VICTORIA, B.C.

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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915 No. 19

Local and Personal

Mrs. R. M. Reid will receive on Wednesday, June 2nd, and not again this season.

WANTED—For three months, middle aged lady to do housework. Apply REVIEW office.

Miss Erickson of Cranbrook was a week end visitor with her sister, Mrs. C. G. Bennett.

A. T. Barber of Thrums, B.C., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ebbut on Friday, going east next day.

The next Red Cross 10-cent tea will be at the home of Mrs. M. Young on the afternoon of June 8th.

MILLINERY—Mrs. Thurston is open to millinery orders at her house. Flowers, ribbons, etc., cheap.

Ernest Parker of Medicine Hat was a Saturday-Sunday visitor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Parker.

Jack Cameron, who has been at his home here for several weeks past returned to Cranbrook on Wednesday.

The June business meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid will be held next Friday afternoon at the church.

Miss Nina Attwood and Miss Nordman of Moyie, spent the week-end at the Attwood ranch, returning on Tuesday.

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

Mrs. T. B. Myers and young son, of Toronto, who have been here for a month with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Speers left for home on Sunday.

The May meeting of the Farmers' Institute on Friday night went by default. The turnout was too slim for even a directors' meeting.

John Alexander returned on Friday from the Windermere country, where he has been for a few weeks looking after his stock ranch there.

A couple more cars of poles are being loaded this week from the stock in the C.P.R. yard. Nels. Winlaw is up from Nelson bossing the job.

The Knights of Pythias grand lodge is in session at Rossland. Roy Telford is there entrusted with the vote and influence of Creston Lodge.

The long-expected carload of pipe for the water system extension arrived on Friday and a full force of men is busy completing its installation.

L. Leamy and family moved last week from his place on the flats to the Rodgers ranch on the site of the old Yale camp, down Port Hill way.

R. F. Green of Victoria, M.P. for Kootenay, and Neil Mackay of Victoria, M.P.P. for Kaslo, were Creston visitors Friday and Saturday.

Jos. Bott, who arrived here from Nelson a couple of months ago, has leased the Powell ranch on the flats, taking possession this week. He is busy clearing land.

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary takes this opportunity of thanking those who responded so generously at the dance on Monday evening last, when a total of $8 was collected.

So great has been the rush of business at the Bank of Commerce, Fernie since our friend P. B. Fowler became manager that a $12,000 addition is now being put to the bank building.

The names of Misses Georgina C. and Melva L. Cartwright appear on the list of students at the Provincial Normal School, Vancouver, who have been granted diplomas for the session just closed.

The first ripe strawberries were marketed on Saturday when John Spratt disposed of four boxes to the Mercantile Co. Mr. Spratt was the first to deliver the goods in 1914, but is at least a week earlier this year.

The town flag was at half-mast on Tuesday out of respect for "Billy" Murdoch, one of the Creston men with the Second Canadian Contingent, who reported killed in action in the fighting in Flanders some time last week.

MISS MINNIE PRICE, who has spent the past eight months with her sister in Saskatchewan, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. R. E. Pow will be at home for the first time to the ladies of Creston and vicinity at the manse on Thursday, June 3rd.

The enlisting at Cranbrook last week of G. F. Horspool, bank clerk, takes to the war the last of a quartette well known in Creston, Messrs. Foote, Mann, George and Horspool, who batched it together on the Foote ranch until a couple of years ago. Foote went from here with the First Contingent, while the other two joined the colors in Britain.

The Red Cross Auxiliary have obtained an amount sufficient to equip a cot in the addition to the Clivedon Hospital, and wish to thank all who contributed to the cause, and particularly the Creston band who have promised to make up the deficiency to the amount not exceeding $5. This cot will be marked as the gift of Creston, B.C.

CANYON CITY

The box factory is running daily at the Canyon City Lumber Co. mill.

Tomato plants are being rushed in during the week. But not so many as last year.

The hay crop will be heavy this season. Clover will be ready to cut in about two weeks.

A large number of people intended taking in the picnic at the Canyon on May 24th, but weather conditions were unfavorable.

R. F. Green, M.P., made the remark that he has never seen better looking cattle anywhere in British Columbia than he saw feeding on Canyon City roads.

John Carfra, jr., spent Sunday at his home here to bid farewell to his folks and friends before leaving for Vernon, where he will train with part of the Fourth Contingent. J.E. Wood is with the same battalion.

It was said by one of the visitors here last Saturday that if a signboard large enough could be erected so as to be seen from the C.P.R. travellers would get to know that Canyon City really deserved to be on the map. As it is now they judge only by what is seen—Canyon station.

Roadwork has about ended for this year. Supt. Benney made a trip through this week and expressed himself as well satisfied with what had been done on so small amount of money, compared with the large appropriations of former years. Mr. Benney expects this to be his last year in the Ymir district. He was always recognized as a friend to Canyon City.

On Saturday morning news was sent about that R. F. Green, M.P. for Kootenay, and Neil Mackay, M.P.P. for Kaslo, would speak in the schoolhouse for a few minutes at 11 o'clock. About fifteen ranchers got the news and turned out to meet the notables, who were motored out by Guy Lowenberg. After a few remarks were made by these speakers as to what each government had been doing for the people, the school trustees interviewed them for a few minutes as to their inability to secure funds from the Education Department to carry on the needs of the school and to clean up the school grounds, which is a scandal to any community. Their condition is not blameable to the trustees but to the department, which has not supplied the money for that purpose. Mr. Mackay gave his word that he would make enquries as to why the money voted was not sent forward as needed. The visitors expressed wonderment at the manner in which Canyon City ranchers had tackled homemaking here; such people deserved all the aid any farming legislation any government might enact. A vote of thanks and confidence was unanimously carried. Afterward a committe journeyed with the gentlemen to the place at the Goat River where a new bridge is needed. The big hills convinced them that improvement on the old road was absolutely necessary. Local representatives make a good impression in Canyon City.

Phone Connection West in 2 Months

Creston appears to figure in bold face type on the political map these days. Following the visit of Hon. Thos. Taylor, provincial minister of public works, and J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., the last couple of days in April, the Valley on Friday and Saturday last was favored with a call from R. F. Green, M.P. for Kootenay, and Neil Mackay, the provincial member for Kaslo.

Their little holiday here does not seem to have had any special significance. Mr. Green was renewing old acquaintances, and Mr. Mackay was giving his prospective new constituents the once over. Owing to the political truce in the federal arena no public meeting was held, though some of the Conservatives foregathered on Friday night for an informal discussion of affairs, and to appraise the visitors of what the Valley needs from the respective governments in the way of public works.

Mr. Green announced that he was confident the government telephone line from the west which now reaches Sirdar would be extended through to Creston by the end of July. He had done his utmost to convince the department of the advisability of making the connection through to Yahk, but had been unsuccessful even in getting a sum in the estimotes for the Sirdar-Creston extension, but he had been assured that enough could be taken from the maintenance fund to complete the line this far east.

In his general remarks Mr. Green very briefly covered the legislation enacted at tht last session at Ottawa. He had no idea when the general election would be held, but he was sure when the returns were all in the Borden Government would be found re-elected by a handsome majority.

Mr. Mackay had many nice things to say of the Valley and the people here resident. He covered the provincial situation briefly. The date of the McBride Government's appeal to the people was unknown to him, though he was quite sure of the triumphant return of that party. He had not yet decided whether he would allow his name to go before the Kaslo constituency Conservative nominating convention, but would make a definite announcement in this regard very shortly.

On Saturday Mr. Green and Mr. Mackay motored to Canyon City, where a meeting was held in the schoolhouse at 11 a.m., at which both gentlemen spoke briefly. At the close Mr. Mackay was waited upon by a delegation who reported that the Education Department was very dilatory in sending along funds to make some badly-needed improvements to the school grounds the expenditure for which had been regularly authorized. Mr. Mackay promised to get quick action if at all possible.

On the return trip the gentlemen were shown the Goat River bridge and approaches thereto. The Canyon City people present explained what they thought should be done in the interest of public safety and convenience, and their views were concurred in by the visitors, who gave their assurance that the matter would have their consideration.

They went west Saturday afternoon, intending to spend May 24th at the celebration at Kaslo. Later on Mr. Green, accompanied by Hon. Thos. Taylor, will again visit Creston, when they will address a citizens' mass meeting.

Death Not Confirmed

Although the name of William Callander Burn Murdoch appeared in the Canadian casualty lists in Friday's papers as "Killed in action," not having any word from any of the relatives in the Old Country on the sad affair, F. B. Callander, who is a cousin of Murdoch's, wired the authorities at Ottawa for a confirmation of the news and yesterday morning rereived a wire that the name of Mr. Murdoch does not appear on any casualty list received at headquarters. An army of friends are hoping Mr. Callander's wire will prove to be correct.

Lord Douglas Loses Son

In the London Times, of April 23rd, we notice the following among others, in the roll of honor of officers killed at the front:

"Lieut. Bruce F. S. Douglas of the South Stafford Regiment, eldest son of Lord Sholto Douglas, and nephew of the Marquis of Queensberry. Killed in France on April 15th, aged 18 years. He joined the Special Reserve April 14, 1914, and was given a commission in the South Stafford Regiment being promoted to lieutenant on February 4th last.

Bruce spent his childhood days at Creston, when his parents lived here and many of our citizens will remember the fine, bright little manly chap, and learn with keen regret of his untimely end. Lord and Lady Douglas are in England, and have the full sympathy of Creston in their loss.

A Costly Oversight

Jos. H. Haycock, Circleville, Utah, and Jos. Wm. Stallings, Lewisville, Idaho, two gentlemen who gave their occupations as elders of the Latter Day Saints Church, appeared before J.P.'s Watson and Lowenberg on Wednesday on a charge of entering Canada by stealth, and were each fined $100 and costs, or three months in jail—with deportation back to the realm of Uncle Sam, no matter which end of the penalty they chose.

The gentlemen crossed the line at Port Hill without making the customary visit to government agent Rykert on the Canadian side, stating in their evidence that it would have been inconvenient for them to make the call. Constable Forrester got word of their visit on Tuesday morning but it was not until that evening that he located them in the Arrow Creek district and brought them in to Castle Forrester for safe keeping. J. C. Rykert prosecuted. They were taken to Nelson yesterday afternoon to await the arrival of the funds necessary to pay their fines—about $226.00.

Water Notice

Notice is hereby given that after June 1st any consumer using our water for Irrigation or Garden Purposes will be shut off without notice.

Goat Mountain Waterworks Co. Limited

Creston Men are Now in Trenches

Lieut. Crompton has been heard from in Belgium. Writing of his hurried departure from England and the subsequent events he says:

"I was giving a squad of sergeant-majors instructions in musketry when a hurried and prespiring sergeant arrived and said that No. 2 Company would leave at 6 o'clock, it being then 4 p.m., so I rushed them in and got my kit together, and here we are.

April 29. Just as I had got so far we got an order to fall in and go to man trenches. So we did so. While we were falling in a heavy bombardment started and continued half an hour just at dusk. 7 p.m.—We are now in reserve trenches along bank of Yser Canal, and see Ypres, which is about two miles southeast of us. All night shells fell at intervals just behind us as the Germans were bombarding the road in rear and a battery just behind it. They wounded ten and killed three of the R.F.A. Yesterday one of my men got a scalp wound from a shrapnel bullet. All the men were just in rear of the farm buildings where the Sixteenth Headquarters are when a shell hit the roof; they scattered very quickly.

An intermittent sort of shelling is going on all the while now, like an exaggerated sort of stumping during a thunderstorm, but they are not shelling us, but the F.A. Battery just in rear. Yesterday I managed to wash and also got something to eat; I hadn't previously had anything solid since Monday lunch. Today is Thursday and I have had breakfast—bacon, bread, marmalade and tea.

The men are spiendid and make jokes about everything. Will continue later; I want to go to sleep as I have had very little since Sunday night. 5 p.m.—Still in reserve trenches; for a while shelling was quite heavy and I watched our guns dropping shell after shell in the same place, about 1500 yards in front of us. Between us and them are French trenches and a few dead French in the fields. Ypres is still getting an occasional Jack Johnson from the German guns.

A beautiful day, hot and bright, but grows cold at night. We are awaiting orders to move forward or somewhere but at present I am more interested in the next meal. I am very dirty, I had a wash yesterday afternoon at four, and my last square meal was Monday's lunch; just now there are important events going on and meals take a secondary or thirdary place.

Shells are still bursting around but not near us and I hardly notice whether they are dropping or not. If one sounds as if it were coming close we go into the dugouts and pop out again—mine is about twice as big as Peter's kennel. I hear rumors of grub, so long.

Friday, April 30. Today the French made a successful attack and we watched them. We had a very unpleasant bombardment all morning and several shells dropped very near, but no casualties until the afternoon, when one of my men got a bullet in the leg.

Saturday, 5.30 a.m. The French last night made an attack on a hill from right front and pushed their trenches nearly to the top, lost a lot of killed and wounded and so far are holding on. No fires allowed and therefore a poor chance of breakfast. At midnight we prepared for a move forward which didn't have to materialize and we turned in again.

I washed my hands and teeth and had a shave this morning; haven't had my boots off since Wednesday afternoon. Weather still good and just this minute no firing at all; birds singing, etc., and an aeroplane buzzing over the German lines.

The C.P.R. summer schedule goes into effect on Tuesday. There is no change in the time of the trains through Creston. The Spokane Flyer, which was taken off in December will be back on the run on June 1st.

Already this year 64 cars of hay have been shipped from Enderby compared to 22 for the same period in 1914.

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Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

Some of the men took hold of Siddle but he resisted. They exerted greater force; he still resisted, screaming incoherent things. At last, by a greater effort than they had expected from so bold a man, he broke away from them.

"You must not hurt her!" he shouted wildly. "I never meant her, my own boy's child, my Eira. Just listen: these two men are not negroes, they are white men—they are Englishmen."

"That is a pretty thin yarn at the best of times," said Keene coldly; "and I guess we are about tired of hearing it this trip—it's only a dodge to gain time. Take him away."

But Noah drew a pistol from his pocket and threatened those who approached him, so that, taken by surprise, they drew back.

"God have mercy!" Siddle screamed, "I planned all this—for years I planned it against that man Hetherington, but now it has struck Eira too. Every one, listen to me! You are all my puppets; I planned all this; I arranged every single thing you have done today; these two men are white men and are innocent; my girl is innocent; Mrs. Bryan has never been murdered at all. Do you hear?"

"Mrs. Bryan not murdered at all?" repeated the Baptist deacon. "Why, I helped to get the body out of the flames myself!"

"We are his puppets, are we?" said Jabez Hunt laughing. "That is a good-sized claim, ain't it, boys?"

"He is either plum-crazy or takes us for fools," said Editor Keene drawing a pistol from his pocket. "Hands up, old man!"

Unheeding this demand Noah held up in one hand a paper, and fluttered it like a flag in the wind.

"Litsen to this, then!" he cried. "I've a secret here that will make every man of you rich—I'll give it you to let my Eira go—the secret of making diamonds—"

"He certainly does take us for fools," said Editor Keene. "Hands up, old man, or I'll plug you, sure as death."

"Hands up, yourself!" said Noah Siddle, and swung round fiercely on him.

Each had his pistol levelled at the other, each fired at the same moment, neither missed.

With a bullet through his stormy and unquiet brain Editor Keene leaped up into the air three feet high, and then fell down in a crumpled heap that looked most strangely small. Shot through the body, his lungs pierced, Noah Siddle fell forward on his knees and then on his face. The Baptist deacon ran and lifted him up.

"My revenge," Noah Siddle muttered, raising himself and looking with blinded eyes towards Eira. "I've planned it these many careful years and thought out every detail of it, and now I've got it—and a sudden rush of blood choked him that he died.

His body and that of Keene were carried away, and that stern, wrought-up crowd of men, unawed by the tragedy they had just witnessed, set themselves to carry out the terrible task they firmly and honestly believed to be their duty. It was Jabez Hunt who picked up the can of oil from where Keene's dead hand had dropped it.

"I have matches," he said.

He went towards Hugh and poured out about a pint of oil on some small sticks, arranged all ready at the base of the pile of wood. He struck a match. The small flame burnt steadily in the calm evening air. Every eye was fixed upon this small flame. It seemed the only thing that lived and moved; so still were all things else, men and nature together, so intense the silence upon that strange and dreadful scene.

Stooping, Jabez put the match to the oil. A flame leaped up at once and grew upon the fuel ready for it. There was no smoke, only a small and very bright flame, and a crackling of wood that sounded like thunder to those who heard it.

"That's one; that's done," said Jabez Hunt, stepping backwards.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Mr. Tom Waters Hires a British Lord

On the morning of the day the evening of which saw such things happening, Mr. Thomas Waters left Petersville in a borrowed rig for a small farm in the neighborhood of which he was part owner. The farm was run by an old man named Hagen, whom Waters had once found on the verge of starvation, and for whom, he being then in funds, he had purchased this farm and had installed him on it to work it on a profit sharing agreement. It had not done very well, and had lately been mortgaged, but having no other refuge at the moment Mr. Waters was now upon his way thither for a brief period of rest and to assist in the harvest operations.

Most of the money the crop would bring the mortgage company would take, but Waters calculated that with good luck there ought to be enough coming to him for his share to pay his fare to New York.

"There might even be enough to leave with five or ten dollars over when I strike New York City," he mused, "and then I should be able to begin operating on Wall street right away. If not, I shall have to take a turn at shovelling snow first, while if the crop turns out bad I shall just have to beat my way east."

He drove on quickly enough, shaking his head to one or two invitations to join in the lynching party, addressed him by people he passed.

"It ain't a thing I take any stock in," he explained, "and I don't take any in your Editor Keene, either."

So he drove quietly on his way; but for all that he wore his usual grave and serious air, he was much less composed than usual. Not that he was thinking of the lynching—a matter that hardly crossed his mind again—but he kept looking back over his shoulder till finally he lost even the tall elevators that were visible long after the other buildings of Petersville had sunk out of sight. He drew up and sat for a time thinking, and at last a soft sigh escaped his lips.

"That was a real plum dandy, that girl," he mused. "I never met one like her, and the way she hove that coffee pot at me was simply great! A girl in ten thousand, that."

He sighed again, and once more continued his course till he came to a spot where the trail he was following split in two, one portion leading to the bush and the other to his own farm. Indecision was not one of Mr. Water's faults, and that very morning, having made up his mind on a certain point, he had taken immediate action. Now, for the first time in his life almost, he was undecided, wavering, and inclined to regret that he had acted so quickly.

"For there was no real need to clear out so soon," he mused. "I might easy have stayed around awhile and maybe had another chat with her. The plain truth is I was scared—scared, sir, I was—scared as bad as could be."

He had not meant to dine till he reached the farm, but now he alighted from his buggy, and unhitched his horse and let it graze. There was a bluff near, and from it he collected some dry wood and made a fire. In his buggy he had the outfit with which he had been prospecting, and soon he had some pork and beans frizzling in his frying pan, and sending out a pleasant odour over the prairie—an odour so pleasant it seemed one man at least could not resist it, for Waters heard a faint sniff, and looking round in surprise saw a face peeping at him from behind the trunk of one of the poplars.

"Hello," said Waters.

The stranger sniffed again.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said.

"Don't mention it," said Waters.

The stranger came further out into the open and sniffed once more. He was very dirty, very untidy, his clothes were much torn and disarrayed, and one eye was discolored as if he had received a recent blow on it.

"Oh, I'm really so awfully sorry," he said. "I'm sure I apologize for intruding like this. You must think me a frightful bounder, and I really have no excuse to offer."

"I don't know what in blazes you are talking about," said Waters, "but if you mean you want some grub, come right along and chip in."

"Really, 'pon honour, that's so awfully good of you," said the stranger, advancing with alacrity; for if Waters' language was as strange to him as his to Waters, there was no misunderstanding the accompanying gesture.

Mr. Waters gave the contents of his frying-pan a shake and surveyed his guest without much enthusiasm. The boundless hospitality of the prairie would not have permitted him to refuse to share his meal with any human being; even a negro would have been entitled to the fragments that remained. None the less Mr. Waters was not very favorably impressed by his new guest, not because he was shabby and dirty, but because he had a subtle air of being exceedingly unfamiliar with work. Mr. Waters knew the type and recognized it; he was only in error in details. But his somewhat unfavorable impression was confirmed when he saw the other's hands, how small and white and soft they were.

"Say," he remarked, with great frankness, "you are a Weary Willie, aren't you?"

But the stranger did not understand this recondite suggestion that he was a tramp by profession, and he shook his head.

"No," he said; "my name is Lord Ambrose Boustead."

"That so," said Waters. "Well, if you are Boustead, I am about busted, so we are quits there. My name is Tom Waters of Seven Wells Farm, down the trail—so called because we sunk seven wells before we struck water and then it was alkali—and of Wall street, New York City, when I can get there. Say, what made them give you a name like 'Lord?' I suppose your pa and ma used to call you 'Lordy'?"

"It is not my name," explained Lord Ambrose; "it is my title."

"Your how much?" Waters asked. "Say that last part again, will you?"

"It is my title," repeated Lord Ambrose. "I am the son of the Marquis of Castleham, an English peer."

"Gosh, you don't say," said Waters, handing his lordship his share of the pork and beans; "and what have you been doing to land out here instead of lounging on the gilded benches of the House of Lords? But perhaps you would rather not stay?"

"Not at all," returned his lordship. "I came here on business to see Mr. Siddle—Mr. Noah Siddle, who resides near here."

"Ah, he is busy receiving a deputation this morning," said Waters. "Say, though, there was another Britisher at Petersville seemed interested in Mr. Siddle, a party of the name of Hetherington."

"Yes, I know him," returned Lord Ambrose, gloomily.

"Do you know his daughter?" asked Waters eagerly.

"Certainly," returned Lord Ambrose.

"A charming lady," said Waters.

"Delightful," said Lord Ambrose enthusiastically.

"Sir," said Waters, shaking him warmly by the hand, "any friend of that young lady's a friend of mine. Only"—a new idea, seemed to strike him and his face dropped—"say," he inquired, "does she hanker after British lords any?"

"I am afraid," said Lord Ambrose, puzzled, "I don't quite understand—"

"I mean," said Mr. Waters, "is there anything of a tender nature between you and her? For I don't mind admitting she is a lady I take great interest in."

"I have proposed several times," said Lord Ambrose with a deep sigh.

"And she has never accepted you?" asked Waters.

"Never once," confessed Lord Ambrose.

"Have some more pork and beans," Waters urged him eagerly. "If you ain't full, just say so, and I'll fry some more. Sir, if there is any single thing I can do for you, name it, and it is done."

(To be Continued)

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

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Undisturbted Sea Traffic

"On schedule time and after an uneventful passage the steamship Lusitania arrived off the bar Friday afternoon and discharged her cabin passengers in good season the same night. Here is fresh proof of the immunity from hostile attack important steamships trading to this port are enjoying.

Forty-eight passenger vessels are located on our chart this morning, twenty in the southern trade and twenty-eight in the transatlantic service. Of the latter thirteen fly the flags of belligerent countries, and many of these have, since the very beginning of hostilities, been going and coming across the Western Ocean with uninterrupted regularity."—Editorial from the New York Herald, Sunday, March 28, 1915.

"Noo, John, what hev Aw to bring ye frae the toon?" asked the Scottish guide-wife of her husband, as she was leaving to catch a train.

"Ma snuff's done, an' Aw wad like you to fetch me h lf an ounce," said John.

"Nay, nay," replied the guidwife, "ye mustn't be extravagant. Ye ken ye've been aff work a week, so you mustn't use ony snuff. Jist tickle ye'r nose wi' a straw instead."

"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The jo was a bungle and I still owe for it."

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The Slave of Precedents

"Why did you marry the villain?" moaned the mother.

"I did it," responded the crestfallen gurrul, "because he wore whiskers like the comedian."

Thus did the dramatist explain the situation in his great Irish play.—Philadelphia Ledger.

And the average man spends nine-tenths of his life trying to accumulate enough money to enable him to spend the other tenth in comfort.

He has a razor like a tennis racquet. Rough on one side, smooth on t'other, and if you slant it a little it cuts.—Cornell Widow

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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 ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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Delicious with Blanc Mange

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

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

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

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

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

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
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394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

300 CARLOADS
Seed and Table Potatoes
200 CARLOADS BALED HAY

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

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$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.,

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CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

A Small Boy's Idea of Good News

"Well, what tickles you so, young fellow?" asked Uncle Bob.

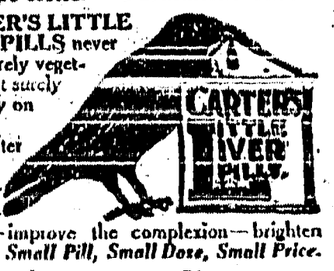
"Oh—ee-hee! hee!" chortled little Bob, "the doctor that said I wasn't sick enough to stay home from school is sick himself now!"—Kansas City Star.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

W. N. U. 1051

A Billion Wheat Deficit

Demand For Breadstuffs Will Soon be Enormous

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

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that trouble many aches. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Simple Reasons

Two esteemed citizens were chatting away an idle hour some time ago, when one of the pair referred to a business transaction that he was extensively engaged in.

"By the way, Jim," smiled the other. "I understand that Jack has become very much interested in that affair of yours and is making all kinds of inquiries about it."

"He certainly is," retorted Jim, "I wonder why it is that some people simply cannot mind their own business."

"I don't know, old pal," thoughtfully answered the other; "there may be one of two reasons, or both. They may have no mind or no business."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

An office boy in a law office hopes to be a lawyer some day. He has begun his studies already by asking questions of the clerks whenever he hears a legal term about which he desires information.

The other day he approached one of the clerks with this question:

"What do they mean by a contingent fee?"

"It's like this," explained the clerk. "If you lose the case your lawyer gets nothing; if you win you get nothing."

Hope For the Chronic Dyspeptic.—Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they become chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are specially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George.

She—Oh; but it would be unkind to twit you on your personal appearance that way.

The greatest fault some people have is finding fault with others.

Robbed the Dead Belgians

Sinister Story of an Infamous Trick Played by the Germans

As some Belgian soldiers were nearing an abandoned farmhouse in Flanders recently a horse suddenly neighed, and a solitary figure in a grey cloak galloped madly towards a brook.

A dozen rifles cracked, and the rider fell on the ground.

When the Belgians entered the farmhouse they found seventeen dead and a few wounded comrades.

From the wounded they learned this sinister story:

Shortly after the party entered the farmhouse they lit the stove and sat around it.

Shortly afterwards they heard footsteps above, and a man with a green bonnet pulled over his eyes and wearing a grey cloak slowly descended the ladder from the loft.

He said the farmer, his cousin, had sent him to get some money hidden in the loft, and the Belgians, believing him to be an inhabitant of the countryside, let him go.

Soon the little party fell asleep, being overcome by subtle poisonous fumes from the stove. How long they drowsed they could not tell, but they were rudely aroused by shells bursting in the farmhouse.

They tried to rise, but the stove held them prisoners, and so it was that some of them were killed and others injured by shells.

Suddenly the man re-appeared, and finding them all helpless, drew his revolver and menaced them.

Then he went through the pockets of the dead, placing the proceeds of his infamous robbery into two immense pockets under his mantle.

When he had finished robbing the dead, he turned his attention to the living, incapable of resistance. But at that moment his horse neighed, and he made his vain dash for life.

Potatoes and Hay

A great scarcity of potatoes and hay exists in a number of western districts, and the railway companies have granted special low rates on these commodities. The Wilton Produce Co., Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, have 300 carloads New Brunswick and Ontario potatoes, both for seed and consumption, and 200 cars baled hay for immediate shipment. They offer to finance government and municipal relief orders.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Two doctors met one day, and one said to the other: "I hear you operated on Smith yesterday. What did you do that for?"

"Why, for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, I know," replied the other; "but what did you operate for?"

"Why"—with some impatience—"for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, yes, I know; but what I mean is, what did Smith have?"

"Why, I've told you twice already—a thousand dollars."

Boreleigh—Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness—"

Miss Keene—Exactly. And some just grate upon you.

A Food Drink

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffine).

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it a light golden-brown.

"Then I tasted it critically, and was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Market Open for Canada

New Zealand Wants Our Wheat and Offers a Good Market

There is a good market open at the present time in New Zealand for Canadian wheat and flour, and Canadian exporters would not find much difficulty in establishing themselves in it. According to a consular report by W. A. Beddoe, received by the department of trade and commerce, the wheat crop of New Zealand is short and the visible supplies previous to the new crop are not sufficient to supply the daily demand for flour.

On November 18, 1914, a wheat census was taken, showing that there were in the hands of the merchants 132,863 bushels, while according to a census taken on January 19, 1915, showing the large decrease to 45,868 bushels. This is a decrease in the stocks on hand of 87,000 bushels in two months. Although the ultimate forecast had not been made at the time of his writing, he stated that owing to drought this season's crop would be short and points out the fact that a market for Canadian wheat and flour will be available in New Zealand for some time to come.

During the season 1912-13 the crop of wheat from 189,869 acres was 5,179,626 bushels. The exports amounted to 565,205 bushels, as against 1,254,557 bushels the previous year. New Zealand has now ceased to be an exporter of wheat, and is an importer. Except in times of shortage when prices rise above a normal level, New Zealand farmers generally find other crops more profitable. Last year's crop of wheat was insufficient for local needs, and the war demand, together with the drought in Australia, has made importation difficult.

The export of wheat from New Zealand has been prohibited until further notice. There is every indication that the shortage in the coming crop will be even greater than in the past season. This means a continued market for wheat and flour from Canada.

In this connection, Canadian exporters of wheat and flour should always quote C.I.F. and E. New Zealand ports. In some cases the rate from Vancouver to New Zealand may be ascertained in New Zealand after delay, but this system of quotation is not to be encouraged. The exporter should ascertain the rail rate to Vancouver, the ocean rate to New Zealand ports, and the insurance, and quote C.I.F. and E., and the quotation will be accepted or rejected by cable.—Journal of Commerce.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Reversal of the Rule

For the first time in the history of the United States, the flow of immigration has been turned back towards Europe by the war, and more aliens are leaving that country than are coming into it to make their homes. Statistics recently made public show that the departures for the six months from August, 1914, to February, 1915, have totalled 18,545 more than the arrivals, including both emigrant and non-emigrant aliens. The heaviest emigration shown is among aliens from Italy. Of these, 75,629 more departed than were admitted during the six months, a result due presumably to the Italian reservists being called to the colors. The fact that Germany does not head the list was probably due to the vigilance of the British inspectors and the generous support of their efforts rendered by the United States government.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Pat, who was left-handed, was being sworn in as a witness in the West Side Courts of Denver, Colo.

"Hold up your right hand," said the judge. Up went Pat's left hand.

"Hold up your right hand," commanded the judge, shortly.

"Sure and I am, your honor," declared Pat. "Me right hand's on me left-hand side."

Goeben was Deterred by British Boldness

Cruiser Gloucester, Pursuing Goeben and Breslau, Steaming on Verge of Disaster

The king has conferred the Order of the Bath, third class, upon Captain Kelly of H.M.S. Gloucester, in recognition of his services during the chase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau just after the outbreak of war. The report of the Gloucester shows that the Goeben could have caught and sunk her at any time had she dared to turn upon her. The Goeben was apparently deterred by the Gloucester's boldness, which gave the impresison that support was close at hand. The official order conferring the honor upon Captain Kelly, published in the London Gazette, says:

"This combination of audacity with restraint and unswerving attention to the principal military object—namely, holding on to the Goeben without tempting her too much, in strict conformity with orders, constitutes a naval episode which may justly be regarded as a model."

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Sidney Dalby, Audley, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past twelve months and have found them an excellent medicine for my little girl." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing—once a mother has used the Tablets she would use nothing else. They are pleasant to take; the result is sure, and above all they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Ricardo Martin last sang in New York his tailor was so anxious to hear him that Martin sent him a ticket. A few days later, when he saw the tailor, he naturally asked him: "How did you like it?" To which the tailor replied: "It was simply awful! Your trousers didn't fit you at all!"

It Is So Easy To Get Rid of Skin Troubles

By Using Cuticura Soap exclusively and a little Cuticura Ointment

occasionally that it is a pity not to do so in all cases of pimples, redness, roughness, itchings and irritations. Nothing better for skin and scalp.

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 CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, MAY 28

Italy's Part in the War

While the experts can count up blessings almost without number that will accrue to the Allies owing to Italy's decision to take a hand in the war against Austria and Germany, there are at least two features of outstanding importance to our way of thinking.

With Italy in the war, if Roumania follows her, as most people expect, Germany and Austria will be hemmed in by a complete ring of foes, except in one little corner where Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark meet and where the boundaries of the small republic of Switzerland meet those of the two empires.

While the military effect of Italy's junction with the Allies will undoubtedly be very great, the economic effect will be even greater. Although Italy and Austria have been unfriendly for some time, the two countries have been at peace, and there is no doubt that large quantities of supplies have been obtained by the two central empires from the south, and also through Roumania. The former are, of course, now cut off.

The Cattle are Coming

While the situation the Valley may not indicate that the British Columbia ranchers are taking on cattle as part and parcel of the ranching business with the speed and enthusiasm conditions warrant reports from all over the province are to the effect that there is great development in that direction.

In a recent interview Dr. S. F. Tolmie, western representatiue of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, stated that the demand on his department for purebred bulls, which are placed in sparsely settled sections, is much heavier than heretofore, but in spite of the heavier call for animals Mr. Tolmie has been able to secure all the necessary males right in the province. With the exception of Shorthorns and Polled Angus it has not been necessary to import a single animal.

In another direction comes word all records made by Canadian cows of any breed or any age for the annual production of butter fat have been broken by a three-year-old Holstein cow bred and owned by J. M. Steves of Steveston, B.C. Her yield amounted to no less than 938.93 pounds of fat, with 24,149.3 pounds of milk.

And speaking of beef cattle it will be interesting to learn that beef on the hoof at Calgary at the present time is 8½ cents per pound, an unheard-of price, and packers are said to be of the opinion that it will go higher.

Encouraging

Last week we had a news paragraph to the effect that C. Robinson, purchasing agent for the C.P.R. dining car department at Calgary, had purchased twenty acres of Block 812, close to the Canyon City mill.

Two or three years ago such paragraphs were quite common in this paper; at that time wonder would have been expressed that he hadn't bought forty acres.

But in the last ten months there seems to have been a change come over some people, and more than a few erstwhile boosters for the Valley are declaring that land is too high, and that there will be few new settlers come in unless values come down.

In the face of this streak of pessimism this purchase of Mr Robinson's is just a little gratifying. Before making the buy here he made a very thorough study of conditions, and land values elsewhere, and after considerable personal investigation he had no hesitation in telling THE REVIEW that "the man who wants to buy land right for fruit and vegetable culture doesn't need to go west of Creston."

In his capacity as purchasing agent for the C.P.R. diners the most dyspeptic pessimist will hardly deny that Mr. Robinson is in a position to know where the quality produce comes from and where it can be shipped from to compete to best advantage with other districts. When this gentleman decides to get into the industry here on a commercial basis, well—well its not bad evidence that the Creston Valley is not losing its reputation for being the one section in British Columbia that promises the best returns for money invested, backed by intelligent and systematic development—even at top prices for area purchased.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re Employing Aliens

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—May I ask, Mr. Editor, if you think that a true Britisher should, during war time, employ subjects of the countries engaged in war with Britain?

While travelling toward Erickson I notice a well-known rancher, who is prominent in the Fruit Growers' Union and who is a British citizen by preference, engaging at times two Austrians, who have taken out no citizenship papers, while good, true Britishers go idle and hungry. Also another man, a landowner in Canyon City, a member of the local home guards, employed this spring a German to do his ranching. Are these gentlemen Britishers? or selfish men who at this time are not true Britishers.

The authorities should see that these men be made employ our own people, and not wait until neighbors get hostile feeling toward them, who are liable to make a change by force.

I happened to be a resident of the United States during the Spanish-American War. The people of my part did not wait for the police to prevent Spaniards from getting a job while good Yankees went idle and hungry. They organized a small mob, met these tyrants at their homes and kindly advised them what was best to do in order to keep the peace among his neighbors and friends.

It has been said that Canadians are easy and not true to their noble inheritance. Evidently some are at any rate.

Trusting your many readers will see this in the same light, and thanking you for space. BRITISHER.

An Appeal for Patriotism

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—The knowledge of the Canadians being on the firing line and the recent news of the death of one of our boys, and others wounded, incites me to write the following.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land.'
Whose heart within him ne'er hath burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there be, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles! Proud his name!
Boundless his wealth as wish could claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
This wretch, concentered all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung!"

We, in our peaceful little town here among the mountains can scarcely realize that the greatest war in the history of the world is raging in the Eastern Hemisphere. But the last few days has brought it home forcibly to us. The Canadians are on the firing line and some of our comrades have fallen. Young man, does it not make your blood boil and make you long to be at the front to strike a blow for King and Country and fallen comrade? To arms, To arms,—and away. The First and Second Contingents are at the front and the Third is in training, and still the call comes for men and more men. Have you ever stopped to think of the consequences if the Allies were unsuccessful? What then of your lands and homes? What then of your wives and daughters, your mothers and sisters? Would you not risk life and limb and strike a blow for them if the enemy were at your door? The enemy is at our doors and now is the time to strike. Oh yes, we know too well the awful partings and heart-rendings, the long days of waiting suspense. But wives and mothers do not hold them back from taking their places in the noble struggle for the right. Better a noble death than an ignoble life.

"To every man upon this earth,
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his Fathers
And the Country of his God."

And those of us who must perforce remain at home, we must take our part in the conflict. We must not sit down here in peace and comfort and comparative luxury while these men fight for us. We must be thinking of them every minute of the day and be doing things for their comfort. And Give, Give, Give. Give of your time, give of your produce, give of your money, give all you can to help them. What are lands and money compared with what they are giving. They are giving themselves; they are giving their lives for you and me. Many of us have little to spare but we must make sacrifices and give up some of our comforts to help these noble men. And we must be prepared to do this for some time to come—even after the cruel war is over. There will be countless widows and orphans; childless old men and women. All these must be cared for and we must willingly do our share. We pray that the terrible conflict will soon be over and that the right will triumph. But in the meantime Work, Work, Work for the brave and gallant men who are doing so much for us. Thanking you for space. JEAN MALLANDAINE.

A New Hat

We have just opened up a shipment of the season's newest effects in Felt Hats for Men and Boys.

The styles, shapes, and makes are the newest and best.

The price is right on on all of them.

We would like to show you these hats. Come in to-day.

SHIRTS

Our Shirt stock is now complete in all of the standard sizes.

These were bought right—best material, 1915 patterns, and at the right price.

We offer you Men's Fine Negligee Shirts from $1.00 up.

You never bought them as good at as close a price before!

Neckwear

We are particularly proud of our newest arrivals in Ties.

The assortment includes a variety of shades that appeal to the most fashionable dressers.

They are priced at 50c., but you cannot duplicate their style and quality in town at less than 75c.

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

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 General Merchant CRESTON

KITCHENER

V. Olsen and family were calling on friends in Sirdar this week.

R. J. Long of Creston was seen on our streets one day last week.

Messrs. Johnson, Nelson and Clausen were Yahk callers on Sunday.

W. C. Forrester of Creston was an official caller in our city last week.

Mrs. C. Nelson and children of Yahk spent the week-end with Mrs. Andeon of this place.

Wonder whether these sixty-eight German vessels seen in the North Sea are bound for Newport News.

Turkey is going to hang the man that failed to kill the Sultan. Who says there is no justice in Turkey?

Mr. Rymell was a Creston caller on Monday.

C. Cronin of Yahk was a week-end Kitchener caller.

Some of the Creston Indians have been up this way looking for Mr. Bear but not finding him at home they did not tarry long.

A couple of Isaac Walton followers, of Cranbrook, spent the week-end in this vicinity, whipping our streams with fair results.

DUCK CREEK

J. J. Grady left on Monday for Calgary.

Miss Bertha Pease spent the week end at Duck Creek.

Two more weeks and we shall be shipping strawberries.

A party of 11 of Duck Creek's young people drove into Creston on Monday night for the dance and all report having an excellent time.

Mr. Hartil, provincial fruit pests inspector, arrived at Duck Creek on Wednesday and intends to spend one or two days here looking over the district. He took in the work bee dance in the evening.

Carl Wigen has some tomato plants set out in the field on which are tomatoes as large as a big walnut. We believe this constitutes another record but of course we would not say definitely until we hear from Alice Siding; also from Frank Staples.

Our genial editor and his wife accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jackson celebrated Empire Day in a most sensible manner, by driving out to Duck Creek, and we feel sure they must have enjoyed the scenery and appearance of this district.

M. S. Middleton, Provincial Horticulturalist, arrived here on Tuesday's eastbound express and in company with Mr. O. J. Wigen he made a tour of the ranches whose owners have entered for the strawberry crop competition and, staked out the necessary ¼ acre of berries for each place. Names of those entering are: Mourad Wigen, Paul Hagen, Matt Hagen, Uri Brothers, J. J. Grady, P. Ofner and E. Butterfield.

Eight a.m. Wednesday morning saw a crowd of 25 men on the O. J. Wigen ranch all busily engaged in building a large 20x48 foot building which will be used as a packing shed during the fruit season and as a dance hall and gymnasium during the rest of the year. Under the able guidance of Mr. Wigen everything went very smoothly and everyone worked with a will, so that by 7 p.m., although the building was not finished, it was so far advanced that Mr. Wigen will be able to finish it in a short while. In the evening a most enjoyable dance was held in J. J. Grady's hall, the members of the work bee and the ladies of the [illegible] only persons present. The whole affair was a great success and was voted by everyone as a regular hum dinger.

Black leg is prevalent among the young cattle at Phoenix.

Sock day at Phoenix brought in 514 pairs of hosiery and 18 pairs of men's and women hospital shoes.

Twenty-two out of twenty-nine sawmills will operate this season in the Okanagan, of which 18 have already started up.

Fifty-eight names were struck off the voters list of Greenwood Electoral district at the Court of Revision held on May 17th.

WATER ACT, 1914

Before Board of Investigation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And whereas there may be persons who, before the 12th day of March, 1909, were entitled to water rights on the said streams and yet have not filed statements of their claims with the Board of Investigation, such persons are required to file on or before the 20th day of May, 1915, a statement as required by Section 204 of the Water Act, 1914, Forms (No. 50 for irrigation, and No. 51 for other purposes) may be obtained from any Government Agent in the province.

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

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

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HORTICULTURAL HELPS

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

Insect Pests Common in the Creston District

The following is a brief discussion on several insect pests common about Creston, and in regard to which the writer has been receiving numerous enquiries.

Tent Caterpillars

Malacasoma erosa Stretch.
Malacasoma pluvialis Dyer.
Malacasoma constricta Stretch.

There are many species of tent caterpillars but only three that are of trouble to the fruit grower in British Columbia; of these the erosa feeds on all fruit trees with the possible exception of the pear, pluvialis has about the same food plants as the first, but usually is not so common. The constricta is very common on the oak and occasionally migrates to the prune.

Description:—The caterpillars build characteristic nests of silken threads in which they usually remain when not feeding. In the latter part of the summer egg masses are deposited on small twigs or shoots. These egg masses are fastened together by a cement like substance that is impervious to water and which serves as a food for the young larvae when first hatched. The larvae are hatched early in the spring. At first they are not very noticable but soon become conspicuous on account of the tents which they build toward the middle of the summer the larvae become full grown; they then seek crevices where they spin silken cocoons and change to pupae. After remaining in this stage for a short time they change to moths, come forth and deposit their eggs.

Control:—Destroy the egg masses and later any tents that may be built. Spray with arsenate of lead 2 lbs. to 40 gallons of water as soon as the caterpillars are observed.

Oyster Shell Scale

This insect receives its name from the covering which it secretes over its body and which resembles the convex side of an oyster shell.

It is one of the most common and wide spread orchard pests.

Description:—Examination of the female scale in the winter time will reveal the shriveled body of the insect and from 50 to 100 small, oval white eggs. The eggs usually hatch at about the time the petals drop from the apple blossoms. The young scales upon hatching crawl outward upon the twigs and trunk and branches and settling, secrete a covering over themselves which quickly harden and gives them the appearance of the older scales. The males are minute winged insects. The females remain wingless through life.

Control:—Spray late in the spring while the trees are still dormant, using lime-sulphur 1 in 9, or with miscible oils winter strength.

Rosy Apple Aphis

Description:—The various forms which this species assumes during the season has given rise to four common names, ie. The Rosy Apple Aphis, The Brown, Apple Aphis, The Black Apple Aphis, and the Purple Apple Aphis.

The pest usually only attack the leaves surrounding a fruit cluster, excepting in years when the fruit crop is light when they may be found anywhere on the leaves. In a severe attack the leaves become curled and more or less functionless and the fruit becomes gnarled and useless.

Control:—Spray at the time the buds are just opening with Lime-sulphur I in 10 plus 1 part of Black Leaf 40 to each 1000 parts of the diluted Lime-sulphur. Spray again just as the petals fall, using a combination Apple Scab and Aphis spray, consisting of lime-sulphur 1 in 40 plus 1 part of Black Leaf 40 to each 1000 parts of the diluted lime-sulphur.

For other species of aphis on apple, pear, plum or quince trees or on small fruits, spray as for Rosy Apple Aphis. For aphis on peach trees spray as soon as the pest appear with Black Leaf 40 1 in 1000.

Woolly Apple Aphis

A number of these lice feeding together look like a mass of moving cotton. Upon close examination this cottony mass will be found to contain numerous individuals covered with a white waxy substance which takes the shape of threads and serves as a protection to the louse. If this waxy substance is rubbed off the louse will be seen to have a purplish brown body. In the autumn winged individuals may be noticed, the wings appearing dusky and projecting straight out from the cottony mass.

Control:—Thoroughly inspect nursery stock when it is received, if found to be infested spray with Black Leaf 40 1 in 800, or dip for 6 seconds in water at a temperature of 125 degrees F. When trees in the orchard are attacked above ground, spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 in 1000. When roots of trees in the orchard are infested, expose roots and spray with the same spray, or treat roots with carbon bisulphide, In some districts it may be advisable to grow trees on immune stock.

A discussion of this phase of protection will appear in a future article,

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

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

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

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

ALICE SIDING

Mrs. Hunter who was here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Matthews, last week, left for Calgary on Friday.

This years clover crop is one of the biggest and best ever grown here, and will be ready for cutting by the middle of June.

Mr. Webster on the Corbett ranch, strongly advocates that this wet weather be interned as well as the Austrians and Germans.

We hear Gordon Smith has been accepted as a recruit for the all-Kootenay regiment and leaves this week for Nelson to commence drill.

Looks as if R. Stewart will be the Sidings early bird to market s trawberries this year. A week of real nice weather should see him taking a few crates to Creston.

While waiting for the sun to make weeding operations possible, in between showers W. A. Pease and staff are doing some clearing on the west-side of his property.

Albert Stewart and a couple of Cranbrook natives seeded the cleared area on the Cavan ranch to potatoes the latter part of the week. They also did some fencing on the property.

Andy Miller is wearing a double-barrel smile these days. This wet weather will put the Kibosh on forest fires for a week or two and at the same time is fattening up his strawberry crop.

Miss Bertha Pease was a Duck Creek visitor on Sunday. A few of our young people were at the dance at Creston on Monday night, and we also had a delegation at the bee at Wigen's on Wednesday.

Mr. Bubles of the Argyll-Bubles ranch, who left here two or three months ago suffering from an extensive outbreak of boils is reported to be around again. He spent some weeks [illegible] price the steel.

News of Kootenay

The coke market is improving daily. All the ovens at Fernie are now in commission again.

Provincial Constable McRae has been transferred from Natal to the Trout Lake district.

At the voters list court of revision last week at Revelstoke 309 names were added and 117 struck off.

Herald: Four girls were born in Cranbrook this week. Surely the war is not scaring our noble braves.

At Lardo E. W. Senff has four men, two team of horses and a traction engine pulling stumps on his ranch.

Recruiting for the 54 Battalion has progressed with more effectiveness during the past week than heretofore.

Fred Roo of Elko says the road between Fernie and Cranbrook is the most picturesque in all British Columbia.

The Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co. will present each member of the 54th Battalion from Fernie with a fine new razor.

The gasoline caterpillar engine is at work in the Continental mine, Port Hill, hauling ore from the Flume camp.

At the court of revision for the voters list for Kaslo riding at Kaslo last week objection wastaken to but thirty names.

It is expected that the Crow's Nest Mill at Wardner will start cutting on Monday next for a period of three months.

Fernie citizens are to have an opportunity of buying $5,000 of the city's 6% debentures in lots of $100 or more as desired.

Rossland hunters are asking the government that the open season for grouse be from October 1st to December 15th.

Revelstoke had a ski jumping contest on May 24. There is still three feet of snow at the summit of Mount Revelstoke.

Seventy-five residents of Fernie are anxious to pay about $2,000 arrears of taxes and water and light by working for the city.

Stanley L. Scott, who has been teaching for the past year at Jaffray, has been engaged as principal of the Kaslo high school.

The six blocks of land thrown open by the Provincial Government at Fernie last Wednesday were all snapped up by eager homesteaders.

During last week twenty-nine Austrians who were attempting to cross into the United States were rounded up and brought into Fernie.

The Record claims that British subjects are prosecuted for violations of the fishery laws in the Slocan while foreigners are never molested.

The tax levy for Bonners Ferry for the present fiscal year will probably have to be made seven or eight mills. Last year the levy was two mills.

Kaslo donated 500 pairs of socks on the Red Cross day last Friday. In many of them were also placed a package of tobacco and other timely gifts.

Members of the Cranbrook branch of the W. C. T. U. are circulating a petition this week in favor of a dry canteen for the third Canadian contingent.

The voters list revision for Fernie constituency resulted in 158 names being added and 272 struck off. As compared with the November standing the list has shrunk from 2,741 to 2,627 names.

The salaries of all teachers in the Revelstoke schools, with the exception of the principals, will be reduced by $5 per month. The principals will be paid $125 per month, the salaries at present paid being $150 and $125.

Civic salaries are so low in Revelstoke that at a council meeting the only officials upon whom economy could be practised were the city foreman, city teamster and city electrician who were reduced $5 a month each.

Cranbrook Herald: A court of revision on the voters' list was held at the government building on last Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance from both parties and absolute unanimity prevailed without dispute.

20 per cent. of the recruits offering for the all-Kootenay regiment at Fernie have been rejected on account of defective teeth. Now a fund is being raised to enable the men to have the necessary dental work done and thus be able to qualify.

Rossland is paying $34.50 for the city police uniforms.

Among the Rossland recruits for the all-Kootenay regiment are two Montenegrins.

Considerable shipments of cedar posts to the prairie are being made from Fernie.

Rossland is buying a $500 team to haul its fire engine. They weigh over 3,000 pounds.

The department of agriculture has allocated a grant of $400 towards the 1915 fair at Golden.

27 Austrians were shipped from Fernie on Friday to Lethbridge, where they will be interned.

Eight members of the staff of the Daily News, Nelson, have enlisted since the outbreak of war.

Supreme court will open in Fernie on June 20th. There are no criminal cases, and only three civil cases.

Licenses on gum-vending machines at present in the city will expire on July 15 and will not be renewed.

The fruit crop prospects for Mirror Lake are so far the best that they have been for a number of years.

Potatoes will be the chief crop in the Lardo country this year. The ranchers are all planting large quantities.

The Nakusp shingle mill has been running steady since August last. It exports about three carloads monthly.

Fernie charges $3 fee for horses impounded in that city. The police do the running in and get the fees for doing the job.

Golden reports its first real rain of the season on Friday last.

Up to the present time there are no criminal cases for the assises to be held in Greenwood on June 11.

As soon as the times improve the moving picture theatre at Greenwood will be open three nights a week. At present it shows Fridays only.

Annonymous letters are again in circulation at Penticton, and as usual prominent local citizens are singled out as the recipients of the missives.

At the court of revision, held on the 17th of May, for Grand Forks electoral district, the registrar of voters dropped 31 names no objection having been received.

MINERAL ACT

FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVMENTS

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.
Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821
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 Birdar Avenue Box 14

Treat Every Child's Cold Externally Rub on "Nerviline"---A Safe Cure

A Miracle of Healing Power in Every Bottle

Little children can't be expected to romp, day in and day out, without sometime coming to grief. Some of their games and rough and tumble, cause undue fatigue, and not infrequently the kiddies are bruised, have strains, swellings and aches just like their elders.

When children come in tired and sore, see they are well rubbed with Nerviline. It does wonders in breaking up a cold—has an amazing effect on any sort of muscualr pain.

The wise mother always keeps trusty old Nerviline on hand. It has a wonderful list of uses, and a bottle handy on the bedroom shelf often saves calling in the doctor.

Young and old alike can safely use Nerviline—there's no harm in it—just a heap of curative power when you rub it on.

Whenever there is a pain or sickness, Nerviline should be close by. It is a true specific for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sore back, sprains or strains, nothing else will cure so fast as good old Nerviline. In use about fifty years—sold by dealers everywhere. The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A Cowardly Fowl

Mrs. Jones bought a chicken at the family butcher shop, and after embellishing it with bread crumbs, celery, cranberry sauce and other glad things she proudly set it before the head of the family.

"What is the matter, John?" asked the young wife, with an anxious look as hubby laboriously carved the bird and began to apply it to his appetite. "Isn't the chicken all right?"

"Why, yes; I guess he is all right, dear," was the hesitating response of father. "But I fear he was a very great coward."

"A great coward!" returned the perplexed wife. "What do you mean?"

"Don't they say, Mary," smilingly rejoined the old man, "that the bravest are always the tenderest?"

It all Came From Strain and Cold

BUT G. K. MacDONALD FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Nova Scotia Man After Fifteen Years Suffering Found a Cure Through Reading an Advertisement

Harrigan Cove, Halifax Co., N.S. —(Special)—After suffering for fifteen years from lame back and kidney trouble Mr. George K. MacDonald, a well known resident of this place, is telling his neighbors of the great benefits he has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain and a cold," Mr. MacDonald states. "I was troubled with stiffness of the joints and cramps in the muscles. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"My back ached and I suffered from rheumatism, when reading an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am only too pleased to say that the treatment was successful. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a great deal of good."

Mr. MacDonald's symptoms show that he was troubled with Kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Him.

Anything to Oblige

"I see blondes will be the style this year," remarked the idle rich man.

"Is that so?" responded his brunette wife, with a well-bred yawn. "In that case, do you wish me to be one, or would you prefer a divorce?"

War Costing Two Millions an Hour

The cost of the war, estimated in the second month of the war at $32,000,000 a day, has now risen, according to official estimates, to $50,000,000 a day. The human suffering cannot be estimated. It will affect all the nations for generations to come. It is only on the material side that losses can be even approximately stated, and these are staggering.

Two countrymen were among the recruits mustered on the drill-ground, and one of them, remarkably raw, asked his companion what to do when he got the order "Halt."

"Well," was the reply, "when he says 'Halt!' yez bring the fut that's on the ground to the solde of the fut that's in the air, and thin remain quite motionless!"

Ways That Are Dark?

A woman interested in charity work was accustomed each day to pass by the door of a Chinese laundry wherein were employed two Chinese. Each time she passed the charity worker would stop for an instant and speak to the boss.

"Hello, John," she would call out, to which salutation the Celestial would reply, "Hello, lady."

One day she saw only one Chinaman where there had been two, and she asked: "Where is the other John?"

"Him in hospital," said the laundry man.

"Clisten gentleman stluck him in the head with a blick.—Argonaut.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

Your Pride in Your Town

Your pride in your town is about the best kind of pride you can have. It is an unselfish pride. It is pride in your neighbors and what they have done. For they made the town—not only paid for the pavements and built the schoolhouses but planted the trees and showed their faith in the place by making it their home.

But pride in your home town requres something besides pride. You ought to help it to grow and to improve. You ought to do your share by aiding in movements for the town's good and by voting good men into office who will best look after its interests.

Then, and not until then, will a citizen have a real right to speak of his town with pride. It will be a town in the making of which he had a part. Not only will he be proud of the town but the town also will be proud of him.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

The state of Pennsylvania celebrates two arbor days each year—one for spring planting and one for the fall—in April and October respectively.

The Grand Trunk Pacific authorities report that the various provincial governments in Western Canada are co-operating in a very enthusiastic manner with the federal government's "Patriotism and Production" campaign.

The government of the province of Alberta is lending practical assistance to the better farming movement by enlarging the scope of agricultural instruction.

Finances of Switzerland

2,000 Miles of State Owned Railways In Operation

The general debt of Switzerland is approximately $58,946,100. The population (1912) is 3,831,220 or a per capita general debt of about $15.

Besides the above debt, the government owns about 2,000 miles of railroad, approximately two-thirds of the total mileage in Switzerland, on which there is a total debt incurred or assumed by the government of about $300,004,080. This railway debt is not a burden to the government as it represents the acquirement of valuable properties which in 1913 earned net $13,570,000, a sum considerably in excess of the annual requirements for interest and sinking funds. The railroads are kept in first class condition and the methods of accounting are believed to be highly conservative.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

When War Boosted Wheat

In the struggle with Napoleon, when the British Navy commanded the sea, the price of wheat for the year 1801 averaged 119s., and actually reached 126s. 6d. in 1812. The British people are paying less than half as much today, though two of the main sources of supply—Australia and Russia—have failed. In every possible respect they are better off than the German people, who are now menaced wtih a real shortage of bread.—London Daily Mail.

Queen Elizabeth, whose name is borne by the super-Dreadnought which has wrought so much havoc in the Dardanelles, had two warships christened after her during her lifetime. There was an Elizabeth in the English fleet at the time of the Armada, and after the defeat of the Spaniards a ship bearing the fantastic title of Elizabeth Jones was launched. It is recorded that "the shippe called the Elizabeth Jonas was so named by Her Grace in remembrance of her own deliverance from the furye of her enemyes, from which in one respect she was no less myraculously preserved than was the prophet Jonah form the belly of the whale."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

When in the Woods

1—Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.

2—Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.

3—Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it out with water or earth.

4—Don't build a camp fire against a tree or log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.

5—Don't build bonfires. They wind may rise at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.

6—If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, inform the nearest forest ranger or fire warden as quickly as you possibly can.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The Horse in the War

The numbers of horses employed in war on the modern scale are immensely larger than in earlier wars, and the actual figures of loss from all causes, did we know them, would certainly appal any humane mind. Injuries from shot and shell are probably but a small proportion of the total. The wastage due to accident, exhaustion and the many forms of equine sickness upon both sides in this war is the thing that goes to the heart of the animal lover who knows what the conditions are.—London Daily Telegraph.

Birds fly before armies and now it has been found that sea-gulls have a peculiar fondness (or perhaps antipathy) for the submarine. When a submarine leaves its wake on the surface of the water, great flocks of gulls collect and follow after. Perhaps the submarine confuses them, and they may still be laboring under the delusion that it is a whale. The whale is always followed by a flock of gulls, and even when he dives the sharp-eyed birds are able to locate his position.

Jones—How long will it take these seeds to come up?

Seed Merchant—Do your neighbors keep hens?

Jones—Yes.

Merchant—Not very long.

W. N. U. 1051

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce.

CONTAINS NO ALUM

All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W.GILLETT CO.LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG - MONTREAL

Heavy Tourist Travel

C.P.R. Prepares to Handle Immense Numbers Who Will Visit Canadian Rockies

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been for some time making extensive preparations for the handling of the immense crowds which it is expected will take advantage of the extremely low rates to the Canadian Rockies, North Pacific coast points, and the Panama Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco and the Panama California Exhibition at San Diego. Both of these exhibitions are now running full swing and will be the centre of attraction for many thousands of Americans and Canadians this coming summer. It is expected that the Canadian Rockies will have the biggest season in their history.

In order to accommodate the large numbers who will be making trips, it was decided to open Banff Springs Hotel May 1st this year, instead of May 15th as formerly.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

To Sell Fish to Newfoundland

Although bringing fish to Newfoundland would seem like carrying coals to Newcastle, there is a prospect that it will be attempted on a considerable scale this year. The proposition comes from Iceland. Because of the war, the markets of Northern Europe are closed to the fishermen of that island, and they are forced to seek a new outlet. Since the fishing operations off the Newfoundland coast will be largely curtailed this season, as a result of the large number of Newfoundlanders who have joined the British army and navy, the Icelanders think they will be able to dispose of a large part of their product there. As it is proposed to purchase foodstuffs and other goods for return cargoes to Iceland, the idea is looked upon with favor in Newfoundland.

An Example For Montreal

Last year the municipal authorities of Regina, Sask., aided the unemployed by placing at their disposal a large number of vacant lots uncultivated by the proprietors. All such lots situated within the limits of the city were "catalogued," and, with the permission of the owners, were then converted into kitchen gardens by people who were out of work. They thus found at the same time labor which produced them means of living. Why cannot Montreal do that which has been attempted with success at Regina?—Montreal La Presse.

Tetecology

"Is it true that the appendix is absolutely useless?" asked the medical student.

"Useless?" thundered the professor, "why, sir, it's a veritable gold mine for surgeons."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lover (passionately)—Sir, I love the very ground your daughter walks on.

Father (grimly)—No doubt you do—it's worth $200 a front foot.

He—How do you like my moustache?

She—Not so very well at first sight.

He—Perhaps it will grow on you.

She—Oh, Lester, you are always thinking of the most absurd things!—Yale Record.

Churchill's Work

Mr. Churchill has demonstrated that he knew, previous to this war, what the empire wanted in the way of naval preparation. He prepared the scene for Germany's repudiation on the water. He made the British superiority so manifest that Germany has admitted it with all the humiliation a nation may exhibit. The failure of the German navy to come out and give battle to the enemy cannot be sound strategy, as it is, without being indefensibly bad warfare.—Montreal Mail.

Spring Blood Is Watery Blood

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged wtih impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of langour. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long ways from a doctor I decided to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The female suffrage orator stood upon her platform and looked over the sea of faces. "Where would man be today were it not for woman?" she inquired. She paused a moment. "Again I repeat," she said; "where would man be today were it not for woman?"

"In the Garden of Eden," answered a male voice from the rear.

Reducing Her Worry

Mr. Manley—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for $5,000.

Mrs. Manley—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.—Pathfinder.

Gained 30 Lbs. in Few Weeks Never Felt So Well

Was Pale, Weak and Thin, and Had Nervous Headaches Before Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is truly wonderful what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does for women who are weak, weary and run down in health. New, rich blood is what is needed in nearly all such cases, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new blood it brings cure — not mere relief, but actual cure—in the great majority of such ailments.

MRS. H. LAICH.

With an abundance of rich, red blood coursing through the veins the nerves are strengthened and vigor and vitality are carried to every organ of the human body.

With the nerves properly nourished headaches and neuralgic pains disappear, appetite improves, digestion is good, you sleep and rest well, and gain in strength and weight.

Mrs. H. Laich, Cannington Manor, Sask., writes:—"You will remember me writing you last spring. Well, I gave up my doctor and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment cured me rapidly and I was soon myself again. I was pale, thin and weak, suffered from stomach troubles and liver complaint, and frequently had sick, nervous headaches. "I was surprised to find that in a few weeks' time I had gained 30 pounds in weight. I never felt so strong and well in all my life. Headaches never bother me any more, and I am grateful for the cure. If people would only give this medicine a fair trial they would certainly be cured."

Everywhere people are talking about this great food cure, which cures in Nature's way, by supplying the ingredients to form new blood, and so overcome weakness and disease by an abundance of vitality. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Men Fight On Their Stomachs

Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery

helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body.

This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oils the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

Has brought relief to many thousands every year for over forty years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send 50c for trial box of Tablets—Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 Pages for 31c.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND MIXED FARMING IS MORE REMUNERATIVE

ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

The Necessity of Mixed Farming is Becoming More Pronounced and Investigations Carried on in Canada Show that Diversification Brings Greater Prosperity

Probably the most outstanding and difficult problem for the farmer, and indirectly, the country as a whole, is in foretelling the result of a certain crop, before it is planted. Few can do this. The greater the pity, for, could this gift be attained with any measure of success, agriculture would be lifted from (to us a rather hackneyed phrase) being more or less a game of chance. This gift lacking, the necessity of crop diversification and mixed farming is being more frequently cited. In a one-crop country (a country where one crop, wheat, for instance, is more or less the principal one, as in Canada) this class of farming is more to be urged than elsewhere, but the advantages to the individual farmer in any section are equally great.

Naturally, exceptions to this, come up, but as a rule, the argument holds true and this is strongly emphasized by the statistical result of a recent investigation carried on in this country. The Census and Statistical Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, because there were indications that in the northwestern provinces the profits from grain growing, when not supplemented by stock raising, were less remunerative than formerly, undertook to ascertain the cost per acre in 1913, of producing the more important crops, the value per acre of the produce and the profit per acre for each crop. The investigation was supplemented by a similar one carried on in 1911.

According to the American Analist, the correspondents of the departments for the most part agree that mixed farming is more profitable than growing grain alone. This is true not only because the fertility of the land is maintained by the return to the ground of farmyard manure, but because the practice of mixed farming insures cleaner an. richer land, and cleaner grain, permits the best rotation of crops, provides labor all the year round, and creates a home market for cheap fodder. Also, through encouraging diversification, it tends, to some extent, to insure stability of profits.

In the latter, some surprising variations between the two years on which returns are made were developed. Of the six crops investigated—fall wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax—three show increased profits per acre in 1913 over 1911, and three decreases. Fortunately the gains were in the more important grains. Both spring and fall wheat yielded the farmer more profit per acre, the former showing a gain of over 14 per cent., and corn made an even better record.

The gain in corn was wholly due to a substantial reduction in the cost of producing it. Indeed, the value per acre of that crop was less in 1913 than in 1911, and the reduction in costs, amounting to $2.86 per acre, was sufficient to offset this and still show a far larger percentage on the favorable side of the farmer's balance sheet than any of the other crops. This is the more surprising when it is considered that with all the other crops the change in cost of production was practically nominal. The greatest change in profit per acre was in flax, which, notwithstanding a small decline in production cost, fell off from $7.33 to $1.18, a loss of nearly 85 per cent. The loss in value per acre of this crop was $6.54, or 33 per cent.

Some interesting figures are presented showing the division of production costs in 1913. The principal item in all cases was the cost of preparing the ground, which included the items of plowing, disking, packing and harrowing. There are little variation in preparation costs, except for corn, which was in the eighborhood of 40 per cent. more than the average for the other crops. The cost of seeds naturally varied considerably, and was the second item in importance up to the harvesting time. The cost of planting seeds ranged from 56 cents for flax, to $1.27 for corn. The cost of cultivation of the latter was also far greater than for any of the others, being $2.95 per acre, as compared with 46 cents per acre for flax, and 72 cents for fall wheat, which was the highest after corn. As a matter of fact, every item in per acre cost of growing corn is far greater than for the other crops except for seed.

An interesting factor in the production cost sheet is that of rental value. This figure was reached, where the land was rented, by taking the average paid per acre; where it was owned, the rental value was ascertained by a calculation of the value of the land and the rate of interest on money loaned, in the particular locality under consideration, on that kind of real estate. The average value of the land varies considerably in the different sections of the Dominion, ranging from $24 per acre in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to $167 .n British Columbia. In the latter province, however, the high value of the land is due not to grain but to fruit growing. For the entire country, the average land value, which includes in this case only improved land growing crops, was $40 in 1914, against $37 in 1912.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario the prevailing rate of interest was returned at 6 per cent. last year; in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, 8 per cent., and in Saskatchewan 9 per cent.—Journal of Commerce.

Kaiser Ordered Belgian Atrocities

German Officers Admit Emperor Indicated Beforehand Belgian Towns to be Devastated

M. Pierre Notomb has written a book "Les Barbares en Belgique," which is a kind of supplement or "addenda" to the official documents issued by the Belgian government. M. Nothomb adheres to facts—but he gives the story of Belgium's martydom with some regard to the "human interest" which is hidden away in cold official reports, though Heaven knows the Belgian official documents are full of tragic horrors—intensely dramatic. M. Pierre Nothomb—as that excellent periodical "Everyman" points out— is first of all a poet, and something of poetry runs through all his prose, even such grim prose as he deals with in his book. While quoting copiously from the official account, and without in any way embellishing the simple statements of eye-witnesses, he yet succeeds in making a passionate appeal, less for pity than for justice, for his crucified country.

"Belgium, though bruised and quivering, is not dead. Nor will she ever die, since in the eyes of the whole world she incarnates a principle necessary to the life of the world. She knows that her very sacrifice *and apparent death* are the most beautiful proofs of her living reality. She is possessed of a touching confidence that neither repeated trials, nor an oppression every day becoming more odious, nor even time itself can shake. And so she waits. Valiant amidst her blood-stained fields, silent, she appeals by her very silence and proud suffering to that justice for which she hungers and thirsts."

It is less by the mighty battles lost and gained than by the ruin and devastation wrought 'that this great war will be remembered. By the vile atrocities she has committed, and not by her military excellence and powerful army, Germany will be known to posterity.

Perhaps no one but a poet could have described with such feeling and beauty of language the German mutilation of the sacred and historic monuments of Belgium, one who has himself gazed on the tragic ruins of the Draper's Hall at Ypres, and wandered through its roofless hall and under its broken arches, and in the neighboring ruin of Saint Martin found with a poet's delicate fancy in the broken, mutilated figure of the Virgin a symbol of his country's martyrdom. "The hands raised to heaven were clasped in prayer and the face wore a smile of ecstasy. And I realized that though the barbarians might destroy my country, mutilating its beautiful buildings and sacrificing its children, they could never harm her soul."

Such graphic pages as those describing the German mode of procedure on entering a town or village bring home to us the nightmare of suffering through which the Belgian people are passing, for all that we read with such feelings of horror and indignation is no tragedy of the past, but the actual happenings in Belgium today.

And yet, not only are we in danger of getting accustomed to that phrase, "German Atrocities," but we do not realize half the horror for which these two words stand. We are too ready to shut our eyes to what we do not wish to see, and our ears to what we do not wish to hear, and it does us good sometimes to have the truth put before us in all its crude nakedness. We cannot blind ourselves to what is happening out there, confronted by such pages as these, in which Germany is convicted not only by those who have suffered at her hands, but by her own Emperor. M. T.—— of Tormonde, having asked a German officer the motive for sacrificing that town, received the reply that the Emperor had given definite instructions to burn certain towns indicated beforehand. "We have need of the grace of God to tend your wounds after all the suffering you have inflicted on us," said a Sister of Mercy to a dying German soldier, whose wounds she was bathing. "Forgive me, sister," the man replied, tears rising in his eyes. "I have not carried out half the instructions that I was given."

HOW GALLANT BRITISH REGIMENT BARRED KAISER'S ROAD TO CALAIS

LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED MEN SAVED THE DAY

When an Overwhelming German Force Tore Down on the British Lines, the Worcester Regiment Charged the Enemy, who Turned and Fled in Disorder

Only now, after the lapse of some months, is it possible to tell the story of how 800 British soldiers barred the kaiser's road to Calais; how fewer than 500 English linesmen charged right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, drove back a twenty times stronger force of Germans, and forever freed Britain from the menace of the Hun on Calais s nds.

The story is told by an officer who is recovering from a wound received on that day at the end of October when 2,400 men of the "contemptible" British army held the village of Gheluvelt, on the road to Ypres, against 24,000 of the War Lord's hordes. The British troops consisted of the sorely thinned battalions of the Scots Guards, the South Wales Borderers, and the Welsh and Queen's Regiments, which held hastily constructed trenches across the front of Gheluvelt village.

There had been no time to perfect these poor defences against the artillery and rifle fire of the enemy, but every British soldier knew that the position had to be held at all costs; for once the line was broken there was nothing to stop the Huns' march on Calais. Reinforcements had been promised; the Worcesters were on their way, but even then the odds would be nine to one.

From long before dawn the battle raged. The German artillery searched the British trench from end to end and shelled the Chateau of Gheluvelt, where the battalion commanders were quartered, causing their hasty removal to a dug-out in the chateau grounds. Men fell, not by ones and twos, but by dozens and half-dozens, but those who survived were as st.ady as if on parade. There was no random firing.

The officers, careless as usual of their own safety, ceaselessly patrolled the position from end to end, cheering and encouraging their men. Many fell, and those who could scrambled to their feet again, making light of their injuries, but many had fallen—for all time, and had perforce to lie where they fell.

At last the shelling ceased and there was a stir in the German ranks. They were about to charge. Now the British knew that the time of their inactivity was passed—now they could take toll of the enemy—avenge their comrades that lay stark and stiff around them. The machine gunners looked to their weapons; there must be no hitch, no jam when the moment came.

And to the Germans charged. On they came without fuss and without flurry, only to be mown down in thousands by rifle and gun. One moment there was a solid advancing mass of Germans, but they were farther away, while between them and the British was a carpet of grey heaps. Again the Germans came on, climbing and stumbling over those grey heaps—those heaps that but a few moments before were the leaders of the advancing host. The carpet became thicker, but no living enemy reached that lead-s. urting trench, and at last the kaiser's soldiers fell back to cover.

The British held their line, but at terrific cost; scores lay dead, and there was scarcely an unwounded man in the whole line of trenches. The Welsh regiment in the centre had suffered heavily. Reinforcements from the scant reserve behind the chateau were hurried into the trench, and then the German shelling commenced all over again. The day wore on, men fell left and right, and as yet there was no sign of the Worcester regiment. Towards dusk the Germans could be seen massing for another attack, and the British troops prepared for a final stand; there were no more reserves, and if the Germans persisted in their attack nothing could stop them.

The shelling redoubled in fury, and then came the second attack. The full fury was directed to the centre of the line, held by the Welsh regiment. Hordes upon hordes of Germans passed forward. Hundreds fell as they advanced, but where one fell two filled his place. Right up to the trench they came; right up and in. Then it was cold steel. The Welshmen fought stubbornly, dying rather than give ground, but weight of numbers told, and as night fell the enemy commanded the trench from the centre.

No quarter was given to the British. Savagely the Germans stabbed about them. Bayonets were thrust into dead and living, and many a British soldier, but wounded by a Prussian bullet, was murdered by a Prussian bayonet.

On the left the Scots Guards still held their line and on the right the Queen's were at bay, and before the enemy could advance they had first to deal with these gallant remnants of gallant regiments. But now the Worcesters had arrived. An officer of the South Wales Borderers, the old 24th, which gained undying fame at Rorke's Drift, had at great risk to himself found and guided the Worcesters to the hard-fought field.

The Englishmen were only three companies, strong, but these scarce 500 men charged right through the shot-swept streets of Gheluvelt, right up to the lost trenches, almost into the heart of the German host; and the Germans turned and fled—fled when the odds at this moment were more than twenty to one in their favor, and fleeing lost for ever their chance of breaking through to Calais. Had they withstood that desperate charge, had they in turn borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers would have carried them through to the Calais road. But they fell back—back behind their original position, and were never again able to break the British line.

Of the 500 Worcesters who went to the charge but 200 unwounded men answered to the roll when the field was won, and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of that great fight.

Freedom of Poland

New Law Gives Self-Government to Polish Towns

A new law gives local municipal self-government to all towns in Poland, a substantial earnest of the promised emancipation.

The language question is settled on commonsense lines. Correspondence with state departments, as also with public bodies, for private persons outside Poland, must be in the common language of the state, namely Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russia must be in Russian.

Municipal placards and similar notification must be in both languages in parallel. Debate in either language may be at the speaker's discretion, but the president is obliged to explain the substance of a speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and other official proceedings must be recorded in both languages. It is provided that any cases of disputed interpretation where both languages have been used, shall be decided according to the state language, namely Russian.

The municipal autonomy now granted to Poland is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care has been taken to give the Jewish population in Poland, which is larger than is to be found anywhere else in the world some degree of representation.

The new law is welcomed alike by Russian and Polish organs of public opinion.

Move for County Agents

Agricultural Experts Sought Under Provisions of Smith-Lever Bill

Aberdeen, S.D.—There is a general move on foot among the number of the counties in northern South Dakota to organize county agricultural extension associations under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill and the supplementary bill passed by the last session of the state legislature.

Among the counties in this section of the state working towards this end are Brown, Day, Harrison and Davison counties. In each of these four counties numerous meetings have been held or are being planned, and there seems little doubt but that each will comply with the provisions of these acts and secure county agents this spring.

A New Publication

Seasonable Hints For Farmers to Aid Them in Their Problems

A new publication, bearing the title of "Seasonable Hints," has just been issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and it is proposed to continue from month to month. The results of many years' experience are here found compressed into pithy paragraphs and in its dozen pages, the first number manages to cram enough advice to last a season. As its front page reminds us:

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans specially trained men are devoting their time to the study of your problems, and will be pleased to discuss them with you. A communication will not cost you anything, and may result in suggestions of value."

A postcard will bring you month by month a handsome reminder of things needing to be done, the best time for purchases of seed, etc., and tells where to get advice in case of difficulty. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, the director, says in his foreword:

"We are constantly striving to widen the scope of the work carried on at the Experimental Farms and Stations, located, as shown b the frontispiece, in every province of the Dominion. We wish to make use of these Farms and Stations, omre especially those in your own province, and you are invited to apply to the principal officers and to the superintendents for information and advice concerning the various lines of agricultural efforts and investigation."

It is up to the farmers.

The Coming Russia

It is reported in Petrograd that the Czar is formulating a decree providing for compulsory education to be in full force and effect throughout the empire within five years after the close of the war. The significance of such a move can scarcely be overstated. Russia has a population of more than 180,000,000, two-thirds of which is illiterate at present. The possibilities of such a nation, all educated and inhabiting one of the richest and most extensive areas in the world, are limitless. A modernized, progressive Russia would be a power in world affairs compared with which the Russia of the past is a puny thing.—Indianapolis Star.

Lloyd George says Britain has three enemies: Germany, Austria and drink. And for Britain, as for Canada, the greatest of these is drink.—Toronto Globe.

Raise Pure Bred Flocks

Encouragement Given to Poultry Raisers in Minnesota

The University's agricultural extension division has been active for several years in encouraging the poultry industry on Minnesota farms and getting farmers to develop pure bred stock. N. E. Chapman, poultry expert for the extension division, talks this gospel in every country where the egg business can thrive. He has given much time to interesting farm boys and girls in raising poultry. Youngsters who attend the annual junior short course at University Farm, get the latest advices in poultry care and egg marketing from his lectures.

As an illustration of successful promotion work, Mr. Chapman spoke of the experiment in Douglas county carried on by his division. "Three years ago," he said, "settings of a dozen eggs apiece were given to 435 boys and girls in the county. These were all pure breds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. There were three varieties of each kind except of the Rhode Island Reds, of which there are only two varieties.

"Today many of those youngsters have flocks of from fifty to seventy-five fowls from those settings and the poultry industry of the county has been vastly bettered."

Sell Wool in Car Lots

Co-operative Wool Sales Prove a Success

The co-operative wool sales organized by the Saskatchewan government last year were so successful that plans for the current year will be carried out aoln the same lines but on a more extended scale.

In addition to operating a receiving and grading warehouse in Regina, arrangements are being made to accept delivery of carload lots of wool at any local shipping point in the province. This arrangement should add materially to the value of the undertaking as there are many points where three or four breeders could combine to make up a car lot, thereby increasing prices by reducing freight charges. The co-operation of all sheep men is invited. For details early application should be made to the co-operative organization branch, Regina.

Last year some 180 of the sheep raisers of Saskatchewan took advantage of the offer of the government to market the clip for men who would prepare their wool in accordance with the directions drawn up by the department.

A total of 69,404 pounds of wool were assembled in a warehouse in Regina, and sold in car lots to a firm of American wool dealers. An average price of 16.47 cents was paid to the producers after defraying all cost for freight to Regina, cost of sacks, twine, and other incidental expenses. Considering that prices received in former years ranged from 10 cents to 13 cents per pound, the results were most satisfactory.

Over a considerable area of the west the increase in acreage under crop will average over forty per cent. That is good news. Prosperity will have a solid foundation if the crop expands in proportion to the acreage.—Toronto Globe.

This advertisement recently appeared in a western paper:

"Wanted—A man to undertake the sale of a new patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be [illegible]"

Compensation for the Loss of Live Stock

In Event of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Spreading to Canada

Canadian farmers will be compensated for loss of live stock in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to the Dominion. This is the assurance obtained by Duncan C. Ross, the Liberal member for West Middlesex, from the government.

Mr. Ross directed the attention of the government, and particularly the department of agriculture, to the serious conditions outlined in recent reports and the necessity for protecting farmers from loss and injury should the cattle contagion break out in Ontario or any other part of the Dominion. Mr. Ross asked the minister of agriculture to give immediate assurance that the department was taking cognizance of the situation and was prepared and ready to protect Canadian farmers.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, suggested that Mr. Ross bring the matter up at a later stage when the estimates of the department were under consideration. Mr. Ross, however, pressed for some immediate assurance, and the minister then stated that in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to Canada, which was not expected, arrangements would be made to give to Canadian farmers ample compensation for any stock which might be slaughtered.

The Outlaw Nations

This country realizes that England is battling with an enemy which has no use for what was once called international law. That enemy has not strengthened itself in our regard by wantonly sinking one of our ships. The new international law that will come out of the precedents of 1915 will provide stiff penalties for the outlaw nations or it will also take its course to the waste basket.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Student—I want a Herodotus trot.

Bookseller—Here's Vernon Castle's [illegible]

Spraying

We have in stock

Whale Oil Soap

and

Quassia Chips

also

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Soap or Chips, lb. . . 15c
Arsenate Lead, paste, lb. 50c
" powder, lb. 35c

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MEAT

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We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bull for Service

Purebred Jersey Bull—Brampton [illegible] strain, Fee $5. STOCKS & JACKSON Mountain View Ranch, Creston.

Local and Personal

The citizens' picnic on the holiday did not materialize to any great extent. Owing to the threatening weather only some forty people assembled at the Canyon, and they were compelled to eat part of their dinner under nearby shelter—the rain coming down just after refreshments were served. The band may repeat the affair on Dominion Day.

Messrs. D. Allen, T. Bundy and Alf. Palmer were up Summit Creek trying the fishing on Saturday afternoon, intending to make a week-end of it. However, they were biting so well that all available resceptacles of transport were filled with rainbow mostly on Sunday morning and they came home that afternoon. Among the catch was a 6½-pound char.

So far as we can learn the Third Canadian Contingent is still at Victoria, expecting every day to get the necessary orders to proceed to England. After a 25-mile route march on Wednesday last the entire regiment had their feet inspected, and Billy Hall assures us that for size and smell the mudhooks of the Cranbrook recruits took all the red tickets.

R. Sinclair Smith, with the First Contingent, is on the firing line in France, helping to hold in check any German attempts to reach Calais. He believes once there is no further fear in this quarter his regiment—the Strathcona Horse, which is now an infantry corps—will be recalled to England, and along with the horses sent to take a hand in the conquest of Turkey.

Game Warden Callander asks us to advise ranchers that they do not require a license to slaughter gophers. The Game Act specifies that "Mice, rats, gophers, or any animal or bird that is a menace to the domestic animals or birds of such person" may be destroyed by the party affected. He has had numerous enquiries as to whether a license must be obtained before starting a killing of gophers.

A. Lindley, sales manager for the Fruit Growers Union, returned on Saturday from a three weeks business tour, which took him as far east as Moose Jaw, Sask. and north to Calgary, Alta. The trip was quite successful. Mr. Lindley succeeded in booking sufficient orders to absorb the Valley's 1915 berry crop. He reports conditions so far as ideal for a record grain harvest on the prairies.

A meeting of the managing committee of Christ Church was held on Friday night. Owing to Rev. E. Bull's departure before the bishop could secure a man to replace him, no services will be held for the present. In the meantime the members and adherents are asked to continue their monthly contributions as debts incurred in connection with the Parish Hall have to be met. To keep the parishioners together it is likely a congregational sociable will be held once a month.

A couple of weeks ago an announcement that Dan Smith, a one-time member of THE REVIEW staff had been accepted at Nelson, for the all-Kootenay regiment. His military enthusiasm was so infectious that his father, Alex. Smith, was innoculated, enlisting at Nelson last Saturday. Dan was a member of the First Contingent, but only got as far as Valcartier, where the medical examiners sent him home on account of a shortage of half an inch of the chest measement required.

In spite of the threatening weather the dance in Mercantile Hall on Monday night, under the auspices of the Creston band, was the best all-round success of the season. The band supplied first-class music for the waltz and two steps, while for the other numbers Mrs. Attridge and Mr. Goodwin (piano), and Messrs. Browell and Butterfield (violin), obliged in good style. The ladies provided ample refreshments, the floor was good—and it was after 2 a.m. when the Home, Sweet Home waltz was announced.

The finest line of evidence that Creston Valley is the poultry section par excellence of all B.C. was furnished on Thursday, May 20th, when a Rhode Island Red hen belonging to Mrs. H. F. Weber hatched out fourteen (14) fine healthy Barred Rock chicks from a setting of thirteen (13) eggs. This sounds like a pretty tall order for an ornery barnyard biddy but the eggs were secured from Pollett & Higginson and they, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Weber, and several neighbors will vouch for its correctness. The extra bird is from a double-yolk egg. The chicks are now a week old and all look as if they were here to stay.

Mrs. J. W. Dow was a successful hostess at a Red Cross tea at her home on Tuesday afternoon. Musical selections by Mrs. Rose (piano) and Mrs. Stark (banjo) were greatly appreciated. Proceeds were $6.10.

There are a few cases of measles on the flats, and they appear to be no respector of persons—Mrs. John Babtist, who arrived on a visit from Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, about a month ago, is among those under quarantine.

J. C. Rykert, Canadian government agent at Port Hill, was here on Wednesday prosecuting Elders Haycock and Stallings, two Latter Day Saints missionaries, who entered Canada contrary to the immigration regulations.

Part of H. F. Weber's potato crop on the Hatfield ranch is almost in bloom and with favorable weather he will be offering new spuds for sale by the end of June. A small crop of peas on the same property is also in bloom this week.

Archie Patterson, who was sent up from Creston for 30 days in Nelson jail, about a month ago, for taking free passage east on a C.P.R. freight, occupied a seat on the off-side of the colonist of Sunday's eastbound express. He did not bother getting out here to stretch himself and take air.

The Board of Trade petition asking for the formation of a pound district was forwarded to Victoria on Friday. In the area affected the people are ten to one in favor of the moye. If the authorities at the capital get any kind of a move on the streets in town will be free of wandering cattle and horses by the end of June.

Victoria Victorian: There was a snow storm in the Creston district a couple of weeks ago and those blooming optimists over there join in a chorus, "Just the thing for our fruit." The Creston citizens are the right kind. They have a magnificient country and they know it and want everybody on earth to know it.

Lieut. Hicks arrived from Cranbrook yesterday afternoon and is in charge of the recruiting at Creston for the all-Kootenay regiment. Dr. Davis has been appointed assistant medical inspector, and those who qualify will be drilled here until the corps is ordered to the camp at Vernon. Lieut. Hicks is making headquarters at the armory.

Word reached Creston on Wednesday that Bruce Wells, a son of Dr. Wells of Victoria, and well-known in Creston, who went overseas with the 30th Battalion from Victoria, in February, has just been granted a commission in the 4th Bedfordshire Infantry Regiment, and with his company is expecting to be ordered to the front any day now.

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THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests

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J. H. DOYLE Manager

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

Get our prices on Implements and Sprayers before purchasing elsewhere.

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SPECIAL VALUES IN

Silver-Grey Enamelware

100 Dozens to select from at Prices Below Eastern Departmental Stores

THE LOT INCLUDES

Wash Dishes -	35c	Soup Strainers -	15c
Wash Bowls - -	25c	Double Soapdishes	15c
Water Pails - -	75c	Bread Pans - -	20c
Pudding Dishes 15 - 20 -	25c	Cake Plates, deep 15 and	20c
Water Chambers	35c	Sauce Pans 20 &	25c
Water Dippers -	20c	Egg Turners - -	15c
Fry Pans - - -	25c	Mixing Bowls -	15c

and numerous other articles that you use every day. These goods are of good quality. Come in and see them

The Creston Mercantile Company, Ltd.