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# THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915 No. 16

## Fruit Selling Firms Finally Merged

After a series of one annual meeting, four extraordinary general meetings, and two or three special committee meetings, a satisfactory merger of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, Ltd., and the House of Quality (A. Lindley), the two Creston fruit shipping concerns, was finally affected at a last committee meeting on Friday night. The business will be conducted under the name of the Creston Fruit Growers Union, Limited, with A. Lindley in charge.

Of course all these meetings were not necessary to complete the amalgamation of the two firms. Like all other fruit-shipping concern the Fruit Growers Union had some real financial difficulties to overcome and make provision for and this detail will during 1915 be handled by a finance committee composed of Messrs. Rodgers, Hamilton and Watson. Some amendments were also made to the company's articles of organization, so that at future meetings the doctrine of one man one vote will prevail.

While Mr. Lindley is to all intents and purposes manager, he will be officially known as sales manager and, as the name implies, he will devote all the time possible on the selling end of the job. Furthermore, the policy will be to sell as much as possible direct to the retailer, and it is Mr. Lindley's intention to work all the towns between here and Medicine Hat and also those north as far as Edmonton. East of the Hat he will only work the bigger places such as Maple Creek, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, etc.

While it is not expected that the entire Valley crop can be sold in this way, yet where necessary to sell to wholesale houses prices f.o.b. Creston will be insisted on. In this detail Mr. Lindley has been assured the co-operation of the Okanagan selling agencies, and he is hoping to also arrange with them for a standard f.o.b. selling price, as well as coming to some agreement as to a minimum price below which no fruit or vegetables will be marketed.

Mr. Lindley left on Sunday on a trip over the territory to dispose of the year's soft fruit crop. He is hoping to secure sufficient orders for the 1915 output and will be back in time to give the shipping of it his personal attention. Given a normal season it is likely two carload lots of strawberries can be shipped, which will facilitate selling considerably.

With full knowledge of the unsatisfactory conditions at most of the Crow points and indefinite information as to exactly how things are in the bigger prairie centres, Mr. Lindley went away quite confident of placing the soft fruit crop to good advantage and THE REVIEW hopes he will return having found that confidence well placed.

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Approximately 200 new names will be added to the Grand Forks voters list at the May revision, while about 40 will be struck off.

Two hundred and forty-six pairs of socks were contributed by the people of Grand Forks for the Red Cross last Tuesday "sock day."

There is more than even chance that Vernon will be selected as the concentration camp at which 4,000 troops will be trained this summer.

## Bridge for Sloughs Across the River

While Friday's rain and snowfall is undoubtedly worth a good many thousand dollars to the country, the exception that proves the correctness of this theory is found in the fact that this last day of April baptism of the beautiful prevented Road Superintendent Benny, J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., and some local Conservatives from giving Hon. Thos. Taylor, Minister of Public Works, a trip over the whole Valley to enable him by personal inspection to learn some of the pressing needs of this part of Ymir in the matter of public improvements.

The reader, however, must not assume that the elements were successful in what looked like a conspiracy against the whites. While the entire field could not be covered be it known that the local workers started in to make hay right after Messrs. Taylor and Schofield had signed the register at the Creston House, and a little side trip was made out West Creston direction, where some improvements are quite necessary.

The journey was not in vain, either. On Friday afternoon Mr. Taylor assured THE REVIEW that a grant of $1,500 would be made this year for a bridge across the sloughs between the Reclamation Farm and the French and Simmons ranches. This amount may not seem large but in this year when little more than repair work is being done all over the province the sum is quite satisfactory. Given the hearty co-operation of the residents in that section the $1,500 will work a great big improvement there. Besides, if the appropriation for bridges holds out an extra allowance may be forthcoming for the approaches. An appropriation has been made for a bridge across the ravine at R. Hood's.

As we pointed out last week the amount to be spent in Ymir this year is limited—so much so that really no new roads are planned. The aim will be to see that the present highways are put in first-class shape and kept that way. This is already being affected as Mr. Leach is in charge of a gang in the Canyon City district, Matt. Hagen has a crew at Duck Creek, and work will start at once slashing out and widening the Kitchener road.

So far as possible the preference will be given married men. Mr. Benny's instructions are to observe the policy of the greatest good to the greatest number irrespective of politics, but the army of willing workers should remember that the jobs available are far too few for the many seeking employment and that if all are to be taken care of short-term employent can only be given.

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Fourteen new Ford autos have been delivered at Grand Forks already this season.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks is burning out thirty tons of copper daily now.

In the past 14 years, the Greenwood customs office, has taken in over a million dollars.

Vernon board of trade has a paid-up membership of 20. The secretary gets a salary of $25 a month.

T. L. Bloomer announces that he will run as a labor candidate in Nelson in the forthcoming provincial election.

## Local and Personal

Presbyterian Ladies' Aid meets this afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. A. Speers.

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

Mr. Bothamley of Vancouver arrived on Saturday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Boffey, who is ill.

The Pioneer, Mayor Little's touring car, is now quartered in its own garage at the corner of Fifth Street and Mallandaine Avenue.

Andy Anderson has added a pure-bred shorthorn bull to his herd. J. H. Totten arrived from Calgary with the animal on Thursday morning.

M. McCarthy returned on Saturday from Kootenay Central points, where he has been working on the C.P.R. steam shovel for a month past.

Mrs. H. R. Parker will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends who heard with regret of the death of her sister in Toronto on Sunday.

Two more phones were added to the Creston exchange on Wednesday when No. 55x was installed at J. M. Craigies and No. 53c at A. E. Penson's.

The P. Burns Co. butcher shop is looking decidedly chic in a fine new coat of white paint with the wainscotting done in a nice shade of dark oak.

Male pheasants are becoming rather numerous in the Creston valley and it is more than likely a short open season for these birds will be announced this fall.

J. J. Fingland, road superintendent for Kaslo constituency, was a visitor here on Thursday last for a conference with G. M. Benny, the Ymir superintendent.

Recruiting for the All-Kootenay Regiment for overseas service opened at Nelson on Friday. To date no word has been received to start the good work here.

Regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in the Methodist church parlor on Thursday, May 13th. Election of officers. Young ladies especially invited.

At least a couple of dozen horses will be offered the army remount purchasers who will visit Creston on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning next.

The conflagration at Port Hill early Monday morning cut off telephone communication with that point for a couple of days, business being resumed on Wednesday.

Mrs. Medler, wife of Mr. Medler, accountant with the Canyon City Lumber Co., arrived from Calgary on Sunday. They are taking the Reid cottage on Victoria avenue.

Wm. Trotter left on Friday last for Macleod, Alberta, where we understand he is going farming again. The family will follow at midsummer—at the close of the school term.

A. Lindley, sales manager for The Creston Fruit Growers' Union, left on Sunday on a trip as far as Edmonton, if necessary, to make contracts for the Valley's 1915 soft fruit crop.

F. G. Little, who has been here better than 23 years, is our authority for stating that never before in the Valley's history has Creston been favored with a last-day-of-April snowfall.

The vital statistics for the month of April are very evenly balanced: One birth, and one marriage. Teddy Hoskins' end of the month call on Registrar Gibbs saved the day in cupids department.

F. B. Callendar is paying the Lardo section of his territory a visit this week, where he will meet the Chief Game Warden, Bryan Williams, who is visiting that section of the province at present.

Mr. Shorthouse of Rossland, who has leased the Hooper ranch, arrived on Friday, accompanied by his son, and is now putting in his crop. Mrs. Shorthouse will arrive as soon as some improvements are made to the house.

## Business Section Port Hill Burned

Truly, in times of trouble more trouble comes. Only last week did we have the news that the Great Northern Railway had put Port Hill down to one train a week while in this issue we have to convey the unfortunate intelligence that at an early hour on Monday morning the whole town practically was destroyed by fire; and still worse, only one of the sufferers carried insurance.

Just how the fire originated is a mystery. It started in a shack alongside the Whitney Hotel, about 1.30 a.m., and before it was got under control the Whitney and English hotels with their stables and sheds, the Kelly & Ingram general store and implement warehouse, the unoccupied Billings Hotel building, as well as the buildings formerly occupied as a poolroom and barber shop, and two or three other shacks, were completely destroyed.

As the town has no water supply worth speaking of the fire really burned itself out and spread so rapidly in the wooden buildings that outside of a piano not a thing was saved at the Whitney Hotel—the inmates escaping in their night clothes—while at Kelly & Ingram's not a thing was saved, even the cash register is to be seen among debris. At the English Hotel there was a little time for the limited number of fire-fighters to do some rescue work and the piano, some of the furniture and clothing were taken out of the building, which was a pile of smouldering embers and ashes twenty minutes after the flames got to work on it.

The loss is placed between $20,000 and $25,000, on which there is some $9,000 insurance all carried by Kelly & Ingram—neither of the hotelmen had a nickel of protection.

The only business places standing today are the barber shop, Spot's saloon, which were across the street from the store, and the general store and postoffice of H.A. French, which is about 50 yards distant from the English Hotel. All these buildings were saved by protecting them with wet blankets.

The fire fiend would seem to be a jinx with Jim English. Precisely three years and three days previously his hotel at Kootenay, Idaho, near Bonners Ferry, was destroyed by fire. Owing to unsettled conditions at Port Hill it is doubtful if any of the business men burned out will rebuild.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim English are well and favorably known here and their many friends will hear with genuine regret of their misfortune.

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Trail has decided on Sept. 21-22 for its annual fruit fair.

$1,750 has been collected in the Okanagan for Belgian relief.

Cyclists who ride on the sidewalk at Enderby are subject to a fine of $25.

Greenwood Patriotic Fund was enriched by $20, as a result of the Firemen's dance.

Vernon now has an all night telegraph and telephone service on the government-owned line.

Fernie City Engineer has a list of 47 names of ratepayers who are anxious to work off their taxes on street work.

As a result of a "linen day" at Vernon on Easter Tuesday twenty-three ladies of linen were shipped to Toronto last week.

## Pres. Concert is Well Attended

About the most-largely attended entertainment since the patriotic affair in November was the concert in the hall on Thursday night last, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, which was quite ably presided over by Mr. M. Boyd. Musical selections predominated, but these were pretty evenly divided between the instrumental and vocal varieties and the programme was about as nicely balanced as could be desired—the snowflake dance by a group of fourteen young girls, under the direction of Mrs. Forrester, rounded out an evening's offering of eighteen numbers very nicely. About the only criticism to offer is that there were too few lighter numbers in the musical menu. This was evidenced in the great hand given Mrs. Stark on her two appearances with the banjo, and the equally-enthusiastic applause of W. Truscott's Scotch comic vocal effort.

Besides the banjo melodies instrumentals were furnished by Mrs. Downs, who was obliged to respond to an encore, and by Miss Esther Bradley, who scored quite a triumph with the audience by her rendering of "The Shepherd's Dance." The literary features were provided by Miss Bessie Hurry, whose recitation about some poster wedding invitations got her a well-merited recall, while Principal MacDonald was equally popular with a reading about a new minister's attempted call on one of the elders. Rev. J. E. Pow delivered a somewhat-different sort of a newcomer's address that was humorous, brief, and generously applauded.

There were five solos, Miss Smith Mrs. Downs, Roy Staples and W. Truscott all being heard to good advantage. Mrs. Rose's appearance was by request, and her rendering of "Caller Herrin'" was one of the popular offerings of the evening. Mrs. Carpenter and Roy Staples favored with "O that we two were Maying," and W. Truscott and A. Biddulph appeared twice, with "Eulah Lee" and "My gal is a Highborn Lady," L. Mawson adding to the chorus accompaniment with the violin to good effect. The quartette, "Just a Song at Twilight," was nicely done by Miss Smith, Mrs. Carpenter and Messrs. Klingensmith and Ssaples. Mesdames Attridge, Stark, Staples and Rose were the accompanistes.

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Flower garden thieves are operating in Phoenix—even the English church garden is visited.

The senior girls and boys of Moyie school have each organized a social and industrial club.

Trail council will likely pass a by-law compelling milk vendors to deliver the milk in bottles only.

The Crows Nest Pass Lumber company at Wardner expects to open up its mill within a few days.

Rev. W. M. Warren succeeds the late Rev. E. P. Flewelling as English church rector at Cranbrook.

J. J. A. McGowan was given three months in jail for having in his possession trout caught out of season.

In order to pay all outstanding debts of the agricultural society Greenwood council has voted the directors $25.

Woodticks are said to be working [illegible] destruction among cattle at Grand Forks this spring, quite a number of stock having already died.

# Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

Not satisfied merely to destroy his enemy, he must bring him within reach of the fruition of all his wildest hopes; then, at the moment of triumph, hurl him down into the most strangely dreadful fate that any man of his race has ever endured. Putting out his hand, Noah Siddle took up the diamonds on the table and played with them, watching Mr. Hetherington the while.

"Absolute success," he said. "What does not the world offer to a man holding such a secret? Eh, Mr. Hetherington?"

"This is your doing, then," said Hugh.

"Every step you have taken of late," said Noah Siddle, "you have taken as I wished; the very words you have spoken I have put into your mouth; when you slept and when you woke, when you moved and when you were still, it was all as I had arranged."

"Perhaps you arranged the murder of this Mrs. Bryan, too?" suggested Hugh.

"Why, so I did," said Noah, with a laugh. "I see you are a bright young fellow, and can guess as smartly as the next man."

"Grandfather," said Eira, "have you not done enough? You can save us now, if you will? Will you, grandfather?" she said again, but she spoke without hope, for the look on that strange, noseless face was hardly human.

"Why, yes, I will," he said, to her surprise, "on just one condition—one small condition—let them give me back my son, and then I will save them."

"They are coming, we must escape," muttered Mr. Hetherington, and made a staggering step towards the door.

All his violence had left him, all his force of will and character, all seemed to have gone. He was like a man daunted and broken, his one idea flight; the sight of the swift, ominous oncoming of the lynchers had struck fear into his soul.

"It is our only chance," said Eira; "come," and without quite thinking what she did she gave her hand to Hugh.

"You are going, then, James Hetherington?" asked Noah Siddle. "What will you not take a diamond or two with you? Diamonds are cheap now, you know."

But Mr. Hetherington paid no heed, for he was not thinking of diamonds. Skin for skin—aye, all that a man hath he will give for his life; and Noah Siddle's revenge had been too subtle in this, that now it added nothing to the horror of his victim's position that he was leaving behind him all the great secret for which he had endured and risked and lost so much.

He, Hugh, Eira, one after the other, they went out of the room, and Noah was left alone to play with the newly manufactured diamonds, and to listen to the sounds that increased, and told of the nearing approach of the lynchers.

At the door of the building, as they cane out into the open air


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Hugh bent and kissed Eira's hand, and then released it.

"If we are able to escape, we may be able to thank your properly later on,' he said; "we cannot now."

"I must come with you," she said, as pale as death.

"Oh,, no, no," he said with distress in his voice.

"It is my only chance, too," she murmured under her breath; "they saw me, and if they find me here and you gone, they will know I warned you. And they will have no mercy on a white woman who has helped negroes to escape."

"Ah, this is worst still," he muttered, trembling violently, and yet understanding as in a flash the position in which she had placed herself in order to help them.

"There is not a minute to lose," he said, giving him her hand again.

"But your grandfather," he still argued; "he will save you at least?"

"He would not have the power," she answered; "these are lynchers, and lynchers are not men, but wild beasts. They cannot be reasoned with—they destroy; that is all."

'Can we get horses?" he asked.

"No," she answered, "they are all in the pasture, and that is in full sight of the lynchers. Oh, everything has been thought of, down even to preventing there being horses for your escape."

"It has been well arranged," he said; "I think there is no hope."

"Nor I," she answered.

After that, they said nothing, but went, with such speed as they could, towards the southwest, the opposite direction to that whence the lynchers were coming. They soon overtook Mr. Hetherington, who had hurried on, and Eira directed them, so that they took a path screened by a bluff which was bigger than most, and contained a row of tall poplars that for a long time would hide them from the farm. Then, when they were within eyeshot of the farm again, she showed them a ravine, whose course they followed. It was not very deep, but it was enough to save them from being seen.

Far behind them they heard a sound of shouting and the screaming of women and children.

"They are searching the negroes' shanties," said Eira, "I don't suppose they will hurt anyone, but the people are frightened."

They hurried on at the best of their speed, Mr. Hetherington always a little ahead of Eira and Hugh, who followed hand in hand.

Behind them a column of thin smoke rose to the cloudless blue of the sky.

"They are firing the hay," said Eira, "and perhaps grandfather's house as well."

The ravine they were following turned abruptly at right angles; and they, going straight ahead, had to trust themselves to the open prairie.

"The pursuit will have begun in earnest now," said Eira, and, pointing ahead, she added: "You see that hill where the bush begins? If we can reach there we may be able to hide among the trees, if they have no dogs with them. Perhaps we shall be able to reach the railroad track beyond. If we do not reach the railroad, we may perhaps stop a train by showing a danger signal. Then we shall be safe, for we can ask to be given in charge of the police at Bismarck or St. Paul."

"They will find us first," said Hugh,

"Yes, I think so," she agreed.

"What will they do to us if they do?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"Oh, they may not hurt us," said Eira, but she looked over her shoulder at where the smoke hung heavy over Siddle's farm.

"When we get to the bush," said Hugh, "I think you must leave us. You will be safer alone; and I will stay a little behind, and if they catch me up, I may give them a little to think about for a time."

"Can you fight a thousand?" she asked. "It would be folly to try," but she liked him the better for his head thrown back and his clear flashing eye. "Our only hope is speed," she said.

On the open prairie there was no defence from the beams of the sun. They toiled and panted on, every step an effort, with laboring breath and straining muscles, but yet urged by such a fear as would not allow them a second's pause. Behind them that thin column of smoke they had seen first had now grown into a cloud thick and dark and heavy, like a black canopy of threat between the land and the blue depth of the sky. Of the lynchers themselves there was as yet no sign, but in front the hill and the trees towards which they toiled seemed as far distant as ever—seemed even to recede.

The cruellest thing of all was the barrenness of the prairie that afforded these poor fugitives no shelter or concealment anywhere. They felt themselves conspicuous upon it, and knew that miles away they could be seen with perfect clearness. When at last, an hour later, they came to another ravine, they blessed it as they entered it.

But this ravine, too, came to an end, and there lay yet another stretch of bare prairie between them and the bush, that was comparatively near now.

"We must rush it," said Eira. "Can we run again?"

"I can't," panted Mr. Hetherington, and then pointing to Eira, as if her presence had just struck him: "Why is she with us?" he asked.

"She brought us warning," said Hugh rather angrily, "if we escape we shall owe her our lives. She would have been quite safe if she had not tried to help us."

"More fool she," grumbled Mr. Hetherington. "I'm going to run."

He set off at a run accordingly—a clumsy, awkward run, with lurches sideways at times, as though he could hardly keep his balance. He never once looked back at Hugh and Eira, who followed after him at their best speed.

It was like a nightmare, this wild rush over the prairie towards the bush that promised them at least some chance of safety and concealment. The sun was now moving towards its setting, but its slanting rays still struck fiercely; the distance seemed interminable; nothing moved or stirred save themselves; their haste seemed an insult to the silence and solitude of the untroubled prarie, and even to stir up against them on its part a malignity it showed by making them plain from afar to their enemies.

Mr. Hetherington reached the bush a quarter of a mile before him, and vanished within it. At last Hugh and Eira reached it also, and paused panting beneath the shade of a clump of of poplars, the furthest flung outpost of the wood.

"At last," Hugh said.

Eira turned and looked behind them. There, just emerging from the head of the ravine they had themselves followed, was a light buggy driven by one man.

"Has he seen us?" Eira asked.

"God knows," said Hugh.

Eira looked again, and then slid softly to the ground.

"I can do no more," she said, "they must find me here."

Hugh looked down at her. It was plain she was far too exhausted to be able to carry out the plan he had formed, of her making her escape alone, while he stayed to draw the pursuers on his own scent. He looked again over the prairie. A man on horseback had now followed the buggy from the ravine, and both were coming towards the bush. There issued from the ravine another man on horseback, and then another, and all took the same way.

Hugh stooped and picked the half unconscious Eira up, and then he kissed her, and holding her in his arms he plunged into the depths of the bush.

CHAPTER XXVII.

**Captured**

Hugh knew not in which direction to go, but ran by chance. Here in the bush there was welcome shelter from the sun, but Eira was heavy, and he himself much exhausted. He went on as long as he could till presently he stumbled and nearly fell, while a sudden darkness seemed to swim before his eyes. He beat the weakness down, and conquered it, but he could go no further, and sank beneath a tree, still supporting Eira in his arms.

After a time she opened her eyes and looked round uncomprehendingly.

"What has happened?" she asked, and then: "I have had such dreams."

Hugh did not answer, for he knew those dreams of hers had been no dreams, but cruel reality. She sat up, with one hand held to her forehead.

"Oh, I remember now!" she said slowly; "are they following us still?"

"I do not know," said Hugh; but this was not true, for he knew well, and was assured that the lynchers were hard upon their track.

"I remember," she said again, "that was Editor Keene we saw in the buggy. Where is Mr. Hetherington?"

"I do not know," Hugh answered. "He has gone on."

"If he has escaped, that is something," said Eira.

"It is you who should have escaped," said Hugh slowly, "you, who have risked so much for him."

His eyes said more than words; so much more, that a vivid color spread over the paleness of her face. But then she seemed to remember, and she tried to move away from him. When he would not let her, she said,

"You are forgetting Miss Hetherington."

"No," he said.

"You are going to marry her," Eira exclaimed quickly; "if you have forgotten that, I have not."

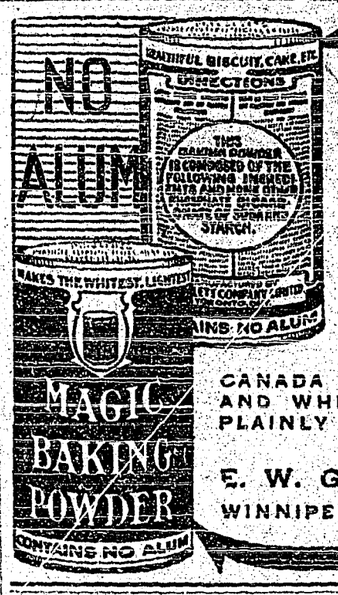
(To be Continued)

Jack returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of ancient languages, but he pleaded ignorance one day when his young sister asked him to translate a sign she had seen of an optician's which read thus: "Con sultu sabo utyo urey es."

Jack struggled manfully with it for several minutes and gave it up.

"It isn't good Latin," he said. "There are some words in it that are Latin. The others aren't, anyhow. It doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," replied the sister; "but cook translates it without any trouble. She says it means 'Consult us about your eyes.'" Tit-Bits.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# Some Hints For Travellers

**A Little Etiquette For Sleeping Car Patrons**

The following communication was recently addressed to the editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—Many years' experience of the petty annoyances caused by the minority composed of thoughtless, as well as selfish, persons travelling in sleeping cars has caused me to write the following, which may induce a few at least of the offenders to reform:

The necessarily small space in a sleeping car in comparison with an hotel suggests that the greatest comfort to the sleeping car traveller will result from a fair regard for the rights and feelings of others by all sleeping car travellers.

So long as passengers desire to have their clothes brushed with a whisk, the space in the passage way at either end of the car is the only proper place for this practice to occur. The sleeping car company's instructions to the porters require them to ask passengers to go to the aisle at the end of the car if desiring to be brushed. Porters are merely human therefore differ in their obedience to orders. Every traveller can assist in the observance of this rule (which was made for the general good) and prevent annoyance to other passengers. If the public want the brushing practice to cease altogether, the remedy is in their possession.

The combined lavatory and smoking room is necessarily limited in capacity, and at the time in the morning when it has to be used as a lavatory it is not intended to be used at all as fellows a chance of some room.

Don't smoke in this room in the early morning when the other later risers than you are obliged to perform their toilets. You can defer your smoke. You are in the way and merely an annoyance to the majority, and show a selfish disregard for the rights of others. Under present conditions, get up late once in a well filled car and your one experience of the man in the seat smoking will show you what other people think about your case at other times.

Don't bring in your suit case to this room. Use a toilet "hold-all." Many men do. You can. Give the other fellows a cahnce of some room.

Don't whisk your clothes in this room if other persons are present. They don't want to breathe your dust. They merely consider you are wanting in good manners.

Don't get up late and shave, if by so doing you discomfort others. No one objects to a man shaving if he does not interfere unreasonably with other men who want merely to wash their face and hands, etc.

The instant you have finished your toilet, get out of the room. You have no further rights there while the other men require the room as a lavatory. They are anxious to see you go as quickly as you can. Don't stay in this room and crowd the later-risers.

Don't whistle anywhere in a sleeping car. Your alleged music pleases only you. No one else wants to hear it. Most men think the whistle a nuisance.

Don't talk loudly in the body of the car when most people have retired to sleep. The others have paid for as quiet a rest as such travelling affords. Their only interest in your conversation is to wish you were elsewhere.

After 9 a.m. usually the smoking room is in use almost entirely for smoking purposes. Those who are not smoking should not occupy the room to the exclusion of those desiring to smoke.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Feeding men is something to blush for—nobody boasts that his ancestor was in the commissary department! Grandfather's sword is a priceless treasure. But for Heaven's sake don't mention Great-grandfather's bread waggon.

"Farm produce cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

# Smut in Grains

**Simple Treatment Will Prevent the Continuance of This Pest**

It is estimated that the field loss in the United States due to smut, amounts to over 35 million dollars anually. A proportionate loss in Canada would be from nine to twelve million dollars.

Out of the 500 farmers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces visited by representatives of the Commission of Conservation, only three were found to be treating their seed grain for smut. In Ontario, 23 per cent., and in the Prairie Provinces about 90 per cent. were found to treat their seed grain. The losses from this source are much greater than imagined by the farmer, and, even if only a small amount of smut was present in last year's crop, it will pay to treat the grain before sowing it this spring.

Several methods have been devised to control the various forms of smut, but, as the formalin treatment is the cheapest, simplest and most effective for stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut of barley when properly used, it will be described. The commercial (40 per cent.) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1 lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas, in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is then sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small spray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shovelled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for from eight to ten hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed may become re-infested from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything, therefore, which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

In treating stinking smut of wheat it is best to immerse the grain so that the smut balls can be skimmed off.—F.C.N.

An English school teacher recently gave his pupils a lecture on patriotism. He pointed out the high motives which moved the Territorials to leave their homes and fight for their country. The school teacher noticed that one boy did not pay attention to the instruction, and as a test question he asked him: "What motives took the Territorials to the war?" The boy was puzzled for a moment, then, remembering the public "send off" to the local regiment at the railway station, he replied: "Locomotives, sir."

**Drowning No Bother to Them**

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors—it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.


Good Nights

are enjoyed by those in good health. The perfect digestion, clear system, and pure blood upon which sound health depends, will be given you by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents



BUY "COCKSHUTT" PLOWS

THERE'S A TYPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE. - - SEE THEM DEALER

# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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



## Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



## Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an Indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

## Mrs. Newlywed Says

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodenware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat. All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.



The DOBBS

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



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

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 THERAPION EASY TO TAKE 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, 2903 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.



Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance for The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Hamilton Company—Incorporated 1886) 6th Year of Writing in the West. For Saskatchewan Apply Dominion Finance (Limited, Dept. C. Marquis Block, Moose Jaw. For Manitoba Alberta Apply Frank A. Tasker, Dept. C. Cotton Block, Winnipeg.


"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your article?"

"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self portection. In case any body takes offence I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."

Skids—Does your wife take an intelligent interest in the war?

Skittles—Well, not especially so. When I told her of the loss of the U-15 she seemed to be under the impression it was a theatre seat."

## A Market to Retain

### Immense Importation of Canadian Produce by Great Britain

In 1914 Britain imported Canadian produce in excess of 1913 to the value of $4,652,000, and in excess of 1912, of $22,690,000. For the last quarter of 1914 the excess over the same period in the previous year was nine and a half millions. These figures surely furnish some idea of the necessity there is for further production. To retain the market, Canada must have the goods. To have the goods she must cultivate the best. It is this great and important doctrine that the Patriotism and Production campaign is instilling, and that the publications issued by the department of agriculture are intended to impress and further. Any of this literature can be had by sending a post free application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, saying what is wanted. A list of upwards of two hundred publications from which to choose will be forwarded on request.


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


The corporal was much better at his drill than at grammar, says the Manchester Guardian, but the defect did not worry him in the slightest. He had just sharply ordered his men to "mind them spaces, now," when the smiling lieutenant observed:

"Why 'them spaces,' corporal?"

"Well, sir, if I said 'distances' about 'arf of 'em wouldn't understand me," he explained simply.

Who will win in this war? An English bishop, after the Yankee fashion and with a marked touch of the Yankee wit, answered this question by asking: "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?"—Providence Journal.


There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggsts, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.


## Fire Losses

### Education in Fire Prevention Gradually Showing Results

Canada is making headway in the matter of reduction of fire losses. From reports of fires in Canada for the two months of 1915 a loss is shown of $2,498,884 as against $5,717,061 for the same period of 1914, or a reduction of $3,218,177. This is the lowest fire loss fo rover five years.

Of the 581 fires which occurred in February, 1915, however, 364 took place in dwellings, and the majority of these originated from easily preventable causes. Defective pipes and flues are well established as the causes of the largest number of fires. Flues are defective in numerous ways and even close inspection may not reveal a dangerous condition. Critical examination is, in most cases, impossible, as the construction is in itself faulty, and a cold spell, with forcing of the heating apparatus, finds the weak places.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?"

Young Bill—Please, mum, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

## Weed Seeds in Soils

### The Importance of Short Rotations Good Cultivation

The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a sod field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,183 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep, 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches and 4,309 at a depth five to seven inches. Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation contained 4,984 weed seeds in the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths. The concentration of seeds in the surface layer the sod field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from years to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of weed seeds at the different depths is not yet complete, but a large number of the surface seeds in the case of the sod field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer ploughing of sod lands followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds thorough cultivation during the growing season of hoed crops and after-harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.


## Nervous Diseases In The Spring

### Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

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.


### Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops

It is estimated that the losses sustained from smuts in Ontario grain crops amount to $2,720,000 annually, about two thirds of which occur in oats, wheat being the next greatest sufferer. To cope with this danger Bulletin 229, entitled "Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops," prepared by J. E. Howitt and R. E. Stone, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for free distribution to those who may apply for it. This very practical bulletin goes fully into the cause and cure of smuts and rusts, and gives a number of ways of treating seed grain in order to avoid or lessen injury to grain crops from these causes. Practical farmers will hail it as a valuable adviser regarding relief from these two common grain troubles.


### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.


The vicar of a mining village sent a pair of boots to the cobbler's for repairs, but Bill, who had been imbibing rather freely, felt no inclination for work, so the boots were not touched that day, says Tit-Bits. Next morning his nerves were rather shaky, and he longed for a "hair of the dog that bit him." His own boots were rather dirty, so he thought there was no harm in putting on the parson's, which he accordingly did, and turned off into the village pub for a big "receiver." He had not gone very far when whom did he meet but the vicar, who said, "I sent my boots down for repairs, William. Are you finished with them yet?" "Well, mister," answered Bill calmly, "they're not mended yit, but they're on the road."

The mere fact that he likes to camp out is no sign a man enjoys housecleaning.

## To Avoid Fire Risk

### Some Hints and Suggestions as to Fire Protection

A great many of the disastrous fires which occur are caused by the accumulation of rubbish in and around premises. It is generally deposited in places where it is most likely to cause fire, and where, in the event of a fire occurring, it would be most likely to spread. The cost of guarding against the condition is small, while the neglect of same might prove very serious.

In the basement of some stores are to be found hay, boxes, excelsior and other inflammable materials, having no artificial light, clerks and occupants lighting matches on their visits to the basement, by throwing the lighted matches amongst the hay and other inflammable materials. Frequently one finds the family living on the second floor of such buildings and a fire in the basement at night would jeopardize their lives. A little precaution in guarding against fires in such buildings would be time and labor well spent.

A word about the use of gasoline in the home for cleaning. Soap and water with the aid of common washing soda will do all the household cleaning that gasoline can possibly do, and wearing apparel is better sent to a cleaner, who will get better results with much less risk.

To the farmer: Fire on the farm is greatly attributed to the result of carelessness, faulty chimneys and flues, unsafe stovepipes, smoking and careless handling of matches, and too often allowing an accumulation of trash, grass, weeds and other fire breeders. Our farmers, as well as other citizens, should sit up and take notice, "preventable fires should go." Prevent fires by cleaning up in and around the buildings. Do this early in the spring, before the heavy work begins. It is better to do this than to mourn over a fire loss afterwards which would be the result of carelessness and neglect in a general "clean-up." Do not smoke in your barns or other buildings or allow it done by others. A useful article to have on the farm is buckets of water placed around your barn and in the right place, fire buckets with rounded bottoms which on account of their shape are inconvenient for general use, so that they can be placed in a round hole cut in a shelf or bench; they should be covered and inspected regularly to assure of their being kept full. To prevent freezing two pounds of fused calcium chloride to the pail may be used, buckets should be painted red so that they will be more conspicuous, a constant reminder of the danger of fire.

A little effort of the part of each business man and farmer will result to the advantage of both. Help one another in prevention of fire and you are thus helping the province in the reduction of fire waste by starting a campaign in the education of fire prevention, it will pay you better than any other investment.


Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.


Rapid progress is being made on the five mile Selkirk tunnel which the C.P.R. is driving under Rogers Pass—indeed, all records for speed have been broken. The pioneer tunnels have been bored so that they are only 11,903 feet apart—the east end tunnel being 7,402 feet in, while the west end 5,538 feet have been driven. Of the main tunnel over 8,604 feet have been drilled out and timbered to the extent of 745 feet.—Montreal Gazette.


## 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.


## The Seed Law

### Regulations Governing the Sale of Seeds, For Protection of Growers

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The seed control act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-third of the percentage standard vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa, seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under 8 ounces may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to twenty-five in number for each person or firm.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.


No matter how deep rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.


### Two of a Kind

A tourist in the Highlands had dinner with a querulous old farmer, who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping corn to the London market."

"Yes," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Then, why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, sir," sadly replied the farmer, "the old woman is too lazy to do the ploughin' and plaintin'."


To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.


During the recent fighting along the banks of the Aisne a man was badly wounded. The ambulance corps tenderly placed him on a stretcher.

"Take him into the hospital," said the man in charge.

Slowly the wounded man opened his eyes and whispered faintly:

"What's the matter with the canteen?"


## Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to womankind? You feel dull—headachey? Backache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets'. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it.

THE PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

Relieve Liver Ills!



## Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

### Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

MRS. ALLAN.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step in development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

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

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

# 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, MAY 7


## *Co-Operation*

The greatest problem that confronts the fruit grower of British Columbia is not one of production. Soil and climate combine to make many sections of this Province ideally adapted to the production of many kinds of fruit, in such sections a minimum of labor intelligently directed is sure of reward in abundant yields. The problem is rather one of orchard and business economics including the handling and disposal of the crop, producing economical and efficient labor, the purchasing of supplies etc., required in fruit production.

Though it is quite possible that there are here and there men in exceptional circumstances who can solve these problems for themselves in a more or less satisfactory manner, the only hope for the average grower is in co-operation through an association.

The idea of fruit growers associations is not altogether a new one, as there were such associations in Switzerland several hundred years ago. Since then fruit growers associations in various parts of the world have operated successfully, but there have beee so many failures of associations that too often the many successful instances are lost sight of, and many a fruit grower when he bears the co-operative idea advanced, is usually ready with a list of unhappy efforts and failures which he offers with the conviction that they are an unanswerable argument in support of his own disinclination to interest himself actively in the matter, or to give to an association the loyal support that it requires.

Association work on the American continent has not as a whole been a brilliant success, and yet in almost every case of failure the cause of the failure has been evident and might have been avoided. In nine cases out of ten the reasons for failure might have been found in one or more of the following causes:—

Lack of business methods,

The fact that the idea is a comparatively new one in this country.

Loose organization.

Inability to control their crops.

Selfish personal ends.

Personal jealousies.

Difference in grading and packing fruit.

Too great a prosperity among the members.

Lack of absolute necessity to combine.

Associations of men for the purpose of marketing or purchasing or both, are fundamentally the same, and both Europe and America offer us examples of such associations that are notable successful.

The Rochdale Stores, the largest merchandise establishment in the world, and conducted purely on co-operative lines, the California Fruit Exchange which now handles something over sixty percent of the citrus fruits grown in California. The Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association of Colorado and many others might be mentioned as live up-to-date successful organization that are contributing immensely to the material welfare of their members and in the cases of the fruit growers associations have gone far toward the attainment for the husbandman of that position of social dignity which rightly should be and ultimately will be his.

It would be well if men who contemplate the formation of a co-operative association would each make a thorough study of the history of one or more co-operative associations that have proved successful, and of the conditions and circumstances leading to its formation. Such a study would not prove dry work or unprofitable, for the history of the average successful association is a romance replete with emotion, often the story of a community that after years of apparently fruitless toil, achieved success and prosperity.

It requires courage steadfast and fine, and an unquenchable hope to enable men of ambition to stick to a farm through long years of futile toil, seeing their crops rot for the lack of a market, or their profits when their crops are marketed absorbed by middlemen or transportation charges, such has been the history of many a community that has at last risen glorious from poverty to prosperity through the medium of co-operative association.

The union of the Michigan grape growers is a case in point. That the successs of the Michigan grape growers is partially due to natural conditions such as soil, climate, and location, is true, but it is also due in great part to the associations that these growers have formed.

The soil about Lawton, Michigan became impoverished through continuous wheat growing until finally the growing of wheat was no longer profitable. An adventurous farmer set out a few acres of grapes. This was over 40 years ago. The vines throve wonderfully and soon a considerable area was planted to grapes. At first as is usual the marketing problem was simple, with but a small total output the markets close at hand took the fruit at fair prices. Grapes were a luxury, then the few growers shipped them to Chicago. With the gradual failure of the wheat land more grapes were set out, greatly increasing the production and resulting in the glutting of the Chicago market, and a consequent dropping in the prices received by the growers. In 1891 an organization was formed but lasted only a single year, the disorganization coming about through losses incurred in shipping grapes long distances in ordinary box cars, in an effort to find new markets. There was no further organizing among the Michigan growers for six years.

By this time the commission houses began sending buyers to the grape districts. These buyers while apparently buying in competition with one another used in reality to get together and agree as to the maximum price to be paid to growers. The prices received spelled ruin, vineyards were grubbed up or left uncultivated and the end of the industry apparently was in sight. These circumstances forced the growers to form a new organization in 1898 and also forced them to stick together in their organization in spite of difficulties, and eventually gained for them a high degree of prosperity.

This in brief is the story of a success achieved through co-operation by fruit growers who were reduced to the point of abandoning their industry, and is but a fair criterian of what may be accomplished along the same lines by any group of men engaged in fruit growing who are willing to sink petty jealousies and differences and work together in a broad spirit, each having at heart the interests of the others.

Co-operation among those engaged in fruit growing has been more successful in the west than in the east. This has been due to certain peculiar differences in fruit growing in the one section as compared with the other.

The East was settled by a type of men, who to say the least were of a decided independent turn of mind. They pioneered the wilderness, creating homes each of which was sufficient unto itself. The farm house was the factory in which was supplimented the produce of the fields, the water and the forest. Each family living unto itself developed to a greater degree the spirit of self sufficiency and independence.

In the West a different type of men have of late years engaged in agriculture in general and in fruit growing in particular. Business and professional men have left the East and the Old Country and have come west in search of an attractive climate, to indulge a taste for farming or for the sport of stream and forest. These men have been strongly attracted toward fruit growing, affording as it does a better return on the money and labor put into it, if the investment be backed by brains, than does any other branch of agriculture, delightful work, and to the student or lover of nature a fascination and interest that never fail. These men have brought into the business of fruit growing, business methods, and having all their lives been dependent to a great extent on community organization have also brought into fruit growing a decided inclination for co-operation. It is such men, possessed of business experience and the spirit for co-operation who have pushed western horticulture so far to the front, and overcome some of the greatest difficulties that ever beset the path of agricultural development.

The adaptability of the fruitgrowing business to co-operative organization is almost unique. There is hardly another line of productive industry in which the benefits from co-operation are proportionately as great, or which more readily lends itself to such organization. In fact, if a district is to make any great progress in the fruitgrowing industry, particularly on the Pacific coast, it must make that progress through co-operation.

Fruitgrowing in British Columbia is a specialize industry. It is an industry dealing in a highly perishable commodity, the market for the bulk of which is usually at a great distance from the producing point. The average grower is too greatly dependent on his own resources, with the result that there is a lack of proper storage accommodations and of facilities for properly handling the fruit before shipment. Added to this is the ignorance on the part of the average grower of the conditions prevailing in the various markets to which he may ship his fruit. The result is only what may be expected—a glutting of the local markets, and of some distant markets to which, as usually happens, many growers have simultaneously shipped their fruit. This condition is intensified by the fact that, owing to lack of storage facilities, too great a portion of the fruit crop is rushed to market in the autumn when the prices are usually lowest.

In the years of the greatest production of apples it is doubtful that the supply really equalled the demand. Apparent over-production has invariably amounted merely to poor distribution. One of the chief causes of the low prices of this year was the breaking down of the machinery of distribution. The war caused a shortage of ships, preventing the usual shipment of fruit abroad. On the London market apples were quoted in April at over 20 shillings per box.

The proper distribution of produce is one of the greatest benefits derived from an organization. Other benefits are: It enables small growers to ship in car lots; it enables the growers to establish a brand that will become known in the markets and thus ensure better prices; it makes possible better business methods in dealing with fruit buyers, transportation companies, etc.; it enables a community to make use of varieties of fruit that for any reason it may not be desirable to grow except in small quantities; it generally brings better equipment, such as cool storage plants, etc., for handling the fruit crop; it insures better care of the orchards; it results in greater stability of the industry.

Generally speaking the most promising type of association is one that handles a large share of the output of fruit or produce from any section with natural environment uniform enough to produce a fruit with uniform characteristics for the entire section. In this regard the Creston district has every natural advantage, but some of this advantage has been sacrificed by the planting of too great a number of varieties. The passion for exotics and for things that are new merely because they are new, involves a great waste of effort. Only those varieties of fruit that have proven to be of sound commercial value, and best adapted to the district should be planted for commercial purposes.

It is almost as important that local associations organize in a general association as it is that any district should organize a local association. Theoretically the larger the general association the better and stronger it will be. In practice, however, it is well to amalgamate only those local associations that have consolidated their organization, awakened in their members the true spirit of co-operation, and the ability and willingness to maintain a high grade of produce.

The success or failure of an association must to a great extent depend on the manager. The manager should have great business ability and should receive a salary proportionate to the responsibility he carries and the business done by the association. A wise board of directors will use the greatest discretion in selecting a manager and will then give him as free a hand as possible.

L.R.H.


# TOO MANY SHOES

We have just finished our inventory and find our stock of Shoes is too large for this season of the year. In order to effect its reduction we are offering all lines at tempting prices for next ten day. We have a complete range in

**Men's Fine Shoes**

in black and tan—also the kinds to stand the wear and tear of hard usage.

**Shoes for Ladies**

Pumps, Strap Slippers, Patent Button and Oxfords in both the black and tan.

**Children's Slippers all Sizes & Styles**

People who wear our Shoes are assured of one thing—they get more value for their money than in any other shoe made. They appeal to those who appreciate Style, Comfort and Wearing Qualities, along with the right price. It is a real pleasure for us to show you these Shoes, whether you buy or not.

We offer all our

**BULK SEEDS**

at greatly

**Reduced Prices**

to clear them all out

*Your money back if goods are not satisfactory*

**S. A. SPEERS**

*Phone 63* *General Merchant* *CRESTON*


## Creston School Report for April

DIVISION I. SUPERIOR—S. MacDonald, Principal.

Perfect Attendance—Vida Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Edna Holmes, Mabel Huscroft, Ronald Lidgate, Essie Miller Lyda Johnson, Robert Maxwell, Jennie Nichols, Alex. Lidgate, Zalla Johnson.

DIVISION II.—G E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Almeda Attridge, Audrey Attridge, Esther Bradley, Dorothy Carpenter, Lillian Cherrington, Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Muriel Hobden, Evelyn Miller, Helen Moran, Eunice Moore, Mary Parker, Vera Parker, Nellie Wilson, Arthur Gobbett, Harold Gobbett, Orin Hayden, Denzel Maxwell.

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

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

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

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

DIVISION III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendants for the month—Marion Ash, Alta Attridge, Arnold Baines, George Barton, Louise Bevan, Harry Compton, Marguerite Crawford Robert Crawford, Agnes Hobden, Eva Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, Annie Malone, Frank Malone, Mildred Malone, Robert Moore, Freddy Payne, Teddy Payne, Harry Pollett, Donald Spiers.

Senior 2nd—Agnes Hobden, George Broderick, Ardrey Wilson and Annie Malone equal, Jessie Wiles.

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

First Reader—Walter Leamy, Alta Attridge, Harry Compton, Arnold Baines, Harry Pollett.

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

Low Second Primer—Evelyn Hurry, Freddy Payne, Maggie Broderick, Charlie Holmes, Donald Spiers.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Wasley, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Rose Barton, Evelyn Bevan, Sherman Broderick, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Harvey Gobbett, Joe Leonard, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Walter Scott, Harry Smith, Dudley Wilson, Lily Wilson.

Class A—Evelyn Bevan, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Ivin Compton, Beatrice Scott.

Class B—Walter Scott, Edith Crawford, Irene Carpenter, Jessie Lindley, Ross Barton.

Class C—Eric Bainbridge, Olwen Evans, Albert Sherwood, Laura Boadway, Jimmy Pollett.

In the Okanagan the area in grain and vegetables is fifty per cent greater than last year. The outlook for fruit is for a yield fully as heavy as in 1914.

## *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 204 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.

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## DUCK CREEK

Mrs. J. J. Grady returned from Spokane on Sunday.

J. J. Grady returned from an extended trip to Ogden on Saturday.

Peter Andestadt moved into his new house above the track on Saturday.

E. Butterfield was a week-end visitor in Creston, staying with W. Embree

J. Bathie was a Creston caller on Tuesday. J. J. Grady was a visitor to Port Hill on Monday.

There is talk of a dance being on the programme for Saturday night in Gunder Olsen's house.

The snowstorm on Friday last was worth thousands of dollars to the small-fruit growers of the district.

Gunder Olsen moved into his house on his ranch on Saturday, upon it being vacated by Peter Andestadt.

The water on the flats is coming up slowly and boating is becoming general now. Swimming will start as soon as the water warms up a bit.

Billy Mather is again wearing the big paternal smile, for on Sunday Mrs. Mather presented him with a son and heir. Good for you, Billy; you're doing fine in this country.

A well-attended meeting of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Association was held after come delay on Wednesday night. In the first place the general manager had the misfortune to forget that there was a meeting called and half an hour late upon remembering he grabbed the wrong book in his hurry, and so arrived at the association's office minus the papers he needed. However, a most successful meeting was pulled off, a lot of business arrangements being completed in readiness for the coming season.

## 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
JONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

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

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

Purebred Poultry For Sale
HIGH CLASS
*White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Hens Cocks, Cockerels & Pullets*
Bred from Prize-Winners and a grand laying strain. $1.50 to $5.00 each, according to quality. Fancy Pigeons $1.50 per pair.
A. HAYES, Gannington, Ont.

## ERICKSON

Miss Della Stanford of Stavely, Alberta, is here on a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beam.

Mrs. Boffey is rather seriously indisposed but a speeky restoration to permanent good health is hoped for.

E. W. Klingensmith has just finished his tree planting and fencing operations and the ranch looks good now.

Mrs. Thurston entertained quite a galaxy of Creston ladies on Tuesday—the monthly meeting of Christ Church Guild.

Two more phones have been installed in Erickson homes this week. No. 53 X at J. M. Craigie's and 53 C at A.E. Penson's.

Thos. McLeod returned from Yahk the latter part of the week, and is at work putting in a big potato crop at the McLeod ranch.

Mayor Little and R. S. Bevan of Creston were among our Sunday afternoon visitors. Andy Miller, fire guardian, also made a social call.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, sr., who left a couple of months ago to visit friends at Nelson and other points, are now residing permanently at Sandon.

The following pupils of Erickson school had perfect attendance for April: Audrey Craigie, Mabel Craigie Aubrey Kemp, Ruth Klingensmith, Estelle McKelvey, Roy McKelvey, Arthur Stanley, Gordon Stanley, Ernest Stinson, Edward Timmons.

While endeavoring to make his right leg do a sort of grapevine twist around a cane with which he was playing on Tuesday afternoon the little two-year old son of Frank Putnam by some means broke the bone in his leg near the hip. Dr. Davis was summoned and dressed the injured member and the little fellow is now doing nicely.

Another recruit qualified for Erickson's noble army of benedicts last week in the person of Teddy Haskins, who was united in holy wedlock with Miss Bessie Uttemer, until lately of Creston, at Cranbrook, on April 28th. They arrived home on Thursday night and were treated to a regulation charivari the same evening. Our best wishes are extended Mr. and Mrs. Haskins for a long and happy life.

## ALICE SIDING

BIRTH—on May 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Mather, a son.

Weeds are more plentiful than news—and require more time to dispose of.

Peach leaf curl is considerably in evidence in the McMurtrie and Pease ranches.

Gordon Smith and family have moved from the Noble ranch into the house on the Deacon place.

Mrs. Young's sale of millinery attracted some of our thrifty lady shoppers to town on Tuesday.

W. Corbett is at work these days getting out sills for a new 24 x 38-foot barn Mr. Collis intends building.

Some of our ranchers are fitting up their horses with a view to selling to the army-horse purchasers at Creston on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes of Creston were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Hayden were Monday callers.

Dick Smith and P. Argyll are doing the grub hoe act around the trees on the Swanson ranch. J. Marshall is ploughing Swanson's west orchard.

Friday's snowfall did very little damage here. On the Mather & Reid ranch some berry and currant bushes were badly broken by the weight of the wet snow.

An Alice Siding hostess is to be favored with the next Red Cross tea—on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Andy Miller. Duck Creek may be similarly honored later.

A rather aged horse belonging to John Baines of Creston came near losing its life on Tuesday afternoon in the marsh below Victor Carr's ranch. Fortunately its sorry plight was discovered in time and with the aid of half a dozen neighbors, a tow line and Mr. Carr's team the slender veteran of the old brigade was extracted from its perilous abode.

To date less than twenty letters have been sent to the dead letter office from Kaslo for lack of the necessary war stamps.

Herald: We often wonder if Cranbrook is a fair sample of a white British Columbia. [illegible] Bohemia, in the city [illegible] than ever before.

## News of Kootenay

More coke oven haye been fired up at Michel.

Local grown rhubarb is now on sale at Cranbrook.

Last weeks snowfall lasted for two days at Phoenix.

Blairmore will require $7,000 for school purposes this year.

Thirty-seven automobile licenses have been issued in Fernie.

Inspector Hope is investigating the financial affairs of Moyie school.

But one car is being run on the Nelson street railway system this week.

The sawmill at Silverton will commence on the season's cut next week.

At Kaslo there are ten men in sight for every possible job in the roadwork line.

Kaslo brass band is being revived for the big 24th of May celebration in that city.

Natal is the busiest town on the Crow, with the very best prospects for a 1915 boom.

The fruitgrowers union at Nelson will take a commission of 12½% for selling fruit this year.

Cranbrook District Automobils Association may build a country club house at Moyie Lake.

Gateway is having a 24th of May celebration. $100 in prizes is offered for a baseball tournament.

The C.P.R. mill at Bull River is being wired for electric lights. The mill commenced cutting last week.

There is a fine showing of blossoms in Cranbrook orchards and the Herald is predicting a big apple crop.

Sixteen youngsters have entries in the poultry contest and eleven in the potato competition at Cranbrook this year.

Rossland has just received its annual grant of $12,000 from the provincial government, $4,000 of it is for school purposes.

By placing a gasoline car in service the C.P.R. hopes one section crew will be able to do all the section work on the Lardo branch.

Sir Thos. Shaugnessy, president of the C.P.R. has declined the invitation of the Cranbrook board of trade to visit that city this month.

Thursday,s rain was very welcome at Cranbrook. For some days previous some of the farmers had to drive their cattle to town for water.

Twenty three autos from outside points visited Elko on a recent Sunday and now Mayor Klingensmith has purchased a bran new one for himself.

East Kootenay's oldest resident has been discovered. He is Roger Moore of Fort Steele. He arrived in 1861 on the spot where Cranbrook is now built.

Cranbrook Herald: About one hundred and eighty men on the roads gangs have been called in, the appropriation for road work being about used up.

None of the fish taken in at the Gerrard hatchery and turned loose again last spring have so far put in an appearance at the spawning grounds this season.

A contract has been arranged for the erection of a new hall for the Trail Mill & Smeltermen's Union. The building will be 30 feet by 24 feet and one storey in height.

Revelstoke trustees complain that the language used by the school children, both on the school grounds and on the city streets, is frequently disgusting in the extreme.

Things around the Gerrard hatchery are reported as active, the fish spawn being secured in large quantities. A big Salmon Kootenaii taken there recently, yielded over five thousand eggs.

The Women's Ratepayers' League at Kaslo has asked the council to remove all houses of ill-fame from that city, and pending their removal to stop any of them having liquor or trafficing in it.

Free Press: The extravagance of plank sidewalks is commencing to be realized by the people of Fernie. Besides the original cost, we must consider the wear and tear of nailheads on shoe leather.

The transfer was made to the new postoffice at New Denver last week. New lock boxes have been put in and the office generally is one of the neatest and most conveniently arranged for a small community, in the province.

Measles are prevalent at Cranbrook.

The 41 Market has closed its Cranbrook branch.

A carload of Ford automobiles has just reached Revelstoke.

Three gangs are working on the wagon roads in the Greenwood riding.

F. E. Archer is setting out 300 cherry trees on his ranch at Kaslo this year.

Two new double steel cells are being installed in the Revelstoke court house.

Cranbrook's tax rate this year will be 31 mills on the dollar. Last year it was 28.

Cranbrook reports eight inches of rain fell on Thursday night and Friday last.

Some party or parties unknown are stealing flowers off the graves in the Rossland cemetery.

This year the day set for the Greenwood Fair is September 30, and the government grant, $200.

Thirty-nine gun licenses have been issued at the government office at Fernie since the first of Arpil.

The police commission at Cranbrook have instructed all cigar stand proprietors to close up shop on Sundays.

Owing to business conditions showing no sign of improvement the Fernie Steam Laundry Co, has been wound up.

Rev. G. S. Wood of Kaslo will be one of the two Kootenay clergy to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly at Toronto in June.

## KITCHENER

Miss Adamson spent several days in Cranbrook last week.

G. A. Hunt was a Creston caller during the snowstorm.

Hunt loaded several cars of piling for the C.P.R. last week.

What Germany needs is a couple of allies that do not need so much help.

Mrs. G. Andeen and daughter are spending several days in Cranbrook on business.

Miss Adamson is working in the store of Hunt & Miller, while J. E. is taking a vacation.

Olsen's submarine will be ready for launching the latter part of this week, then look out for the fish.

British cabinet to act on liquor, which, of course, is better than to have liquor act on British cabinet.

Since the trout season opened up our local fishermen have had a try after the speckled beauties with poor results. high water being the cause.

Fall wheat on the Beattie-Murphy farm near Cranbrook is up seven inches.

Clarence Muirhead is raising by hand a select family of two bears in the window of the Muirhead s hoe store at Fernie.

Fernie Free Press:—Fairy Creek water, as delivered by the service pipes, is affected by the spring freshets and slides and shows a trace of leaf, soil, bug and bark but no dangerous bacteria.

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.
Phone 56 Sleigh Avenue Box 14

# WHEN LONG BREATHS HURT YOUR SIDE RUB SORENESS AWAY WITH "NERVILINE"

## Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline. This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles and enlarged joints.

Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



RENNIE'S FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Sold by leading merchants

Catalogues FREE

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver


## Mixed Farming

**The All-Round Farmer Meets With More Success Than the Strictly Grain Producer**

Why can't every Champaign county farmer raise and feed hogs and more live stock? says the Banker-Farmer.

Statistics show that the live stock farms are the most profitable and fertile.

Until a decade ago this county was a great stock raising county, before it went grain crop mad, and when stock prices were not half as good as now.

The farmer-stockman, raising and feeding stock, fattens his farm and his bank balance, gets two prices for his crops, keeps for himself the profits of the grain speculator and the railroad and increases the demand for and the price of grain and becomes a bigger, broader and richer man by being an "all round farmer."

Live stock prices are very high, will long remain so, war or no war, and hog cholera can be prevented.

This bank is working to build up this county as well as the bank—that's why it uses most of its advertising space to talk about "Hogs" and public welfare.

**Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.**

Scribbler—I've a poem here advocating peace.

Editor—I suppose that you honestly and sincerely desire peace.

Scribbler—Yes, sir.

Editor—Then burn the poem.


# REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

## Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my

health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. Josie Ham, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

**If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.**




## Illustration Farms

**Much Interest is Shown and Good Results Follow**

In his report on the inspection of the Illustration Farms conducted by the Commission of Conservation, the agriculturist of commission at the annual meeting said:

"This work has been intensely interesting, and the manner in which the farmers have undertaken and so successfully carried on the work outlined is indeed gratifying. Another feature which must not be overlooked has been t rnieht eetst Teftsbo esu has been the interest aroused among the young people in the great possibilities of teh old home farm when scientific and up-to-date methods are adopted. On one of the Illustration Farms, among the French-speaking farmers of Quebec, the farmer and his six grown-up sons would drop all work to accompany the instructor each time he visited the farm, all joining in the discussions and asking questions relating to the farm operations. This farmer himself stated that, since following the advice of the commission's instructors, he had the first successful crop of clover and of corn he had ever grown on his farm. This was in 1914."

## What Mothers Say of Baby's Own Tablets

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results. Concerning them Mrs. R. L. Wright, Pennabit, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three babies and think so much of them that I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## A Billion Wheat Deficit

**Canada Should Increase Her Productions as Much as Possible**

According to reliable statistics there are tied up at the present time about two billion bushels of wheat, the production of the countries at war. This is in the vicinity of half the world's total production of wheat. A recognized authority argues that granting that the warring nations produce a one-half crop in the coming year, a deficit of one billion bushels will still be shown. The three countries upon which the filling of this deficit of one billion bushels will rest are Canada, the United States and Argentina. The combined output of these three countries is only 1,249,000,000; their exportable surplus would, of course, be much less, so it can easily be seen that the question is not one to be easily solved, and it behooves Canada to increase her productions as much as she possibly can, for when the war is over and trade begins to re-establish itself and the nations undergo a process of rehabilitation, the demand for all breadstuffs must be enormous.

**A Remedy For Bilious Headache.**—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

**Frozen Meat Trade**

The report that the Australian government is buying up the meat supplies to hold them in readiness for imperial needs, is a reminder that the Antipodean frozen meat trade, vast as it now is, dates only from 1882, when the New Zealand graziers tried the experiment of exporting frozen carcasses to England. The Antipodeans, however, were not the first to hit on the idea of supplying frozen meat. In January, 1816, three Esquimaux arrived at Harwich with a large consignment of game, frozen and packed in airtight cases, for which they found a ready sale at extraordinarily high prices.

**A Prime Dressing For Wounds.**—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

**Housing and Roads**

Two hundred years hence the great housing and town planning movement, now at its meridian, which has for its objects the planning out with wide roads and open spaces of the land lying round cities and towns and the erection of houses for rich and poor which shall be hygienically constructed and provided with an abundance of unfettered ground space, will be compared in importance and consequences with the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

## Old or Young at Forty

**Much Depends on Our Every Day Habits of Life**

A physical director in the Young Men's Christian Association who has examined more than 2,000 city men in the past year, says that he finds the type physically deteriorating. The average business man, he says, grows old before his time. At forty, he finds, the business man has many of the symptoms of actual old age, and often seems on the verge of a physical breakdown.

That is familiar talk. The difficulty is that so much of it is so nearly true. The encouraging part of it, on the other hand, is that few men need to be old at forty unless they choose.

In a large measure, it is an optional matter. If one keeps his nose to the grindstone of business, eats too much, indulges himself too freely, gets no physical exercise and takes his business cares home and to bed with him every night, he is pretty likely to be what the director says he is.

The suggestion that a man—or woman—is old at forty ought to be absurd. That it is not absurd is something of a reflection upon that portion of us who because we are unwilling to take little trouble, are actually bringing on age at forty.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# Separate School Teacher Speaks

**TELLS OF THE GOOD DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAVE DONE**

**She Had No Faith In Them, But the Results and Health Obtained Convinced Her**

Grates Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld.—(Special)—Among the thousands in Newfoundland who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills is Miss Mary Bridget Whelan, teacher in the Roman Catholic school here.

"I am exceedingly grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Whelan states in an interview. "I was very much run down in health. Close confinement to my work brought on my trouble.

"Reading of the many cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I began to use them and I must confess with very little faith.

"Before I had taken one box I was not only cured but my strength was growing rapidly, and I felt a great improvement in every way."

Miss Whelan gives the real reason of the popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They do not cure the ailment aimed at at the expense of some other part of the body. They build up health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys mean pure blood.

Two little colored boys were viewing the sights in the Food Exposition, says the National Monthly, and as they passed a cheese stall one of them sniffed and said: "Phew! dat man's done had dat cheese on hand too long." "No such thing," retorted the other little boy, "It's dat 'spensive lumbago cheese."

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

Great Britain has been paying out an average of a thousand million dollars a year for foodstuffs, excluding tea, coffee and cocoa, and all beverages. Noteworthy importations in 1913 were two million dollars' worth of potatoes and a million dollars' worth of eggs from Germany and nearly two million dollars' worth of hen fruit from Austria-Hungary. Another notable importation in the first six months of last year was fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth of fruit from Turkey.

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


SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

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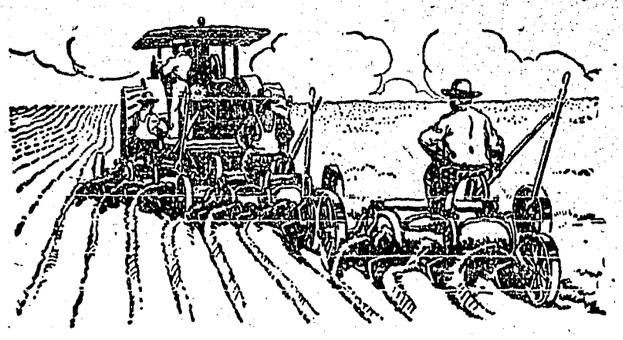

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With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveller inquired of the tramcar conductor, "Can you go faster than this?"

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As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Scientist Experiments to which he gives it resembles the cologne that is screwed up by it.

It is stated that it is now impossible to get a Turkish bath in London. Or an Irish stew in Berlin, we suppose. —Detroit Free Press.


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

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# SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAVE MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE WEST

## HAVE FOUND THAT THERE IS MONEY IN FARMING

### All of the Progress in Western Canada is not by any Means of the Boom Order, as Fortunes Have Been Made in a Short Space of Time by the Man on the Farm

Guy Cathcart Pelton, writing in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, tells of some information gathered on a trip through the west, as follows:

We hear much these days of the dull west, the dead west, the disillusioned west. All the west that we hear about—that we hear about mostly at least—is the west as it is bottled up in a dozen or less cities. So much has been spoken, written, pictured, of the unemployed men, of the fall of the real estate boom, of the slump in rents and the tightness of money—that we have forgotten about the real west. The real west is in the country—not the dozen or less cities. The real west is in the unboomed.

I have just completed a tour of some two dozen Alberta agricultural districts, and one district in Saskatchewan. I have talked with bank managers, interviewed homesteaders, chatted with country merchants. Let me say here that if this same trip could be taken by some of our financiers, magnates and others who only could tell what they found, the west would have a boom such as it has never had. Rather than give the names of each district in which the stories are connected. I will append at the end of this article the names of the districts visited by me. Then it will not look like a board of trade publicity campaign.

In one district I met a man who had been a street car conductor, first in Toronto, then in Edmonton. Five years ago he took a homestead, and all he had was a lot of ambition and a very little money—less than $500. That was five years ago. Today he owns over 700 acres of land, 50 horses, 200 head of cattle, and his bank account shows a credit of $7,800—the cash being this year's wheat money. His land, his stock and his equipment are all paid for.

In another district, just out of a town which in the boom days was much boomed, there is another man. In professional life he was a scribe—a poorly paid newspaper man (no other kind of a newspaper man being possible). He never farmed in his life before. He has been eight years on the land. He is a modest man and doesn't like to talk about his own success. In those eight years he has accumulated two sections of land, some 300 head of cattle, and Bradstreets rate him as worth $150,000. That's better than the Journal of Commerce editor could do in eight years.

In a third district there is an ex-plumber. He admits that the plumber is usually well paid, but it doesn't compare with farm life in the Canadian west. He started with $600, and he hasn't ended up yet. His hogs bring him $6,000 per year, and wheat last year brought him $6,500. His farm life has lasted six years and he doesn't want to go back to the city.

In a Saskatchewan village I met a bank manager who mildly intimated that he had gone into farming as a side line. The week I met him he notified the elevators at Port Arthur that they could let his 6,000 bushels of wheat go when it reached the $1.30 mark. It reached that mark less than ten days later. That banker got five times for his side line what he got in his regular salary.

There are hundreds of farmers of the west who are making fortunes. They are making them quietly and saying little about it. Men are coming into Alberta and Saskatchewan from the Dakotas, from Iowa, the middle and western states. More would come if they could get rid of their American holdings. The little towns of Alberta are in splendid shape. I can name a dozen towns of 150 population through which the hog shipments run into $300,000 annually, and the wheat and grains from $400,000 to $1,000,000 annually. The country is booming, but their ears are so deafened with the knocking and pessimism that they know it not. They are in the midst of prosperity, but their eyes are so blinded by newspaper stories of unemployed and lower city rents and unsold real estate that they see it not.

One farmer spoke in this wise, "Last week I sold one of my farms and got $9,000 for it. Today I brought in a carload of hogs, which will make a total of some $4,000 worth I have sold since Christmas. I was foolish enough to let my wheat go at $1.25. I had 10,000 bushels—nearly all No. 1." Then, reminded of the hard times and the war by contact with a city man, he spoiled it all by remarking, "But I tell you, boy, this war has hit me hard. I have got considerable unsold property in Edmonton, and a couple of unsold lots in Saskatoon."

It is true that some farmers had their crops burned out. Some need government said to buy this year's seed. But it is also true that the west is filled with prospercus farmers. There are literally thousands of agriculturists who have in five to eight years made themselves financially independent. It is fashionable to talk about hard times, so they do it and the outside world hears the grumbling and knows nothing of the brighter side.

In a five weeks' trip I met continually young men who had left the city life five or six years previously, who had been journalists, plumbers, street car conductors, bookkeepers, mechanics—and if I got their confidence I found that they were wealthy, independent men, men who were making anually from hogs and wheat and mixed farming as much money as is paid our lieutenant-governors, our provincial premiers, our supreme court judges. I dare to predict that the west has only commenced—for each and every one of these successful agriculturists is advising his friends to quit the city and its troubles and get out into the open.

(The above stories, which are all true, were gathered in the following districts visited by me—North Battleford, Provost, Chauvin, Edgerton, Fort Saskatchewan, Vermilion, Vegreville, Wainwright, Camrose, Hardisty, Lougheed, Daysland, Viking and numerous small towns on the C.N.R., G.T.P., and the Edmonton-Winnipeg branch of the C.P.R.)

# Tommy Atkins Is A Puzzle

### Soldier and Civilian Alike in France, Regard With Wonder the Men Who Play Football

The thousands of English soldiers now on French soil are to Frenchmen, strange, exotic creatures, the study of which is full of delightful surprises. A French journalist who travelled to the trenches and interviewed several specimens of the genius Tommy Atkins, published the results in a Paris newspaper.

One Tommy was "of the species crane," with thin legs and arms like telegraph wires, by no means as taciturn as the Frenchman had believed Englishmen to be. He told the Frenchman some tall yarns. "In one fight our battalion lost 500 men," he vouchsafed. "One bullet, which just scratched my nose, killed my pal beside me."

Another Tommy dwelt on the awful fact that he had been "twenty-two days on water without any tea in it." He, too, had been in the thick of the fray and had killed several of the enemy with his own hand, which recounts the Frenchman, filled him with a "gentle joy."

"Are the inhabitants of this part of France hospitable?" the journalist inquired of another Tommy.

"Awfully nice," replied the soldier. These words the correspondent, after giving them in English, to show how strange they look, translates: "Terriblement aimable"—a combination which must appear perfectly incomprehensible to Frenchmen, who do not see how a thing can be "awful" and "nice" at the same time.

At a village in Northern France the newspaper man found some English soldiers instructing a lot of village boys in the rudiments of football.

"When the French team scored a point," he wrote: "I said to one of the Englishmen: 'But aren't you ashamed to let them beat you at your own game?' to which the Britain replied: 'Ah, but we want to encourage the people of France to take up sports!'"

Football was being played wherever there were Englishmen. Often the games were between teams of English and French soldiers. Where a ball was not to be had the players were quite content to kick about a bundle of clothes.

When not thus engaged, the English soldier finds time to enter the lists of Cupid. The French writer tells of one Tommy whom he saw "promenading proudly before the awe-struck glances of the villagers with three girls on his arm!"

"The English? Oh, they're good fellows," remarked a villager in whose house a number of the allies of France were quartered. "They're in bed snoring every night at 8. They get together in my kitchen while I make their tea and sing sentimental songs. They're all musical." The journalist added in corroboration of this statement, that he himself heard Tommies "singing discordantly to the accompaniment of the cannon."

Also he found that Tommy had a sense of humor. On one occasion, he learned a German officer came charging at the head of his men into an English trench. Leaping over the edge of it he fell headlong into a sea of black mud, from which he picked himself up, black and dripping, and exclaimed:

"What a confounded nuisance this old war is, isn't it?"

Whereupon a Tommy, about to run his bayonet through the intruder, burst into roars of laughter and made him a prisoner instead.

"And the Tommies are philosophers too," writes the Frenchman. "I heard one of them say solemnly to a comrade: 'If you have any money, spend it all today. You may be dead tomorrow!'"

---

Bill had a billboard; Bill also had a boardbill. The boardbill bored Bill so he told the billboard to pay the boardbill. After Bill sold the billboard the boardbill no longer bored Bill.

# Cracow, in the Heart of Poland

### The Ancient Capital of Poland is a City With a History

Around the ancient capital of Poland, Cracow, which the Russians hope to capture, clusters most of the glorious memories of that last but not forgotten kingdom.

There for more than four hundred years the kings of Poland were crowned and buried, and for more than three hundred years it was their seat of government. There lie buried Jan Sobieski, who delivered Vienna—and thereby all Europe—of the Turks; Pontatowski, the famous general who became one of Napoleon's marshals; Mickiewicz, the poet of Poland, and Kosciusko, the patriot hero of the Poles.

The tombs of all four are in the Stanislas Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic church built in 1359, that crowns the Wavel, a rocky hill that rises on the edge of the town. There are other fine churches in the city, the Rugustinian and Dominican among them; and there is also the great Royal Castle, which was long the residence of the kings of Poland, which fell to the uses of a barracks after the kingdom was divided, and which has within the last fifty years been restored.

The city also contains a very famous old university, which dates from 1364, and in age is second only to Prague among the universities of Europe.

The intellectual and artistic achievements of the Poles and the Bohemians, attained six centuries and more ago, show that the Slav is capable of the highest things. He is weakest perhaps in the organization of government, for Poland, long the bulwark of civilization against the Tartar and the Turk, fell at last because of the endless dissensions among its brave and brilliant nobility.

Cracow itself was founded about 700 A.D. More than once it was destroyed by the Tartars, rebuilt and recolonized by Polish, German and Bohemian settlers.

From 1305 to 1610 it was the capital of Poland; later it was part of the grand duchy of Warsaw, and from 1815 to 1846 it was, with its immediate neighborhood, a free and neutral state, a distinction it lost when internal disorders gave Austria an excuse to step in and take possession of the town.

One of the most interesting things in Cracow is Kosciusko Hill, a mound of earth on the top of the Borislava hill. It is made of handfuls of earth brought by Poles from every corner of the kingdom, and thrown together to form a memorial to the Polish patriot, composed of the soil of the country he loved so well. Across the river Vistula on Krakus Hill there is a similar mound, which is said to be almost twelve hundred years old; it was, so tradition says, raised in the same way to the memory of Krakus, the Slavic prince who founded the city.

If the war results in an autonomous or semi-autonomous kingdom of Poland, Warsaw instead of Cracow may be its capital, since it is more centrally situated and much larger. But to the patriotic Pole, Cracow is always the spiritual centre of his fatherland—the "heart of Poland."

# Figures That Carry Lesson

### Large Importations From Foreign Countries of Grain by Great Britain

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,360,400 bushels from Russia, 2,050,987 from Germany, 804,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265,843 from Austria-Hungary, and 76,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,759,949 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain of 7,000,000 bushels in 1913, compared with 1912, and of 24,0000,000 compared with 1911. In 1913 the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,13,879 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,580,865 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,208,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,067 from Germany, and 622,533 bushels from Austria-Hungary, a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels, and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,007,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,734,588 bushels, and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,829,950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canadian farmers.

### On The Farm

"What do you want with all those hammocks and phonograph records and fancy groceries?" asked the storekeeper. Going to have summer boarders?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntassel. "I wouldn't waste all them on summer boarders. I'm trying to make the place attractive enough to persuade a few farmhands to linger around an' help me out with the wheat crop."—Kansas City Journal.

# HISTORY OF THE MOST CRUCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT WAR

## WORDS WILL RING DOWN THROUGH THE AGES

### Most Gigantic Crisis in the History of the British Empire was the Climax of the Fighting at Ypres, when General French by his Presence Turned the Tide of Battle

"I was present at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day." These thirteen words will ring down through the ages in British history. They were written by Sir John French, in his official report of the battle of Ypres on October 31. It has taken the British people many months to learn what a gigantic crisis in the history of the empire lies behind this phrase. They were sixty short, terrible minutes that climaxed twenty days of terrific fighting. Each day had seen a battle that was historic in its intensity.

The Germans had taken Antwerp and were swinging down toward the English channel and Calais. Sir John French and his men had been entrusted with the duty of stopping the gap in the allied lines between Armentieres and Ypres.

For twenty days French had been strengthening his line until he had 120,000 men, but during the same space of time the Germans had been piling up their forces until, on the morning of October 31, there were nearly four German army corps facing the centre of the British general's line. This centre was held by Sir Douglas Haig. Four Germans to one Britisher were the odds.

General French realized that after twenty days of sparring, the Germans had decided where to strike. The battle began in the morning, with contests along the whole line. The field of Waterloo was as a child's garden in size, compared with General French's battleground.

Back at Ypres, General French studied the battle by means of maps. Telephones and couriers brought him news almost every moment. As the day advanced towards noon the fighting on the wings grew less; in the centre it grew fiercer and fiercer, the burden of the day was falling on the first army corps. Almost every minute some British regiment was either suffering some catastrophe or achieving some feat that would go down in its history forever.

British histories and all military history will say that no general in the annals of great battles ever had greater cause of giving up hope than Gen. French had at noon on this day.

A little later the automobile of General French whirled into the little town of Hooge. A short distance up the Meny road was the very heart and core of the battle.

To see General French come into the heart of the battle, amid the shells, to know that he had not given up hope, was an inspiration to the officers. New life came into the British. General French was spending that famous little hour "at Hooge between 2 and 3 oclock."

General French and Sir Douglas Haig and their officers hustled from point to point. At their coming majors, colonels, captains, all were fired with the greatness of the moment. They became privates; they seized rifles and fought with their men. There was no longer need for officers; the battle had become a fight to the death.

It was shortly before 2.30 that General French got his first chance to hit the Germans on their flank. The side attack flustered them. With cold steel alone the Worcesters retook Cheluvelt and closed the Meny road. From that moment the tide of battle turned. By 3 o'clock, when the historic visit of Sir John French at Hooge had ended, the British soldiers knew they had held the Germans back and that the issue had been decided. The British lost about 50,000 men on this momentous October 31 and in the 20 days fighting that preceded it. The French and Belgians lost about 75,000 men and the German losses were estimated at about 350,000. In all nearly half a million men were lost. The losses of the north in the entire Civil War were about 500,000.

General French's laconic report merely said:

"I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day, when the first division were retiring. I regarded it as the most critical moment of this great battle. The rally of the first division and the re-capture of the village of Cheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences."

# Tetanus in German Shells

### Sir William Ramsay Translates French Chemist's Warning

Sir William Ramsay writes to the London Times, enclosing a translation of part of an article which appears in the current number of the Comptes rendus" of the French Academy of Science. It is by M. Victor Henri, a French chemist of the highest reputation; M. Urbain is one of the most distinguished scientific men. The translation is as follows:

"M. Urban, who has had an opportunity of examining a number of German shells which have failed to explode, informs me that explosive shells of 77 calibre and shrapnel shells contain mostly a large quantity of violet brown powder, smeling strongly of white phosphorus, 97 per cent. of which consist of various kinds of phosphorus, the red variety predominating.

"In the explosive shells the phosphorus is contained in a cylindrical box, one inch by two inches. In the shrapnel the balls are contained in a cylindrical box, two and one-half inches in diameter, and the interstices between the balls are filled by the violet brown powder, containing 97 per cent. of phosphorus. The balls are roughened, so as to retain a certain quantity of adhering phosphorus.

"Consequently, fragments of German shells and shrapnel carry into a wound more or less phosphorus. This should be speedily called to the notice of surgeons, for phosphorus produces mortification of the tissues in contact even with a shrapnel ball; microbes, especially anaerobic ones, which produce tetanus and gangrene, find a medium favorable to their development, and the wound may become grave. Wounds produced by German shrapnel and shells should therefore be greatly incised and cleaned out with the greatest care."

Sir William adds that the temperature of explosion would convert the comparatively harmless red phosphorus into the dangerous yellow variety.

### Those Subtle Germans

In this crisis (Britain's command of the sea) it occurred to some iron-crossed genius that if America could be persuaded that it was imminently dangerous for her merchant ships to approach British ports, the American government, seeing its trade cut off from all the belligerents, would insist that Great Britain should surrender her sea power and agree to allow neutral vessels to carry cargoes to Germany. The idea was based on the quite erroneous belief that the American people care for nothing but money and profits. The Kaiser forgot the American's exuberant sense of humor.—London Express.

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She—Give me a week to think your proposal over?

He—Sure. If I'm not married in that time, I'll let you know.

# A Close Call

### How a Dog Brought a Soldier of the Royal Navy to Life

Dog lovers will be interested in the following account to the "Scotsman" respecting the recovery of John Cowan, an A.B. of the Royal Fleet Reserve, one of the crew of the "Formidable," when that ship was knocked out in the Channel. When Cowan, who is a Fifeshire boy, was brought to Lyme Regis with some other rescued men, he was carried into the Pilot Boat hotel and placed on the kitchen floor in the belief that he was dead, all efforts to restore him after he had been lifted out of the boat having apparently failed. All he had on was a pair of thin pants and a vest, and in this meagre dress he passed through the fearful experiences of those unforgettable 22 hours. Seeing that 14 of his comrades, some better clad than he, had succumbed to exposure and exhaustion, it is small wonder that it was thought he, too, was dead. As he lay there, unconscious and unattended—all attention being concentrated on those who showed any sign of life—a remarkable incident occurred. A dog of the house, a rough haired cross bred collie, walked to the body and displayed considerable uneasiness. "Lassie"—for that is the dog's name—whined piteously, and lay alongside Cowan and began to lick his face. At the end of half an hour, a faint moan, a movement of the body, and a glad whining from the dog attracted the attention of one of the helpers. The warmth of the dog's body against Cowan's heart and his assiduous licking of his face had induced circulation. Immediately, willing hands completed the work the dog had begun and in a short time Cowan sat up. Since then the dog and Cowan have been inseparable, and as Cowan is not yet allowed out, he and the dog spend most of the time before the kitchen fire cultivating the acquaintance so curiously begun.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

### Survival of the Unfit

The Haeckel doctrine, in fact, is the survival of the unfit. Like most German scientists in the past forty years, he was a laborious imitator, carrying the discoveries and theories of other men a few obvious steps further. The people he would postulate as survivors would not, in point of usefulness to the world, be the fittest. They might be the strongest or the most brutal or the most successful, in the crudest meaning of the term. But in all that makes man higher than the brute and lifts him nearer to his God, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, thus stated, represents the suicide of the human race through a gradual relapse into barbarism.—Wall Street Journal.

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We feel safe in suggesting that the Franco-British fleet put the Hell in the Hellespont.—Southern Lumberman.

**Water-glass**

We carry in stock Waterglass in one-pound and two-tins. This is a grade we can guarantee. Price:

**Pounds, 25c. 2-pounds 35c.**

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


**Bull for Service**

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


# Local and Personal

***R. W. Russell, optician, of Cranbrook, will be at the Drugstore on the afternoon of Thursday, May 13, and morning of Friday, May 14. Do your eyes need attention?***

Tom Bundy, who has been relieving at Moyie and Cranbrook for the past month, returned on Monday.

Mrs. T. B. Myers and young son, of Toronto, arrived on Tuesday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. S. A. Speers.

Mrs. C. Smith who returned last week from Kenora, Ont. has rented the Miller cottage on McLeod avenue, and moved in this week.

E. C. Gibbs took possession of the Wm. Trotter ranch on Saturday, having leased it for a year. Mrs. Trotter and family have moved into the apartments over Edmondson's store, pending their removal to Macleod in July.

Peach leaf curl is quite prevalent in the valley this year. Mr. Hartill the resident horticulturist informs us that it is too late now to do anything with it this year. The only way to head it off is by spraying just when the blossoms open.

Something in the way of a record for setting hens is being established by Mine Host Moran. He has now exactly a dozen cluckers operating on about 150 samples of hen fruit. Chicken dinners should not fail at the Creston House this fall and winter.

Creston people will hear with satisfaction that Lieut. A. S. Fitzgerald, who left about three months ago to rejoin his regiment, the Royal Warwickshire, has just been promoted to the rank of captain and is in training with the corps in the Isle of Wight.

One of the sufferers from Fridays snowfall is F. G. Little on whose premises a magnificent Persian Yellow rose tree, which had attained a growth of over eight fest, and gave promise of many hundreds of roses, was badly broken down by the weight of the snow.

Dog owners are reminded that the Game Act provides that dogs must not be allowed to run at large in the woods between the middle of April and August 15. If our legislators would enact similar regulations against cows roaming the streets it would be very much more to the point.

Rev. J. T. Ferguson of Calgary, superintendent of Presbyterian missions, spent a couple of days in town this week. On Wednesday afternoon he officiated at the christening of the youngest member of the family of Rev. and Mrs. Pow. On his previous visit he was similarly favored by Rev. and Mrs. Blake.

Messrs. R. Walmsley, Guy Lowenburg, R. M. Reid, H. S. McCreath and R. S. Bevan motored to Port Hill on Monday. They state the fire made a clean up of everything it tackled—not a sample of burnable material being anywhere in evidence in the ruins, even the stores big safe was worped and gaping at the door.

In spite of the disagreeable weather on Friday last the ladies of the Presbyterian church turned out in force at Mrs. J. W. Dow's for the reception tendered Mrs. (Rev.) Pow. A very pleasant afternoon was spent and the guest of honor afforded a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the ladies of the congregation.

No more of your single blessedness for Teddy Haskins, who slipped off to Cranbrook early last week and on Wednesday last was quietly married to Miss Bessie Uttemer, who until recently also made her home here. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins came on to Creston on Friday and are now getting comfortably settled on the groom's ranch near Erickson Their many friends join with THE REVIEW in wishing them long life and a happy one.

In spite of the bad weather and the Presbyterian concert there was a fine turnout at the Auditorium on Thursday night at the citizens' reception to Hon. Thos. Taylor, Minister of public works, and J. H. Schofield, M.P.P. for Ymir. C. O. Rodgers presided at the public meeting, which was addressed along broad lines by the two aforementioned gentlemen. At the close of their remarks the cigars were passed around and a free and easy session ensued to give those present a chance to meet the visitors. The affair was quite a success in every respect, and the minister went west Friday thoroughly impressed with the Valley's importance, and with a good opinion of the citizens generally.

Sunday is Mothers' Day.

Complete line of fishing tackle at Speers Store.

BIRTH—At Creston, on May 3rd, to Mr, and Mrs. Mather, a son.

S. E. Bradley paid Cranbrook a business visit the early part of the week.

Mrs. W. K. Brown will not receive on Wednesday nor again this season.

We offer the balance of our stock of onion setts at 15c. per pound.—S. A. Speers.

Dressmaking of every discription, satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. E. ATTRIDGE, Creston.

Mrs. John Babtist of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, arrived on Sunday to visit her sister, Mrs Geo. Broderick.

The May meeting of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday evening. The pound by-law will again be to the fore.

The P. Burns Co. is shipping considerable dressed beef and pork from Creston to supply their Cranbrook store.

J. Knox Wright, collector for the Upper Canada Bible Society, paid Creston his annual visit on Friday and Saturday last.

Next week's Red Cross Auxiliary ten cent tea will be at the home of Mrs. Andy Miller on Tuesday afternoon, May 11.

Another thoroughfare was opened to traffic last week—Fifth Street, running from the K.V. tracks through to Wilson Avenue.

The total sale of war stamps at Creston from April 15 to the end of the month was close to $65. This would indicate that the regular monthly demand would be around $100.

If it's all the same to the general public Postmaster Gibbs would appreciate having the war stamp affixed alongside the other stamp rather than below or above it—it saves labor when stamping the postage.

The trout fishing season opened on Saturday but owing to the high water and muddy condition of the streams no noteworthy catches are reported to date. All the thirty-third degree anglers were out trying their luck on Sunday.

The water supply was cut off for a few hours on Wednesday morning owing to a bad break in the main pipe near Ebbutt's hill. Repairs were promptly effected and shortly after dinner the pressure was normal at most points in town.

The Creston Charivari Club officially welcomed Mr. and Mrs, Haskins to the Valley with an enthusiastic serenade on Thursday night. The commotion was so extensive, in R. J. Long's opinion, as to disturb even the weather man, hence Friday's snowfall.

Sunday is Mother's Day and at the evening service in the Methodist Church Rev. F. L. Carpenter will have a special sermon on "An Appreciation of Our Mother." There will also be a selected anthem by the choir. All who have lost their mother are expected to wear a white flower.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson entertained at tea on Tuesday afteanoon in honor of Mrs. S. E. Bradley, who is shortly leaving Creston. The affair was very enjoyable, many dropping in to combine a call on the popular hostess with the equally-popular guest of honor, whose departure from Creston will be very much regretted.

Thos., the two-year old son of Frank Putnam, had the misfortune to break a bone in his right leg near the hip while, apparently, endeavoring to twist that limb around a cane with which he was playing on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Davis was summoned and righted the injury, and the little fellow is progressing favorably.

So far as we can learn the four-inch snowfall which came Creston's way on Friday morning did little or no damage except in some spots where currant bushes suffered some broken limbs. On the W. P. Stark ranch a few plum trees suffered a similar fate. The arrival of the moisture was most timely as all crops were beginning to feel the effects of the previous dry spell.

Word was received this week from Ashford, England under date of April 21st, that Nelson Brown and Stanley Watson, two Creston recruits with the Second Canadian Contingent, had been transferred from Shorncliffe to help out with the work on the munitions of war department. Their work was so satisfactory they were offered positions in this arm of the service but very politely declined. Both are determined to serve on the firing line—and by now are possibly in action.


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