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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Local and Personal

BIRTH—At Erickson, on May 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Scott, a son.

F. S. Ryckman, Indian constable at Cranbrook, was a visitor here yesterday.

The June meeting of the Creston Board of Trade is called for Tuesday night,

Mrs. W. H. Crawford will not receive on Thursday, June 10th, nor again this season.

Miss Williams of Cranbrook was a Saturday to Wednesday visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

E. J. Patch, the circulation getter of the Daily News, Nelson, was calling on clients here on Monday.

The editor has moved from Fourth Street to the Birch cottage, just vacated by S. E. Bradley.

Yesterday was the King's Birthday. The bank staff and school were the only ones to knock off for the day in Creston.

Leave your Gillette razor blades at the drugstore to be sharpened so that they are better than new. Costs only 35 cents a dozen.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Conservative Association will be held in the Mercantile Hall on Saturday, June 12, at 8 p.m.

R. M. Reid, J. D. Spiers and Percy Truscott were at Cranbrook, Tuesday; witnesses in the action Lindley v. Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mrs. Shorthouse and three children arrived from Rossland on Wednesday to join her husband, who recently leased the Hooper ranch.

Friday, June 25th, is booked for an ice cream and strawberry social at Chas. Moore's under the auspices of Christ Church Ladies Guild.

A couple of the bridge crew from Cranbrook were here the early part of the week putting hayracks in the C.P.R. stock corral at this point.

Mr. and Mrs. Topham and Mrs. Loasby of Sirdar came up on the speeder and spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dow.

Nelson News: That Creston hen which produced 14 chickens from 13 eggs should get a job as demonstrator for the incubator manufacturers.

R. S. Bevan, Guy Lowenberg and F. B. Callander are off on a five-day fishing expedition at Summit Creek—and longer if necessary to get a good catch.

Mayor Little observes that these be times of change. A few years ago it was, "Go west, young man; go west!" Now its, "Enlist, young man; enlist!"

Ladies attending the next Red Cross Auxiliary 10-cent tea will receive tags gratis. It will be on Tuesday next, June 8th, at the home of Mrs. M. Young.

The ranchers are cutting the first of the 1915 clover crops. The yield in most cases is unusually heavy with good prospects for another equally good one.

The June meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Stocks on Thursday, June 10th, at 3 p.m. All ladies are invited. Election of officers.

F. W. Ash, whose weather diary is generally accepted as gospel, meteorologically speaking, reports that there were but three days in May in which no rain fell.

A. J. Collis has just purchased the A. Farr ranch of ten acres, north of town. We have not heard the price, but it must have been substantial as it is a desirable property.

Harry Leonard is just home from a three-day fishing expedition up Summit with two baskets of rainbow and a couple of five-pound char. He left a few smaller ones behind for Messrs. Lowenberg and Bevan.

Guy Lowenberg, the local mining recorder, reports quite a rush to renew the free miners' licenses, all of which expired on Monday. There were a couple or dozen in to get new certificates—a slightly smaller showing than a year ago.

Mrs. McMurtrie had a sewing bee on Monday at her home with the result 200 respirators were made for the soldiers at the front, the material being donated by the hostess.

The Stettler brothers, who moved here from Nanton, Alberta, last fall, started on the return trip the latter part of May, going the overland route in oldtime prairie schooner style.

Roy Currie left for Cranbrook yesterday where he proposes enlisting with the all-Kootenay Regiment. Gordon Smith and Lieut. Hicks were also passengers to the same city.

Got your tag yet? The Red Cross Auxiliary have a supply of cute little red, white and blue ones at ten cents each. Might as well invest in one this week as the ladies will be on the job all week.

T. Ross, James Huscroft, John Higginson and Chas. Bliss were Cranbrook visitors the latter part of the week on the Baines-Huscroft damage action which was heard at the sitting of the high court on Friday.

Another Creston young man enlisted this week at Cranbrook for active service with the all-Kootenay Regiment. He is Reg. Watson, a son of W. S. Watson. He has been working at Cranbrook since early April.

The 1915 export trade in strawberries commenced on Wednesday when John Spratt shipped a crate to Pincher Creek, Alberta. Mr. Spratt has been marketing them locally in small quantities for almost two weeks past.

Dr. Henderson returned to Creston on Tuesday after spending a couple of months on surgical work in the well-known Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minn. He also spent a few days in Detroit while in the east.

The Third Canadian Contingent is still at Victoria, and still all in readiness for an immediate getaway. The move on order cannot come too soon for the men from Creston, all of whom have had enough of training camp life at Victoria.

W. K. Brown and James Heath returned on Wednesday from a couple of days fishing at Coultis Creek near Kootenay Landing. Being Presbyterians they admitted they had no excess baggage charges to pay to bring the catch home.

R. S. Bevan, who was a Port Hill visitor on Thursday last, states that word has been received that the Public Utilities Commission has ordered the Great Northern to resume twice-a-week week-day service between Bonners Ferry and Port Hill this month.

KITCHENER

A. Miller of Creston was a caller in our city last week.

Con Cronin of Yahk was seen on our streets one day this week.

If that is a note the Kaiser sincerely hopes that Mr. Wilson will never write him a letter.

Americans who contemplate a tour of Europe, might find it safer to spend the summer in Mexico.

H. Rymell left last week for the Okanagan country, he expects to visit the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, before he returns.

S. A. Reid our trapper tried to run the gauntlet at Creston, to go to the front, being one tooth short, he failed to connect, so he has gone to Nelson and will try and pass there, good luck Red.

If the Lusitania, as Dr. Dernburg says, was a British auxiliery cruiser, why did not the German Embassy protest to the United States and cause the ship to be interned.

Bears are numerous in the Lardo country this year.

Kaslo has been asked for 25 men for the all-Kootenay regiment.

The employees at the Granby mine at Phoenix are giving over $900 a month to the Patriotic fund.

The 300 employees of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks have received an increase in pay of 25 cents per day.

Billy Murdoch is Killed in Action

The name of at least one Creston man is now inscribed on the empires roll of honor. The name is that of William Callander Burn Murdock, whose name appears among those killed in action in the Canadian casualty list issued on May 21st.

"Billy" Murdock as he was more commonly known, was one of the Creston men with the Second Contingent leaving here about the end of October for Victoria. Early in December there was a call for 500 men to form a reserve force for the Princess Patricia Light Infantry Regiment and Billy was one of about a hundred chosen from British Columbia. This regiment was the first of the Canadian troops to get into action and early in April the first lines were thinned out to such an extent that the reserves were ordered forwarded to fill the gaps in the ranks and about that time deceased got his first taste of trench warfare.

From letters received by F. B. Callander it would seem as if the men were working on shifts of four days on duty and four days off and up until the end of April, when his last postal was sent—reaching here just a couple of days before his death was announced, he appeared to be standing the work well, though always glad when the rest periods came. The list in which his name appeared gave no clue as to the date on which he fell, but a cable from his father reached Creston on Friday, and from it was learned that he fell on May 8th.

Deceased was only twenty-six years of age, being the youngest son of Archibald Burn Murdock, W. S., of Edinburg, Scotland. He left home in 1908 and his first stop on this side of the Atlantic was in Mexico, where he resided for a few months, leaving there toward the end of the year for Duncan, B.C. 1909 saw him resident in Nova Scotia, and in 1910, along with Frank B. Callander, he arrived in Creston, both of them taking up property in West Creston. In 1911 they purchased the well-known Griffin ranch, on the development of which he worked until his departure for military service only last October.

In ordinary times his passing would come as a shock; to read in cold type, "killed in action," William Callander Burn Murdock makes the sad event doubly distressing. Although of rather a retiring disposition deceased had a wide circle of friends—and no enemies—throughout the Valley, all of whom extend their truest sympathy to the family and relatives who morn his demise.

Creston Valley Has Sent 32 Men

Although recruiting for the all-Kootenay Regiment at Creston is not quite up to expectations as yet and is causing some adverse comment as to the Valley's failure to realize its responsibility in this great cause of empire, it will be interesting to our readers to point out that while the district has quite a fair supply of likely-looking recruits who may or may not have good and sufficient reasons for not flocking to the colors, the showing made by Creston thus far will compare more than favorably with many sections of the province with a similar-sized male population of military age.

Up to the time of going to press a carefully-compiled list shows that altogether 32 residents of the Valley have already enlisted for active service. Here they are:

P. W. Foote,
R. C. Royston,
R. Sinclair Smith,
Dennes Howard
H. B. Ford,
Paddy Hope,
Lieut. J. K. A. Compton,
William B. Murdoch,
Nelson Brown,
Irwin Simmons
John Stace Smith
W. Timms
Russell Leamy
Stanley Watson
Robert Hubie
Thomas Campbell
Douglas Butterfield
Philip Butterfield
Frank J. May
John Johnson
George Seymour
Fred Hurry
George Hogan
Basil Kerr
Fred Haggart
William Hall
J. E. Woods
John Carfra, jr.
Gordon Smith
Lieut. Eric Howard
William Turner
Reginald Watson.

We are assured on very reliable authority that the 1915 voters' list shows that there are approximately 425 persons over 21 years of age resident in the Valley. Assuming these figures are correct an enlistment of 32 volunteers shows that at least one-fourteenth of our male population of military age have offered for overseas service—a very creditable showing, as the figures for all Canada average about one-twentieth.

In this connection special mention is due Duck Creek which has five men with the Third Contingent, representing one-eighth of the whole male population of that district.

Counting in the "old boys" the Valley has at least 49 present and former residents now on the firing line or training for active service. As many of these are now in the trenches, those who are watching the casualty lists will find them handy for reference, very few of them being with English regiments. They are:

George Smith
W. Atherton
E. Atherton
R. O. R. Fitgerald
A. S. Fitzgerald
Stanley Gwynne
Bruce Douglas
G. F. Horspool
Robert Murray
Robert Graham
J. P. Baston
Bruce Wells
W. A. Rogers
E. L. T. Taylor
Walter Verge
Stanley George
Percy Mann.

It is worthy of note that E. Butterfield of Duck Creek has two sons and a son-in-law (F. J. May) with the Third Contingent, while W. S. Watson and Stace Smith each have two sons on the roll—one with the Second and one with the new all-Kootenay or 54th Regiment.

ERICKSON

The school was closed yesterday King's Birthday.

BIRTH—On May 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Scott, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease of Alice Siding were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley.

Mrs. R. M. Reid and Miss Kinnard of Creston were between-trains visitors here on Tuesday.

Roy Currie left on Thursday for Cranbrook to enlist with the all-Kootenay Regiment—teeth permitting.

Roy Telford returned on Friday from Rossland, where he had been for a couple of days at K.P. grand lodge.

At least three pupils from the Erickson school will write on the Entrance examinations at Creston, starting June 21st.

The road gang is still on the job of improving the highway to Kitchener, being busy on the Arrow Creek section at present.

M. R. Palmer has the workmen busy putting in a cement foundation for a warehouse he is building on his ranch next to the C.P.R. tracks.

Owing to the continued high price of beans quite an area is being sown to them in this section, Messrs. Littlejohn and Botterill being the leaders.

W. Levesque got home last week from a short visit to Kingsgate, where he spent a few days with his brother, who is laid up with a broken ankle.

Fred Taylor one of several recruits offering at Creston for the all-Kootenay regiment, who were turned down on account of poor equipment in teeth.

Last word from Eric Howard was from Hants, England, where he was attached to his regiment and expecting a call to France any day. Mrs. Howard was visiting him at the time.

Creston School Report for May

DIVISION I., Superior—S. Macdonald, Principal.

Perfect Attendance—Vida Gobbett, Mabel Huscroft, Ronald Lidgate, Essie Miller, Norman Trotter, Robert Maxwell. Jennie Nichols, Alex. Lidgate, Zalla Johnson.

DIVISION II.—G. E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Attendance is as follows: Audrey Attridge, Almeda Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Lillian Cherrington, Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Helen Moran, Eunice Moore, Vera Parker, Vera Smith, Bert Boffey, Harold Gobbet, Orin Hayden, Denzel Maxwell, Frank Romano, Francis Pow.

Junior 4th—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Esther Bradley, Mary Parker, Harold Gobbet, Alice Embree.

Senior 3rd—Dorothy Carpenter, Audrey Attridge, Mary Dew, Orin Hayden, Evelyn Miller, Rose Cherrington.

Junior 3rd, First Div.—Vera Parker, Ruth Compton, Almeda Attridge, Helen Barton, Lionel Moore, Arthur Gobbett.

Junior 3rd, Second Div.—Ben Embree Eunice Moors, Susie Hurry, Henry Brown,

DIVISION III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Marion Ash, Georgie Barton, Louise Bevan, Harry Compton, Robert Hetherington, Agnes Hobden, Charlie Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, Annie Maione, Mildred Malone, Robert Moore.

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

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

First Reader—Alta Attridge, Harry Pollitt, Harry Compton, Arnold Bains Robert Crawford.

High Second Primer—Georgie Barton and Marion Ash equal, Merle Reid Robert Moore.

Low Second Primer—Robert Hetherington, Evelyn Hurry, Louise Romano, Frank Romano, Cyrus Pow.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Waddy, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Ross Barton, Evelyn Bevan, Laura Boadway, Alfred Boffey, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Harvey Gobbett, Joe Leonard, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Julius Moran, Albert Sherwood, Gilmour Taylor, Dudley Wilson.

Division A—Evelyn Bevan, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Elson Lidgate, Ivin Compton.

Division B—Edith Crawford, Irene Carpenter, Walter Scott, Jessie Lindley, George St. Jean.

Division C—Laura Boadway, Eric Bainbridge, Olwen Evans, Albert Sherwood, Louie Ross.

The National Pole Co. has close to 10,000 poles in stock at Robson at present.

In the Cranbrook district nearly 500 men are engaged in the woods and mills.

A $12,000 addition is being built to the Bank of Commerce building at Fernie.

Kaslo had one M.P. and three M.P.P's in town for the Victoria Day celebration.

W. Hollingren has purchased five live marten and is going in for raising the animal.

Robert Mitchell of Bear Lake contributed 18 pairs of hosiery on Kaslo's Red Cross "sock day."

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"Well," confessed Lord Ambrose, "I find myself in exceedingly embarrassing circumstances."

"Short of cash?" inquired Mr. Waters.

"Well, yes," admitted Lord Ambrose surprised, "that is what I meant. I left England in a hurry—"

"Don't bother telling me why," interposed Mr. Waters sympathetically. "And when I got here, I and a man I had with me were very short."

"But you are expecting a remittance every day," observed Mr. Waters; "that's it, ain't it? It ain't come yet but it will next mail. Eh?"

"Dear me, how did you guess that?" exclaimed Lord Ambrose, much astonished.

"Well, I have met a remittance man or two before you," explained Waters, "and it's a complaint they mostly all suffer from. Only they don't, as a rule, claim British lords for their pa's; but that shows you have originality."

"It is exceedingly awkward," said Lord Ambrose, "and unfortunately as we were short of cash when we reached Petersville we got a room with a man named Rowton, as being cheaper than Mr. Billington's hotel."

"Original again," commented Mr. Waters admiringly; "most remittance men make a bee line for the biggest hotel in town."

"And last night," continued Lord Ambrose, "we borrowed a horse and buggy from Mr. Rowton."

"Now you are lying," said Waters. "Bill Rowton never lent any man anything—except when he was drunk."

"Well, he was," observed Lord Ambrose.

"Come, you are none so slow after all, young fellow," commented Mr. Waters.

"And I think," continued Lord Ambrose, "that he changed his mind; for as we started we heard him running after us, shouting for the police, and that he would have me lynched for horse stealing. We couldn't stop then, but the worst of it is that by the most frightful bad luck the horse ran away from us—buggy and all, and we quite lost 'em."

"Sure that was too bad," said Mr. Waters.

"And now," said Lord Ambrose looking exceedingly uncomfortable, "I have heard that there is a big party of lynchers out."

"Yes, yes," agreed Mr. Waters slowly, "I heard that, too." He paused, and then added for reasons of his own, "horse stealing is a thing folk here are very down on."

"So I understand," said Lord Ambrose; "it is a most unpleasant position to be in. I really don't know what to do. If I return to Petersville I have neither the horse nor buggy nor a penny left till my remittance comes. And if I don't return—well, I thought I was going to starve before I met you."

"See here," said Waters, "I suppose you haven't ever thought of getting any work to do, have you?"

"Why, no," confessed Lord Ambrose, "that had never occurred to me."

"I thought it wouldn't," said Waters genially. "Well, now, three miles down this trail is Seven Wells Farm, and Abe Hagen, what runs it, wants help the worst kind of way. I was going there myself, but you can have the job if you like for board, lodging and five dollars a month if you work hard."

Lord Ambrose hesitated, but in the end accepted. In fact, he did not know where else to go or what to do, for he simply dared not return to Petersville without the horse and buggy he had borrowed or money to pay for them. Nor after his one night's experience of wandering out on the prairie did he desire another. In the darkness he had even become separated from Hannah, who was wandering some miles away in an opposite direction, and for the first time in his life he found himself dependent on his own unaided exertions.

So he accepted, and presently went off down the trail, the bearer of a message to old Obe Hagen that he was to be hired for his keep and five dollars a month; and there he abode, working very hard and wonderfully awkwardly, till three weeks later at last a letter reached him from his lawyers. Then he went to Petersville, settled his debts, and returned to England, where he has since become somewhat noted as an authority on the social and political conditions of the United States. On the strength of this knowledge he was recently offered a small diplomatic post in Washington, but declined it hurriedly, preferring a smaller, indeed a quite minute, post in Paris. In Petersville his memory lingers as of a well-meaning but feeble-minded young man, and Abe Hagen speaks of him tenderly as of one green beyond all former experience of greenness.

But Mr. Waters, having seen his new acquaintance safely on his way, hitched up again and returned towards Petersville.

"Clear providential my meeting that young fellow," he mused. "Abe Hagen fixed up, me free to go back and meet Miss Hetherington again, and this young fellow what is so handy with his proposals safely out of the way for a month or two."

He drove steadily on his way, and from a distance saw traces of the pursuit that at this time was hard upon the heels of Eira and her companions in the bush where they had taken shelter. One straggler he exchanged a few words with, and heard heard that the fugitives were supposed to be in the bush and would probably soon be captured.

"They are to be burnt at sun down," said the man. "But it is almighty strange—someone has been swearing Old Man Findlay saw Mrs. Bryan riding past his shanty last night."

"How could he when she was murdered day before?" asked Waters.

"That's so, and Old Man Findlay says he didn't see nothing of the sort, but he says he heard that she was passed on the trail way north. Some thinks it must be her ghost."

Waters suggested that it might be a spirit, but of the kind known as "whisky raw," and drove on.

Then after he had gone a long way, and was indeed not far from Petersville, the sun now being low in the west, he saw coming towards him down the trail a woman at whom he stared, and rubbed his eyes, and stared again.

"Mrs. Bryan!" he muttered; "Mrs. Bryan, sure enough, or else her twin sister, or else—"

And then he paused, feeling very uncomfortable, and by no means certain that what he saw might not be a restless visitor from another world.

But as he drew nearer he became reassured, for very obviously the newcomer was at least a living, breathing being.

"Oh, Mr. Waters," she called, recognizing him.

"That's me," he said; "but if you are Mrs. Bryan, why aren't you murrered? All the folks believe you were, and now they are out hunting your murderers to lynch them."

"That's what I heard," she exclaimed breathlessly. "Isn't it awful? It is Noah Siddle done it all. He had a mortgage on our farm, and when he knew how Bill drank and that nothing was going right, he threatened to close down on us. He had been very patient, so I went to see him, so he said it was no good while Bill drank but perhaps we could cure him if we gave him a shock. He fixed it up I was to pretend to be murdered, and he promiesd to make Bill think he had done it while he was drunk and scare him so he would never touch whisky again. We killed a pig and put its blood on some of my clothes, and he even got a skeleton from a medical school, and we put it in a fire we had built, along with my shoes and belt and some of my things, so as the buckles and buttons and so on could be found and identified, and then he sent me off to hide at a shanty way northeast. But I got tired of hiding and Bill never came, like Noah Siddle promised he would, and I went out and saw John Dodd passing along the trail. So I called him and we talked, and I gave him whisky, and he said it was all a fake of Noah's to get even with some Britisher; and next I heard the boys had started out to lynch two niggers for murdering me. Is that true?"

"Aye," said Waters, "they are hunting them in the bush, and if they catch them they are going to burn 'em alive at sundown" and he glanced towards the fast-descending sun.

"What had I better do?" she asked, very pale.

Waters jumped down and unhitched his horse.

"Ride," he said, "ride as you never rode before in all y ur life. Ride till the horse drops and then get another at the next farm, and by God's help you may get there in time!"

CHAPTER XXX.

A Woman Comes Riding

How Mrs. Bryan rode need not be told, but she left behind her, to mark her track, three foundered horses. The one she had from Tom Waters fell beneath her near a pasture where others were grazing, and she was fortunate in being able to catch a new mount without delay. This one she rode to a standstill near a farm, and from the farm stable she helped herself without loss of time or ceremony. The third animal fell beneath her in the open prairie, when she was already within sight of the bush, but fortunately a man cantering up the trail met her as she came down it, running and screaming as she ran.

He thought she was mad at first, but recognized her as she drew nearer, and then thought he himself was mad. He could not understand her gasped out story, yet her mere appearance was sufficiently amazing, when all the prairie had heard the tale of her supposed murder, and the one word "lynching" that she screamed at him was enough. He jumped down and she leaped into his saddle, sitting astride, with never a thought that on one side she showed a stockinged leg.

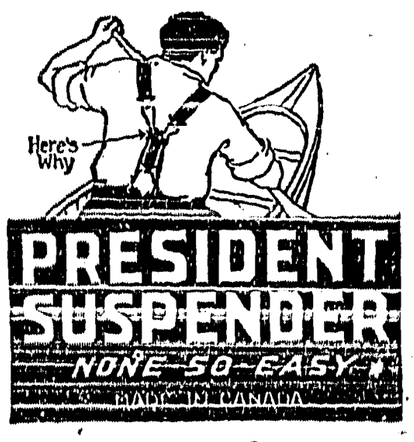
So she came galloping till she drew near to the bush, till she saw a great crowd gathered at its border—a crowd whose ominous, sad silence and unnatural stillness confirmed the worst of her fears.

Nearer she came, and heard the quiet twilight pierced by loud cries of a man screaming without ceasing; and then she saw, and never shall forget, how a flame of fire shot up and showed itself lurid in the gathering gloom of the dying day.

The hoofs of her horse beat like thunder on the trail, and as she came she cried out with all her force; for she thought that if she shouted loud enough, God above might hear her. But for all her shrill crying of despair, for all the galloping of her horse, not a head was turned, not a man moved for her approach, not an eye but was held by the flicker of flame that had that moment shot up high in to the darkening air.

The circle of men was close as it was silent; it showed no gap anywhere, as it showed not the least movement. This might have been a company of statutes of bronze and stone; the only living things there, the fire that grew on the dry wood amid which Hugh stood helpless, and the tongue of Mr. Hetherington, for though he himself was motionless and rigid, standing as still as the post to which he was chained, yet his mouth was open, and from his throbbing throat he sent out scream after scream, very terrible to hear.

(To be Continued)



A Western Poet

R. J. C. Stead, Who is Known as the Poet of the Prairies

Western Canada has every reason to be proud of Robert J. C. Stead, whose literary productions, both in poetry and prose, so cleverly and faithfully, reflect the life of the prairies, and which have placed this western country of ours on intimate acquaintance with readers all over the world. For a number of years Mr. Stead was editor of the Cartwright Review and the Crystal City Courier, and is at present engaged on the staff of the general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, Calgary. An interesting sketch of his life, together with a resume of his literary productions, appeared in a recent number of the Western Standard, from which the following is an excerpt:

"In the year 1903 began the literary history of this poet and author, when a short poem known as the "Empire Builders" was published in the Canadian Magazine. This beautiful poem dealt with such aspects of Canadian development that it was widely reprinted. Amongst others the Literary Digest, of New York, gave it instantaneous recognition. Encouraged by this, young Stead gave himself to the compilation of a volume of verse which was published in book form in 1908, under the title "Empire Builders." The years of intimate experience with the prairies, as expressed in these verses, made them profound in their appeal, made them fine and true in their feeling and observation. They were "born, not made," and they carry intense conviction with them. The Montreal Standard was right when it said: 'lines like these will live and explain to those who never saw the country what life on the prairie really meant. Such is the power of divine poetry.' This book was a considerable success; it passed through four editions and was favorably reviewed by over two hundred representative publications. The principal elements which have won distinction for it are, an easy style, a strong patriotic appeal, a strong portrayal of those subtle influences that peculiarly belong to pioneer prairie life. This was followed by "Prairie Born" in 1911, and also a collection of his poems under the title "Songs of the Prairie." These had a large sale, and the book was taken up by publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Stead has done much in these prairie poems to build up the true spirit of the Canadian west. It is true there is more in Canada than muscle and Rocky Mountains and no one has contributed more than Mr. Stead to the true national spirit of which the free, open, and fruitful prairie is such a convincing illustration.

Mr. Stead has recently entered the field of novel writers with a tale of Western Canada entitled "The Bail Jumper," which was published in England in June and in Canada in September. . . . The story is well worth reading; it is healthy, sound and inspiring; a strong story of human everyday life in the west presented in a popular and attractive way."

'Baiting' Railways

Popular Prejudice Against the Railways Results in Harm to the Country

In the past, Canada has learned many lessons of importance from the experience of her nearest neighbor, the United States. While the Canadian people are always disposed to act with independence, they are not short-sighted enough to reject what may be learned with profit from another country very similar in nature to this one.

A few weeks ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States handed out a decision granting to the railway companies in certain sections the right to increase their rates. A few years ago any such decision would have aroused a storm of protest. The recent decision was accepted, generally, in such good part as to suggest that the public is being educated in economic truths.

President Woodrow Wilson, who is one of the leading economists of his day, sometimes hands out hints to the public along with his messages. One of these he handed out when he first mentioned the subject of freight rate increases. He said the prosperity of the country is bound up with the prosperity of the railways. He suggested that the public, in hurting the railways were hurting themselves Justice for the railways was justice for the public also.

Big industries, like some big men, are sometimes not in popular favor with the general public. They are expected to give evidence of generosity to all and sundry; otherwise, they are roundly condemned. They lend themselves to the critical uses of cartooning. Such has been the experience of the United States. But the United States is learning what an expensive habit railway-baiting is, and is quick to profit by the lesson. In the last election, the remarkable gains of the Republican party, once shot and apparently killed because it was believed to be a friend of the "big interests," has been interpreted by all disinterested political experts in the United States as sufficient evidence that the nagging of business just because nagging was popular and not because business was guilty of sin, had begun to pall on the American public.

When an application by the Canadian railway companies for permission to increase their freight rates is before the board of railway commissioners, it is timely to point out that the great danger both the railways and the public have to fear is popular prejudice against the railways. Let such prejudice take form, and it will be extremely hard for justice to be done, with the result that the railways will suffer and the country with them.—Montreal Evening News.

Mayor Mitchell of New York at the conference of mayors in Philadelphia, said:

"A city should be conducted as thriftily as a Scotch household. You know, of course, the kind of Scotch household I mean—the kind where the father, setting off on a fortnight's business trip, says in the hall: 'Goodbye, all, and, Kathleen, dinna forget to mak' leetle Dugald tak' his glasses aff when he's na looking at naething.'"

It was never a happy day for Sammy's painstaking father when his young hopeful's school report arrived at his Boston home. As for Sammy himself—well, he was a philosopher. The awful day had come once more, and father was in the lowest depths of misery. "Sammy, Sammy," he groaned, "why is it that you are at the bottom of your class again?"

"What does it matter, father," whether I am at the top or the bottom?" queried that wise youth. "They teach the same at both ends, you know!"

"Why are you leaving my boarding house, Mr. Longface?"

"I have found out, Mrs. Meagerfead, that my tapeworm has indigestion."

Better Times in Sight

Trade Commissioner Says Canada Has Seen the Worst

Addressing the London chamber of commerce on trade with the Dominion of Canada and the Empire, Hamilton Wicks, the trade commissioner, expressed the opinion that Canada knew the worst and was now moving forward to better things. He expected the harvest of 1915 would do a great deal to relieve the situation, but the relief would not be fully realized until 1916, hence the watchword for the immediate future should be one of caution.

In comparing business methods Mr. Wickes said the average Britisher was neither inquisitive nor acquisitive as regards available information, and while intensely self-reliant in some directions he was strangley diffident to his powers in others. As a manufacturer, the Britisher was without a peer; as a salesman he was without a knowledge of the markets or the science of selling as compared with his foreign neighbors. After explaining certain difficulties in connection with Canadian trade, Mr. Wickes offered general suggestions for improvement of overseas trade, amongst which were the organization of an intelligence department on a big scale and the registration of firms; also better co-operation between banker and manufacturers.

A declaration against the enticement at the present time of skilled laborers to emigrate, which was to the detriment of home industries, was applauded.

HAIR CAME OUT IN GREAT COMBFULS

Little Hills of Dandruff Itched Badly on Child's Scalp. Would Burn, Itch and Smart. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Glen Sutton, Que.—"My daughter's scalp was affected. It would come in bunches on top of her head as big as the end of my finger. The eruption was like little hills of dandruff which itched very badly; she would scratch till her scalp would bleed. Then it would burn and smart. Her hair would be all fastened together with a white powder-like substance. Her hair did not grow well and was very thin. It came out in great combfuls every time she combed it.

"I put on the Cuticura Ointment at night and in the morning would wash it with warm water and Cuticura Soap. She is completely cured.

"My second daughter was troubled with a breaking out on her back. When she would get heated up it would prick just like pins. I used Cuticura Ointment on her back, then washed it in the morning with the Cuticura Soap and they cured it." (Signed) Mrs. A. H. Aiken, July 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

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

The LONG

GLOVES AND MITTS
Union Made
FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP
OUR MOTTO
Samples sent your dealer on request.
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Wit of the Force

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.

Mark Twain was once standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap. As the car swung round a corner the strap broke, landing him in the lap of a well dressed woman. The humorist rose and bowed.

"Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

"Climax" Cultivators Destroy

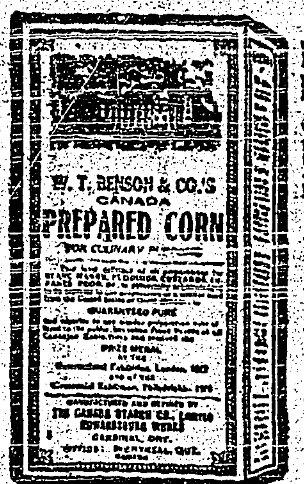
SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER AT ONCE. ALL KINDS OF WEEDS

IT MEANS BIGGER CROPS

BENSON'S Corn Starch

In the famous

Yellow Package



Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on BENSON'S —the 'Quality Starch' with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS
53

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840

The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.

Reduction Second Cabin Rates

$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA

The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.

Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,

304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

300 CARLOADS

Seed and Table Potatoes

200 CARLOADS BALED HAY

Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.

Wire, Phone or Write to

Wilton Produce Co.,

502 Confederation Life Bldg., WINNIPEG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

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

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.

Have You Seen Our

LATEST MATCH?

Ask For

'The Buffalo'

Look for the Buffalo on the Box

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED,

Hull, - Canada

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Sweet Young Thing—Life is a grand, sweet song.

Crusty Bachelor—But some of us have blamed poor voices.

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

Modern Farms

Benefits to be Derived From Demonstration Farms

Mr. Cahill of Saskatoon, speaking to a morning paper, says the farmers of Saskatchewan know more about legislation than the members of parliament do. Whether correct or not, that is a very common opinion among those farmers. Mr. Cahill, however, does not, like some of them, resent efforts on the part of government to spread agricultural knowledge. On the contrary, he says either the federal or the provincial government should have a model farm every thirty miles, run by trained men from the agricultural colleges. He takes it for granted that this could be done without cost to the country. If farming can be made to pay, surely model farming should pay better. That sounds elementary; and yet it is wonderful how seldom government things do pay. Even if the usual leaks and incompetencies of government service such as political appointments and political purchasing at the instance of local political bosses, were entirely eliminated, it might be wise to do some things on a model farm that would not pay. experiments and demonstrations take more in labor than they return in cash. The farm might perhaps be used to some extent as a place of useful service for prisoners on parole, and these might perhaps need more coaching than their work would pay for, though on the other hand it would relieve the government of their keep in prison. It has been found in practice that prisoners so treated do not need much watching. There must be enough of truth in Mr. Cahill's calculation to command respect for so sensible a proposal. The farms would need at any rate to show profitable culture in a way to convince onlookers. It is said that wherever there is a model farm in the States its influence is visible on agricultural productiveness and prosperity for a day's journey round it. Rightly worked, could any proposal be more promising for the good of the country than such a systematic inoculation of the soil with the knowledge microbe?—Montreal Witness.

A Good Medicine For the Spring

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives---A Tonic is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wayside Jottings

It is well enough to grow crops. If when we come to sell the stuff, however, we allow the other fellow to trim us, where is the advantage in producing more.

In New Brunswick farmers are selling their potatoes at thirty-five cents a barrel. In Montreal the consumers are paying their grocers one dollar and eighty cents a barrel. In other words, the Montreal consumer is paying five times what the New Brunswick producer receives. Can such a spread in price be justified?

There is a world of difference between living and making a living. Many make a splendid living but really never live. They get their viewpoint distorted. They come to regard the making of a living as the first object of living. Those who get the most true joy out of life are those who regard the accumulation of material necessities as of importance only in so far as it enables them to enjoy life.—Farm and Dairy.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

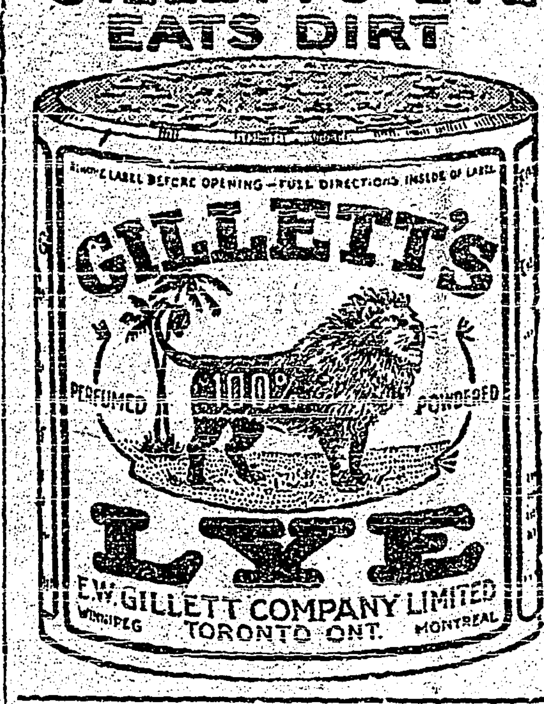
"I see yer spring-cleaning, Mrs. Samson."

"Just that, Mrs. McPherson. There's naethin' like gien things a turn aboot at times. Losh! dae ye ken, I've just come across a pair o' slippers under the bed I hivna seen for twenty years!"

"Do you suppose we shall ever have universal peace?"

"Hardly. I fancy marriage will never be entirely abolished."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Britain's Mosquito Fleet

Important Part Played by Trawlers in Naval Warfare

Steam trawlers play an important but little-known part in the present war.

Thousands of these fishing vessels are now engaged in mine sweeping, in protecting battleships from hostile submarines, and in military operations against the Germans in the shallows of the Belgian coast. After the German raid on Scarborough and other English east coast towns in December, steam trawlers picked up no less than 1,500 floating mines in a week. The work is dangerous, for many of the German mines, with their bristling contact points, explode in the nets.

Nothing affords such protection against submarines as a cordon of trawlers round a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and on rising to the surface to use the periscope, they are easily detected by the trawlers. There is also the chance that they will get in a shot at what the navy calls 'tin whales.'

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam.

The weapons are quick-firers of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes and increasing the general volume of fire, help to prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore, and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You, sir, are the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"

Lady Visitor—That's a badly wounded soldier—what are you going to do with him?

Orderly—Oh, 'e's goin' back again to the front.

Lady Visitor—Good heavens—whatever for?

Orderly—'E thinks 'e knows who done it.—London Opinion.

"Dad, what do they call a man who eats only vegetables?"

"A vegetarian, son."

"And one who eats people?"

"A humanitarian. Now run along and play."

Careful Doctor

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food.

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.

Extending Cultivation

Possibilities of the Canadian West as a Grain Producer

Having unlimited faith in our province and the sister provinces of this great northwest, we are rather too ready to proclaim that we are the granary of the empire. As a matter of fact we are only a spout, though, if we understood our true interests we may become a very much larger one. Great Britain imports about 230,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, in addition to the 70,000,000 bushels she raises. Of this quantity Canada contributes a little less than does the Argentine, and a little more than either Australasia or the United States, about two-thirds as much as Russia and not much more than half what India ships to the British consumer.

Yet there are hundreds of thousands of good acres of land as yet untilled in the northwest, and there is no reason why they should not supply a very much greater percentage of England's wheat supply than now during the present year, and probably for several successive years Canadian farmers are sure of good, perhaps high prices, for all the grain they have to sell.

These facts are evidently recognized by many young men, as the number of homesteads taken up this season is largely in excess of those taken up last year. It is probable that many will take the present opportunity of advancing their fortunes by leaving the city, where the struggle has been over hard, and turning to a pursuit that can never be overdone, and which never refuses a decent living to a vigorous man—Winnipeg Telegram.

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Getting Monotonous

Little John was full of mischief and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the school house burned down and a new one was immediately begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get the carpenter to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked, in astonishment

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting tired of corners."

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War's Effect on Farming

Farming was looking up before the war, but that great event has done far more than merely accelerate the previous movement. It has brought within the comprehension of town folks, to whom the land question was interesting mainly as an occasion for attacking dukes, the national importance of increasing our homegrown supply of food. The impression would be far greater if the circumstances were better understood. The navy has screened us so well from danger that we are only faintly aware of a pack of wolves on the other side. But the idea of the German submarine "blockade" has had some educational value. —London Times.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Canada's Commercial Schools

Canada is finding her rural school fairs profitable for advancing knowledge of agriculture among children of school age. These fairs were started as an innovation less than a decade ago but in 1914 there were 148 of them held in Ontario, covering practically all the rural schools of the province. Pupils entered in these fairs numbered 75,000, and in the competitions 23,000 plots of ground were worked by the children. It is said the influence is materially beneficial in increasing interest in farm work.—Buffalo Commercial.

Your Asthma, Too.—The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

Her Ruling Passion

"She intended to refuse him, but she is such a lover of bargains that she could not."

"How was that?"

"He looked so cheap when she turned him down that she snapped him up."

A STANLEY JONES famous small threshing outfits. 8 H. P. ENGINE, 28-INCH SEPARATOR, and TRUCKS, $670.50. Freight paid your station

BEST VALUE ANYWHERE

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND TIME TERMS

A. Stanley Jones, North Battleford, Sask.

AGENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

Francoeur Bros., Camrose, Alberta

AGENTS FOR ALBERTA

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

First Manager—I see you have a new leading woman. Did the other one take sick?

Second Manager—No, but she didn't take well.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

She—Would you leave your home for me?

He—I'd leave a baseball game in the ninth inning when the score was a tie.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

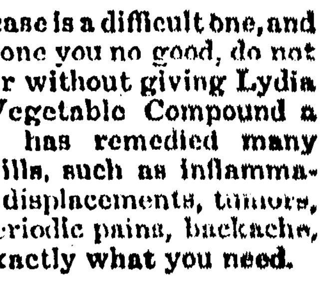
Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. COOK, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?



THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4

DUCK CREEK

O. J. Wigen was a visitor at Creston on Tuesday,

Mrs. Grady spent Wednesday with Creston friends.

Dr. Davis, J. Blinco and Dick Bevan were Duck Creek callers Sunday.

Two carloads of strawberry crates have arrived on the siding here to date

The first gooseberries were shipped from here Friday last by J. Johnson.

Miss Anna Hagen returned home on Modday from Creston, where she spent the winter.

Frank Staples of Erickson was a Duck Creek caller on Wednesday, doing the round of local ranchers.

The government is repairing the road leading up to the depot and putting in a suitable turning place.

Earl Pease of Alice Siding spent the earlier part of the week at Duck Creek working on the Frank May ranch.

The honors go to J. J. Grady this year for being first to ship strawberries. He shipped a crate Wednesday,

The C.P.R. bridge and building crew spent Thursday morning at Duck Creek, putting the new freight shed in position.

E. Butterfield, Sr., Sam Moon. and E. B. Butterfield spent the week end at Summit Creek and returned with about 85 lbs of fish averaging about 1¼ lbs. in weight.

For the next two months hard times will be forgotten; everyone will be too busy to think of such things. Strawberries are ripe and the rush will start next week,

Warran S. Taylor of Lethbridge arrived here on Tuesday to take a look at his land. W. J. Cooper has taken on a contract to clear 2 acres of ground for him and have it in shape to plant trees in the spring.

At this time when the nation is putting forward its greatest efforts to crush the German Huns and our soldiers are making such heroic sacrifices it might not be out of place to remark that patriotism, like charity, begins at home, also "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ALICE SIDING

Robt. Stewart and son, Ronald, are at Erickson this week, doing some cement work on the Palmer ranch.

A. Pendry the Sidings' weather recorder reports that during the whole month of May there were only three days on which no rain fell.

That 8½ cents per pound live weight for beef cattle sounds good in these parts. Close to 200 head are feeding on the range back of Sullivans' camp.

The report was current the early part of the week that A. J. Collis has purchased the A. Farr ranch, but we have not been able to confirm the story.

The report is current at present that the eastbound express will be stopped at the Smith crossing for the accomodation of berry shippers and not at mile 70, as previously stated.

Dick Smith, Tom Midford and Percy Argyle returned on Friday from a couple of days fishing up Summit Creek. The rainbow were biting fine and they brought home a nice catch.

Mr. Barraclough, one of our suburban residents, informed us on Wednesday that he has been gathering his 1915 strawberry crop since the middle of May, and that the yield is now all picked.

J. Boydell and C. Pease were visitors to Summit Creek the early part of the week. The war news will take second place to fish stories for the next few days. [Later—The nimrods returned on Wednesday with sixty pound of rainbow and a 5-pound char.

If the weather remains settled clover cutting will be general this week. The crop is about the best yet, the acreage the largest, and given a supply of moisture from now on a second crop is assured. Rose & Watcher have a small but heavy yield of alfalfa ready to cut also

For almost the first time in the history of this section of the Valley the Burbank plums promise quite a heavy yield this year, the trees on the Smith ranch showing particularly well, much to his sorrow Andy Miller did the George Washington act on his Burbanks last fall.

While taking a short cut through the Pease ranch on Monday night Percy Argyll came across a nest of young hen pheasants containing fourteen birds. Pheasants are becoming quite numerous in this section, but hardly thick enough to warrant even a few-day open season.

Methodists Year One of Progress

Rev. Fred L. Carpenter got home on Sunday from New Westminster, on Sunday morning, where he had been for the previous two weeks attending the 1915 conference of the Methodist Church in British Columbia.

The first few days of the session were decidedly strenuous ones for the local pastor. He was one of the two East Kootenay representatives on the stationing committee, whose labors this year were decidedly arduous.

Naturally the year was not up to the standard of B.C. Methodism from a financial standpoint. In this respect East Kootenay was no worse than most of the other ten districts into which the conference is divided. Possibly the most disappointing reports in this connection are from Vancouver, while Victoria seems to have felt the strain just a little less than all the others.

Aside from the material feature the church had a most encouraging year. The number of new members added on profession of faith is the largest ever recorded. The roll call of ministers laboring throughout the province is the biggest in the church's annals, and for the ensuing year there will be no decrease in the total number of ordained workers in the province.

For the third successive year Rev. Mr, Carpenter was chosen corresponding and financial secretary for East Kootenay District. the 1915 chairman being Rev. Mr. Perley of Fernie. Of the five men who served in the district last year but two are unchanged. The conference found it advisable to merge the congregations of Michel and Coal Creek into one pastorate and made the minister, Rev. R.D. Hall, secretary of the district's temperance and moral reform work. Rev. Mr. Keyworth, the new pastor at Cranbrook, is secretary of the Sunday School and Epworth League work.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter did not even escape duty on one of the Sundays he was available. On Conference Sunday, May 23rd, he preached at Eburne in the morning and at Beaconsfield, another Vancouver suburb in the evening. In between sessions, of course, he had a chance to renew many old acquaintances, and reports a very enjoyable two weeks off regular duty.

Fernie's "sock day" brought in 807 pairs sox and $282 in cash.

There were 58 appeals against the 1915 assessment roll at Fernie.

Fernie has raised more than two thirds of her quota of men for the all-Kootenay regiment.

Cranbrooks' 500 school children are asked to contribute five cents a month each for Belgian relief.

Trail ladies aim to raise $2,000 a month for patriotic purposes from now until the war ends.

Rosslands new liquor license by-law provides that hotels must do their bar trade on a strictly cash basis.

Dr. Bonnell of Fernie is prominently mentioned as the Federal Conservative candidate in East Kootenay.

Eleven blocks of marble which completely loaded three cars were shipped from Marblehead one day last week.

Fernie Hungarians are accused of assaulting Austrians to get out of Canada by driving them to the international boundry.

DRY GOODS

This week we are showing what we believe to be the nicest and newest line of Dry Goods that the ladies of Creston have ever had the pleasure of selecting from in town. We have

Prints, Dress Ginghams, Dress Crepe, Voile Nurse Cloth, Apron Gingham, Heavy Ducks Also Shirtings for Men's and Boys' wear

These are all in the popular 1915 effects which we bought right. Your inspection will convince you of their superiority and we know that the price will satisfy the most thrifty buyer.

We invite your inspection while the lines are complete. It's a pleasure to show these goods.

....We have Fresh Fruit every Week-End....

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

B.C. K.P.'s Have A Growing Year

Roy Telford, the delegate from Creston to the annual meeting of the British Columbia Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, at Rossland, returned home on Friday, after a very strenuous two days and as many nights of business sessions, banquets, sightseeing trips and an initiation into the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorrassan, better known as the "Dokays"—the latter a little usually considered ample to hold a man for twenty-four hours on an ordinary occasion. However as there were 46 other candidates besides Roy, to say nothing of a banquet to wind up the evening's proceedings, it is possible the trip across the desert stands and the stops for camel milk refreshment were not quite so trying as generally reported.

This year's gathering, the twenty-sixth in the history of the order in B.C., was presided over by Grand Chancellor J. W. Bennett of Fernie. The reports of subordinate lodges showed that the total membership is well over 4,000; a gain of 200 for the year, with 26 deaths. There are now 42 lodges in the B.C. jurisdiction, a gain of three over the year previous.

The business sessions extended over Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday night the Dokay initiation was the feature, conducted by the Nelson lodge and attended by close to 300 members, not including the candidates. The banquet was provided by the city of Rossland and the Nelson brethren jointly. The same evening a choral society concert and dance was tendered those members who were not Dokays as well as the visiting Pythian sisters. On Thursday night the visitors were guests of the Trail brethren at a banquet and trip through the smelter. The 1916 grand lodge will be held at New Westminster. R. J. Steel, Nelson, was chosen grand chancellor for the ensuing term.

This is the eighth grand lodge to which Creston was entitled to send a representative, the local Pythians having been organized in 1915 with Capt. Mallandaine as chancellor. At that time Wild Rose Lodge had a total strength of 16. This year delegate Telford was able to report 45 members in good standing. R. Revan, John Hobden, R. M. Reid, S. A. Speers, Geo. Young, Roy Telford, E. C. Gibbs, W. V. Jackson and Geo. Pacey make up the roll of subsequent chancellors.

Mr. Telford presented his report of proceedings at Monday night's meeting, and though he has had less than half a week to get it into shape it is said to have been the most interesting and comprehensive ever presented to the local lodge.

Idaho Ranchers Will Crop Flats

Even modern historians disagree at times. Last week we had Mayor Little delve into the archives of the Valley to discover a previous low-water year, and he assures us that the records show that in 1903 the flats could be picniced on anywhere all year round. Down at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, the oldtimers are claiming it is eighteen years—1897 to be exact, the year after Laurier came into power—since the flats carried less surface water than is looked for this season.

"As a consequence," says the Bonner's Ferry Herald, "most of the owners of what is known as overflowed land have plowed and seeded such land to wheat or oats, and there will be five or six times as much land sowed to crops as ever before.

"W. W. Ferbrache, who owns a large ranch some five miles down the valley, plans to put some 80 acres of land, which has heretofore been used for pasture after high water, into oats and corn and he figures on a large crop.

"The conditions this year point towards one of the most prosperous years in the history of the valley for the ranchers of the district."

The first week or ten days of hot weather that happens along now will be anxious ones for those who have risked seeding these overflowed areas.

Cranbrook Chinamen are raising funds to ship Hop Lee, another Cranbrook Chink, back to China. He's crazy.

The secretary of the Fernie school board has resigned on account of the trustees cutting his salary $10 a month.

One hundred and eighty pupils were absent from the Fernie public schools on Wednesday owing to the epidemic of measles.

In Rossland there are 75 and in Trail 61 Italian reservists holding themselves ready for immediate departure to rejoin the colors.

Trail Red Cross workers have just made a shipment of 1500 washcloths, 6,000 mouth wipes, 84 pairs sox and 133 dozen bandages.

HAYING IS ALMOST HERE

Time to look through your equipment and lest your memory is bad we would remind you FORKS, SCYTHES. RAKES, SCYTHE STONES, OILS, &c., are necessities, and that we have a nice stock of the best makes at prices that cannot be beaten.

Spraying for Aphis? We can supply you

Black Leaf 40

in the small bottles. Guaranteed to be full strength—and its not a bit to early to be after these pests.

Keep cool these hot days. Get one of our

Summer Hats

We also have a nice line of Canvas Shoes that we are closing out. Good goods at the right price.

.... None quite so good as Jackson's Teas ....

FRANK H. JACKSON

General Merchant Phone 80 Creston

NOTICE

Pound District Act and Pound District Amendment Act

Whereas notice has been duly given of the intention to constitute the following district at Creston, B.C., as a pound district under the provisions of Section 2 of the "Pound District Act," namely: Commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot 525, and following a line in an easterly direction to the S.E. corner of Lot 525, and continuing easterly to the S.E. corner of Sub. Lot 15, thence north to the N.E. corner of Sub. Lot 17, thence westerly to a point on the east line of Lot 524, thence in a northerly direction to the N.E. corner of Lot 524, thence west to the N.W. corner of Lot 524, thence south to the point of commencement.

And whereas objection to the constitution of such proposed pound district has been received from thirteen (13) proprietors of land within such proposed district;

Therefore, notice is hereby that the majority of the proprietors of land within thirty days from the posting and publishing of this notice, forward to the Minister their petition in the form required by Section 5 of the Act, or otherwise such pound district will not be constituted.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1915.

W. J. BOWSER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

WATER ACT, 1914

Before Board of Investigation

In the matter of streams flowing into the Kootenay River south of Kootenay Lake.

A meeting of the said board will be held at CRESTON on the 17th DAY OF JUNE, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At this meeting all statements of claim to water privileges under Acts passed before the 12th day of March, 1909, on the respective streams, all objections thereto, and the plans prepared for the use of the Board will then be open for inspection.

All persons interested are entitled to examine these, and to file objections thereto in writing if they deem fit.

At this meeting claimants who have not previously done so shall prove their title to the lands to which their water records are appurtenant. This may be done by producing, in case of Crown granted lands, the title deeds or a certificate of encumbrance or other evidence of title; or in case of lands not held under Crown grant, by producing the pre-emption record, the agreement of sale, the mining record, or other written evidence of title.

Objections will be heard forthwith if the party objected to has received sufficient notice of the objection.

The Board at the said meeting will determine the quantity of water which may be used under each record, the further works which are necessary for such use, and will set dates for the filing of plans of such works and for the commencement and completion of such works.

And whereas there may be persons who, before the 12th day of March, 1909, were entitled to water rights on the said streams and yet have not filed statements of their claims with the Board of Investigation, such persons are required to file on or before the 20th day of May, 1915, a statement as required by Section 294 of the Water Act, 1914, Forms (No. 50 for irrigation, and No. 51 for other purposes) may be obtained from any Government Agent in the province.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 14th day of April, 1915.

For the Board of Investigation,
J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

16

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

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON B.C.

News of Kootenay

Butter took a drop of five cents a pound on the Nelson market last week.

Nelson's 1915 assessment is over $4,000,000 and there is $536,955 of property exempt from taxation.

Rev. W. H. Bridge of Nakusp has been named permanent rector of the English church at Cranbrook.

Pat Burns, the big Calgary packer has been asked to buy Rossland a $500 team of horses for the fire department.

Dr. McCallum of Fort Steele will leave next week for England where he will endeavor to join the medical corps.

In order to save war stamps the Fernie council now pays the school teachers' salaries in currency instead of checks.

There are 200 Austrians working near Revelstoke and the city council wants the government to intern them all at Revelstoke.

1200 people turned out to a recruiting meeting at Trail last week—the biggest crowd the town has ever had at a public meeting.

Fernie dog catcher being found short in his return must explain same to Judge Thompson at the next sitting of the County Court.

The Nelson recruits with the all-Kootenay regiment were presented with 69 pounds of tobacco as well as cigarettes on Saturday.

Rev. Keyworth of Esquimalt succeeds Rev. W. E. Dunham as pastor of Cranbrook Methodist church, Mr. Dunham goes to Chilliwack.

The editor of the Golden Star has enlisted with the all-Kootenay regiment and publication of the paper may be suspended indefinitely.

Before leaving for Delhi, Ontario Rev. E. O. Kendall, for four years pastor of Cranbrook Baptist church was presented with a purse of gold.

Toby, the Cranbrook Indian who stole his mother's horse, was on Tuesday last sentenced by Judge Thompto four months in the Nelson cooler.

At Fernie the citizens have agreed to pay half the expenses of necessary dental work to enable recruits to qualify provided the total bill is not over $20.

A train of 99 cars was sent out of Revelstoke to Kamloops on Thursday last. It took the conductor 25 minutes to walk from the caboose to the engine.

Two hundred able-bodied and well-trained Cranbrook Italians are preparing to leave for Italy on very short notice to take up arms for their motherland.

A petition is being circulated around Ymir, calling the attention of the provincial government to the importance of completing the wagon road to connect with Nelson.

Rossland Orangemen have passed a resolution calling on the government to intern all Germans and Austrians, and also any other persons expressing anti-British sentinments.

At a smoking concert at Fernie last week a silver collection produced close to $300 to pay for any necessary dental work to otherwise qualified recruits for the all-Kootenay regiment.

Rossland has an Austrian population of 30 and about as many Italians. At Trail there are about 300 Itallans and 175 Austrians. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent trouble.

The Fernie School Board will give to any persons applying the use of portions of the Fernie Annex school grounds for agricultural purposes. The Board will also put the ground in shape by plowing and harrowing.

Horse thieves broke into J. Ross' barn, Waldo, and stole his black team valued at about $400, on Monday. Mr. Burgess' horses were also taken but were found in the bush. A horse at Elko was also taken on the same night.

New Denver Record: The village horses spend the night marching up and down the sidewalks with the other "street walkers." The police say they cannot stop the nuisance, and the people haven't nerve enough to pass a pound law.

Kaslo Kootenaian: Among the recent contribution to the Red Cross was the sum of $3, handed in by P. Jahns, a Shutty bench Galacian resident, who handed the sum over to a prominent local Red Cross worker. He was unable to say very much in English, but managed it very eloquently by saying: "To hell with the Germans!"

All the mills in Waldo are now in operation.

Blairmore Roman Catholics will erect a new church.

M. Eby caught a 14½-pound salmon at Proctor on Sunday last.

Revelstoke has 67 Italian reservists awaiting a call to rejoin the colors.

Among the Trail recruits for the all-Kootenay regiment are four Servians.

HORTICULTURAL HELPS

Conducted by L. R. HARTILL, B.S.A., Assistant Provincial Fruit Inspector
Creston, B.C. Telephone 61

Thinning the Fruit

Reasons for thinning:

1. To meet the demands of the market for high quality fruit.

2. To obtain a high uniform grade of fruit. Thinning fruit produces uniformity in size and a larger size, and so simplifies grading and packing.

3. To increase the production. Thinning encourages annual bearing by preventing the tree from temporarily exhausting itself in any one year and so result in a greater production over a period of years,

4 To combat fruit disease. In thinning fruit all diseased specimens are removed, thus eliminating a source of infection.

Thinning is believed to pay the highest dividend in proportion to its cost of any other orchard practice, In California the financial gain with drying fruit such as peaches and apricots is estimated at from $6 to $7 per ton above the cost of thinning.

One of the most difficult problems in orchard management is to secure annual bearing, especially with certain varieties of apples and pears which are peculiarly inclined to bear only in alternate years. Careful thinning of the crop has proved to be a good method of accomplishing this end. It is important that thinning be practised as soon as the tree starts bearing, for once a tree has established the habit of bearing in alternate years it is very difficult to bring it back to regular bearing habit.

Thinning Apples and Pears:—So much depends on circumstances that it is impossible to give any fixed rule. In general it is best to thin with the idea of leaving a certain number of apples on a tree, the number being determined by the size of the tree, its age and vigor. Each fruit spur on the tree must be regarded to a great extent as independent of all other fruit spurs. The removal of a single apple from a particular fruit spur will affect that spur more than will the removal of many apples from other spurs on the same tree. Having decided on the number of apples that are to remain on the tree, the thinning should be begun by first removing all defective specimens, clusters of fruit should then be thinned so as not to leave more than two specimen to a spur, and where two are left on the spur, every alternate spur should usually be picked clean. In order to secure as even a distribution of fruit as is desirable, and the proper amount of thinning, it will be found hard to follow any definite rule. It is a matter in which the grower must rely on his judgement. Some clusters will need to be removed entirely, others reduced to a single fruit and again others to a cluster of two, the idea being to reduce the crop to a size where the tree can mature it without exhaustion, to reduce the crop on each fruit spur so that the spur will not be exhausted and to leave as many spurs vacant of fruit as is possible consistent with securing a good crop, so that these spurs will be vigorous the following year.

The first thinning should be done as soon as possible after the June drop. After this first thinning it will be found advisable to go over the trees occasionally and remove any fruit that has later become diseased or injured, and until one has had a good deal of experience it will usually be found that much more fruit is left on the trees than one imagines and that further thinning is desirable.

In thinning the fruit some good type of shears should be used, otherwise a considerable number of fruit spurs are apt to be sacrificed.

Thinning peaches:—Most of the thinning of peaches as with other stone fruits is done at the time of pruning. Peaches however require considerable hand thinning, in addition to that received in pruning, inasmuch as a good grade of peaches should not run more than 90 to the box, while 80 to the box is more desirable. The thinning should be done before the pits begin to harden.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

General Change of Train Service
Effective May 31st, 1915

Full particulars from all local Agents

SPECIAL NOTE: Trains Nos. 1 and 2, Imperial Limited, will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke, and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT
CALGARY, ALTA.

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., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 825

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Pain In the Side, Chest, or Back Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline"

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excell Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large, 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Rifle Range in London Park

Coutts Employees Practice Firing Among Old Ledgers

One of the quaintest of the new rifle ranges with which London has been recently furnished is that situated in the top story of Coutts Bank, in the Strand. A long room devoted to the storage of the ledgers of a hundred years, old worm-eaten tomes arranged on either side in serried rows, has been transformed into a most useful range, where Coutts young men practice rifle firing of an evening.

SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, cold and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and give baby health and happiness. Concerning them Mrs. Fred VanGorder, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Production is Needed

What we should direct our attention to in this country now is the increased production rather than increased acreage. The farmers of Germany have long since learned this lesson. In twenty years they have increased the average yield of the five leading crops, viz., wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes 61.9 per cent. The average yield of wheat of 21.2 bushels from 1886 to 1895 was increased to 31.8 bushels for the years 1906 to 1910. The production of potatoes for the same period was increased from 130 to 210.1 bushels. The yield of the same crops in the United States for the same period increased 19.8 per cetn., wheat 12.7 bushels to 14.7, potatoes 73.2 bushels to 96.9. The average production of 210.1 bushels of potatoes by the German farmers at 55.3 cents, the average price to the Iowa farmer, making an acre yield of $116.18 should look good to any Iowa farmer.—Bulletin, Niles and Watters Saving Bank, Anamosa, Iowa.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefitted by it and would use no other preparation.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Mr. Gibbs at the art gallery.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Gibbs. "It's said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up Willie, in disgust, "my schoolmaster can do that."

Small Boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"

Editors Might Learn

A Short Course in an Agricultural College Would be Beneficial

Rural school teachers and ministers of the country churches can exercise an influence in promoting better farming and for this reason the agricultural colleges have sought to enlist their sympathies through short courses. So far little effort has been made to secure the co-operation of the editors of the newspapers except by offering for publication a few formal items from time to time. The Iowa Agricultural College recently gave a short course for the newspaper men of the state and with a registartion of 125 placed agricultural matters in a new light before them. These editors were given n insight into farm practice that will serve them in good purpose in their own communities. Our Canadian colleges could not do a better stroke of business than follow up this idea. Have the editors spend a week in conference with the professors and note the possibilities that lie before the farmers. It would change the attitude of many of these journalists from indifference to enthusiasm. They would be ready to support or even initiate plans for better production and closer co-operation in their home districts.—Montreal Herald.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

THEN JOSEPH GAGNE FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice And Is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health

Ste. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—"Yes, you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well known resident of this place and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

Better Idea

"Why are you late for school, Harold?"

"We had the most delicious pancakes for breakfast, and it takes a long times to make them. Mother sent you a note."

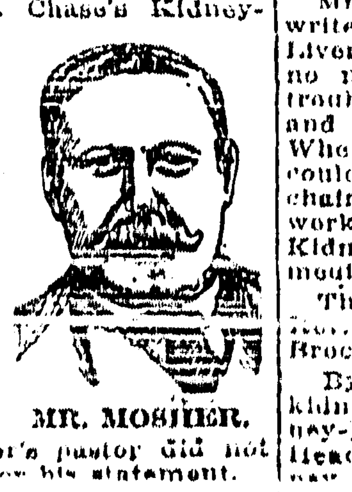
"Hum," sniffed the teacher. "Why didn't she send me a few of the pancakes?"

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not we continue to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not [illegible] for his statement.



MR. MOSHER.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. [illegible], Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Best Seed

Varieties of Grain For the Prairie Provinces

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the Prairie Provinces:

Spring wheat: Red Fife best in dry areas, but Marquis where rainfall is sufficient; for earliness and longer straw, Huron and Early Red Fife are suggested for test. Prelude will find favor for earliness, and where the tendency is towards excessively long straw. In dry districts where earliness is needed, Pioneer will probably give satisfaction.

Oats: Banner and Ligowo; Danbeney eight day, or the common commercial sort. Orloff, if extreme earliness is required, provided the climate is not extra dry.

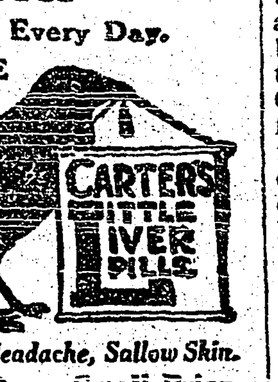
Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agriculture College No. 21, six-rowed varieties; Canadian Thorpe, Duckbill and Early Chevalier worth testing.

Peas—Arthur, earliest ripening; Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, Chancellor and English Grey, if to be cut green and grown with oats.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Cultivation

Few Soils That Are Not Benefitted by Deep Cultivation

On many farms the depth of the cultivated soil is frequently limited to 6in. or thereabouts. The soil is turned over year after year, and the pan or hard surface of the subsoil remains untouched; consequently it is submitted neither to the air nor sunlight, both of which so materially assist in its decomposition, and in preparing it for the roots of plants. There are few soils that are not benefitted by breaking the pan and stirring—in a word, deep cultivation, care being taken, however, not to bring up the subsoil to the surface. On farm land (excepting, of course, those isolated spots where you have a deep, well drained fertile land of a sandy nature stocked with humus) it is a good plan to turn up with each ploughing, say, half an inch to an inch of new soil each year until the land is sown down in pasture again. The greatest agents we have to help in breaking down a stiff furrow are time, heat; and cold—atmospheric conditions; then use the old style of grubber and heavy tine harrows, using the modern spring-tooth cultivator if there are not enough horses on the farm to pull the genuine article. In rare, very rare, cases it may be harmless to throw the subsoil on top of the furrow; but in the writer's experience it has in every instance wrought incalculable harm and irreparable damage.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Singapore, where an incipient mutiny was recently suppressed, was virtually founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, the brilliant son-in-law of the Sultan of Johore, who on his return to England, helped to found the "Zoo." The riot must have aroused deep indignation in a colony so wonderfully free from crime that there are no windows to the houses, and no fastenings to the doors, even at hotels.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

"Good morning, Mrs. Clancy," said a friend, "and how's the family?"

"They're all doin' well," said Mrs. Clancy, "with the exciption of me ould man. He's been enjoyin' poor health now for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common

In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood

The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic.

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beazley, Essex Co., Va., says, "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

War and Live Stock

In the area of the fiercest fighting the density of the cattle population is the greatest on earth. It is to be assumed that Belgium is stripped of its live stock. Northeastern France must suffer heavily. While in Germany and Austria, particularly the former, not enough feed is produced to sustain the live stock, and if imports are cut off there is only one recourse—send the animals to the shambles. That this is being done is evidenced by the boast that meat is comparatively cheap in Germany. Scarcity and high price of feed would be followed by cheap meat for a season. But after that must come the day of reckoning. Swine can quickly recuperate from such a drastic liquidation, but it is a slow and expensive matter to build up a herd of cattle, even if the breeding stock is obtainable.—Wall Street Journal.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Greek Surnames

To the average man the names of the new Greek ministers may prove bewildering, but to the initiated they reveal a good deal. Until after the War of Liberation a century ago few of the Greek population had surnames and a recent generation created their patronymics by various methods, but generally by adopting the name of their successors have added the terminals "opontos," "ides," "akes," or "akos," equivalent to our English "son." Most Greek surnames summarize the family history.—London Chronicle.

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

Poultry in Manitoba

The poultry industry of Manitoba is growing. In 1914 the farmers of that province sold 815,852 chickens as compared with 777,808 chickens in 1913. In 1914 they sold 184,236 turkeys and 81,720 geese as compared with 176,964 turkeys and 79,940 geese in 1913. But where are the ducks? No reports have been given.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"Every time Billinger goes in bathing he gets cramps."

"I should think it would worry his wife."

"It did. But she's fixed him all right. She made a bathing suit for him and declared he must wear it every time he goes in."

"Well?"

"And now he won't go near the water."

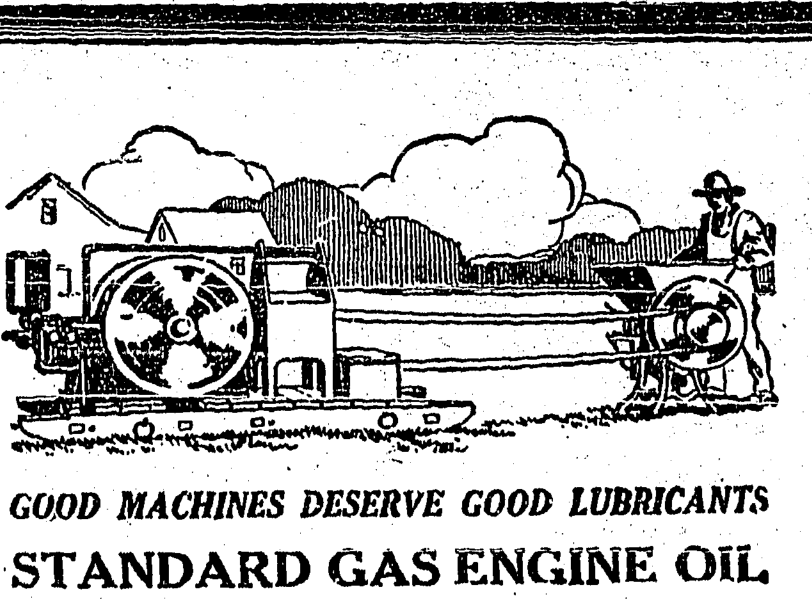
For Protection

against the serious sickness so likely to follow an ailment of the digestive organs,—biliousness or inactive bowels, you can rely on the best known corrective

Beecham's Pills

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World)
Sold everywhere. In boxes. 25 cents.

Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance For The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Dominion Company—Incorporated 1905) 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. Teskey, Dept. C., Carlton Block, Winnipeg.



GOOD MACHINES DESERVE GOOD LUBRICANTS

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is clean, uniform, and retains its lubricating body at high temperatures. It is adapted to all types of internal combustion engines, including gasoline and oil burning tractors. You can't go wrong if you specify Standard Gas Engine Oil.

Prairie Harvester Oil, a general utility oil for farm machinery.

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HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE GERMANS HATE ENGLAND

HATRED OF ENGLAND NOT OF RECENT GROWTH

The German Government not Being Successful in its Campaign of Slander and Defamation of the Allies, is Using Every Means to Develop a Feeling of Hatred for England

The hatred against England with which Germany is ringing is one of the most interesting examples on record of Massen suggestion. It should certainly commend itself to psychologists. Within the comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war this furious rage against England has communicated itself to every section of the populace. It is not an artificial growth, but purely spontaneous. It is absolutely sincere. It is almost wholly unanimous. The foamings of an elderly pantaloon like Professor Kuno Meyer are as characteristic of the Anglo phobia of the German intellectuals as Herr Ernst Lissauer's unconsciously humorous Hymn of Hate is of the feeling in literary circles.

The seeds of this hatred—"unser Hass gegen England," as the newspapers exultingly call it —were not planted by the German government. Knowing that these seeds lay dormant, or rather, to be accurate, had already grown to quite a respectable plant, it has done and is doing everything within its power to tend and nurture tihs rabid enmity which has now become the obsession of sixty-five million souls. The German government has not been very successful hitherto in its congenial labor of defamation and slander of the allies. Let us be frank, therefore, and admit that its endeavors to fan the flame of hatred against the British in Germany have been crowned with complete success.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this hatred of England in Germany is of recent growth. It does not, it is true, date back to the old Germany, though in the days of Bismarck England was unpopular in Germany, much as she was in most other continental countries. It is, however, a feature of the German Volkspsychologie which has been developing during the past twenty years. A state of peace naturally checks the frank utterances of a nation, and this state of mind of the German people—which the present war has fanned to a furious flame—has during the past two decades been one of intense and consuming envy rather than of pure hatred. This envy of England is as much a symptom in the development of modern Germany as other marked features—such as the growth of licentiousness as demonstrated by the unhindered spread of "night life" and all it stands for.

Hatred of England in Germany is not a new thing. I first went to Germany as a school boy during the Boer War. The deepest impression I have retained of my first contact with German lads of my own age—boys at the grammar school in the little provincial town where I was learning German—was their gross offensiveness to me—the stranger and guest of one of their own comrades, as the representative of the British race.

Those were the days when the acquisition of Kiao-Chau by the Germans after the Boxer expedition seemed to open up to young Germany a fair field of development in the Far East. I remember going with a party of school boys to a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Navy League on Germany's future in China. That lecture mainly consisted of a violent tirade against England. I remember listening in silent fury to the speaker's clumsy gibes at England's policy of grab, and to the dreary clap-trap which used to be the stock-in-trade of the boulevard Chauvinists of former years.

The Boxer expedition which threw open the wide world to a large number of young Germans undoubtedly played a role in fanning this feeling against England, which has always had its roots in jealousy—Neid—that cardinal failing of the German race. The young German soldiers and sailors—fresh from the rather grey surroundings of German university or commercial school—were electrified to find themselves sent forth as the Kultur bearers of imperial Germany. But as their enthusiasm waxed at the prospects opened to them by the new world which unrolled itself before them, their envy increased against the mighty power whose well ordered and contented colonies and settlements met them from sea to sea, from Hamburg to Hong-Kong.

The envy of Great Britain in Germany is the envy of the young German. It is the bitter feeling with which the poor clerk regards the rich son of his employer, or the small tradesman the capitalist. Ambitious young Germans of good family, coming to London in the rather straitened circumstances in which so many wellborn German families live, have often displayed to me by their manner, rather than their words, their irritation at the more affluent surroundings of the young men with whom they come into contact in England. Envy of British prosperity is very marked in press and public in Germany. The feeling may not always find concrete expression, but it is there nevertheless.

The young German's wrathful impotence to win for himself a position in the world commensurate with that of modern Germany has brought forth a whole crop of imperial-minded German novels. In these books, many of which have enormous sales, you will find very clearly marked the devouring ambition, the bitter envy, and the painful self-consciousness which are the leading traits of young qualities which have combined to make the German the most disliked nation of the world.

I have only indicated the resources from which Germany's hatred of England springs. It goes without saying that the determining factor of its present degree of ferociousness is due to the realization of the fact that Germany's game to master the world has been foiled, and that England is the name of the spoil-sport.—London Daily Mail.

Millions Spent On a Fortress

Heligoland Fortress Great Expense to Germany

Many millions of dollars have been spent by Germany on Heligoland, that little island made over as a sort of "Greek gift" by Great Britain.

When the island was ceded in 1890, it was crumbling away fast, and was being speedily eaten into by the waves of the North Sea.

The Germans strengthened its red marl and sandstone cliffs with great granite buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high. All cracks and fissures in the crumbling cliffs were filled in with ferro-concrete, so that now the sea battles in vain against the walls of the little island, which is only a mile in length by some one-third of a mile in width.

To the south of the lower part of the island was made a shelter for tropedo boats, submarines and small cruisers, at a cost of more than $10,000,000. It was to this shelter that the German ships fled when attacked and defeated in the battle of Heligoland Bight.

A high cliff separates this low-lying part of the island, the "Unterland," as it is called, from the high land, or "Oberland." The whole length of the top of this cliff is heavily protected by barbed wire, and apart from a small elevator, the only way by which any one can go from the "Unterland" to the "Oberland" is by means of a zigzag road leading up to the top of the cliff.

This road up the cliffs leads almost directly to a little town. This little town, complete with its church and school, contained at the commencement of the war, only a few hundred inhabitants chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications, and the garrison, with their families.

Further north are the newly built Zeppelin sheds and aeroplane hangars. It was from these sheds that the two Zeppelins came to attack the torpedo boats and submarines who convoyed the seven British airmen in their recent daring dash to Cuxhaven.

To the left of the town, standing near the edge of the cliffs, is a large monument which was erected in memory of the famous German poet, Fallersleben, who wrote Germany's most popular war song or hymn, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Since the war started a large number of the buildings have been razed to the ground, and every person not actively required for the defense of the North Sea fortress has been sent away from the island. The island itself is connected by a number of cables with Cuxhaven, and should these be cut there is a powerful wireless apparatus installed.

All over Heligoland there are powerful searchlights by which any vessel can be detected at night, no matter from what direction she approaches.

Many parts of the island, as well as the buildings, have been heavily armor-plated, and some of Krupp's biggest 12-inch and, it is also stated, 16-inch guns, mounted on disappearing platforms, and cunningly hidden, guard all approaches from the sea.

The ocean for some miles around is all mapped out in squares, each gun having its square or squares upon which it can be instantly trained or fired, should an unlucky hostile ship be in that little space of sea.

DARING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITAIN'S AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO HAS LOOPED THE LOOP

Thrilling Experience of Airman who was Detailed to Drop Bombs on the Enemy's Position, and who Accomplished His Mission after a Miraculous Escape from Destruction

What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way, says a writer in the London Times. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest any light which can be thrown upon it has a value.

I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight," by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself knocked from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind shrilled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that he could not so much as see his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened so far, at least I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult; I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a slip-side or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or other of these things happened. I don't know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sensation of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling, I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat. I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved the controls and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violen agitation of mind to the realm of despair—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of the state which he said disproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from his pocket on the machine.

Everyone Should Help

The Farmers and How They Can Help the Red Cross Society

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the travelling instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school gardens, household science, and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission of conservation and the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and man other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

Johnny—Mother, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?

Mother—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Then, mother, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?

Another German Monopoly

Glass Eyes Are Becoming Scarce, and the War Is Responsible

Aniline dyes are not the only things in which Germany has established a monopoly. According to the Glasgow Herald ninety-five per cent. of the glass eyes sold in this country have hitherto been made in Germany, and America is in still greater danger of optical starvation, for she has depended on Germany altogether. It seems that there are a quarter of a million people in the United States who get their eyes from Germany. The uninitiated might suppose that a glass eye, even if made in Germany, would be an enduring possession like a gold tooth or a wooden leg, and that, therefore, a temporary stoppage of supplies would not cause widespread inconvenience. But this is not the case. The life of a glass eye, says our authority, is only nine months. We are not told in what respect it deteriorates, or whether after the lapse of that time it is absolutely useless or merely shabby. Perhaps the colors are not fast. It would certainly be disastrous if Sadie's right eye (made by her American forbears) retained its rich, deep, lustrous violet hue, while her left eye (made in Germany and originally an excellent match) faded to light azure or turned green. The British article is much dearer than the German, it seems, but we presume that the quality will be proportionately better. An effort should certainly be made to capture the American trade, if only to ensure that our cousins have a correct British outlook.

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights."

"You seldom see a chorus girl like that."

"Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living-picture model."

Every time a fifteen-inch gun is fired a bale of cotton is used up. The cotton is used for the manufacture of smokeless powder and it is estimated that $100,000 worth per month is being used up in this way.

Our Inadequate Agriculture

Less Land Under Cultivation in Sections of U.S. Than Fourteen Years Ago

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brigandage of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, the aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration its reasonableness demands. In great agricultural states like Illinois and Iowa less land is under cultivation today than fourteen years ago; many important counties in states like Ohio are producing less food than they did before the Civil War. During the last census period population in the United States increased 21 per cent., but agricultural production increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.—Harper's Magazine.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Billy Sunday's Style

In a recent sermon Billy Sunday, the American evangelist, took up the story of David and Goliath. Here is an extract from the verbatim report:

"Who's that big stiff doing all the talking?" asked David of his brothers one day.

"Oh, he thinks he's the whole thing; he does that stunt every day," was the reply.

"Say," said David, "you mutts make me sick. Why don't you go out and soak the guy? Don't let him get away with the dough." So Saul said to David: "You'd better take my armor and sword.' David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shoo't them off and went down to the brook and picked up half a dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling and soaked Goliath between the lamps.—Edmonton Journal.

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn. Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself.—Hon. Arthur Meighen at Winnipeg.

THE LARGEST WHEAT PRODUCER

Saskatchewan Leads Provinces of Dominion in Production of Wheat

A striking feature of the important position which Saskatchewan holds as a wheat-producing province of the Dominion is contained in a table of statistics published recently at Ottawa showing the stocks of wheat held in Canada on February 8, 1915. The table divides this into two classes (1) the wheat stored in elevators and in transit, and (2) the quantity of wheat in hands of farmers themselves. It is estimated that on the date named there were 79,130,593 bushels held in elevators, etc., and 23,[illegible],000 held by the farmers of the Dominion. Of the latter amount it is interesting to note that one-third is credited to Saskatchewan with 10,289,000 bushels, which is the best showing made by any of the provinces. Alberta comes second with 7,215,000 bushels, and Manitoba third with a total of 5,791,000 bushels.

Following is the table showing the estimated amounts held by farmers:

Prince Edward Island	161,000
Nova Scotia	89,000
New Brunswick	61,000
Quebec	277,000
Ontario	5,207,000
Manitoba	5,791,000
Saskatchewan	10,289,000
Alberta	[illegible]
British Columbia	74,000

The Stock is Low

Government Crop Report Shows Lower Stocks in Farmers' Hands

Of the grain crops other than wheat the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31 are smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 212 per cent.; corn, for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent.

Of potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels, were in farmers' hands March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913, when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,290,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantale was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of the other crops in 1914, which proved to be of merchantable quality, are as follows:

Oats, 91 per cent., 285,988,000 bushels; barley, 88 per cent., 32,022,000 bushels; rye, 90 per cent., 1,815,800 bushels; buckwheat, [illegible] per cent., 7,279,000 bushels; corn for husking, 80 per cent., 11,160,000 bushels; flaxseed, 88 per cent., 6,370,200 bushels; potatoes, 86 per cent., 74,165,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 87 per cent., 60,218,000 bushels and hay and clover, [illegible] per cent. 9,694,000 tons.

More Moir's Chocolates

Below is given names of a few new ones

Nougatives Fudge Dates
Chips Pineapples Ceylons
Almond Crisps Nut Nougat
Ideal, Strawberry Fruits

60c. - per pound - 60c.

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C
Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

Purebred Jersey Bull—Brampton Prince—for service. Good producing strain, Fee $5. STOCKS & JACKSON Mountain View Ranch, Creston.

Our B. C. Budget

Penticton has a total assessment of over $4,000,000.

Grand Forks creamery made its first butter on Friday.

Phoenix will furnish about six men for the all-Kootenay regiment.

The Okanagan will have a bumper hay crop. Fall wheat is also looking well.

There are 226 phones in use at Grand Forks, 88 at Greenwood and 77 at Phoenix.

During the season a store may be opened to handle Okanagan fruits in Greenwood.

Penticton property owners have been given seven days to cut all weeds on their premises.

For the second time in 25 years there will be no celebration of Empire Day in Enderby this year.

So far there are no criminal cases for the assizes to be held in Greenwood, on June 11th.

Okanagan ranchers are busy cutting the alfalfa crop. They expect two more of them this year.

Grand Forks is putting all its civic employees back on the same pay as prevailed before the war.

At Vernon a man running an auto for hire pay a license fee of $50 a year just double the 1914 charge.

Vernon is having a patriotic concert on June 3 to which an admission fee of one pair of sox or 25 cents will be charged.

Alien enemies interned at Vernon [illegible] with cutting the weeds on the city streets and vacant lots.

Local and Personal

Several points in the Valley report a really fine showing of Burbank plums—the first for several seasons.

The death of William Burn Murdoch was confirmed late Friday afternoon when Frank Callander got a reply to a cable to the late Mr. Murdoch's father in Edinburgh, which stated that Billy was killed in action on May 8th.

Another improvement included in this year's roadwork is the opening of the highway to the Forward ranch, with the intimation that next year it will be continued past the Cook property, thus opening that avenue of traffic to the public.

Dr. Davis, who was in charge of Dr. Henderson's practice during the latter's absence in the east, left on Wednesday for Brockville, Ontario. It is reported that he has offered his services with the Canadian medical corps with the troops in France.

Fifteen crates of gooseberries were shipped east on Wednesday. A comparison with last year's figures for early June shows that either the 1915 season is earlier or else the demand is much heavier. This time a year ago saw an export of about 2 crates daily.

Messrs. Allen, Bundy and Frank Staples had another successful fishing trip up Summit Creek on Saturday, bringing home 32 rainbow and a five-pound char. The angling was good Frank found it necessary to stand behind trees when putting on bait to keep down the char catch.

The Entrance examinations for this year are scheduled for June 21, 22, 23, with Miss Munro presiding examiner at Creston. Mr. Sparkes will supervise the high school exams. here, from June 21st to 25th. Some nineteen candidates are expected to write on the former and five on the latter.

During the week the band boys have been feeling out the citizens generally as to finances for erecting a bandstand on the lot between the bank and garage. The proposition has been favorably received and at their meeting tonight (Thursday) the boys will likely decide to go ahead with its erection.

For the first time in the history of Creston local ranchers are now able to supply more than enough butter to supply the local demand and last week S.A.Speers was able to fill an order from Wycliffe, B.C., for 200 pounds. The other stores have considerable butter on hand and will be on the exporting list shortly.

Even the hen pheasants are making the Valley famous with record hatches this year. On the Pease ranch at Alice Siding is a nest with fourteen young birds. Our correspondent is not prepared to say they are from thirteen eggs, though were the incident reported from Duck Creek he thinks some such unlikely claim would be made.

The last issue of the Canadian Courier (Toronto) has a splendid reproduction of a photo showing Lieut. William Atherton receiving a donated set of colors for the 51st Battalion, Edmonton, from the president of the Ladies' Borden Club at the Alberta capital. William is a one-time resident of Creston—a son of the redaubtable Joseph.

Word was received from Lieut. Crompton on Friday that he and Russel Leamy, John Smith and Irwin Simmons had been attached to the 16th Battalion Canadian Scottish and were expecting their kiltie uniforms to be ready for them their next trip out of the trenches. They were busy practising the morning salutation, "Cabber a hashen ju! O, hacke ma!"

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bradley and daughter Esther, left for their new home at Regina, Sask. on Sunday, a large number of friends being at the depot to see them off. Mr. Bradley will be on the selling force of the Okanagan Growers in Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta this year and having had large experience in this line his success goes without saying.

Saffron Petroshuk, a local Austrian, who was five days overdue in making his May report to Constable Forrester, and who acted up a bit too ugly when interviewed at his ranch on Wednesday by the officer, appeared before Capt. Mallandaine, J.P., and Lieut. Hicks the same morning. The former carefully but firmly cautioned Saffron that any further failures to report on time would result in his internment at Vernon, and with this warning dismissed the aliens—his wife also figuring in the proceedings as an accessory to her husband's failure to come peacefully when requested by the officer.

Geo. F. Stevenson of Cranbrook Jobbers, Cranbrook, was a visitor here Thursday. Mr. Stevenson is among those picked to carry the federal Conservative banner in East Kootenay.

Stanley Reid, the quite widely known Kitchener trapper, who failed to qualify for the all-Kootenay Regiment at Creston, being shy a tooth or two, passed through to Nelson on Tuesday, where he is hoping for better luck.

Although Lieut. Hicks has had the recruiting office open here for a week, thus far one man, Gordon Smith, has been secured for the all-Kootenay Regiment. Several others failed to qualify on account of a shortage of sound teeth.

Rev. F. L. Carpenter returned on Sunday from New Westminister, where he had been for ten days attending B. C. Methodist Conference. This Sunday's services are at Port Hill Huscroft's school, and Creston in the evening at 7.30.

W. P. Stark has just added an auxiliary cruiser to his pleasure fleet on the river in the shape of a flat-bottom dinghy. E. W. Payne was designer and builder. The launching took place on Monday, the craft taking the name White Swan.

The C.P.R. summer schedule went into effect on Tuesday. A change that may be of interest is that the Calgary sleeper which was hitherto hauled to Macleod by the Crow train will now be cut off at Fernie and attached to the "Flyer" for the balance of the trip.

Cupid had a shutout scored against him in May, not a solitary wedding being recorded. We are also pleased to note the grim reaper had no occasion to visit the Valley. But Mr. Stork delivered the goods at the homes of Messrs. Moon, Mather, Payne and Scott—all boys.

A. Lindley was a visitor at Cranbrook on Monday, to appear in his action for $125 damages against the C.P.R. for the loss of his buckskin pony, which was killed on the track last fall. All the evidence was heard, but argument of counsel was adjourn until next week at Fernie.

John Baines' action against James Huscroft for $2,500 for damages sustained while working on the latter's haypress on the Reclamation Farm last fall, was heard at Cranbrook on Friday last by Justice Macdonald. The decision was against Baines. F. Hurry and T. Harris were among the witnesses from here.

Registrar Gibbs has just received a large and fresh supply of marriage licenses in anticipation of a big June business. Revs. Carpenter, Pow and Father John are also prepared to cooperate, and THE REVIEW was never better equipped to execute either the invitations or announcements, or both, on very short notice.

Yesterday's casualty list shows the name of "William Timms, England," killed in action. He was with the 16th Battalion, the brigade Lieut. Crompton and some of the other Creston men in the Second Contingent are fighting in, and fears are expressed that Mr. Timms' name may be number two on Creston's roll of honor.

As we go to press this (Thursday) afternoon the local Indians are in the midst of their annual Corpus Christe celebration on the reserve. All week reinforcements have been coming in from Windermere, Fort Steele, Cranbrook and Bonners Ferry and the affair promises to be one of the most successful yet recorded. Father Lambot came in on Tuesday for the event.

Tony Vertucca, the Italian that Constable Forrester nabbed at Moyie about six weeks ago, and who went down for 30 days and deportation for assault on Mr. and Mrs. Mannerino at Sirdar, passed through in charge of an immigration officer on Tuesday, heading for Montreal where Tony will be sent off on a return trip to Italy. His homecoming will be most welcome seeing he is an ex-soldier and his native land is at war with Austria.

Creston Methodists held their annual congregational social and church-work-review-evening in the church on Wednesday evening, with Recording Steward F. W. Ash presiding. The yearly reports of the various branches of church activity were read and Rev. F. L. Carpenter outlined the plans for work during the coming year. Some musical numbers were also on the evening's program; the choir rendered an anthem, Mrs. Carpenter and Roy Staples a duett, Percy Truscott a trombone solo, and a quartette by members of the choir. At the close refreshments were served, and all present spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

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