily the command of the sea, the policy of the government should be to aid our farmers to hold and to encourage farmers in Canada, India, and later on in Australia, to grow as big a crop as possible, at the same time leaving the importing merchant and miller of the United Kingdom every latitude quietly to accumulate an extra reserve of five or six million quarters. This, of course, they will not do if their enterprise is checked by hints in the press or from elsewhere that if prices are raised the authorities may step in and fix an official price. If merchants are to be expected to shoulder the task of assuring the nation's food supply, their enterprise must not be discouraged. —Corn Trade News.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16

Principally Politics

Although telegraphic advices to the daily press from Victoria would indicate that the provincial election is not likely to come until away late in the year, and possibly not until after the session in 1916, Conservative candidates who should be in the confidence of the cabinet are getting the heavy artillery ready for a contest toward the end of May.

Premier McBride is now in England on business in connection with certain railway bond guarantees and it is hardly likely that any arrangement concerning the dissolution of parliament will be made until his return to British Columbia, which cannot take place much before the end of the month. On this line of reasoning, therefore, it is reasonable to assert that the election will not take place until late in May, in which case the voters' list, which comes into effect about the middle of that month, will be used.

The Situation Locally

At this end of the Kaslo riding both sides are standing "as you were." The Valley Conservatives had a meeting on Wednesday night last, when delegates were selected for the big convention, which will be held at Kaslo, at a date yet to be announced. The meeting was harmonious, and judging by the turnout and statements of those in attendance the rank and file are standing by the party pretty much as expected.

Owing to the fact that polling might not come for possibly another year the gathering did not deem it wise to even discuss the matter of instructing the delegates whom to support at the convention. However, evidence was not lacking that a considerable number of the electorate are strong for a farmer's candidate from the Valley. A petition was received from Canyon City district containing twenty signatures out of a possible thirty voters, asking that R. J. Long be made the choice of the party from this end, and we are assured Wynndel association is just as eager for R. J., provided O. J. Wigen cannot be persuaded to allow his name to be put forward.

Doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the strength of these two prospective candidates owing to the fact that they are not loud talkers. We admit neither of the pair are very long on spellbinding, but this defect is really not worth troubling about. Nobody ever accused J. M. Schofield of making the rafters ring with his eloquence, and yet he is everywhere conceded to be a really active and useful M.P.P. Of course if Kaslo must have a silver-tongue candidate we hasten to suggest the name of T. M. Edmondson.

Archer Eliminated

Between the not-to-be-denied desire for a resident representative and the apparent inability of the Kaslo city Conservatives to break the oyster silence of Mr. Mackay as to his intentions to run or not to run for this constituency, the Kootenaian just had to raise the devil with somebody last week and chose THE REVIEW as a victim. Somewhat indelicately it termed us a "straddle-the-fence," accused us of reading cross-eyed, and got 'hot up' generally because in our ignorance we spelled the name of the sitting member McKay instead of Mackay. In passing we would merely say that we were indeed suprised that Bro. Power should lower the dignity of his hitherto high-toned editorial column in a clumsy attempt to take a rise out of THE REVIEW. In well-informed newspaper circles abuse is a very poor substitute for argument.

Still, intentionally or otherwise, the Kootenaian paid some attention to the political situation in between its rude jibes at us. It quite positively stated that Mr. Garland was not averse to carrying the Tory banner in this contest. Likewise, Mr. Archer had assured the editor that he could not possibly consider the nomination. Between running his hardware business and trying to forget the beating Mayor McGregor handed him in the municipal election last December he had troubles enough for just now. Besides he has an auto to look after.

But the reader must not imagine that the withdrawal of Mr. Archer leaves only Messrs. McKay, beg pardon, Mackay, and Garland as Conservative possibilities in the mining metropolis. The Kootenaian assures us they have barrels of candidates down there just as acceptable as either of them, and we believe they must have—many of them. Certainly if no one else will volunteer Bro. Power, in his present humor, would cheerfully forsake the footlights and spend and be spent rather than allow any of the hated enemy from "the district "of swell apples, big cherries, and "galena ore" carry the nominating convention with the bands playing and the flags flying.

Various Views

An out-of-town correspondent writes: "Have you ever stopped to reflect what a nation of splendid mental and physical fit humanity this Dominion of ours would grow to be, being geographically most favorably located on the surface of the globe for such development, if only we could persuade our dear women to take the same zeal of interest in physical culture as they now display in fashion plates. High heels, laced corsets, and padded appearance are symptoms of brain cancers—a fungus growth prevalent among the apes." While for obvious reasons we cannot reveal the identity of the writer, the ladies are entitled to know the article is not from the pen of a confirmed bachelor like Mayor Little but is the sage observation of a benedict of at least 20 years' standing.

Preserving Eggs

With eggs down to 20 cents a dozen this week the thrifty housewife should seriously consider the question of laying-in a supply of them against the day of much higher prices, which will soon be rolling around once more. Waterglass is the best medium for preservation. Wooden or earthenware resceptacles are used to hold the eggs and liquid and care should be taken to see that the former are clean and free from odors. Directions as to use of water-glass are given with the liquid. Cracked or dirty eggs should not be packed. By buying now you help out the poultry industry at a time when conditions are far from satisfactory and when buying insist on getting fresh, infertile eggs. Owing to the high cost of poultry feedstuffs large numbers of fowls are being killed in the province. The number of chicks raised this year will also be materially curtailed. Both these facts point to the possibility of a more than usual scarcity of eggs next winter, hence the advice to preserve eggs now they are at their cheapest.

Start the Roadwork

Practically every day someone queries us as to when the government roadwork is to start. The good news has gone out that $72,000 has been voted for that purpose for Ymir and some $40,000 for Kaslo. Just which appropriation the Valley will share in we have not been advised, though we have had apparently reliable information that about $12,000 will be expended in these parts.

Some work, of course, is being done, but why more or larger gangs have not been started is puzzling more than a few interested citizens. The weather has been fine and while those most in need of employment have managed to squeeze along thus far a few weeks' work right now means more to them than it will later when other jobs will be available. Also the real money a roadwork payroll would put in circulation would be mighty acceptable in business circles generally.

In connection with this year's roadwork THE REVIEW would suggest that everyone in need of a lift be given a chance to earn a few dollars regardless of his political affiliations. In the matter of employing teams it will be well to do the greatest good to the greatest number provided, of course, the horses available are in shape to stand up to the day's work required of them. Generally speaking in these days most everyone favors being good to political friends, but 1915 is an exceptional year and the authorities will fare better in the matter of friends made for the party by seeing to it that whosoever is competent and needs a lift is given a chance on this work in a fair field and no favorites.

CRANBROOK

The city will get along with one city council meeting per month for the present. It will convene the second Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

The hospital ball on Easter Monday drew the smallest attendance for many years.

The bridge and building department of the C.P.R. have put two crews to work this week.

Work has been resumed on the laying of the remainder of the new steel mains of the city water system.

There is some complaint about single men being given employment on civic work in preference to the married fellows.

Some 350 names were added to the provincial voters list on the recent revision—110 Liberals and 240 Conservatives according to one report.

Both political parties are hard at work and apparently are paying little or no attention to the rumors of the provincial election being deferred till next fall or spring.

Carl McNabb, B. Heard and Chas. Gallamore, who recruited with the last contingent from Cranbrook, were not accepted by the military department at Victoria and have returned home.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

The Women's Institutes of Canada have done a magnificeet work since the war began. Your contributions to the Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds have been truly patriotic. Your example to the men is genuine, for you have given of your time, your labor and your savings. We shall not really give to these patriotic causes until we give so as individually to feel it. To the women of Canada my message is—Keep on working and giving, and stimulate the men to do their full duty in this time of national peril. Canada is passing through a trial that she hardly realizes as yet. May the women of Canada prompt us who stay at home to do our full duty and help us to bear the burdens that inevitably follow war.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL,
Minister of Agriculture

WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

The farmhouse is the farm headquarters. Here the situation is discussed and here the plans are made. Have you read the stories in the Agricultural War Book? Have you seen "Patriotism and Production" advertisements in the farm and other papers? These were, apparently, written for the men; but we know that if the women read them the men will soon hear about them, and there will be larger plans made for 1915.

Poultry and Eggs

Do you know that Canada does not produce enough eggs to supply our own people? We are short by 1,500,000 laying hens. The war has cut off Great Britain's usual supply of eggs by 100,000,000 dozen. Look after your poultry and market your eggs right. Send at once to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa and to your Provincial Department of Agriculture for their Poultry Bulletin. Find out about the egg circles.

Vegetables

The farm woman must provide for the farm table. The farm garden is yours for the requirements of your own home as well as for others. Make plans now to have a first class vegetable garden this year and see that the men provide for its proper cultivation, and fertilizing. Would it not be possible to grow sufficient vegetables to have a surplus, such as beans, peas onions, potatoes, cabbage, carrots and parsnips? Did you ever try a small hot bed or cold frame? Find out about these articles and try them this year.

Butter

Send your milk to a creamery or factory and save yourself time and trouble. If you can do this you will have time for other work.

The Boys and Girls

They can help you with the poultry and eggs. Have your children a garden? Do they belong to the Boys' Club or to the Girls' Club? Get them interested so they can take their products to the School Fairs. Write to your Provincial Department of Agriculture for information as to what boys and girls can do on the farm. Now is the time to make farmers of them. Let them produce something for themselves and earn some money for their own bank account. This war means more to the children than it does to the adults. Give them the proper start to assist them in doing their share.

Farm Help

What a great burden it is for you women to have to care for your own families and also provide for the hired help! What a relief it would be if your farm help were housed by themselves! And what a great assistance it would be to the farmer to have a married man with his family living on the same farm and in a seperate house! It would mean relief to you, a more comfortable home for your family, and more efficient service on the farm.

Canadian Department of Agriculture

OTTAWA CANADA

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S21

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon Territory, the North west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —30690

Rossland's customs receipts for March are $603 less than for March, 1914.

A public school was opened at Crows Nest on Monday, with an attendance of sixteen pupils.

Golden Red Cross workers are supplying a cot for the Canadian Red Cross hospital at Cliveden, England.

Commencing this week electric current will be available for ironing in Penticton homes—on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The concentrator at the Continental mine at Port Hill will be started on May 1st. Twenty-five extra hands will be employed.

The city engineer estimates that Fernie people use on an average of 100 gallons of water per head per day—approximately 400,000 gallons every 24 hours.

Trail chief of police is notifying the citizens to come across with their dog taxes and to keep their chickens from running at large or take the legal consequences.

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.

MINERAL ACT

FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVMENTS

NOTICE

Mayflower Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located: About six and one half miles south of Salmo B.C., and near Sheep Creek.

Take notice that I, A. H. Green, acting as agent for H. F. McCaslin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85804 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of March, A.D. 1915. 22 A. H. GREEN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Strong Socialist View

Erickson, April 13.

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—The Liberal party is one of those mysterious circumstances that afflict mankind and for what purpose nobody on earth can tell; like the vermiform appendix that gnaws in our insides, its only function is to give us a pain. If the defunct Liberal party were cremated and buried the present would be vastly improved and the future infinitely brighter; its principles consist of anything that will pass the lunacy commission and board of health. All it professes to know about political economy is to hate the Tories, and its failure at the polls, doctoring the tariff and proclaiming its loyalty are choice performances; in fact that is about all it has ever been known to do for the country.

If you want special privileges for the exploiters, vote for the Conservative party to run the game. They at least know how and it will cost less. If you want to revolutionize society, if you long for equality in the means of life, vote the Socialist ticket. The only real political fight is between Socialism and capitalism; the Liberal party represents nothing under the sun but more trouble than you already have, and to vote the Liberal ticket shows neither intelligence nor purpose. It simply discloses that the voter has lost his bearings and is aimlessly wandering down the road to yesterday. Everyone is floundering in deep water; Elder Smith piously suggests Liberalism and other humbugs that may be phantom bugs to be expounded by Dr. John Hornbrook.

The sort of mental microbe that afflicts the Liberal party other doctors have been unable to discover. This abnormal production only gets in the way and confuses the voter and delays the ultimate result. Join yourself to where you belong in this struggle for political control. The Conservative party represents a privileged few and a decaying system; Socialism represents the workers, intelligent political and industrial democracy. Get this firmly fixed in your mind and act accordingly. OBSERVER.

Apple and Pear Scab

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Economically Apple and Pear Scab are probably the most important disease affecting the apple and pear. It would appear that these diseases are common throughout the world, wherever apples and pears are grown on a large scale. During the past ten years they have been greatly on the increase on the Pacific Coast, the Pear Scab having become particularly bad in the heavily humid regions.

Symptons

The scab commonly affects the fruit but it may be found on the leaves, stalks and flowers, and in the case of the Pear Scab on the twigs. On the foliage the spots are more or less circular in outline, olive green or brown in color, becoming darker and more irregular in shape as they mature. When the spots are abundant considerable defoliation may take place, resulting in a failure of the fruit buds to develope normally.

On the fruit the scab first appears as small, circular, greenish-black spots which change in appearance as the fungus spreads eventually developing into large or small rough russetted spots.

As already noted the Pear Scab unlike the Apple Scab also causes a disease of the twigs, producing tissues beneath the epidermis which finally break through giving a rough appearance to the twig.

Fruit attacked by the scab often becomes distorted and if the scab spots are abundant often cracks. Even a small amount of scab on a fruit renders it unsightly and greatly depreciates its markatable value.

Cause

Apple and Pear Scab are caused by two closely related fungi, Venturia pomi (Apple Scab) and Venturia pyrina (Pear Scab).

With both apple and Pear Scab there are two distinct stages, the conidial or summer spore stage, and the sexual or ascus spore stage. The summer spore stage developes on both foliage and fruit in the spring and summer, giving rise to the characteristic spots on fruit and foliage. The disease is later spread by a new generation of spores produced in these spots.

When infected leaves fall to the ground in the autumn, the mycelium of the fungus causing the disease, and which is present in the infected leaves, does not die, but develops during the winter and in the spring produces sexual spores which are disseminated at about the time the blossoms open, and infecting the young leaves, blossoms and fruit, produce the first scab spots. In the case of the pear it is not unlikely that the disease lives over the winter on the twigs as well as on the leaves.

Weather conditions greatly influence the development of scab as moisture on the surface of leaves and fruit is essential to the germination of the scab spores. For this reason the disease spreads most rapidly during the spring and early summer and late autumn and for the same reason is more common in humid than in dry regions.

Scab sometimes developes in storage to a troublesome extent, but only when the fruit is already infected before being stored. In such cases the fungus may continue to develope around the edges of the old spots and even new infections may occur.

Control

As the disease is carried over the winter on the leaves it is advisable to plough early in the spring to turn under all leaves, and in the case of pears to carefully rake together and burn all prunings. For Apple Scab spray just as the fruit buds begin to show color and separate in the cluster, using lime-sulphur 1 in 30. Spray again just as the petals fall using lime-sulphur 1 in 40. Spray again from ten days to two weeks later using lime-sulphur 1 in 40.

For Pear Scab spray just after the fruit is picked using 6-6-40 Bordeaux. Spray in the spring just as the fruit buds begin to show color and seperate in the cluster using lime-sulphur 1 in 30. Spray again just as the petals are falling using lime-sulphur 1 in 40 and again with lime-sulpher 1 in 40 from ten days to two weeks later.

LEAONARD R. HARTILL, B.S.A.
Asst. Provincial Fruit Inspector,
Creston, B.C.

Trail merchants started the Wednesday half holiday this week.

The C.P.R. will change the boat service into Kaslo. Instead of a noon boat in and out the steamer will leave Kaslo at 7 a.m. and return about 8p.m. from Nelson.

A freak in apiculture showed itself among E. Norman's bees at Mirror Lake on Tuesday when a small colony of bees sent out a fresh swarm with all the characteristics except size, of the larger and usual swarms in June or July.

Quitting Business

We have sold our business to S. A. Speers, possession to be given April 21st.

All parties indebted to our firm are asked to kindly SETTLE BEFORE MAY 31st. After that date we will take steps to enforce payment of all delinquent accounts.

Lancaster & Co.

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLauglin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand

TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supp ies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

Our B. C. Budget

Roadwork commenced at Moyie last week.

Outdoor rhubarb is being harvested at Waneta.

Baynes Lake mills have considerable lumber lately.

The Indians at Fort Steele have organized a baseball team.

The Baker sawmill at Waldo will commence sawing this week.

The C.P.R. sent out a couple of extra work trains from Cranbrook this week.

In the Okanagan vegetation is fully a month advanced over this period last year.

Persons allowing their chickens to run at large in Cranbrook will be prosecuted.

Phoenix dairymen are not delivering milk that equals the government requirements.

Fernie will spend $15 on seeds and shrubs to beautify the grounds around the city hall.

Customs receipts at Grand Forks for March are $400 higher than the same month last year.

Penticton needs a new jail. The present structure will only accommodate two prisoners.

It is said that a daily train service will be put on between Nakusp and Kaslo this summer.

It is expected that the contest in the forthcoming election in the Slocan electoral district will be close.

Enderby board of trade had a paid-up membership of 16 last year. The city council voted them $500.

Freight rates on the K.V. have been cut 7 cents per hundred pounds between Port Hill and Bonners Ferry.

More wheat and oats have been planted this spring and last fall by Port Hill farmers than any other year.

Although the Michel mines are not working very steady there are rumors of more coke ovens starting up shortly.

Rossland hens are producing about 2,500 dozen eggs per month at present. The average price for the year is 45c. a dozen.

Golden has now a continuous week-day telephone service from 7.30 a.m to 10.30 p.m. also a short service of two hours on Sunday mornings and evenings.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

Mr. Hetherington drew back, though reluctantly enough, for he could hardly restrain his impatience.

"And when it is cool and we open ti," he said, "what will be inside?"

"Diamonds," replied Siddle sharply; "diamonds the size of walnuts—perhaps a score of them."

"Ah—h!" said Mr. Hetherington with a sigh that was almost a shudder, and Siddle smiled again.

"But it has nothing to do with you, why are you so interested, you nigger?" he said suddenly.

"We feel it is a great thing to be present at such an experiment," interposed Hugh sharply, afraid lest his uncle should prematurely announce their identity.

"Really," remarked Mr. Siddle with another of those coldly terrifying smiles that occasionally crossed his strange and repulsive visage; "really, I am most fortunate to have found two niggers to take such an intelligent interest in my experiments."

"Is it not cool enough yet?" asked Mr. Hetherington impatiently.

"Not yet," said Siddle looking. "This is my son's process, you know, and one must be careful."

"Oh, your son," repeated Mr. Hetherington looking up at him, and for the first time appearing to notice something besides the crucible and the furnace.

"I had a son once," explained Mr. Siddle; "he went to Europe to pursue his studies but died there—suddenly. Sad, was it not?"

"Very sad," agreed Mr. Hetherington, "but a long time ago?"

"True, a long time ago," agreed Siddle; "but what does that matter when time is merely a delusion of the human senses?"

Not understanding this remark, Mr. Hetherington made no reply to it. But Hugh was now certain that the old man knew them and was threatening them.

"The crucible is cool enough now," said Siddle presently; "take it out and put it in the water."

"I will do that," said Hugh, for he thought there might be danger in touching the crucible, and he whispered to his uncle to go and stand by Siddle, to watch that he did not attempt to play them any trick.

The old man did not seem to notice these manoeuvres, and watched gravely while Hugh drew the crucible from the furance and placed it, hot and hissing, in the water tank. He half expected some fearful explosion to result, but nothing happened, and the crucible lay quietly at the bottom of the tub, still guarding the secret of its contents.

"My son," remarked Mr. Siddle, "made a mistake in conducting these experiments. He produced one diamond of great size, but of such poor stability and such bad color, and with so many flaws in it, that it was practically worthless. I have it here," he added, opening a small cupboard and taking out an object about the size of a melon that Hugh at once recognized as the original of the photograph and of the model he had seen. "It is the biggest diamond in the world, but I don't suppose it is worth $1,000. It is apt, too, to shiver in pieces at the merest touch. Now I have aimed at making them of a moderate size, but of a good color and without flaws."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Hetherington, and stooping over the tub he drew out the crucible, which could now be handled.

"The top unscrews," said Mr. Siddle, himself now, and for the first time, showing some excitement.

Mr. Hetherington opened it, and shook out on the table a dozen objects about the size of walnuts, dull enough and rough in shape, and yet with something about them that made even Hugh catch his breath.

"Diamonds," said Mr. Hetherington with a long breath. "Oh, diamonds—diamonds!"

"Absolute success," said Mr. Siddle; "such success as I have dreamed of—diamonds made in any number I like. Why, now I can fill a house with diamonds, pave my garden with diamonds; what can I not do?"

But though his words were wild his manner remained cool, and Hugh saw he smiled at intervals, as if he still had secret thoughts.

"Diamonds," repeated Mr. Hetherington, fondling and feeling the stones; and Hugh heard him whisper under his breath: "All the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them."

Hugh put out his hand and picked one up and felt it, and then laid it down again. It was wonderful to him that this common, rather dull looking object could really be a diamond manufactured by a man, and yet there was something in the feel of the stone that convinced him it really was so.

Mr. Hetherington took out a handkerchief and passed it across his face. He took it away sopping wet.

"Tut, tut," said Mr. Siddle coldly. "Why are you two nigger laborers I have hired for a dollar a day and your keep—why are you so excited about all this? It is nothing to you, is it?"

Mr. Hetherington leaned across the table on which the diamonds were strewn. His hands rested on it and he looked full into the face of Mr. Siddle, who returned his burning gaze with eyes whose fire matched that of his. So for a moment they stood motionless, fixed, each one's hot gaze intent upon the other, and then Mr. Hetherington said in a low voice:

"It is time you were told the truth."

"Pilate, jesting, asked what the truth was," said Mr. Siddle; "but you, perhaps, are better informed?"

"We are not negro laborers nor negroes at all," said Mr. Hetherington, speaking very slowly, his intent gaze never wavering. "This is my nephew, Mr. Hugh Tallentine. I am James Hetherington, of Messrs. Hetherington, of London and Paris and Berlin. I presume you have heard of me, as I take it it was through your orders I was robbed of the secret formula you have put into practice today. But I am not robbed with impunity, and I have come here, and found admittance here in this disguise, in order to claim my just rights."

"Of course," said Siddle with his cold and terrifying smile, "of course I do not believe a word of all this."

Mr. Hetherington looked rather taken aback, and even Hugh was surprised. It had not occurred to either of them that their disclosure of themselves would be greeted with calm incredulity.

"It is easily proved," said Mr. Hetherington quietly. "But now we have seen this experiment successful, I suggest it might be as well to come to terms and try to make an amicable arrangement. You must remember the formula is really mine, and I can put the law in motion to enforce my rights. But I feel inclined to compromise on a basis of one quarter of the profits to you, the rest to us; you to superintend the manufacture of the stones, and we to arrange placing them on the market."

"I should be inclined to compromise," said Mr. Siddle, "if I believed even a word of what you say. But you lie, you know; you are not Mr. James Hetherington of London, but just a cursed nigger from St. Louis."

"Oh, it is easily proved!" cried Mr. Hetherington impatiently, and ran to the tub in which the crucible had been cooled.

He dipped his hands in and rubbed them hard, but the coloring matter on his skin was not in the least affected.

"What are you doing?" asked Mr. Siddle.

"It needs soap," cried Mr. Hetherington; "give me some soap."

"There is some on the shelf behind you," said Siddle pointing.

Mr. Hetherington took a piece and lathered his hands freely. But the soap produced no more effect than the water; his hands remained black and shiny as a nigger's.

"This is strange," he said, more puzzled than alarmed.

"You lie, you see," said Siddle; "you are just a cursed nigger from St. Louis, and so is your friend."

"No, we are white men," declared Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington washed his hands feverishly.

"If you are white men, be white," said Siddle to Hugh; "at present you could very easily be mistaken for negroes."

"We are not negroes," cried Mr. Hetherington, still washing unavailingly.

"One might easily believe your skin rather than your tongue," said Mr. Siddle; "to me you look like negroes."

"But we are not," cried Hugh; "it is a disguise we adopted to be present at this experiment. You have played us some trick; what trick have you played us?"

"I never saw you before in my life," said Siddle calmly, "and I believe you came here of your own free will, did you not? Anyhow, I take you to be negroes, as you seem, for what is a negro but a man with a black skin? And you are men, and you have black skins."

"My God, it won't come off," cried Mr. Hetherington, flinging up his soapy and still black hands.

"Can the Ethopian change his skin?" smiled Mr. Siddle.

"You have some devil's purpose to serve in this," cried Hugh.

"Not at all," said Siddle very politely, "but I notice in the Athens Clarion—edited by a violent person called Keene—that a white woman, named Bryan, was murdered near here yesterday. It seems two negroes are suspected. I trust you are not the men."

"Oh, a woman murdered!" Hugh repeated stupidly.

"It seems," said Mr. Siddle slowly, "that Editor Keene is calling on the country to hunt these two strange negroes out and lynch them."

"You are surely mad," cried Hugh, with a chill of great horror at his heart.

"And when in this country they lynch negroes suspected of such a crime as murdering a white woman," said Mr. Siddle, laughing heartily, "do you know what they do?—why, they burn them alive!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Lynching Party

From the window, high up, from which Noah Siddle had watched Dodd's departure the prairi looked almost as level as an English lawn. But in reality that level seeming prairie was crossed by many rivines, deep and shallow, that in the spring, at the melting of the snow, served to carry away the water; and it was diversified by many folds and dips in the land, along some of which an army might have marched and been invisible from points quite near at hand.

It was at the bottom of one of these folds in the land that Dodd as he approached it—he being now out of sight of Noah Siddle's keen eyes—saw waiting him, sitting motionless on horseback, the figure of a woman, whom he recognized at once for Eira. He hesitated, and seemed half inclined to avoid the interview, but recognizing that this was impossible, he shrugged his shoulders and drove straight on, while Eira rode slowly to meet him.

"Why have Mr. Hetheington and Mr. Tallentine been disguised as colored men?" she demanded without any preliminary greeting.

"Well, it was their own idea, Miss Siddle," said Dodd deprecatingly; "they proposed it themselves and carried it out themselves."

"Don't lie to me, John Dodd," said Eira, with passion in her voice; "you know as well I know, that all this has been my grandfather's doing. What is his object?"

"By God, I do not know!" said Dodd.

They looked at each other, and for a moment did not speak. Dodd's face was pale, but his eyes were sullen. Eira looked at him as if she would search out the innermost secret of his heart.

"It is no good pretending ignorance, John Dodd," Eira said at last; "if you do not know, you must have guessed. You have sworn by God, and God knows—what you do not know perhaps, but what you understand all the same."

"Well," muttered Dodd sullenly and abashed, for her voice and manner were full of an intense emotion, "well, I warned them."

"Did they understand your warnings?" she asked.

"That was their lookout," he retorted.

(To be Continued)

Potash in Agriculture

Several Canadian Sources of Potash Are Available to the Farmer

For many years the Stassfurt mines in Germany have been practically the sole source of the potash compounds used for fertilizing purposes on this continent. Among the evil effects resulting from the present war, therefore, may be counted the cutting off from the markets of the world the supply of this material. Dr. Shutt, Dominion chemist, regards this circumstance as not so serious as some may consider. In order to place his views before the farmers of Canada Dr. Shutt has issued Circular No. 7 of the Experimental Farms, "Potash in Agriculture." It takes up the subject under several heads and reaches the following conclusions:

"It is only our light, sandy and gravelly soils that are markedly deficient in potash and this element is only specially called for by clover, potatoes, roots and leafy crops generally. There is yet some potash in the market though it will probably have to be purchased in the form of a complete fertilizer. We have several Canadian sources of potash available to the farmer—notably liquid manure, wood ashes and sea weed—materials rich in this useful constituent and which are more or less rapidly obtainable in many parts of the Dominion. And lastly there are the indirect potassic fertilizers, which though not adding to the sum total of the soil's potash yet may serve a useful purpose by liberating it in available forms and thus in times such as the present may help to tide us over until potash compounds are once more upon the market."

This circular is available free at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Produce Cheap Pork

Hog Raising Contest in North Dakota Shows Big Profit in Pork Production

The contest among the boys and girls in hog raising in North Dakota was interesting to the observer as well as the boys. In the first place it showed that cheap pork can be produced on the farm under present conditions. In the second place that hogs afford an economical means of marketing farm products. And what is still more important it shows that there is profit in pork production under conditions that now prevail.

Of the 24 boys and girls that won prizes the average weight of the pigs after seven months' feeding was 210 pounds. These gains were made by feeding the ordinary feeds raised on the farm. After deducting the cost of the home-grown feeds at market prices it was found that the average cost of producing a pound of pork was 2¾ cents. The hogs were sold at twice and in some instances nearly 2½ times that price per pound, consequently the profit was satisfactory.

The principal feeds used in the contest and the prices charged were as follows: Corn, 50 cents per bushel; barley, 45 cents; rye, 60 cents; bran and shorts, $19 per ton; screenings, $10; skim milk, 25 cents per 100 pounds; pasture, one-third cent per day and corn hogged off, $8 per acre.

In summarizing the results of these pig clubs the North Dakota station says:

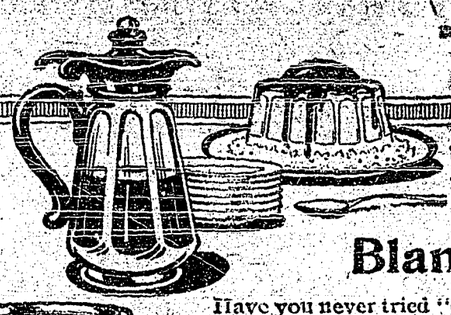
"The boys and girls have in this contest demonstrated the possibilities of pork production in North Dakota. They have demonstrated that the hog furnishes the best material for the produce raised on the farm. They have also demonstrated that the capital invested in pork production brings a higher return than that invested in land that is used in grain farming. It would be hard to get acres devoted to grain to return an average of $73.10 after paying for everything except the labor, yet a sow and an acre of land cost about the same in North Dakota. It will take many acres in grain farming to equal the litter of pigs in bringing returns."—Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex.

What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

So good that he can wear cuff buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.

"That doctor is a regular human dynamo."

"Yes; when I came in contact with him, I was highly charged."



Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you never tried "*Crown Brand*" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "*Crown Brand*". Perhaps you would prefer it.

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

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal 30

Real Testimony On Alfalfa

No More Profitable Crop Than Alfalfa is Opinion of This Farmer

The Northwestern State Bank of Orange City, Ia., believes in alfalfa—it is conducting an alfalfa growing contest and offering $150 in prizes. In its announcement, the bank says: "Sioux county is worth from two or three times as much today as it was ten years ago, but we are still raising about the same number of bushels of corn, oats and wheat to the acre. Every farmer will soon be asking himself these questions: How can I increase the yield of the crops which I now raise? And what new crop can I raise which will give me larger returns from my land? The answer is found in one word—ALFALFA.'

"Heretofore our farmers have paid very little attention to alfalfa and it is practically a new crop here," writes Gerritt J. Slob, casnier. "Three of our farmers who have put in alfalfa have had remarkable success. Enclosed find statement signed by one of our progressive young farmers, showing his experience with alfalfa. Your July number was a good one to circulate among our farmers."

Here is the statement Mr. Slob enclosed:

Orange City, Ia., June 15, 1914.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1911, on my farm one mile west of Orange City, I seeded 4½ acres to alfalfa. During the summer of 1913 I received 14 tons from the first cutting, nine tons from the second cutting, and I would have received seven tons from the third cutting, but I was away from home, and the alfalfa was not cut. The first two cuttings amounted to 23 tons, which at $11 per ton amounted to $253. Had I cut it three times, I would have realized over $330 from the 4½ acres, which is over $73 per acre. This season I expect to cut more tons of hay from the field than I did last year.

I am thoroughly convinced that there is not a more profitable crop than alfalfa.

(Signed) H. J. BRINKS.

This is the kind of story we like to print—that we want more of—the real thing—no theory—a story of agricultural experience secured by the banker from one of his farmer customers. It bears out our slogan—"Alfalfa on every farm."—The Banker-Farmer.

In 1794

When the Russians in 1794 marched into Cracow, the desire of the King of Prussia to be crowned as the King of Poland could not be fulfilled because the royal crown had disappeared, and for over a century could not be found. Over 100 years after the fall of Cracow a terrific thunderstorm burst upon the city, and an ancient elm, standing in a field just outside the walls, was rent asunder, and in its hollow trunk was found hidden the famous crown of Poland's ancient kings. When it was removed some of the precious stones which had been loosened in the process of time dropped out, and it is asserted that this was the first omen of the great war now raging.

Horses That Know

Some of the artillery horses with the British army in France have served for many years, and these old horses are available as experienced soldiers. They have nothing to learn about war, and can teach any new driver a good deal.

For example, many of these animals know with mathematical exactness the porper interval of one gun from another. To swing the gun round at the due distance is now ingrained as an instinct and performed with the regularly of a ploughing horse when he turns at the headland of the field. If the driver, less skilful or wise in the art, attempts to bring one gun too near its neighbor, the horse takes the matter into his own hands with an Olympian disregard of bit or whip. He will not disobey the regulation for any one.—London Daily Mail.

A teacher had told a class of juvenile pupils that Milton, the poet, was blind. The next day she asked if any of them could remember what Milton's great affliction was. "Yes'm!" replied one little fellow; "he was a poet."

To Boom the Flax Industry

Practical Method Wanted of Dealing With Tonnage of Straw Wasted in West

During the session of 1913-15 Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, announced in his budget that an investigation would be instituted into the flax industry of the Dominion with a view to ascertaining the advisability of granting a bonus upon the manufacture of flax fibre. At the time it was contended that with a substantial bonus flax fibre for the manufacture of binder twine, rope, etc., could be made a paying industry in the Dominion in a few years, and that much waste material could thus be turned to profitable use. The investigation, it is understood, has been going on for some time, but it is stated that since the war commenced a new phase of the situation has been presented to the attention of the government.

As a consequence of the war there has been some apprehension expressed as to the safety of the Irish and Scotch linen industry which in former years drew a large part of its raw material from Belgium, France and Russia, and whose supply from these countries has been practically cut off. It is stated that there have recently been in this country several representatives of large British mills in an endeavor to enlist the co-operation of farmers in the larger production of flax.

Although there has never been a linen industry in Canada, flax has been grown in small quantities in Ontario and Quebec for the use of residents in the home manufacture of linen cloth. It is recorded, however, that in only a few sections of Western Ontario in 1904, 700 tons of fibre were produced which brought a price of $201 per ton. The average price for Irish flax fibre during the past five years has been $325 per ton, while the Belgian flax fibre averaged $405.

In Western Canada it is estimated that one million tons of flax straw are burned every year, and that if a practical method were found for producing fibre a splendid opportunity would be presented for taking advantage of the British requirements and the European scarcity.

It is understood that the government has under consideration some proposal for the encouragement of this industry in the Dominion.

Home Test For Dirt In Milk

The following is a simple home test for dirty milk which it might be well for the housewives of Canada to apply. A perfectly clean funnel is used with a small piece of clean wire netting fitted in the neck opening and a thin layer of clean cotton batting on the wire netting. The funnel is stood in a large jar and a quart or more of the milk filtered through the cotton. The cotton is then removed and placed on clean white card to dry. If there is evidence of dirt upon it the attention of the milkman may be called to this direct evidence of careless handling and if trouble persists the local health authorities may well be notified.

Real Patriotism

Colonel Roosevelt, congratulated at a luncheon on his war articles, told an interesting story about patriotism.

"Old John Wesley," he said, "gave in the pulpit once the best example of patriotism in the world.

"'We English are great sinners,' old John Wesley said. 'We are miserable worms. We have abused all our blessings, and a dreadful punishment awaits us for our misdeeds. But for all that—'

"And here John Wesley hit the reading desk a thumping blow with his fist.

"'But we are the best people in the world for all that!' he shouted."

"What's the matter with your wife? She seems all broken up lately."

"Yes, she had a terrible shock. She was assisting at a rummage sale; she took off her new hat and laid it down a moment—and somebody sold it for thirty-five cents."

"Do you know anything about the language of flowers?"

"Only this much. A five dollar box of roses talks a heap louder to a girl than a fifty cent bunch of carnations."

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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."

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, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance For The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Hampton Company—Incorporated 1908) 6th Year of Writing in the West. For Saskatchewan Agencies, Apply Dominion Finance Limited, Dept. C, Hammond Block, Moose Jaw. For Manitoba Agencies, Apply Frank A. Tonkey, Dept. C, Confederation Block, Winnipeg.

The Hudson's Bay Road

Steel has been laid on 225 miles of the main line of the Hudson Bay Railway. The line will be completed in the autumn of 1917 and grain will be shipped from the terminals then. It will require two years more, however, to complete the terminals. The total cost of the road to the end of January last has been $9,768,869.

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

A Thrifty Scot

McTavish and a brither Scot, McPherson, entered the tram, and took their seats near the door. Sitting in the corner was a nice young Highlan lassie, and McTavish was always nudging his friend. "Hoots, man," said McPherson. "I ken her fine."

"Hoo are ye no' gaun up aside her, then?" asked McTavish.

"Och," said McPherson, "she hasna peyed her fare yet."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A servant in Southeast London was telling her mistress, the other day of the boasting indulged in by the servant next door about her young man in khaki. "I can't understand how he's got on so fast," she remarked. "He's only been in the army a few months, yet she told me in November that he was a corporal; last week she said he'd been made a sergeant, and now she says he's to be court-martial."—Pall Mall Gazette.

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

W. N. U. 1048

Beef on the Farm

Money in Live Stock Will Pay Big Dividends to the Farmer

"The time has come," says J. Ogden Armour, "for all concerned—the packer, the farmer, the dealer and the consumer—to give heed to the menace of the growing beef shortage in this country, and to realize that this situation will become more acute instead of improving in years to come."

Force is lent to his warning by the statement that the cattle receipts at the six principal western markets are now he smallest in thirty years. While the population has increased over 26 per cent. since 1900, beef cattle have decreased 20 per cent. Seven years ago there were in the country 51,000,000 head of cattle; now there are only 38,000,000. And yet prices have advanced so that those 38,000,000 are worth $350,000,000 more than the 51,000,000 were worth in 1907.

If this tendency goes much farther, it's evident that the nation must swing pretty far towards a vegetarian diet. If we want the meat that we have been accustomed to, we have got to get busy and adapt cattle raising to changed conditions. As Mr. Armour points out the ranges have been broken up by the withdrawal of public lands for irrigation projects and dry farming. In the future, cattle raising must be less specialized. Herds must be smaller and more widely distributed. Hope of increasing or even maintaining the present per capita beef production seems to depend on the farmers of all sections.

"The farmer must receive every practical encouragement to put the beef cattle on his lands and to conduct his business in such a way that the cattle and agricultural branches will be balanced," says Mr. Armour. Present beef prices ought to be, in themselves, a powerful encouragement for such "balanced farming."—Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.

SICK HEADACHES PERMANENTLY CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Correct the Cause of This Trouble

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery in the home than attacks which are generally termed sick headaches. The attacks are often periodical and when the mother of a family is prostrated at intervals there is not only her own suffering to consider, but the discomfort caused the other members of the household. Sick headaches arise from a variety of causes, and most of them can be relieved or cured through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Hugh Docherty, Rocaville, Sask., says: "I suffered for years with what the doctors called nervous prostration and sick headache. When these spells came on I could not work nor walk, and the pains in the head were almost unbearable. At times the pain in my head was so dreadful that I feared it would drive me mad. I tried four different doctors at times, and not only took bottles of medicine, but quarts of it, but to no avail. Then I quit taking medicine altogether and tried dieting, but it made no difference, I was still an agonizing sufferer. Finally my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got me a supply. After taking the Pills for some weeks I felt a little better and I gladly continued their use. My nerves began to feel stronger, the terrible headaches came with less frequency, and after taking the Pills for some months disappeared altogether. From that day to this I have had no return of the trouble, and all who knew of my illness regarded my cure as marvellous. I cannot say too much in praise of the Pills as they certainly saved me from a life of almost constant agony."

It is by building up and enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work seemingly marvellous cures, and what they have done for others they will do for all ailing people if given a fair trial. If you do not find these Pills at your medicine dealers you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bright Future For the West

There is no doubt that the west will soon enter upon an era of prosperity again. Its natural resources are enormous—in fact their development was only beginning in real earnest when the boom had reached its height in 1913. The present period of readjustment is paving the way for a resumption of progress that will be steady, natural and permanent. The set-back that reckless, grasping speculation has received is anything but a misfortune. The rich lands of the west are intended for the settler and producer, not for the enrichment of the real estate gambler. With the enlargement of the cultivating acreage now assured for the coming season, and the rising prices and increasing demand for foodstuffs, the prospect is that the western provinces will experience decidedly improved financial conditions before the end of the present year.—Sydney Post.

"You admit you are guilty, then," thundered the judge.

"Ah do, judge. Ah's guilty. Ah stole dem pants. But, your Honah, dere hint no sin when de motive am good. Ah stole dem pants to get baptised in."—Harper's Magazine.

The spreading of wood ashes upon land has beneficial effect upon the soil, the potash content being an excellent fertilizer.

Grow More Alfalfa

Increase in Alfalfa, Fodder Corn and Root Production

Figures compiled from Dominion government census returns show a pronounced increase in production of alfalfa, fodder corn, potatoes and root crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1914. The two outstanding features of the report on potato, root and fodder crops for 1914, are the increase in acreage of alfalfa and the surprising acreage in fodder corn. In previous years the acreage in fodder corn has been so small that it has not often even been noted in the reports. In 1914 the acreage in fodder corn was 15,700, and of this area 13,000 acres were in the province of Manitoba. The average yield per acre was a little over five and a half tons. Increase in alfalfa acreage for the three provinces for the year is very nearly 5,000 acres.

	1914.	1913.
Potatoes	$8,947,000	$5,268,000
Turnips and other roots	3,596,000	3,249,000
Hay and clover	5,193,000	4,693,000
Fodder corn	577,000	.....
Alfalfa	559,000	331,000
Sugar beets	142,000	.....
Totals	$19,014,000	$13,541,000

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

An Efficacious Remedy

A story is told by President Poincare of as old peasant who was very superstitious. A neighbor said to him one day:

"That potato you gave me to carry in my pocket as a cure for rheumatism has had a wonderful effect. I haven't had a twinge since you gave it to me."

"There!" exclaimed the peasant, triumphantly, "I told you a potato carried in the pockets was a cure for rheumatism, and you wouldn't believe me."

"Yes," the other admitted, "and the really strange thing is that it must have been exercising its influence on me before you gave it me, for I never had a twinge before I began carrying it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Bullets Meet in Rifle Barrel

A German soldier gives a remarkable account of a peculiar shot:

"From one of the trenches," he says, "I aimed at my adversary. At a distance of about seventy yards the outlines of a cap offered a remarkably good aim.

"I pointed my rifle, and was already sure of success. I was just pulling the trigger. The aim was clear; my bullet could not fail.

"Suddenly I staggered back, and when I recovered I found my rine damaged at the lock and the chamber, I had a very ugly wound in the forehead.

"I examined my rifle and found in the barrel a French and a German bullet, both flattened. What had happened was this: A French bullet had entered my rifle at the muzzle, had followed the course of the barrel, had caused the explosion of my cartridge and the butt of my rifle, and thus had wounded me."

Russia is twenty 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.

"What is the shortest word in the English language?"

"Broke."

STRENGTH

Without Overloading the Stomach

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Western business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

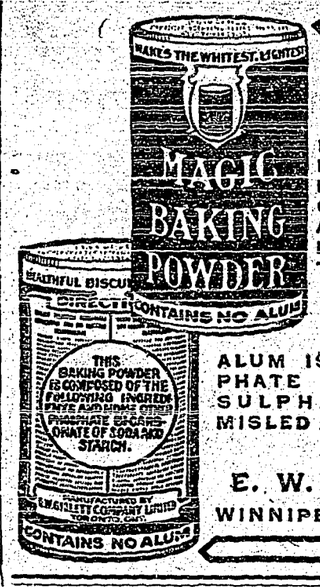
"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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



READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Intensive Cultivation

Its Relation to the Farm and to the Labor Question

The development of a more intensive cultivation must carry with it a much more careful consideration of the labor problem. The difficulty of getting and keeping labor on the farm is a commonplace. I think farmers have not faced the fact that this difficulty is due in the main to their own way of doing their business. Competent men will not stay at farm labor unless it offers them continuous employment as part of a well ordered business concern; and this is not possible unless with a greatly improved husbandry.

Today agriculture has to compete in the labor market against other, and to many men more attractive, industries, and a marked elevation in the whole standard of life in the rural world is the best insurance of a better supply of good farm labor. Only an intensive system of farming can afford any large amount of permanent employment at decent wages to the rural laborer, and only a good supply of competent labor can render intensive farming on any large scale profitable. But the intensive system of farming not only gives regular employment and good wages; it also fits the laborer of today—in a country where a man can strike out for himself—to be the successful farmer of tomorrow. Nor, in these days of impersonal industrial relations, should the fact be overlooked that under an intensive system of agriculture, we find still preserved the kindly personal relation between employer and employed which contributes both to the pleasantness of life and to economic progress and security.—Sir Horace Plunkett in the Rural Life Problem of the United States.

He Could Not Make One Step

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WALTER J. ROBERTS

Newfoundland Man Finds a Firm Cure After Suffering Ten Months of Torture.—Doctors and Other Medicines Failed to Help Him

Lewisport, Twillingate District, Nfld.—(Special).—A thrilling story of a splendid cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills is told by Walter J. Roberts, a well known resident of this place.

"My trouble started from a cold after measles," Mr. Roberts states. "For nineteen months I was confined to the house, and for ten months I could not make one step.

"I tried many doctors and medicines but got no relief from them. The trouble was in my feet, legs and arms and at times was almost unbearable. I could not feed myself for those ten months.

"At last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, taking twenty-eight boxes in all, and am glad to say they made a firm cure of me."

Mr. Roberts' troubles were caused by diseased kidneys. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Diseased Kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood and the consequence is trouble all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure diseased Kidneys.

Germany Wants Big Wheat Area

The German government is contemplating the issuance of a decree reducing by one quarter the area previously employed for the raising of sugar beets, so as to increase the production of grain and vegetables.

Sugar manufacturers are raising objections. They contend that sugar is a nourishing food, and that the by-products are valuable for feeding cattle.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Ef yo' had your choice, Liza, which would yo' rather do—live or die an' go to heaven?"

"Ah'd rather live."

"Why, Liza White, yo' scandalous chile! Sunday school haint done yo' no good ah!"

War Horses Turned Green

Effort to Change the Color of White Horses Had Unexpected Result

He was a sturdy little French gunner, and loved his horses as an artileryman should, but he was a little disgusted when he saw the animal turn green—"as green as an apple"—as he said when he told the story.

White horses are not allowed at the front, as they are too easily seen at a distance, and this is a war in which invisibility is the great thing to achieve. Several attempts have been made since the beginning of hostilities to dye white horses a serviceable shade of brown, but so far with little success. Heavy rain has generally been the chief enemy of such experiments.

The other day twenty-four horses of one battery were dyed with a new stain, and to the delight of officers and men the rain seemed to have no bad effect. But one night the horses had a specially hard bit of work to do. They sweated and lathered freely, and, to the horror of the drivers, they were a bright green when the morning light fell on them.

Something in the stain—the proud inventor ekeps its composition secret—had changed its color when mixed with the perspiration of the hard worked horses!

A Remedy For Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

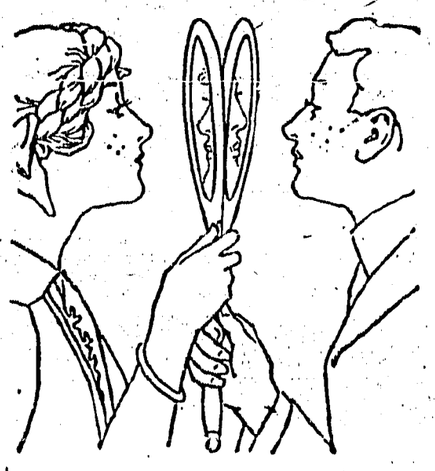
Many children are so crammed with everything that they know nothing. In proof of this, read this specimen definition:

"Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chist, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any; the chist contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

While the Canadian contingent is doing its part at the front and the Canadian business man is doing his part at home, it remains for the Canadian citizen also to do his part. It is patriotic and it is good business to buy goods, first, that are made in our own town, second, in our own country, and third, in our own British empire.

Get Rid of Those Pimples



Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. M, 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
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Dealers in
MEAT
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Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Pedigree Strawberry Plants

Hardy Northern-Grown Stock of leading varieties

100 Plants postpaid $1.25
Per Thousand Plants f.o.b. Wyndel, $7.00

MONRAD WIGEN
WYNNDEL, -- British Columbia

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

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON -- - B.C.

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE

Choice Grade Berkshire Pigs for sale. 6 weeks old. $3 apiece STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston.

Weber cleans clothes. Phone 61B.

The jailor at Revelstoke has just received $25 from a man in England—a little appreciation of kindness shown [illegible]

Local and Personal

Mrs. Erickson, who has been visiting Mrs. Bennett for a couple of weeks returned to Cranbrook on Wednesday.

A very attractive musical and literary program is being prepared for the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid concert on April 29th in the Mercantile Hall.

Mike Walsh, one of the valley's well known prospectors, who has spent the past four months at the Creston House returned to work at Ainsworth, B.C., on Tuesday.

P. Demers, who has been a resident of the Creston district for the past four years, left on Saturday for Leduc, Alberta, where he is going farming on a homestead he proved up on just before coming to B.C.

Miss Florence B. Johnson, a former Creston teacher and later teacher in the Moyie public school, is still at Cranbrook not having yet recovered from the serious attack of rheumatism which caused her resignation in January last.

Bishop Doull, who was compelled to return to Victoria two days after his visit to Creston early in March, suffering with an abcess in his right ear, is able to be on duty again, having restarted his tour of the Kootenay Diocese at Vernon on Friday.

There can be no legitimate complaint of a lack of social activity for April. Here are the coming events: 17th band smoker; 23rd, baseball club dance; 29th Presbyterian concert; to say nothing of the Easter Monday dance and the English Church whist last evening.

Mrs. Boffey, who has spent almost the past year at Vancouver and other coast points in an endeavor to recuperate her health, returned to Creston on Friday last and is again resident on her ranch out Erickson way and feeling much better for her extended vacation.

L. R. Hartill, B.S.A., of the fruit inspection department at Victoria, arrived in Creston on Friday last and will be permanently located here for the season. He is here in purely an advisory capacity, and his services are at the disposal of any and all the ranchers six days a week.

Creston celebrates its twenty-third birthday tomorrow. On April 17th, 1892, the first stake was driven by our old friend F. G. Little the original owner of the townsite, at the northwest corner of Lot 525. The band celebrates the skidoo anniversary with a smoking concert in Mercantile Hall.

Mr. Robinson, the purchasing agent for the C.P.R. dining car department, was a Creston visitor last week, doing some scouting for the season's supply of strawberries. Though not in a position to contract until the summer train schedule is finally adopted, he expects to be in a position to take as high as sixty crates of Creston berries daily—if the price is right.

John Williams, who was in town from West Creston on Monday, reports seeing a flock of fifteen white swans on the Kootenay river that morning. This is the first report of these birds in that section, though a flock of possibly half a dozen were at Sirdar about a year ago. They are quite common on some of the lakes in Idaho.

Eyerything is complete for the big smoking concert the Creston band is giving in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night. There will be a fine lot of instrumental and vocal musical numbers and also some literary selections. Also a wrestling match or two if a mat is procurable, and four or five boxing bouts between some trained local mitt artists, with Stace Smith handling this feature of the evening. The pipes and tobacco are free and all who attend are sure of a great evening's entertainment. Fun starts 8.30. Be on hand. The band well deserves a lift.

There was the usual attendance at the April meeting of the board of trade on Tuesday night. President Reid was in charge and in the absence of Dr. Henderson. C. G. Bennett officiated as secretary. Although there was nothing official from Victoria as to the fate of the board's appeal for the proclamation of a pound district a committee was named to canvass the area affected for signatures of those favoring the legislation. The matter of the new Kootenay regiment which is to be recruited forthwith for active service abroad was discussed and the secretary was instructed to write the militia department a strong letter demanding that the regiment be mobilized at some point in the Kootenay. The board of trade at Cranbrook and Fernie will also be communicated with [illegible]

The monthly meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held tonight at the Auditorium.

The Methodist Sunday School Bible Class holds its monthly social evening in the church tonight.

Gomer Jones, accountant with the Canyon City Lumber Co. left on Monday for Calgary on business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ryckman and family have moved to Sirdar, where he has secured a position for the summer.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church have purchased a new piano for the Parish Hall. The instrument arrived on Wednesday.

The Creston egg circle, which A. Lindley organized early in February, had an export of close to 900 dozen eggs during March.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Creston Cemetary Company, Ltd., will be held on Tuesday evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock in the Mercantile Hall—J. Hobden, Secretary.

A. L. Dundas, a former junior in the Bank of Commerce at Creston, who was transferred to Greenwood in October last, has been moved to Vancouver this week where he will have the post of ledger keeper.

F. Rodgers returned on Monday from Rossland, where he had been attending the annual initiation ceremonies of the Knights of Columbus Lodge in the golden city. Twenty new candidates were put through the several degrees.

J. W. Bennett of Fernie, Grand Master of the Knights of Pythias in British Columbia, paid the Creston K. P. Lodge an official visit on Saturday night. He is just returning from a three weeks' tour of the province, and left on Sunday.

Lancaster & Co,, who about a year ago purchased the general store of S. A. Speers, have this week disposed of the business back to Mr. Speers, who takes possession on the 21st. Mr. Lancaster has made no definite plan for the future, and will remain in Creston for a time at least.

Mrs. Lyne and Mrs. Stark are giving the next Red Cross 10-cent tea, on April 27th, at the home of Mrs. Lyne. The proceeds of this tea will be used to purchase tobacco for the soldiers at the front. The depot over Lancaster's store will be open on Tuesday afternoon to give out and receive work.

R. Lamont returned on Friday from a prairie trip as far as Calgary. He states that crop conditions in southern Alberta appears generally favorable and there has been plenty of moisture. The area in fall wheat appears considerably smaller than usual, but the land sown to that crop looks very promising.

To raise funds to buy some new equipment and to help finance the trip to Nelson on May 24th, the Creston intermediate baseball club is giving a grand ball in the Auditorium, on Friday, April 23rd If you are no dancer you can help in the good cause by buying a ticket, They are $1. For the dance good music has been secured. A real enjoyable evening is assured.

The tea given by Mrs. Henderson in aid of the Red Cross fund was a very successful affair. Mrs. S. A. Speers presided at the tea table while Misses Frances and Phyllis Lyne, Dorothy Stark and Amy Ebbutt assistee with the serving. Mrs. Stark brought bunches of daffodils and narcissus which were sold at ten cents a bunch netting $1.60 for the society. The total proceeds were $6.30.

The quite heavy frost in the early hours of Friday morning last caused some uneasiness regarding the safety of the peach crop. Enquiry of W. A. Pease, who has about the most peach trees in the valley, elicited the information that no damage had been done the buds not being sufficiently far advanced to suffer. Andy Strahl, who is experimenting with apricots, states that even this very early fruit was in no way damaged either.

Thirty days with hard labor in Nelson jail, and the liklihood of deportation when liberated, was the sentence imposed on Tony Verrtuca by Magistrate Lowenberg on Monday. The accused was tried on a charge of aggravated assault on Mr. and Mrs. James Mannerino on Wednesday last at Kuskanook. After doing the deed he made a get-away but was apprehended at Moyie by Provincial Constable Arden, acting on instruction from Capt. Forrester, who got word of the affray Thursday afternoon. Cap. went to Moyie on Friday bringing Tony back here on Saturday, detaining him in Castle Forrester over the Sabbath, and [illegible] him to Nelson Monday afternoon.

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