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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915 No. 22

Local and Personal

Cabbage Plants for Sale—50c. per 100. F. W. Ash. Creston.

BIRTH—At Creston, on June 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dodd, a son.

Christ Church Ladies' Guild lawn social on June 25th, at Chas. Moore's.

Mrs. W. Forward spent a few days with Spokane friends the early part of the week.

Buy your strawberries now. They are not likely to be any cheaper, and they may go higher.

Green peas and beans will be on the export list next week with almost any old kind of weather.

A fashionable wedding is semi-officially announced for July 7th—possibly a church affair.

Horse, harness and buggy for sale. In good shape and will sell right. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

F. Rodgers was a passenger to Spokane on Tuesday, for the closing exercise at Gonzaga College on the 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mitchell of Boswell were here on Monday—witnesses in the Kunst dog-deer slaying case.

Mrs. McKay arrived from Moyie the latter part of the week to visit her mother, Mrs. Lupton, who has been indisposed.

During the recent improvements to the waterworks close to one and a half miles of new pipe line was added to the system.

Miss McKay returned from quite an extended visit at Vancouver on Wednesday, and is a guest of her sister Mrs. Learmouth.

Mayor Little observes that on the 12th of July the Valley's wild mustard crop might look good, but upon no other day of the year.

The next Red Cross Auxiliary 10-cent tea will be at the home of Mrs. A. J. Collis on Tuesday afternoon, June 22nd. A large attendance is hoped for.

School closes for the summer holidays this afternoon. The youngsters will have about eight weeks' vacation as classes will not resume until the 23rd of August.

It is announced that Judge Forin of Nelson will visit Creston shortly to consider applications for naturalization. Germans, Austrians or Turks need not apply.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Watson of Calgary are guests at the Creston House this week. Mr. Watson is just recovering from a recent operation and is here to recuperate.

R. S. Bevan made an auto trip to Yahk on Friday night with a couple of land buyers J. T. Burgess had looking over some property at Kitchener. The roads are desperate just now.

At present it looks as if the supply of berrypickers will be equal to the demand this year. Owing to the cups being smaller the price for picking strawberries has been cut from 50c. to 35c. per crate.

Some idea of the growth of strawberry culture at Duck Creek is gleaned from the shipping returns. For the week ending June 11th, 1914, 123 crates were expressed. For the same week this year 1,082 crates have gone out.

The finest display of northern lights the Valley has been favored with this year were to be seen shortly before midnight, Wednesday. There was a little "extra" provided for those returning from the social at Canyon City.

Stanley Watson, whose casualty we reported last week, has been taken to an English hospital for treatment. He is laid up with a nasty scalp wound Stanley George, another former resident-soldier is also confined in the same institution.

J. S. Schofield, of Ottawa, who is here on the Dominion geographical survey staff, along with a small force of men, is busy in the White Grouse district this week. He will spend the season on work in the territory from Crawford Bay to Kitchener.

A letter from the front to his father conveys the intelligence that Billy Murdock met a sudden death in the fateful attack on the enemy on May 8, and was buried on the battlefield. 860 men participated in the charge and less than 150 were able to answer roll call.

Repairs and extensions to the water works system were completed last week. Downtown larger main pipes have been put in and the system extended as far as Stocks & Jackson's where an outside tap makes the water available to half a dozen ranches. The extensions and improvements cost close to $3,000.

While thus far this month Cupid's showing in the Valley has been disappointing, Registrar Gibbs and the resident ministers are reminded that June has five Wednesday's this year, and Wednesday seems to be the popular day for getting married. P. S.—Our stock of wedding stationery is very complete.

Game Warden Callander had a Mr. Kunst of Boswell before Lowenberg and Watson, J.P.'s on Monday on a charge of allowing a dog to run at large and destroy deer. The accused pleaded that the dog had been left in his care by a friend who had left the country, consequently he was not aware of towser's liking for beef on the hoof. He was taxed $5 and costs.

H.S. and Entrance Exams. Monday

The examination for admission to High School as well as the examinations in the High School course, open at Creston on Monday morning. Entrance candidates must be on hand at 8.45 a.m. when Miss Munro, presiding examiner, will start the seating preliminaries, for which the schedule allows a quarter of an hour.

Eighteen candidates will write at Creston. Twelve of these are from the town school, with two each from Canyon City, Erickson and Alice Siding. They are:

Creston—Elmer Dew, Vida Gobbett, Erma Hayden, Blanche Hendron, Bert Hobden, Edna Holmes, Mabel Huscroft, Lyda Johnson, Ronald Lidgate, Robert Maxwell, Essie Miller, Norman Trotter.

Alice Siding—Alice Carr and Bertha Pease.

Erickson—Ruth Klingensmith and Mabel Craigie.

Canyon City—Sarah Woods, Effie Johnson.

The exam. will last three days, and the following is the daily programme: Monday, British History, Nature Lessons. English Literature. Tuesday, Arithmetic, Dictation and Spelling, Grammar and Composition. Wednesday, Geography, Canadian History, Drawing.

The High School Exam. candidates, who will be in charge of Mr. Sparkes, will have a full school-week of it, though only two subjects will be taken each day. There are six candidates offering:

Preliminary Course—Jennie Nichols.
Advanced Course—Zalla Johnson, Muriel Knott, Alex. Lidgate.
Full Course—Alice Heath.

In the Preliminary Course the schedule is: Monday, English Grammar and Latin. Tuesday, Arithmetic and Composition. Wednesday, Algebra and French. Thursday, a.m. only, Geometry. Friday, English Literature and Drawing.

The Advanced Course timetable is: Monday, English Grammar and Latin. Tuesday, Arithmetic and Composition. Wednesday, Algebra and Botany. Thursday, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry. Friday, English Literature and Drawing.

The board of investigation of water rights in Kootenay Lake region here this (Thursday) afternoon at the court-house, hearing matters affecting streams flowing into the Kootenay River south of Kootenay Lake. Quite a large number of notices have been issued.

They're Off; the Fourth Contingent

For the fourth time in less than three months Creston's citizens, old and young turned out on Friday to say goodbye and good luck to the Valley's quota of recruits (those who trained at Cranbrook) to the all-Kootenay or 54th Regiment, who left that afternoon for the big central training camp at Vernon.

Owing to the fact that Creston was not a mobilization centre, as on previous occasions, and likewise owing to the train being late on arrival here curtailing materially the time available for Creston's leave-taking, the sendoff was not in the same class quite as those accorded previous contingents.

But, notwithstanding its brevity and short-notice preparation, it was not a whit behind its predecessors in enthusiasm. The band was on hand early and dispensed a nice line of music, the station was gaily attired with flags, the crowd was large and heavy with its cheers and all other details prominent at such functions.

On account of the short train stop nothing in the way of a formal presentation was attempted, but they were all remembered with a pipe and tobacco or fountain pen as their preference dictated and numerous friends saw to it that an ample supply of good things to eat were available for the soldier boys, while for good measure and to show Duck Creek's appreciation, Messrs. O. J. Wigen and J. J. Grady each put a crate of strawberries aboard for the refreshment of the inner man, it being some ways to Vernon.

The Valley's total contribution to this contingent is eight men, five of whom enrolled at Cranbrook and three at Nelson. They are: Ted Malone, Arthur Biddulph, Reginald Watson, Gordon Stace Smith, Roy H. Currie, James Wood, Stanley A. Reid and John Carfra, jr. Wood and Carfra are from the Canyon City district, the first representatives for overseas service from that section.

All told East Kootenay supplied close to 270 men for the 54th. Five cars were necessary to accommodate them. 127 came from Fernie and towns east, and 135 from Cranbrook, Creston and Golden.

The sides of the Fernie cars were decorated with car-length banners announcing that the inmates were from Fernie, at which station a big flag said, "Goodbye, girls; we'll write from Berlin." Their mascot, a huge St. Bernard puppy, accompanied the corps.

The Cranbrook contingent, with the Fernie men, will be known as Company B, 54th Kootenay Regiment. Major Pollen of Cranbrook will command the company, with Capt. Moffatt, Fernie, as second in command. There will be four platoons of 70 men each, three of which will be commanded by Cranbrook men, Lieuts. Smith, Hicks and Bourne, all formerly officers of the 107 Regiment.

While en masse Creston's latest quota to the empire's fighting force may not look quite so classy as the Second and Third Contingents, individually they are all good samples of soldiers who will be able to stand the wear and tear of trench or any other old kind of fighting, and are bound to do credit to their home and empire.

There were affecting scenes at the train as goodbyes were said. Friends may reflect that the men will probably be allowed one or more furloughs during which they will be at liberty to greet us again before leaving for the front.

DUCK CREEK

Miss Alice Carr spent Sunday at Duck Creek.

Paul Hagen and John Johnson were Creston callers on Tuesday. W. J. Cooper made the trip Thursday.

We have to take off our hats to Guy Lowenberg, Dick Bevan and party. They certainly are swell fishermen.

The population of Duck Creek has been nearly doubled the last week, families coming from Creston, Cranbrook and other places.

George Nichols and family and friends of Creston drove out to Duck Creek on Sunday and spent the day picnicing on the banks of Duck Creek.

For the week ending June 16th, 1,082 crates of strawberries were shipped by the Co-Operative Association. On the same date last year we had shipped a total of 123 crates.

Jack Smith Hears W. Timms Killed

From a letter received by Mrs. Stace Smith from her son, John, the latter part of the week, it seems certain that the "William Timms, England," reported killed in action about three weeks ago is Creston's own Wm. Timms, who went from here with the Second Contingent. John Smith was in the same attack on the enemy in which Timms lost his life but came through unhurt. The letter was written on May 24th, and he says in part:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and well. I got two of your letters on May 22nd—one written on April 16th and the other on April 12nd.

We came out of the trenches again the night before last and are now billeted in a small town in France, and will likely be here for a week or more as we will have to be re-organized once more.

I went through a charge on Thursday night and it was fierce. We lost a lot of men, but we took the position they wanted us to. Billy Timms and I were the only two from Creston that were in the charge, and they say poor Billy is killed. There are only 50 left out of my company of 200, but the majority of them are only wounded.

We are having lovely weather here now, but it was rotten and wet while we were in the trenches. We had to lay in mud and water for several days straight, with shells bursting around us all the time. There is never a minute day or night that you cannot hear guns going off.

Jack is attached to No. 3 Company, 16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish, but his letter makes no mention of wearing the kilts. It is gratifying to learn that in spite of the long hours and dirty weather in the trenches Jack and the other Creston men are standing up to the work like regulars and acquitting themselves creditably in all the different styles of fighting.

ALICE SIDING

Mrs. Seaver of Rossland, who has spent the past month with her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart, left for home on Monday, accompanied by her sister, Gladys.

F. Spiers, a Kaslo horsebuyer, was here on Wednesday and purchased one of Albert Stewart's horses at a nice figure. It went west the same afternoon, for mine work.

Matt. Hagen called a halt to road-work on Monday. A gang of eight men and four teams spent a week reducing the grade on Smith's hill and other improvements and did a nice bit of work.

School closes a week from to-day. The lure of the berry patch has thinned out the attendance considerably this week. There will be two candidates for Entrance, Alice Carr and Bertha Pease.

Walter Carr, Morgan Pease, Ronald and Hector Stewart are on the berry-pickers' payroll at Mather & Reid's. One of the party claims a record of six crates and four cups for a day's work; not too bad for a starter.

The fruit-train stop has been fixed for the Smith crossing, and on Monday Messrs. McMurtrie, Smith, Ash, Pease and Miller comprised a bee to put in the loading platform, a 16x10-foot structure. As soon as the daily pick is a little heavier the daily stop will be inaugurated.

While none are complaining of the weather as affecting the strawberry crop, a little more of the warm variety would be welcome. The heaviest day's export of soft fruit to date was on Tuesday when a total of 10 crates went east. The high individual mark is 8 of strawberries and 2 of gooseberries—on Monday.

At Grand Forks strawberries are two weeks earlier than last year, and picking [illegible]

Creston Men are Great at Sniping

By now practically every one of the Creston men with the First and Second Contingents has had at least one session on the firing line. Nels. Brown, who was attached to the commissary department for some time after reaching England, but who declined an appointment to the permanent staff in charge of that work, in order to try conclusions with the enemy, was heard from last week from somewhere in France, under date of May 18th. Writing his father, W. K. Brown, he says in part:

We have been moving around the country ever since we came to France, and are now close to the firing line and expect to be called into action any moment. We slept out in the rain last night in an open field; so many troops here cannot get inside. It was much more miserable than when we were duck-hunting as we had no fires and no blankets. We expect to get some sort of billets to-night if we stay. The section of country we just left was a very pretty one. Mostly large farms and orchards. The apple trees were in full bloom, also the strawberries. The farms are in good shape despite the shortage of labor and stock. Lots of the farmers are using cows in place of horses for cultivating, and one sees plenty of women working in the fields, and young kids doing chores around the stables.

Except for the rain, which generally comes at night, the weather has been fine up till yesterday, when it came on us while on the march, and most of us were wet through and will not get dry until the sun comes out again. One good thing about it the nights are not cold. As a rule we get into a hayshed or barn, but were out of luck this time as all farms were crowded with British and Indian troops.

The British have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them say they were in the trenches nine days without food and were nearly starved. I wish the beggars would all starve.

I have been appointed sniper for this company and am having telescopic sights attached to my rifle and, believe me, I am going to get a few Germans if it is possible to see them at all. A fellow from Creston, named Foote, was sniper in this same company and had over ten dead Germans to his credit. The boys who were with him say he would shoot one, then walk up and down the trench laughing to himself. This battalion suffered great loss at Ypres. Out of 230 men there were but 35 left who were able to go into action again. But they seem very anxious to try it again to get their own back.

I met Montgomery the other day. He has been through several battles and says he does not know how he came out alive. He has lost about 40 pounds in weight since I last saw him, and says he would much rather be taking photos than hunting Germans and dodging Jach Johnsons and shrapnel.

I was up at 5.30 this morning searching the farmer's hen house for eggs, also some onions, etc., from garden.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

On Her Brow

"Before we married you promised me rings and brooches and beads to wear."

"Well, what of it?"

"I was just thinking that the only beads I've ever worn since are beads of perspiration."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

'She's crazy to get in to the upper ten, isn't she?"

"Crazy? Why, she'd even reserve it on a sleeper!"

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'OUT OF THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

300 CARLOADS

Seed and Table Potatoes

200 CARLOADS BALED HAY

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

Wire, Phone or Write to

Wilton Produce Co.,

502 Confederation Life Bldg., WINNIPEG.

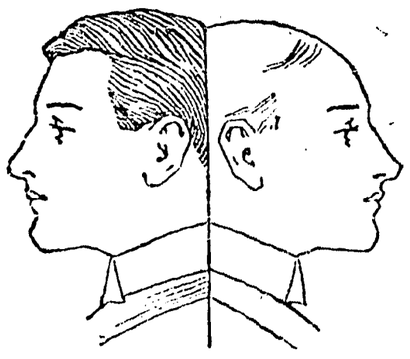
"Did you ever see a company of women perfectly silent?"

"Yes, once. Someone had asked which of those present was the oldest."

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Great Britain has now over a million men in the field, which is 110 times the figure of Agincourt; 33 times that of the Crimea; 25 times the Peninsula; 14 times the figure of the Second Afghan war; and four times the tally of 1901.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair



It's Your Choice Cuticura Soap

Shampoos and light dressings of Cuticura Ointment clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions in most cases of premature loss of hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

The Navvy's Shovel

The navvy's shovel, which in this war of entrenchments is mighty as the sword, is not without its romance. When the Liverpool-Manchester line was being cut 80 years ago, it occurred to one of the workmen that the heavy square-bladed spades then in use could be plied more easily if the corners were rounded off. He suggested this to the contractor, who scoffed. Clinging to his idea, however the navvy induced an ironmonger to make him a dozen spades to his specification, and persuaded a master to give them a trial. Within a week came reports of the men fighting for the possession of those shovels. An agreement was made between contractor, manufacturers and inventor, a patent obtained, and the observant workman died a wealthy man.—London Chronicle.

$100 REWARD, $100

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

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

Defective Gasoline

A farmer, in looking his car over one day, thrust a lighted match into the gasoline tank. The ensuing explosion laid him up for several weeks. On the first day that he was able to be about he visited the storekeeper who had sold him the stuff and demanded compensation.

"Why should I pay you anything?" asked the merchant hotly. "It was your own fault. You knew it was gasoline."

"That's all right, but this accident was caused by defective gasoline."

"Defective gasoline?"

"Yes, sir, I've been sticking matches into gasoline that I'v bought here before, and this was the first lot that ever acted that way."

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., writes: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets, as they saved my little one's life. Before giving him the Tablets he was greatly troubled with worms and was like a skeleton and cried day and night. The Tablets soon expelled the worms and now baby is the picture of health." Baby's Own Tablets also break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and indigestion and make the teething period painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada Born in the Contingents

Canada's second contingent is showing better in its representation of native born Canadians than the first contingent. The Toronto Telegram is authority for the statement that officers of the second contingent claim that 60 per cent. of their men are Canadians. If this be true, we have the following result:

First Contingent..... 35%
Second Contingent..... 75%
Third Contingent..... 75%

This seems to be a reasonable result. The Canadian Courier argues that the unattached, adventure-loving Englishman rushed into the first contingent, but there were not so many of him for the second and third.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

A traveller on a journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning. The traveller bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said: "My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a complimentary association. "Why," said the traveller, "you know everything except that you are a fool, and I know that."

The New French Army

The new French forces are in good health and spirits, and they have learnt much that they did not know when the war began. Their equipment is much improved. They are amply supplied with officers, and the officers, particularly in the higher commands, are younger and more vigorous. All the old generals at the head of large commands have been eliminated, and the average age for general officers is ten years lower than in August.—London News and Leader.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat

At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

An Irish tenant had unexpectedly paid his rent, and the landlord felt very grateful.

"Now, O'Flaherty," he said, "which would you rather have—a ton of coal or a dozen of whiskey?"

"Ye will have yer joke, sorr," replied the tenant; "ye know I burn peat."

How Zam-Buk Cures Skin Diseases

As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk, do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments. It does not contain harsh minerals, or poisonous coloring matter. Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have been cured by Zam-Buk after having suffered years and spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies in vain. If you suffer from any skin disease or injury, benefit by the experiences of others. Try Zam-Buk first. Don't trouble with useless remedies.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, piles, pimples, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, frost bites, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries.

We are so convinced that a trial of Zam-Buk will prove to you its superiority, that we will send you a FREE TRIAL box on receipt of this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp to pay return postage. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

All Druggists and Stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box

The Hyphen Explained

Mrs. Dearborn—You say that is Mrs. Burke-Martin?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes; Burke was her name and Martin was her husband's name.

Mrs. Dearborn—But why does she use the hyphen between the names?

Mrs. Wabash—To show that she is separated from her husband.

The telephone operator was spending the summer holiday granted by a benevolent G.P.O. by the sounding sea. On the first morning, however, she had occasion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or imagined negligence. "Why didn't you call me as I told you this morning?" she demanded.

"I did, miss," replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out 'Seven-thirty,' and all you said was, 'Number engaged.'"

FIND OUT

The Kind of Food That Will Keep You Well

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Eastern woman writes:

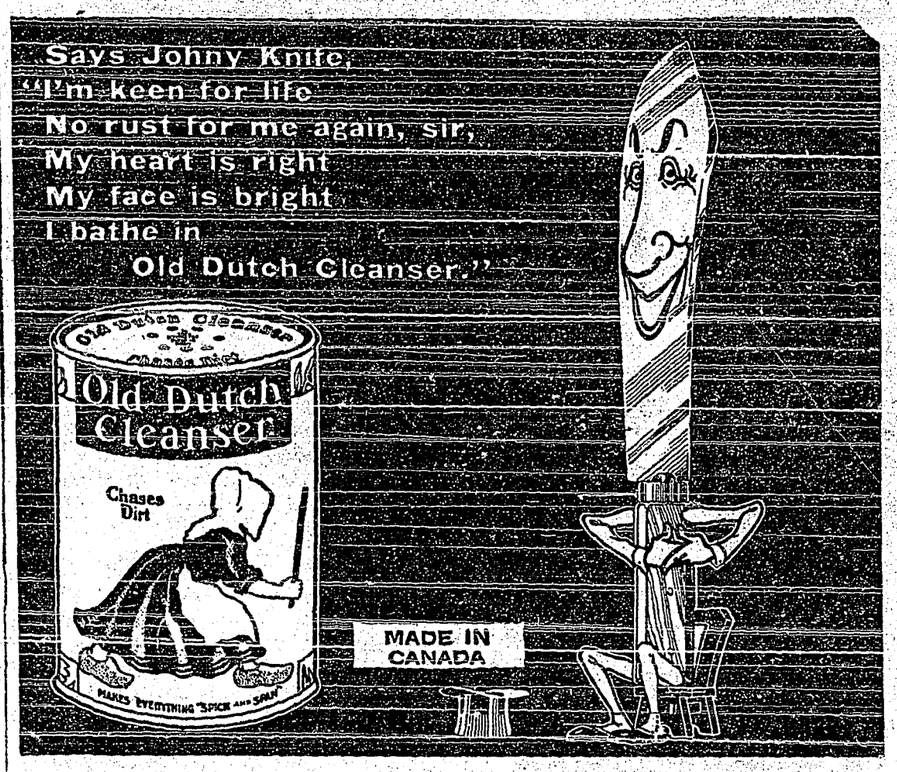
"I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet.

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

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

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



Someone should stir up the Canadian hen and make her realize that we are at war, and that every part of the country should do its best. During the last fiscal year Canada imported 11,250,000 dozen eggs. The eggs came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. It is only a few years ago that we were exporting eggs to Great Britain.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Aunt Ethel—Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?

Beatrice—Yes, Auntie, I was.

Aunt Ethel—Then, there's the half crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you.

Beatrice—He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!

Largely Business

"I understand you are going to marry that practical Miss Pepley?"

"Yes, thank you."

"A love match, of course?"

"Love and business. It's the only enduring combination. Minerva finishes her course in salesmanship at the same time that I finish my course in advertising. Then we call in a notary public and a clergyman and start a double partnership."

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

"I paid the landlady all the back board I owed before moving into the fraternity house."

"Ah, I see! You wanted to be well settled."

For Indigestion and Biliousness

those foes of comfort and well-being, there is one family remedy universally regarded as the best corrective of deranged conditions of the organs of digestion. Present suffering is relieved promptly, and worse sickness prevented by timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Let this wonderful remedy tone your stomach, stimulate your liver and kidneys, regulate your bowels and you will feel improved throughout your entire system. A few doses will prove to you why, for the common and minor ailments of life, Beecham's Pills

Are the Right First Aid

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

"SECURITY FIRST"

Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force

And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible

If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.

N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

THE COUNTRY TOWN CAN HELP ITSELF BY FOSTERING RURAL LIFE

CAN COUNTRY TOWN BE SAVED FROM DECLINE

Prof. A. R. Mann, of the New York State College of Agriculture, A Careful Observer, Considers the Problem in the Community Aspect, in an Article for the Banker-Farmer

By country town we mean the rural village, town or city that depends primarily on its agricultural background, that lives largely on the surrounding country. It is the settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand persons, hemmed in on all sides by farms and reached from all directions by roadways that lead out into the open country and over which much of its trade travels. The question of the relation of this settlement to its land basis, to its trade area, is now recognized as one of the immediate issues in country life progress.

Much of the traditional separation between town and country is due to what we may call natural causes, resulting from the conditions under which the towns have developed. The town has its separate political organization, its own government, its own enterprises to support by taxation from within, and it has been interested mostly in its own development by attracting trade, seeking to establish urban industries, and cherishing an ambition to become a third-class city. The corporation line has been a boundary between town and country, with the tide of trade flowing from the country to the town without a counter-balancing movement from the town out into the country to develop its resources and foster its life. The resources of the country have built up the trade of the town; and the public improvements resulting from this wealth have been largely applied to the betterment of the town itself. The material resources of the country have crossed the boundary into the town; and now for some time the human resources, good farmers, have been contributed to the upbuilding of the town. Not infrequently they, too, have become town-centered and neglectful of the interests of the farms which gave them their competence. The farmer has come to feel that the townsman is selfish—that he seeks the major benefit from a transaction by fixing the price both on what the farmer has to sell and on what he has to buy. Of course this is true only in part; but it is a cause of separation and points the way to a needed readjustment for the establishment of confidence. At bottom, the separation is founded on economic reasons.

Director Bailey and others have well said that the solution is to make the country town a real part of country life, and to develop one program for the upbuilding of both town and country. The life of the town cannot be separated from the life of the country, and it will be impossible ever to fully energize country affairs unless the towns are considered equally in the process. The interests of town and country merge and cross. The towns are the cross-roads of trade, the tying centres where the business interests of all the farmers in the trade area head up and thus give employment to a certain population. The average country town is primarily an agricultural distributing point, for the distribution of supplies and provisions to the farmer on the one hand, and for the shipment, assortment, or manufacture of the farmer's products, on the other. If the farms are thrifty, the towns are thrifty; if the farms are unthrifty, the towns are likely to be dead. The thrift of the farms is the soul of the business life of the towns. The country town has no outlet or escape except through the country. Its commercial activities largely take their color from the type of farming that goes on about it. The interests of town and country, while in some measure opposite, are essentially one; their commercial life is largely one. The business interests—the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, and all the rest—must become alert to the necessity for creating fair and adequate relations with the land population in their own trade area in the interests of their own greatest ultimate gain.

But again, equally important from the country standpoint, is the fact that the open country cannot develop any substantial and permanent community life apart from a town or village centre. We may say what we will about the open country having its own community life apart from the village; but it never will, except for an occasional specially inspired and usually short-lived example. The farmer's community centre will be where he trades; and that is where his community life and spirit will head up. If a school or a church out by the roadside is made a real community centre, where there is vital community life, it will soon find itself surrounded with stores, blacksmith shop, post office, houses; and a village will have sprung up. The farmer's community life will be found in the place where he must of necessity go frequently and where he will meet other farmers; and he is too busy to go often to a place that is off his beaten path of trade. We shall have to accept the fact that whatever genuine community exeprience the farmer has he will get at the cross-roads of his trade, in the town.

If we accept this as true, then the program for the development of town and country together must include, first of all, better co-operative business and commercial relationships; but it must extend beyond these and must affect the attitude of the schools, the churches, the libraires, and most of all the townspeople themselves. The farmer must be caused to feel that he is part with the town and that his farm is one of the real enterprises of the community, making its definite contribution to the community structure. The town school will make provision for adequate training for children from the farms that naturally centre in the town. The farmer will be attracted to the town church instead of staying home because of any feeling of inequality or distinction. The village library will extend itself into the country by means of the parcel post or otherwise and become a community-serving library. Plans for civic improvement will treat town and country as one problem and improvements will reach out into the country. Farmers and townspeople will work shoulder to shoulder in the movement for good roads and for good railroad service. The country fair, which is usually held in a town centre and is town controlled, will seek farmers on its board of managers, and take on the aspect of a real, helpful, stimulating country fair. The whole attitude will change and there will be new incentives for development in both town and country, and new plans will be developed. The commercial interests in the town will find their larger service in making the town, and all of its institutions and enterprises, serve to open country and the town alike, and thus create the confidence on which all good business must depend.—The Banker-Farmer.

"Der Tag"

British Captain Heard the Famous Toast Before the Outbreak of War

Commenting on Admiral von Tirpitz's indignant denial of the report that German sailors were accustomed to toast "Der Tag," a Hull master mariner, in an interview with the Central News Hull correspondent, said:

"Some time before the war I was in command of a steamer at Tunis, where there were three German steamers, one of which was consigned to the same brokers as mine. Consequently the captain and I met every morning at the office, and I found him a courteous German sailor.

"One day I walked into the principal cafe for lunch and found there all three German captains on the same errand. I was invited to sit down at their table, and was introduced to the two stranger captains, with whom I passed a pleasant half hour.

"Before leaving, one of the Germans stood up and drank the toast in German, the other two joining him.

"You know what it is, captain?" said my German friend.

"'Oh, yes,' I replied. 'It is "To the Day."'

"He half apologized, and remarking, 'Well, it ought not to have been drunk before you.'

"'Oh, it doesn't matter,' I said, 'Both you and I and our young friend here who gave the toast will all be dead before that day comes, if it ever does come.'

"At that the young German captain got into a rage and exclaimed:

"'I am just out of the German navy, and I believe we could do it now. We are not the navy we were twenty years ago.'

"The older captain stormed at him, and told him to stop it.

"There are many other shipmasters who must have heard that toast drunk long before the war."

The Potato

It Rivals Wheat as an Article of Staple Food

Although it is recorded that the potato (Solanun tuberosum) was used as human food more than a thousand years ago, its culture did not extend beyond the boundaries of South America until about the middle of the sixteenth century. To Sir Walter Raleigh is credited the introduction of the potato into England and in 1586 it was definitely known to have been grown in Ireland. Since that time the cultivation of this crop has extended over the civilized globe. So great has the reliance upon it become that when blight occurred in Europe at various times during the past three-quarters of a century, the failure of the crop was attended by serious famine conditions.

The potato has acquired a position next to wheat, for human consumption in the annual field crops of the world and enormous quantities are utilized in the arts and for stock food. The world's crop of potatoes exceeds that of wheat by some two billion bushels. Valuing wheat at one dollar and potatoes at fifty cents per bushel, the world's crop in 1912 may be set down at an approximate worth of $3,800,000,000 for wheat and $3,000,000,000 for potatoes. Last year the figures for Canada, for wheat 161,280,000 bushels, valued at $196,418,000, and for potatoes 85,672,000 bushels valued at $41,598,000.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells! [illegible] me, it's my watch below.

Old Lady—Gracious; Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!

Red Cross Appeal to the Farmers

Help For the Soldiers Who Are Waging a Great War For Justice

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. The need of Red Cross Service is great and growing greater as the war goes on. The price of progress towards lasting peace is very, very dear. It cost lives, homes, health and much besides. Canada's part in the process of payment, through giving for Red Cross work, is mercifully light and easy, even when all have given to the extent of really feeling it.

The soldiers and sailors pay the price exacted by the desolating struggle from week to week. What they paid in blood and did in sacrifice a month ago was not enough for them. Shall we say it was enough for us? What they are doing and suffering and achieving have put aside, for the time, all their thoughts and plans for individual welfare, comfort and safety. They don't hesitate to establish precedents. But they are precedents of heroic sacrifice for our country and its cause, for our principles and ideals that they may be upheld.

Farmers, individually as well as through their institutes, clubs and cheese and butter factories, are in a position to help very greatly. Their business does not suffer from the war. Prices of nearly all farm products have gone up. While labor is scarce there is time to think of the boys at the front and to send the Red Cross Society a gift to be spent for the sick and wounded.

Farmers are generous in sentiment and generous in giving when their hearts and heads point the way. This is a case when they do so point clearly, persuasively and urgently. In this crisis, in the lives of nations and in the lives of stricken soldiers, none can pray too much, do too much or give too much.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from $1 to $50, during the first week of May. Every $50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.—Faithfully your friend, Jas. W. Robertson, chairman Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

King Albert as a Reporter

Visited United States and Canada in Search of Information

When King Albert of Belgium, as Prince Albert, put aside his title and became a newspaper correspondent, he travelled a good deal, visiting France, Austria, Britain, Scandinavia and the American continent, including Canada.

In this way the democratic prince was able to study the commercial advantages of other countries, as well as broadening his views and educating his mind. In order that he should not be recognized during his expeditions King Albert grew a beard, wore glasses, and trimmed his hair in a new way. His disguise was so effective that many of his countrymen to whom he was a familiar figure passed him without recognition in the various towns he visited.

The royal reporter seriously worked at the profession he adopted. In the United States he was employed by a Minneapolis newspaper at a salary of $15 a week. The king's employers were quite unaware of his identity, and when he returned with poor "copy" he was as badly hauled over the coals as were his less aristocratic colleagues. A story is told by his conferes of the way he endeavored to obtain copy.

Whilst on a Brooklyn newspaper Albert wanted entry into a house where a murder had taken place. He was stopped by a policeman, who demanded his card. The blue-blooded reporter did not happen to have one, so the representative of the law roughly ordered him off.

A rival reporter who noticed the incident afterwards went up to the policeman and said, "Do you know that man you were speaking to was Albert, Prince of the Belgians?" "Well," answered the unenlightened policeman, "Mr. Prince should have shown his card, for I've never heard of that paper."

In his reporting days King Albert volunteered to write on any subject connected with sport. As an all-round athlete he was especially qualified as an authority on outdoor games. He can box, fence, ride, shoot, and swim. There are few subjects on which King Albert could not write a good article. He has a knowledge of metallurgy, mining, shipbuilding, motor cars, and aviation.

An Californian who had bought a farm in California had heard of his neighbor's talent for raising large potatoes, so sent his farmhand over to get a hundred pounds.

"You go home," answered the talented farmer to the messenger, "and tell your boss that I won't cut a potato for any one!"

ECONOMIC REASONS WERE IN PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORLD WAR

GERMANY'S INFORMATION AND PREPARATION

C. W. Barron, of Wall Street Journal, Shows that Economic Reasons were Largely Responsible for the Outbreak of Hostilities—Many Problems to be Settled

"The Germans have at Berlin the most complete bureau of information to be found anywhere in the world. They know everything and understand nothing. They had no measurement in Germany to gauge the soul of a nation such as that of the British empire," declared Mr. C. W. Barron, in his address before the Montreal Canadian club recently.

Mr. Barron, who is head of the Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau and the Philadelphia News Bureau, has had unequalled opportunities to get at the real causes of the titanic struggle now taking place in Europe. Through personal contact with great financiers, world famed statesmen, and from personal observation, he has compiled a wealth of information regarding the causes of the struggle. Mr. Barron, who was a member of the London Statist staff long before Sir George Paish became associated with it, has discussed the war with Sir George, as well as with many other great financiers. In conversation with Paish as to the duration of the war, the latter, quoting Sir John French, said: "The Allies have dug themselves into a solid trench from Switzerland to the Channel and all Hell cannot get them out." "I know," said Mr. Barron, "that Sir George is a good churchman, but in this instance he was talking sound doctrine."

Mr. Barron in the course of his address showed conclusively that economic reasons were very largely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities. Austria was anxious for war and merely used the assassination of her Archduke as an excuse, although in the last analysis the ultimatum which was sent to Servia was changed by the Kaiser to make it impossible of fulfilment. Austria was anxious to dominate the Balkan States and through them the Eastern Mediterranean. He also showed that a commercial treaty which Germany forced on Russia during the Russia-Japanese war and under which Russia was forced to accept German goods to her own disadvantage, was at the bottom of the struggle between Germany and Russia.

This treaty was to terminate in 1917 and when Russia a short time ago approached Germany in order to secure an alteration of the conditions she was emphatically told that the treaty was satisfactory to Germany and must be continued by Russia. That was a year ago. Germany's answer convinced Russia that she must fight and she began preparing for the struggle which she knew to be inevitable. Germany, on the other hand, had decided that the present was the right moment to strike.

According to her system of espionage, the British empire was on the eve of a break-up. Ireland was about to rebel, Indian was ready to secede, South Africa was disloyal, while Canada would be gobbled up by the United States. Russia she knew to be in no condition for the war, but recognized that in a couple of years Russia would be ready. France was weak financially, while Germany herself had been preparing for years and deemed the present the opportune moment. "Germany," declared Mr. Barron, "knew everything, but understood nothing. They had no measurement in Berlin which would guage the soul of a nation like Great Britain. They had no knowledge of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, a government that serves the people instead of one which rules."

"You would believe the war was worth while," declared Mr. Barron, "if you saw the rejuvenated France. She is a new nation. The frivolous life of her people is a thing of the past. You would be astonished if you saw England being vitalized and recreated. "This war," declared Mr. Barron, "will settle some thirty-five or thirty-six problems, any one of which is almost as great as the slavery question which was settled by the American Civil war.

"The first great problem is, whether governments shall serve or rule. The sacredness of treaties and the right of small nations to exist as such, are some of the other great problems which shall be settled by this conflict. It may take ten empires and kingdoms battling to settle the question because Germany has ideas that can only be shot away, but the problems will be settled. It is in the last analysis a conflict between the Anglo-Saxon ideal of government and that of German "Kultur." The one is service, the extending of peace and prosperity and the general good of mankind; the other is, the spread of material power and the belief that the road to happiness is found making your neighbor serve you and not in you serving your neighbor."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Germans Need Copper

Shells Are Now Being Gathered and Re-used by the Germans

How long will 5,000,000,000 cartridges last in a war of the size of the present one? How much copper has Germany on hand from which to make new cartridges for the infantry rifles and machine guns, and drying bands for the shells of all sizes? Great Britain has declared copper contraband of war, and is trying to stop its going to any port whence it might reach Germany. Other things might end the war more speedily, but when the supply of copper quits then the war quits likewise. The Germans are reported to have had nearly 5,000,000,000 rifle cartridges on hand when war broke out. They probably have 4,000,000 men under arms, possibly more. They have thousands of machine guns, each of which eats up cartridges as fast as a whole infantry battalion. Twelve hundred and fifty rounds per soldier, excluding the machine guns, and the 5,000,000,000 cartridges are gone. Without doubt the Germans are reduced already to picking up the fired cases when it is feasible to do so. Trench fighting is particularly well adapted to this purpose, while from a machine gun the ejected cases are thrown so uniformly that a basket would catch practically all of them. The German cartridge cases are not well adapted to being reloaded. The American government reloads the fired rifle cartridges, and the requirements specify that each case must stand 20 such reloadings without splitting or giving away at any spot. Hundreds of thousands of fired cartridges are reloaded by the United States army each year, because while the complete loaded cartridges cost 2½ cents, the case itself costs nearly 1½ cents, a saving of 60 per cent. through reloading.

The cabby regarded the broken-down taxi with a gleam of delight, but did not speak. The chauffeur began operating on his machine. He turned and twisted it, and banged it, and screwed it, but to no avail and still the cabby spoke not. Then the chauffeur wiped his brow and the cabby, still with the gleam in his eye, crossed over. "'Ere," he exclaimed grimly, holding out his whip; "'ere yer are, mister, 'it 'im with this."

An old soldier after leaving the British army wrote to his colonel in the following terms: "Sir—After all I've suffered, tell the army to go to hades." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to [illegible] entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

Canada's Fighting Force

Dominion is in the Fight to See it Through

"Our fathers refused to submit to the tyranny of their own kings; their sons will not submit to the absolutism of an alien king. Our fathers won for democracy her earliest and most lasting triumphs; they gave their lives to secure these privileges. If their sons are worthy they will freely give their lives to preserve them."

The above words of Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., summed up his eloquent address delivered before the Empire Club on "Democracy v. Militarism." After comparing the conflict in Germany and Great Britain, the speaker said that it was Oliver Cromwell who settled once and for all against the divine right of kings in England.

"The path of liberty for the German people lies in the overthrow of militarism, and the only path of liberty to us rests in our pressing this war to a glorious conclusion. The motherland has three million men under arms, and if we in Canada had a proportionate number enlisted we would have at the present moment 350,000 to 500,000 men in training.

"What an inspiration it would be to the heroes in the trenches, to the mother country and all portions of our empire, and to those who are now going to the front, if our government were, in addition to all they have already said and done, to cable to his majesty's government in Great Britain that we would at once undertake to send at least another 100,000 men to the front, not to fill gaps, but as a new fighting force, as an evidence of our appreciation of the sacrifices already made, and of our determination to help finish the task. If our public men of all parties were to go through the country and tell the people of Canada the vital stake we have in this war what a response the people would make to this appeal. Canada is in this fight to see it through."—Toronto Globe.

Railways in Alberta

In the province of Alberta there is now one mile of railway for every 125 persons. The province guaranteed bonds last year for the construction of 2,436 miles of railway, of which there are now completed and in operation 1,230 miles, and 347 graded, and ready for track-laying. The mileage was last year distributed as follows: Canadian Northern, 666 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 259; Edmonton & Dunvegan, 210; Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, 750; Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway, 37. The total mileage in the province is 4,[illegible] older provinces with the exception of Ontario.—Journal of Commerce.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JUNE 18

An Unfortunate Decision

A recent decision by Chief Justice Hunter makes it plain that the provincial game laws do not apply to Indians. In other words, the local Siwashes can kill big game, fur-bearing animals and game birds all the year round, provided they always confine their hunting to the reserve during the various close seasons the white man is compelled to respect.

According to the chief justice the power to regulate the Indians in this matter (so long as they stick to the reserve) is vested solely in the Dominion government, just the same as the matter of bringing intoxicating liquor on to the reserve is within the purview of the federal authorities only.

In concluding his finding the learned judge lays down the law that the only way the local legislature can remedy matters is by appealing to the powers at Ottawa to enact such amendments to the Indian regulations to provide the necessary protection to the provincial game birds and animals.

While it is not pretended that the Indians respected the game laws anywhere near as religiously as the white man, at the same time up to now he has had a semi-serious regard for the penalties made and provided in case of its infraction, but now that the highest court in the province has established his right to shoot at any time and with no restrictions as to quanties taken, so long as he operates on the reserve, there is no telling what notions some of them may take.

And so far as the Valley is concerned some of the local Indians appear to think all the open country adjacent to their bailiwick is their reserve. Coupled with this is the antipathy of most people to prosecuting Indian offenders in the courts, and the difficulty of securing the evidence necessary to ensure a conviction.

While some may think the observance of game laws is not a matter worth worrying the Indians with, THE REVIEW cannot see it that way. If there are to be special privileges in this respect they should be on behalf of the men who are making the country. The Indian is no more entitled to kill game on the reserve than a rancher has to shoot it on his farm. The sooner our Indian friends are compelled to look for a livlihood from such of the white man's activities as they can adapt themselves to the better for both the Siwash and the country at large. And one of the minor moves, possibly, to bring about this desired state of affairs is to cut off the game supply except during the regulation open seasons.

Big Berry Crop if Weather is Good

A short trip out from town toward Erickson (and only a short one can be negotiated in an afternoon if a stop is made at the well-known Stocks & Jackson farm) proves at least one thing, very conclusively; given average summer weather that section is going to take off a bumper crop of berries of all kinds. Taking into consideration that the plants are a year older a certain natural increase is looked for, but this factor alone will hardly account for the splendid showing.

Take the Truscott place, for instance. In 1914 about 15 crates were gathered from 500 plants; this year there will be not less than 40 to market and possibly 50. While on the Adlard property a single patch which was only equal to 10 crates in 1914 has every promise of at least 70 this year. This, Mr. Adlard accounts for on the score that the average individual berry is almost 75% larger—and there are more of them. What is needed to assure the very highest yield is nice dry weather. No more rain is needed to ensure a red letter strawberry crop.

Raspberries are equally promising. At Adlard's a three-quarter acre patch a third of which is three-year vines and the balance two year old, a modest estimate is a yield of 125 crates. A year ago these same trees were only good for 40 crates. At Truscott's a patch of trees set out in 1913 which last year gave 5 crates is expected to show 40 crates this yerr if weather conditions are average, while at Stocks & Jackson's the area of Cuthberts which in 1914 sent not quite 200 crates to market now looks good for over 600—and the season is at least two weeks in advance of last year. The Truscott brothers have a few trees of blackberries that look promising at the present time.

Currants couldn't possibly look better, in both the black and Red varieties. Mr. Adlard looks for a jump from 24 to 40 crates as compared with 1914. At Stocks & Jackson's they are so heavy and the bushes more numerous that a guess at the yield would be difficult, while Truscott's would seem modest in estimating their crop at 6 or even 8 crates as compared with 2 last season.

In this little section though "leaf curl" made its appeasance, there is quite a nice showing of peaches even on the trees where the "curl" was very bad. At Stocks & Jackson's the pest was worst on the Triumph but due, possibly to splendid cultivation, the leaves only were affected, the trees of this variety carrying quite a nice showing of good looking fruit. The "curl" did not effect the Crawford Early, due to heavy spraying. At the Adlard place the trees, of course are young, and very few of them, but in spite of a visit from the "leaf curl," which fortunately made little headway on account of careful spraying, there will be 50% more fruit than in 1914.

To convince the most skeptical that pears, plums and cherries flourish hereabouts a look over the trees on the Stocks & Jackson place will suffice. The pear trees are all well loaded, Flemish Beauty and Bartletts being strong—fully fifty per cent better than 1914.

Plums! Well, last year where 75 crates was the total crop, 1915 will run well up to 200 crates. The Washington and Bradshaw are very heavy with Maynards' average—not quite so well loaded as the other two.

Cherries are decidedly promising with this firm. The Black Tar Tarian's could not comfortably carry much more fruit. The Bing has an average display, while the Dyehouse sour cherry is equally prominent. Later varieties suffered from the effects of the end-of-April snowfall.

Here's the apple outlook in a nutshell in the area under discussion, Messrs. Turner, G. Hobdeu and Truscotts' report the outlook for a 30% lighter crop. Mr. Adlard will have the same quantity to market as in 1914, while with Stocks & Jackson the increase will be from 1600 boxes in 1914 to at least 2500 and more likely 3000 this year. 1914 saw the McIntosh, Wagner, Blue Permain and Wealthy to the fore, and this year the Wealthy and McIntosh are very much in evidence along with the Duchess. Ontario, Ribston Pippin, King; and the Wagner. For a nice, even, well-balanced, healthy-looking showing of apples the Stocks & Johnson ranch may be equalled this year but it would sure be hard to beat; but, really, to appreicate it go out and see it for yourself. Crab apples appear to be pretty much as last year. The power sprayer was at work on this place, making two visits and its sprinkling of lime sulphur 1-30 and 1-40 seems to have been very efficacious. The work of thinning the apples started last week.

While not quite so long on tomatoes this year as last there is still quite an area devoted to them. Mr. Adlard has dropped from 3,000 to 2000 plants (not including 400 he is growing for to sell green) and the Truscott's are about 50 per cent lighter. Messrs. Turner and Cotterill have each enlarged their potato area, the former about 20 per cent, having nearly four acres now while Stocks & Jackson have 2½ acres and Mr. Adlard is also heavier, with about 2 acres. All the fields look good.

Onions on the Adlard place are noticeable and he is counting on a considerable yield; in fact due to better cultivation and an earlier season he predicts double last years crop will be taken off an area considerably smaller than was sown in 1914. He has also sown almost an acre to carrots.

Clover is considerably heavier than last year. Just now Stocks & Jackson are cropping three acres to mangolds that will be put into alfalfa next season. On account of cold wet weather corn is coming on rather slowly.

Contrary to general expectations this has been quite a favorable year in the beekeeping section of Stocks & Jackson's activities. By using a double wall hive the bees have been well protected against the cool damp weather, and are really farther ahead than at this time last season. A year ago they were tending 14 hives while at present 22 are to be seen. Their apiary last year gave them close to 1,500 pounds of honey, but 1915, unless all signs fail, will eclipse those figures considerably.

Owing to the high price of feed and poor demand the hog raising branch of the farm work has not been a money maker, though a good year for raising young stock. Some export business in live hogs has been done this spring by the firm and despite its present unprofitableness they propose staying with it quite heavily. Mention of their dairying is superfluous. The herd, while not being enlarged, is kept well up to Mountain View standard of excellence which is quite a factor in keeping the firm's dairy produce, which is Mrs. Stocks' specialty, in great demand in many Creston homes. And speaking of ranch sidelines, as it were, Mr. Adlard's poultry keeping should not be overlooked. We have material for an article on the subject which we hope to produce next issue.

Blairmore will have a tax rate of 37 mills this year. $15,665.85 is required for school and municipal purposes.

The city presented each of the Cranbrook recruits to the all-Kootenay Regiment with a bag of tobacco, a box of cigarettes, and a box of matches.

Fernie Conservatives have wired the militia authorities asking that the Morrissey mines townsite be used as an internment camp for the 350 or 400 alien enemies in Fernie.

Rev. W. F. Dunham, who has just closed four years as pastor of Cranbrook Methodist, and moved to Chilliwack, was presented with a mantel clock, Mrs. Dunham received a pie plate.

W. Robertson, the C.P.R. linemen who is a member of the 54th Kootenay battalion from Cranbrook, is the sixth members of his family to engage in war. Three brothers have already been killed, one in the Dardanelles and one in France.

Fernie Free Press: Sgt. Hansen, of the 107th regiment has tried to go with every contingent that left here. Every time he was tapped down on account of his eyes. This time he wired to General Sam Hughes threatening to go in a contingent of his own if he were not allowed to join the 54th. He [illegible]

300 doz. Eggs Wanted

Will Pay 30c. doz. in Trade

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

News of Kootenay

New Denver provided ten men for all-Kootenay Regiment.

A total of 306 aliens have been interned at Fernie and Michel.

Mayor Bowness of Cranbrook will draw a salary of $400 this year.

A mushroon 13 inches across was displayed in a Cranbrook hotel one day last week.

A chapter of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire has been formed at Cranbrook.

At Fernie fifty Italians reservists are drilling, to be in good shape when recalled to the colors.

A. S, Black, who has practised law in Nelson for the past nineteen years, has moved to Princeton.

Mr. Edwards, a Wycliffe farmer has 84 acres sown to rye, some of which shows a growth of seven feet.

G. B. Whitney, whose hotel at Port Hill was destroyed by fire about a month ago, has gone to Spokane to reside.

Loco, the little town west of Cranbrook has credit in the 54th for seventeen men or about one-half of its population.

The new cage-cell has arrived for Blairmore jail and that institution can now accomodate two additional prisoners comfortably.

Cranbrook hotels are all running at a loss and the proprietors want the city to reduce the license fee $25 for the next six months.

Before their departure for Vernon the Trail-Rossland recruits each received a parcel of extra clothing, cigarettes and tobacco pouch.

The local Chinese presented each of the Kaslo volunteers with a plug of chewing tobacco and a package of the smoking variety on their departure.

Chief of police Jardine of Kaslo has just received instructions to rid the city of its red light district in thirty days failing to do so he will be dismissed.

The May rainfall at New Denver was 4.4 inches, with 16 wet days. This is the heaviest rainfall in years, heavier than in May, June and July of last year.

There's no escaping Red Cross collections at Cranbrook. $34 was raised by passing the hat around at a birthday party at G. F. Stevenson's one night last week.

Reg. Campbell of Trail, who was invalided home from the First Contingent, having now recovered his normal health enlisted again in the all-Kootenay Regiment.

The hay and fruit crop at Port Hill are looking better this year than they have for sometime. The farmers say that if the weather keeps up they can start harvesting soon.

Trail will have a tax sale in July.

Eight new street lamps are being put in at Rossland.

Servian residents have been ordered to return home for military service.

E. S. Martin, principal of the Nelson school and four other teachers, have resigned.

Constable Dryden of Waldo made a record catch of Austrians last month. He netted thirty-six.

Two bank clerks are among the Grand Forks recruits for the All-Kootenay Regiment.

The Fernie soldiers took along a huge St. Bernard puppy to Vernon as the regimental mascot.

Starting this week Nelson public market will be open two days a week—Tuesday and Saturday.

The record catch at Golden this season is sixteen speckled trout weighing between 1½ and 2 pounds.

J. F. Coates has a gang of men completing the stringing of wires on the Golden-Windermere telephone line.

The apple crop throughout the Okanagan will be an average one, probably about seventy per cent of last year.

Greenwood has just organized a home defence corps with 75 members. The boy scouts are also being organized.

At Fernie in Magistrate Whimster's court Wm. Sherman was fined $60 for speaking disrespectfully of the overseas volunteers.

Nelson ladies provided 1,100 pounds of jam, preserves, jellies and pickles for the soldiers going from that city to the camp at Vernon.

300 of the alien prisoners at Vernon have been put to work on a 90 mile stretch of road between Edgewood and Moonshine mine.

It is definitely stated that the smelter and Mother Lode mine at Greenwood will reopen early in July employing 200 or 250 men.

The Okanagan commenced cherry and strawberry shipments last week. Opening prices were $1.75 for cherries and $2.75 for strawberries.

Okanagan growers are already figuring on 75 and 80 cents net per box on export apples, and 50 and 60 cents net on those sold on tht prairies.

Mountain Rose Lodge, an auxiliary of the S.H. and E.F. has been organized at Phoenix. One other lodge of the order exists in Canada—at Rossland.

The attention of the Greenwood School Board has been called to the dangerous state of the school grounds, caused by the children digging tunnels.

Population considered, Phoenix with 1500 people can rightfully claim the honors for liberal giving on "sock day." 619 pairs were turned in. Grand Forks (3000) had 258 pairs, and Nelson (6000) 110 pairs.

HORTICULTURAL HELPS

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

Live Stock on Fruit Farms

Rearing the Heifer

The important thing is to keep the heifer growing. If she is a fall calf she can go to the pasture the next spring, while if she is a late winter or spring calf it will be best for her to remain in the barn until the following spring. Give her some grain all the time, also succulent food and plenty of alfalfa or clover hay.

The time the young heifer should be bred will depend to a certain extent on the breed, some breeds being more precocious than others. If, however, she is bred so that the calf will be dropped when the heifer is from 24 to 33 months old according to size and maturity, no great mistake will be made.

Some herdsmen breed heifers before they are mature. The general result is a small unprofitable cow. It is too much to ask a heifer to mature itself, reproduce, and as is often the case give milk at the same time.

Care After Parturition

When the cow calves in the pasture, the grass furnishes sufficient succulent food to keep her in condition and allow for the development of the udder. If she calves when the pasture is short or at a season when she must be kept in the barn, proper food must be provided. Succulent food should be given in the form of ensilage and roots to keep the animal in a laxative condition and hence tend to make the parturition easy and prevent milk fever. The grain ration before calving should be light but if the other food is of poor quality it is not desirable to omit it entirely. Bran is good for the animal at this time as is also some linseed meal. Corn meal should be avoided as it is a heat producing food and has a tendency to cause a fevered condition of the udder.

After the cow has calved, hot bran mash to eat and hot water to drink should be given her, which will aid in keeping up the body heat and in expelling the placenta. No cold water should be allowed until all parturition fever is gone and the udder is in a normal condition. Bran mash may be fed at once after calving but the heavier grains should not be fed until the animal is in a normal condition, after which she should be gradually worked to her full ration. Increase the ration by a pound and allow the milk flow to come up to its maximum before another increase is made. In this way the cow receives the full stimulus of the grain and the most economical way of feeding her can be determined.

After calving, the cow should not be milked excepting enough to relieve the udder for about 24 hours, although in case of very bad swelling it may be necessary to milk her dry. If milking her can be avoided at this time there is very little chance of her having milk fever.

Feed Adapted to the Production of Milk

Dairy cattle can have no better feed in summer than that which nature supplies, namely, grass. Nothing stimulates the flow of milk like June grass, but unhappily for the dairy cow and the dairyman good grass will not last all summer and something else must be provided. This is usually done by means of soiling crops. By careful planning, soiling crops may be sown so as to provide an abundance of green food throughout the summer. The principal soiling crops are: Rye, clover, alfalfa, oats and peas of various seedings, different millets, corn, barley. An acre of alfalfa cut and fed green to cows confined in a yard will supply ample food for four or five good animals throughout the summer.

During the winter, clover or alfalfa hay is the best roughage that can be provided. This food is highly nitrogenous, contains a large amount of mineral matter and is particularly suited to the production of milk.

For succulence in the food, sugar beets, carrots, mangolds and cull apples may be fed up to 25 pounds daily per cow.

Straw is sometimes fed to dairy cows but should be used sparingly as it is not a milk producer and the energy required in its digestion is about equal to that which it supplies.

Oats whether ground or whole is a valuable feed as it lightens up the ration and being highly nitrogenous is a milk producer and besides gives the animals an energy and a tone that no other feed will give.

Corn has a high percentage of carbohydrates and should be fed along with wheat bran, linseed meal, gluten meal, cottonseed meal or some other nitrogenous feed. Corn if fed alone will tend to produce fat. Gluten meal and other by-products of corn are rich in protein and are valuable additions to the grain ration. Distillers' grains also have the same advantage, and also serve to give bulkiness to the ration.

Linseed meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil, is a valuable nitrogenous feed and also serves as a regulator to the animals, producing a mildly laxative condition.

Cottonseed meal is one of the cheapest sources of protein but care must be taken not to feed too much of it.

In making up a grain ration to cows these four points must be considered:—Palatableness, fitness to the requirements of the animal, bulkiness, and last but not least, the cost.

Summer Management

It is not good practice to turn cattle out very early in the spring, as the pasture is apt to be soft and easily cut up, also the grass contains too much water to have great nutritive value. If the cattle are kept off the grass until it has made a fair growth it will be better able to protect itself from the drought that will come later. Let the cows have the run of a yard but do not let them get a taste of the new grass until it is time to turn them into the pasture, or they will lose their taste for dry feed. When it is time to turn them to grass let them eat only for a few hours or so at first, gradually increasing the time until within three or four days they are left out all the time.

Cows do not require grain when the grass is good in the pasture, but it should be watched and if the feed in the pasture gets short it should be supplemented from the barn. Keep the cows provided with an abundance of pure water. In seasons when flies are bad the cattle should be protected by being sprayed with some fly repellant. Never permit a dog to annoy the cows or allow them to meet with any other abuse.

Monday is the longest day of the year.

NOTICE

Pound District Act and Pound District Amendment Act

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

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

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

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1915.

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

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. 85804B, 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 20th day of March, A.D. 1915. 22 A. H. GREEN

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON . . B.C.

CANYON CITY

Roadwork has finished here. About $2,000 was distributed among Canyon City landowners who were employed on the work.

H. Young is logging up the last of his 20 acres and will seed it to clover and alfalfa. 16 acres out of the 20 will be under hay.

Mrs. A. D. Pochin returned last week from Kamloops, where she has been undergoing treatment in a sanitarium for tubercular.

Fred Waylett and Frank Corneil paid the Meadows above Kitchener a fishing visit a week Sunday. They netted about 50 choice trout.

Haysheds are rapidly being put up these days. Among those who are building them are Messrs. Hall, Searle McRobb, Johnson and Victor Wesling.

Geo. Leach, road foreman, has asked Supt. Benney to close the road leading across the old Goat River bridge. He reported the bridge in a serious condition owing to decaying under timber.

Tom Hickey and Guy Browell loaded a car with household effects and a team of horses on Saturday last for Olds, Alberta, where they have a job on a farm for the summer. This fall they hope to go homesteading.

R. F. Green, M.P., has informed some of the local ranchers that county Judge Forin will be in Creston shortly to consider applications of those who wish to become naturalized Canadian citizens. Canyon City has half a dozen who are desirous of becoming loyal subjects. The applicants are not Germans or Austrians.

A little boy, who was a member of a family that passed through here last week on the trek to Alberta via prairie schooner route, got lost and caused his parents and a few ranchers some anxiety for a few hours. He got out to run ahead and took the wrong trail. He was found by his older brother and the merry settlers went on their way.

Geo. Leach purchased ten acres for pasture from Canyon City Lumber Co. And now A. E. Wilson is negotiating for the purchase of twenty acres also for pasture. Ranchers are realizing that ten-acre ranches are too small. The way land is being picked up these days buyers will be obliged to go toward South Canyon City. They also realize that pasture will in a year or two be less plentiful owing to the lumber company fencing all unsold lands so as to escape the wild land tax now levied.

Canyon City people would have been just as well pleased had Capt. Forrester interned our local Austrian. He is very unpopular with most people, and more so since war was declared. His land lies nearest to the head of a stream of water which passes through his land and on which about 80 people depend for water for domestic use. He could easily get rid of some of his "hate"—made in Germany—by tampering with the water. It is gratifying to know that he and his fraulein succumbed nicely to the captain's famous grip, even mightier than mighty Russia.

Continued hot weather will make the berry growers smile. Ranchers here are not into them as heavily as other points, where berries do not attain the same size, color, etc., as here. The late manager of Creston Fruit Growers Union flattered Canyon City to the extent of stating that he had less difficulty selling berries grown here than he had with those from the other points in the Valley, the soil being suitably adapted to this delicious fruit. The chief growers here are Hyguns & VanAckeron, Pochin, Turner and Hassock. Indians are being engaged as pickers for the first time.

Although the afternoon was none too propitious the weather cleared toward evening enabling quite a good turnout to take in the lawn social at Mrs. Knott's, Canyon City, Wednesday evening. A variety of games were introduced and there was also a musical programme to which Miss Whitehead, Miss Turner, Mrs. Knott and W. Truscott contributed solos; Misses G. Knott and Whitehead a vocal duett, and T. Mawson and Mrs. Knott an instrumental duett—violin and piano. A nail-driving contest was another feature, Miss Turner carrying off the prize. Strawberries and ice cream were served. From every angle the affair was quite a big success, the ladies being well pleased with the financial returns, which are for church purposes.

Phoenix has a two-days-a-month photo studio—a sideline for the Lake studio at Grand Forks.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

General Change of Train Service
Effective May 31st, 1915

Full particulars from all local Agents

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

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT
CALGARY, ALTA.

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

C. G. BENNETT - Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

He did as she told him, and was content to lie with her hand held in his. Presently he fell into a deep sleep, from which he only awoke for his supper, and then slept again all night, awakening in the morning very much better and stronger. The doctor came and dressed his cheek again, and said he might get up, and Jabez Hunt eagerly volunteered to come and help him dress. Hugh objected, but Jabez reminded him triumphantly that he had forgiven him, and so had his own way.

Hugh found himself a little weak on the legs, but declined Jabez's offered arm, and went into the next room, where Eira was waiting for him, and where there sat an old and feeble man, with sunken cheeks and snow white hair, and at whom he had to look twice before he could recognize his stalwart uncle. He greeted Hugh, however, cheerfully enough, and his manner seemed much the same. His eyes, too, showed a good deal of his old vigour, and one of his first questions showed that his old purpose retained its old force, for it was about the paper containing that secret of the process of diamond making they had seen Mr. Siddle put into operation so successfully.

"Miss Eira has promised I am to have it if it can be found," he said, "so there may be compensation yet for all I have gone through."

"I promised Mr. Hetherington should have it in return for his promising to overlook all that had happened," said Eira quietly, "but I am beginning to be afraid that it never will be found."

"So it will," said Jabez, "for every man for miles round is looking for it."

"Mr. Siddle had it in his hand," observed Hugh. "I remember his waving it in the air, and offering it as the price of our release."

"Oh, yes," said Jabez, "but that was nothing—he was only trying to bluff us."

"How do you know?" asked Hugh.

"Because I picked it up to look," said Jabez calmly, "I thought if it said anything about diamonds I would like to read it, but it didn't—never a word. It was not even sense or English, it was just a lot of letters jumbled together, not even forming words."

"The cipher!" exclaimed Eira.

"What did you do with it?" cried Hugh.

As for Mr. Hetherington, he was incapable of speech, but he lifted both his hands in the air.

"Why, I lit my pipe with it," said Jabez, "but is weren't no cipher, nor nothing, just a jumble of letters without no meaning. So, wanting a smoke, I lit my pipe with it."

Eira and Hugh looked at each other, and Mr. Hetherington rose trembling to his feet.

"He lit his pipe with it," he stammered, "with a secret that would have changed the world," and he fell backwards in a fresh fainting-fit, for he was still too weak to stand against new shocks.

Later on, when Mr. Hetherington had partly recovered, though still keeping to his bed, Hugh suggested to Eira that he should like a little stroll outside, if she would come with him.

Hugh was still weak, it is true, yet one would not like to say it was so absolutely necessary as he pretended that he should have her arm to lean on. They were out of sight of the house, and were resting behind a bluff that grew not far away, when Eira, looking at Hugh, said, somewhat abrutly:

"You have never asked about Miss Hetherington."

"Why—er," said Hugh, who had almost forgotten all about poor Delia; "no, where is she?"

"Asleep," said Eira, "she has been nursing her father, day and night, and last night she fell asleep over her supper. So we put her to bed, and she has been there ever since."

"Hum!" said Hugh, pulling his moustache uncomfortably.

"And now we are here alone," said Eira, "I want to tell you, you must forget anything I said to you—when—during that awful time—"

Hugh looked obstinate.

"I have forgotten it," she said, "so must you."

"You have forgotten it," he answered, "and I will not."

"Ah, you are not kind," she exclaimed.

"You spoke the truth once," he said; "when the truth has once been spoken, one cannot go back to lies. That is not possible."

"Hush, you must not speak so," she murmured faintly, "everything is different now, and Miss Hetherington is waiting for you."

"This is not different," he said; "this is always the same—I love you, Eira."

She rose to her feet.

"You have no right to say that," she said, her face very pale.

"You gave me the right when you risked your life, and so nearly lost it, to save us," he said.

"No," she said, and repeated "No."

"Very well," he answered, "I will go and see Delia, and when I come back I shall be free. I never loved her, Eira, there was a horrible mistake. I will go to her, and tell her the truth, and then I will come back to you."

"You must tell her the truth, but you must not come back to me."

"Why?" he asked sharply. "I will never marry Delia now; it would be a worse treachery to keep my promise than to break it. Don't you understand that?"

"Ah, yes," she said, "and I do not think you ought to keep a promise you did wrong to make. But it would not be right that, as soon as you have freed yourself from her, you should come back to me. When you part from Delia Hetherington, you part from me, too. Your broken promise can never make us happy. You cannot keep your promise to her. Well. But you must not scorn it, and her, by at once renewing it to me."

He was beginning a hot protest, but she checked him. She gave him her hand, and looked at him from grave and serious eyes.

"I feel that I am right," she said; "for it would seem you were breaking your word to her just to come to me. Her misery cannot be our happiness."

Before Hugh could reply they heard steps approaching. They had been standing very close together, and they jumped aside just in time, as Delia herself came round the corner of the bluff, accompanied by Mr. Tom Waters.

They all four looked at each other rather sheepishly, and Hugh felt himself turning pale. He looked at Eira and saw that her face, on the contrary, was very flushed. Mr. Waters had turned his back and was looking abstractedly up into the clouds, while Delia was breathing rather more quickly than usual, a danger signal that Hugh knew from of old. Hugh put up his hand to his bandaged and wounded cheek, and was not quite sure he would not have preferred to face the flames again, rather than this interview. He only hoped there would be no scene, but remembering the heat of Delia's temper he felt mortally afraid of what she might do.

"They told us you were out this way somewhere," Delia began.

"Well," Hugh said rather sharply, "anyhow, I am glad you have come, for we ought to have some explanation."

"Yes, we must," said Delia, and her breast began to heave.

"Let Miss Hetherington understand, first of all," said Eira, "that I am leaving here at once. I have some idea of going to the East as a missionary—to China, perhaps."

"Ah!" muttered Hugh, and gave her a look of despair, but saw her face so inflexible he somehow understood that nothing would shake her resolution. "Very well," he said, turning to Delia, "but that does not alter what I have to say to you, Delia, now it has become impossible for me to keep the promise I made you."

Delia started and looked quickly at Mr. Waters, who, for his part, brought his eyes down from the sky to earth again and appeared once more interested in what was passing around him.

"Well, I never," said Delia, "but how did you find out?"

Hugh's pale face flushed, and Eira started and put up one hand as if to shield herself.

"Come, that is a cruel thing to ask," she said, with deep feeling.

"It does not matter how I have found it out," said Hugh.

"I just knew that old man could never keep his tongue still!" cried Delia, turning to Waters.

"First time," said Waters, "I ever know old Judge Sampson going back on his clients."

"When he married us," said Delia, looking as if she were going to cry, "he promised so faithfully not to say a word, and now I suppose he has just told everyone."

"Married you? married you?" cried Hugh bewilderedly.

"Married!" echoed Eira wildly. "What do you mean?"

"Why, married Tom and me, of course," said Delia; "what else should I mean?"

"Tied us up good and tight," observed Mr. Waters; "did the job in style."

"Good heavens!" said Hugh blankly.

"Do you mean you and Tom Waters are married?" cried Eira.

"Why, I thought you said you knew," remarked Delia, mildly surprised.

"Married we are," said Waters, "I've stole a march on you, you see, sir," he added to Hugh.

"I'm sure it's very good of you," murmured the dazed Hugh.

(To be Continued)

Indian Prince's Guns of Pure Gold

The Gaekwar of Baroda, the well-known Indian Prince, has a battery of artillery consisting of gold and silver guns.

There are four guns, two of gold and two of silver. The gold guns were made in 1871 by an artisan of Lakha, who worked on them for five years. They weigh 400 pounds each, and except for the steel lining are of solid gold. They are mounted on gun-carriages of carved wood, overlaid with silver. In 1876, when the Gaekwar went to Bombay to meet the then Prince of Wales, he took the gold guns with him to salute the Prince, and that was the only occasion on which they have been allowed to leave the State of Baroda.

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

Harrows and Weeds

There is no better weed destroyer than the harrows, if they are used at the correct time. Most farmers will have noticed that on a moderately fine tilth, and after a few warm days, the seeds of the various annual weeds that have been lying in the soil all appear to come up at once with a rush, and if the land is harrowed just as these weeds are beginning to appear through the soil, millions of them will be destroyed. If they are left two or three days beyond the correct time, only a small percentage of them will be actually pulled up, as they very quickly get a tight hold in the soil. Generally speaking, the harrows are much more required on grain than the roll, even on quite light soils, and it may be taken as a rule to be broken.

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Taube Originated From Indian Leaf

The Taube aeroplane was invented by an Austrian.

When in India he noticed that the leaves of the zanonia tree, as they fell, floated for a long distance before they settled. This he found to be due to the peculiar shape of the leaves, and the wings of his aeroplane he constructed on a similar principle, whilst the body he finished in the shape of a dove.

The German war staff approved and improved the design, and adopted it for military use by sheathing it in steel and adding to its dove shape the vulture's habits.

Schools of Agriculture

Alberta Taking the Lead in Practical Work Along Educational Lines

It has been public property for some time that the agricultural schools established by the department of agriculture for Alberta are proving an unqualified success. The most caustic critics of the scheme have long ago acknowledged that the minister of agriculture was right and they were wrong. These schools have accomplished something which all the agricultural colleges have failed to do, namely, they have reached the maximum number of boys on the farms and have given them practical scientific instruction without in any way weaning them from the farms. They have taken hold of the boys and the girls who have had such limited opportunities of education that they could not have been admitted to any college, and have made them feel that their practical knowledge of farm conditions was an off-set to their lack of book learning, and having saved their self-respect in this way, have stimulated their ambition to add the knowledge obtainable from books to their practical experience.

In the carpenter shop of the school at Olds during the past winter the boys made models of the buildings which this summer will help their fathers to erect on the home farms. The boy who took a model home with him knew not only how to build a large building by that model, but he knew to a foot of lumber and a pound of cement the material required and what it would cost to build. The great beauty of the instruction at these schools is that nothing is attempted which a boy may not later do on his own farm if he have patience and perseverance.

The girls who attend these schools are not only receiving instruction in domestic science, dress making, and laundry work, but they are receiving exactly the same instruction as the boys in poultry raising, horticulture and dairying.

While the schools are closed during the summer, work in connection with the schools by no means ceases. The dairy competition which was carried on last year is this year being increased to herds of three cows instead of individuals, and a very large number of students have entered the competition. The prizes given for these competitions are pure bred stock, and the successful competitor can choose a calf, pig or sheep. Last year 30 young animals were distributed in this way. The competitions are open to both boys and girls, and last year one of the successful competitors was a girl.

Another competition that is being carried on is that of growing alfalfa seed. Three prizes are offered—$25, $15 and $10—for the best bushel of alfalfa seed to be delivered in 1916. Already 74 boys have entered this competition, and they are scattered all over Alberta from Cardston on the south to Vermilion on the north. None of this seed will be grown under irrigation.

The money for these prizes was donated by several of the large lumber companies in Alberta. The head of one of these companies, noting how much was being said by the Bankers' association about mixed farming, went to the Hon. Duncan Marshall and asked him if there was anything that they could do to help. Mr. Marshall seized the opportunity and told the lumberman that he would like $150 to distribute in prizes for the growing of alfalfa seed. This would be $50 for each school divided as above. The lumberman went away and came back in a few days with the money. While so far no girls have entered the competition, it is open to them should they wish to do so.

During the summer a number of special women institute meetings will be held, and the instructors of domestic science from the different schools will seek to bring the advantages of these schools directly home to the mothers of the province. In addition to this there will be a demonstration train which will give special attention to the newer lines of railway, particularly in the northern part of the province.

Alberta is not to be without its agricultural college, however. An agricultural college section of the university will open next October with a competent faculty. This will give an opportunity to the boys who wish to go farther than the two years' course of the agricultural schools, to obtain adequate training and obtain a degree. Dr. Tory, the head of the university, has been very keen on this for some time, and already a dean of agriculture in the person of E. A. Howes, B.S.A., has been selected.—Free Press.

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection. "Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

To Neglect Flax

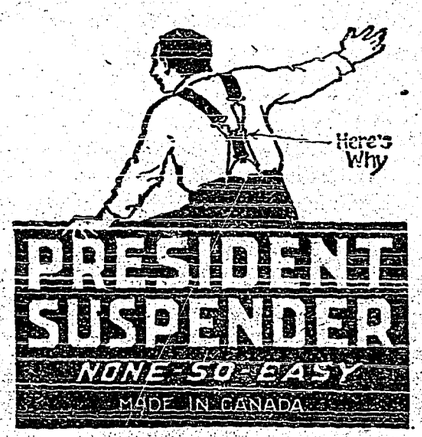
Would be Great Mistake This Season

It seems more than likely that a by-product of the "Greater Production" movement, fostered by the expected shortage in the world's food supply, will be an actual lessening of the acreage of flax grown this year. This, of course, will mean higher prices than ever for flaxseed, and big profits for the level-headed farmers who see and grasp the opportunity.

Flaxseed is selling now for around $1.80 cash; October is quoted at $1.85; if seeding reports show a decrease in acreage, prices will doubtless go still higher.

The early seeding this spring, and the fact that under normal conditions flax can be sown up to June, and grown successfully on new breaking, gives farmers a chance to get busy, after other grains have been sown, and get in enough flaxseed to add very materially to the year's profits.

We have been training our youth merely to be better farmers, but this is only half. What to do with the school, the church, the rural organization, the combinations of trade, the highways, the architecture, the library, the beauty of the landscape, the country store, the rousing of a fine community helpfulness to take the place of the old selfish individualism, and a hundred other activities is enough to fire the imagination and to strengthen the arm of any young man or woman.—L. H. Bailey.



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

KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights Up" for his after-dinner smoke, be sure he has a match which will give him a steady light, first stroke—Ask your Grocer for

EDDY'S "GOLDEN TIP" MATCHES

One of their many Brands

Our Best Commander

Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the first British army, has earned the greatest reputation, so far, of any British officer engaged in the war.—Hamilton Herald.

A western horseman tells of a jockey at Windsor, across the line from Detroit, who was recently indisposed. "If I don't get rid of this cold soon," said the youngster; "I'll be a dead one."

"Didn't you see Dr. Spinks as I told you?" asked a friend.

"No; the sign on the door said 'H to 1' and I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Congestion From A Bad Cold Loosened Up In One Hour

If Rubbed on at Night You're Well Next Morning

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctors's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Empire Industry League

Aims at Expansion and Protection of Trade

The formation of an Industrial League in Great Britain designed to foster the fraternal and co-operative spirit between Canada, her sister dominions, and colonies of the empire, is reported by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the high commissioner.

Mr. Griffith says: "The league has already commenced to carry out its objects in a practical way by asking quotations from Canadian manufacturers of cloth and other army supplies for shipment to the continent of Europe, and enclosing a list of some of the requirements. These include 2,000,000 yards of army cloth, 160,000 yards of white and tan haversack cloth, 160,000 yards of khaki cloth or French blue grey, 20 ton lots of leather, sole or harness, etc.

"The league aims at the expansion and protection of British trade throughout the world, and its operations on behalf of British industry, manufacturers, and merchants are to be world-wide. The motto of the organization, which is non-political in character, is 'Support Home Industries.' Its members bind themselves always to ask for, and other things being equal, to purchase articles produced or manufactured at home or in the colonies."

Banish Pimples And Eruptions

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, rivive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother.

"I'm—I'm so sorry for that poor li'l' ca-alf," he sobbed. "He didn't do nuffin'!"

Women who Work on Farms

Female Workers Employed on Farms in Scotland

In Scotland women agricultural workers are a fairly numerous body. According to information based on the 1911 census, there were 14,997 women employed on farms in Scotland. The women outworkers in Scotland are almost exclusively confined to the counties south of the Tay. In the northern counties and the Highlands the women relatives of the crofter or small farmer may be seen at work in the fields, but except at the turnip-singling and the potato-lifting season the hired female outworker is practically unknown, in most parts the self-binder has dispensed with female labor on the harvest field. South of the Tay, however, women are employed at different kinds of work. They work in the fields along with the men, gather weeds, spread farmyard manure, and hoe and single turnips. At potato gatherings, pulling and storing turnips, filling turnips into carts, and other jobs they also take their part. According to some returns obtained by officials of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, it is stated that in West Lothian and Midlothian the usual rate of pay is from 9s to 10s per week; in East Lothian, 11s to 12s; in Roxburghshire and the southwestern counties, 12s. The hours of labor are generally from nine to ten per day. A half-holiday has been secured on many farms, and in Midlothian and West Lothian it is now fairly general.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Anaesthetics for Horses

On the battlefield in Europe, horses are treated with just the same care and skill as is shown to the soldiers, and are given chloroform and other anaesthetics before being operated upon by skilled officers. To every division and cavalry brigade is attached a mobile veterinary section, each consisting of one officer and twenty-two trained men of the A.V.C.

The mobile section is divided into two sub-sections, one employed in collecting sick and wounded horses from the firing line and other places, while the other branch conveys the patients to the nearest railhead. Thence they are sent by train to the nearest base veterinary hospital, where they are treated according to the nature of their wounds or sickness.

Each hospital has accommodation for some thousand or more cases, and is equipped wiht every requisite for medical and surgical use. When sufficiently recovered the horses are drafted to the convalescent farm, where the cure is completed.

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

There was trouble in the back yard. Six-year-old Billy had thrown a stone at a boy in the next yard, who was making vociferous threats. "If you throw another stone," he yelled, "I'll sick my dog on you!"

"Huh!" replied Billy, "If you come into my yard, I'll sick my mother on you!"

The Joy of Good Health Is Now Experienced

Nervousness, Dizzy Spells and Sleeplessness Are Now a Thing of the Past.

This is a cheerful letter from Mrs. Peacock, and it should bring joy to the heart of many a reader of this paper. Dizzy spells and sleeplessness are symptoms of exhausted nerves, and are the bugbear of many women, who do not know just what treatment to use.

MRS. PEACOCK.

You can read Mrs. Peacock's letter and take courage, for she has proven that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a complete cure for these troubles. So pleased was she with the results obtained that she wants other women to know about this food cure.

Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 28 Hiawatha Street, St. Thomas Ont., and whose husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states:—"I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well, and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

In a more recent letter Mrs. Peacock writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I would be pleased to tell everybody so."

In nearly every issue of this paper you will find letters about Dr. Chase's medicines. If this one does not decide you cast about for others or write to us. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Patching Battleships

Methods Used by Jack Tars to Repair Leaks in Battleships

After the conflict, Jack Tars have several methods of stopping the incoming water when a battleship has been hit below the water line. For instance, if a small hole has been made in the vessel's side, an apparatus like an umbrella is used. This is thrust through the hole, point first and then drawn back so that it will open like an umbrella—leaving the canvas outside.

Of course, the pressure of the water effectually forces the canvas against the ship's side, thus stopping the leak; but to make it more secure the handle of the umbrella, which is formed like a screw, is fastened by a nut inside.

In the case of a bigger leak—when the ship has been stove in below the water-line—a large mat made of canvas and oakum is used. This has to be fixed into position by means of ropes. But the fixing is not a very easy matter, as one rope has to be got right under the keel, to the other side, in order to drag the mat down to the hole. Two or three other ropes are also required at different angles to guide the mat to its right position.

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

Feeding Prisoners of War

The British war office gives to its prisoners of war the following daily ration: Bread, one and one-half pounds; of biscuits, one pound; fresh or cold storage meat, three ounces or preserved meat, half ration; fresh vegetables, eight ounces; butter or margarine, one ounce; condensed milk, one-twentieth of a one pound tin; tea, one-half ounce or coffee, one ounce; sugar, two ounces; salt, one-half ounce.—Nurse.

She Soon Gained Forty Pounds

DAME BOUCHARD FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Now She Is Advising All Her Friends Who Suffer From Kidney Disease to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills

Portneuf, Hamilton Cove, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—Perfectly cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Dame Rene Bouchard, well known and highly respected here, is advising all her friends who suffer from Kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so run-down I only weighed eighty pounds," Dame Bouchard states. "I only took four boxes in all but they brought me back to health and now I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. You may publish what I say if you wish, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills do wonders for run-down people because they cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood and the pure blood carries new nourishment, health and life to all parts of the body. That's why so many people say, "Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life."

Meaning of Turkish Titles

"Pasha" is the only Turkish title conferred personally by the Sultan, and the only one which carries any precise rank.

Originally confined to princes of the blood, it is now conferred on military men, governors, etc., whose rank and merit are sufficiently high.

All other titles—Aga, Bey, Effendi, etc.—are conventional additions to names, and obey no hard-and-fast rule. Governors of provinces are Beys, so also is any person of rank, many military men, and government officials. An Aga might be one occupying a confidential position in the Sultan's seraiglo or merely a retired official, an army officer, or a big landowner.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Baron James de Rothschild, founder of the Paris branch, had occasion to hire a cabman. He gave cabby his legal fare.

"Ah, Baron, your son, Baron Alphonse, always gives me five times as much," said the man.

"I don't doubt it," growled the old Baron, "He has a rich father."

Marketing Eggs

Dirty Fillers and Egg Cases Should Not Be Used

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. John Bright, sends out the following:

I am informed that the quality of millions of dozens of eggs is seriously impaired each year and many eggs made absolutely worthless through the use of dirty, filthy egg cases and fillers.

The season is at hand when every case that can be hunted up is ordinarily put into use to move the increasing supply of eggs. Many of these cases will have been stored in damp cellars or warehouses or perhaps left out in the open since last season, with the old fillers and pads left in and perhaps without even the bad or broken eggs removed.

It is important, therefore, that all egg dealers insist that their shippers should not use filthy, musty egg cases, nor soiled, damp or musty fillers, and also that the excelsior or other material used for padding be clean and sweet.

Considering present conditions and the fact that Canada's reputation with respect to eggs dependent upon the quality of Canadian eggs that go into storage this spring, it is the duty of every Canadian engaged in the egg trade, whether farmer, collector, country storekeeper or produce dealer to see that the eggs marketed during the next two months are of the highest possible quality and that they are stored in the best possible condition.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

A Waste of Time

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he asked.

"With a mule it takes three days," was the reply.

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, senor," was the placid reply, but what shall I do with the other two days?"

Asthma Overcome.—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimonial which leaves no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from you dealer.

How Wars Are Won

Wars are not won today by the superior valor of the men of any one nation or a coalition of nations. The average man will face danger, no matter what his nationality may be. He will advance or retreat when ordered, whether he is a German, Russian, Frenchman or Briton. Victory or defeat depends on more than bravery. They rest on equipment, training and resources. Modern rifles, artillery and means of transportation have reduced war to a highly developed business.—Boston Globe.

The peevish one at the corner table summoned his waiter and to him addressed this novel inquiry:

"Waiter, have you ever been to the Zoo?"

"Why, sir, do you ask?" returned the astonished servitor.

"I repeat," demanded the peevish one, "Have you ever visited the Zoo?"

"Well, no, sir."

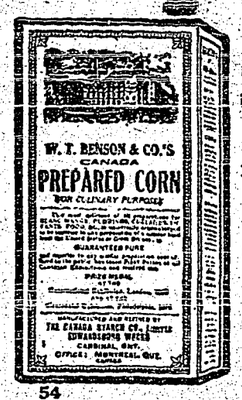
"You ought to go," growled the peevish one. "You'd enjoy seeing the tortoises whiz past!"

An old woman was severely reproved by her minister for bowing whenever the name of Satan was mentioned. Asked why she did so, she replied:

"Well, civility costs nothing, and you never know what'll happen."

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch



Always order by the name BENSON'S in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

54

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure when it comes to looking after harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Keeps leather soft and prevents cracking and the possibility of accident due to dried out traces, etc.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.
Reduction Second Cabin Rates
$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA
The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.
Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,
304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

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

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for FREE Book. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

A More Important Question

"Darling," he said, "would you continue to love me if I were to be poor all my life?"

"My dear," she asked him, "would you continue to love me if you should chance to become a millionaire?"

"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibility?"

"No, sah; I done hit him in the stummick."

From Girlhood to Womanhood

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequently blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nervine—that has proven successful for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and his staff of physicians and Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.

Watch this space for

Palmolive Soap

Announcement
Special Offer

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

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

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry,
and Oysters
in Season

We have the goods, and
our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

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

Our B. C. Budget

Close to 400 alien enemies are now interned at Vernon.

At Grand Forks last month the rainfall was 4.41 inches.

Wet weather is delaying the alfalfa harvest in the Okanagan.

The June sitting of the county court at Greenwood lasted five days.

The pear and apricot crop in the Okanagan will be heavy this year.

Local grown cherries were on sale at Vernon the latter part of May.

Grand Forks had its first home-grown strawberries on sale on May 29.

Vernon has reduced its transient traders license fee from $1,000 a year to $200.

Greenwood high school honor roll for May shows four pupils' names thereon.

Fireblight is renewing its ravages over a widespread area in the Penticton district.

Grand Forks had a rainfall in May of 4.41 inches. It was 0.89 the same month in 1914.

Soldiers in training at Vernon are not allowed in hotel bars after 9 o'clock each evening.

Phoenix now has long distance telephone communication with Victoria and Vancouver.

Vernon's patriotic "sock shower" brought in 212 pairs of hosiery and over $100 in cash.

If Penticton people put up $10,000 cash the canning factory of the Western Canners in that town will be operated.

Local and Personal

Entrance and High School Examinations commence at Creston on Monday morning—the former at 8.45 and the latter at 9. Erickson, Canyon City and Alice Siding schools will each have two Entrance candidates and Creston twelve. Five students will tackle the H.S. papers.

Messrs. Bennett and Mallandaine qualified for the Alpine Club on Sunday when they succeeded in ascending the highest peak on the Cabinet Range, southeast of town, which rises to an altitude of almost 7,000 feet. The ascent was not timed, but the return trip was done in three hours.

Judging by the bushes to be seen in many gardens in the Valley, this would seem to be a great year for rose culture. For those who favor the deep dark red shade some blooms from Mrs. Lidgate's rosery come as near perfection as could be—and the fragrance is as matchless as the flowers.

A 10x16-foot platform has been built at the Smith crossing of the C.P.R. to take care of the ranchers in the Alice Siding section shipping berries this season. So far the export has not been heavy enough to warrant the stopping, but given a couple of warm days and forty or fifty crates will be the daily outgo.

Graduates of the apple packing school of 1914 particularly, as well as all other orchardists, will be interested in a packing chart which is being issued in blue print form by R. Walters the gentleman who conducted the school here that season. T. A. Lidgate has received a copy, and will be pleased to show it to all interested.

It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good. While the recent sale of horses has made the average Indian too prosperous to pick berries, at least one of them has parted with sufficient of his newly-acquired finance to secure a new wagon from R. S. Bevan. Dick will be selling some of them a Ford if they don't keep away from the garage.

After a ten-day stay in these parts A. Ball, the buyer for the Edmonton stockyards, succeeded in securing a couple of carloads of horses, which were loaded and shipped east on Tuesday. There were 34 head in the lot, 31 of which were secured from the Indians, at prices from $30 to $100 each. His little visit was worth close to $1,500 to the Valley.

In spite of the wetness which prevailed more or less most of the after noon and a decidedly cool evening, the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid lawn social at Mrs. Dow's on Thursday night last sufficiently well-attended to net the ladies quite a fair credit balance after all expenses are paid. Strawberries and ice cream were served and the band furnished a musical programme.

Quite a number of the young people were guests at a sock social, under Presbyterian auspices, at the home of Mrs. W. K. Brown on Friday night. Among the interesting features of the affair was a sock-darning contest, at which Miss Waddy and F. V. Staples were pronounced the most efficient. Refreshments were served, a thoroughly enjoyable evening spent, and a nice sum added to the church funds.

Congratulations to Leslie D. Timmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Timmons, who was one of the dozen students to successfully complete his full three-year commercial course at Gonzaga College, Spokane, on June 17th. Each year he has taken high marks, and particularly in his second year when he only lacked one point in securing the gold medal for highest efficiency. That year he secured honors in five subjects.

Tom Welsh, a real wild Irishman, who drifted in from the coast on Monday, was up before Guy Lowenberg, J. P., on Wednesday on a charge of being drunk and creating a disturbance and was sentenced to three months in Nelson jail, to which institution constable Forrester conveyed him the same day. Welsh is a pro-German in the bargain, and claims to have fought with the Boers against Britain in the South African war.

A party of friends treated Mr. and Mrs. James Cook to a birthday-surprise "at home" on the occasion of the former's natal day—Monday evening. Four tables indulged in whist and various other amusements, the prize-scorers being Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Goodwin. Refreshments were served and at an early a.m. hour Tuesday the guests concluded an evening of social enjoyment, wishing the host and hostess very many happy returns of the day.

With something like average weather, Duck Creek will make a shipment of a straight carload of strawberries on Sunday or Monday—the first in the history of Creston Valley.

N. Winlaw and his gang got under way on Wednesday loading half a dozen cars with poles from the piles in the yard opposite the depot. This instalment will about clean out the lot.

The first of the Valley's 1915 cherry crop went east on Thursday of last week—three crates of them from Jas. Heath's ranch. Mrs. M. Young comes second with a shipment of two crates, Tuesday.

F. Spiers of Kaslo was here the early part of the week on the hunt for a couple of teams of horses for mine work. He got one animal from Albert Stewart, which was shipped west on Wednesday.

High jinks prevailed at the Reid home on Tuesday afternoon and evening when about a dozen young friends were on hand to help Merle celebrate her eighth birthday. From all outward appearances the party was a great big success.

A letter from John Stace Smith with the Second Contingent, to his mother, confirms the death of William Timms, previously reported killed in action. James Mackie, a one-time Creston resident, was among the wounded on an early-June casualty list.

In our last week's list of contributors to the Red Cross "sock day" round up of soldiers' hosiery, the name of Mrs. Blair, Canyon City, was inadvertently omitted. Her contribution was eight pairs. Mrs. Wilson's contribution of 2 pairs was also omitted.

If the supply at headquarters is not exhausted members of the Creston company of the 107th East Kootenay Regiment will be out in uniform for drills early in July. Capt. Mallandaine, off his own bat, has requisitioned two dozen regimental suits for the local corps.

The Red Cross workers had a very successful bee held at Mrs Bennet's on Wednesday afternoon, at which quite a number of personal property bags for the wounded going into the hospital were made. There is wool ready at the depot for those who are willing to knit. Sox are still urgently needed.

In addition to furnishing five men at Cranbrook and three at Nelson for the all-Kootenay Regiment, another man must be added to Creston's roll of recruits. He is John Campbell Dow, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dow. He enlisted at Revelstoke, where he has been employed in the Bank of Commerce.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

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