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THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915 No. 23

Local and Personal

Miss Vina Doris of Cranbrook is the guest of Miss B. Doyle.

Harry Leonard was a passenger east on Tuesday, for Cranbrook.

Haying is general all over the Valley. The crop of clover is the heaviest ever.

Stovewood is on the export list this week. R. S. Bevan is loading a car of it for W. H. Morris, Sirdar.

Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo will visit Creston on Sunday, July 11th and will conduct morning and evening services in Christ Church. Holy Communion will be administered after the morning service.

Raspberry shipments will commence in pretty good shape on Monday. John Johnson of Duck Creek brought in a couple of boxes of real ripe, tasty ones on June 21st—about a week ahead of all others.

A pickup Creston team and an Indian nine from Duck Creek clashed at baseball at the ballyard on Sunday afternoon, Creston coming out on top, about 18-16. George Pacey made the announcements,

The Red Cross Auxiliary acknowledges the following donations: Mrs. McMurtrie, 30 personal property bags and 2 pipes; Mrs. Bob Smith, 20 personal property bags; Mrs. Knott, Canyon City, $1; A. J. Collis, tobacco.

Miss McCulley, returned missionary from Korea, will deliver an address on her work in far away Korea in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of Tuesday, July 6th, to which an invitation is extended to all to attend.

Some records for strawberry picking are reported this week. At the Adlard ranch Harold Goodwin is credited with four crates in four hours while at Mather & Reid's on Monday Morgan Pease brought in eight crates in a little under seven hours. Next.

The first of the Valley's 1915 cabbage crop made its appearance on Tuesday, when several heads weighing from 3½ to 5 pounds each were brought in from Erickson from the ranch of Mr. Fraser. In appearance they excelled the California variety, being unbleached.

The annual meeting of the Creston School District is announced for Saturday, July 10. J. W. Dow's term as trustee expires this year, as does R. M. Reid's tenure of office as auditor. These vacancies are to be filled and the usual annual meeting routine business disposed of.

While helping with haying operations on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. S. Trombley had the misfortune to fall from the load breaking her collar bone, besides getting a bad shaking up internally. Dr. Henderson is in attendance and no serious complications are anticipated.

Vernon Glen, the last-minute recruit from Creston for the all-Kootenay Regiment, has been located at Vernon with the Cranbrook company. This gives the Valley ten men with the 54th, Messrs. Dow, Malone, Bidduiph, Cordon Smith, Currie, Reid, Watson, Woods, Carfra and Glen.

The Entrance examination closed on Wednesday afternoon. On the whole the papers were moderate and a good pass list may reasonably be expected. British History was a little severe, a couple of war questions being in evidence with which rural pupils, particularly, could hardly be expected to be familiar.

Work will be started in a few days on the new band stand which the Creston band will build on the west side of the C.P.R. platform, nearby the flagpole. The stand will be up higher than the depot platform, so that the music will be heard to reasonably good advantage on either side of the track.

Mrs. J. M. Barton has just received word from Portland, Ore., where her daughter, Francis, is attending school, that for the full term Francis was awarded the diploma for the best all-round showing of the pupils in her class. In the closing examinations she obtained perfect marks in arith- [illegible] subject.

DUCK CREEK

Miss Anna Hagen was a Creston caller on Tuesday.

Carl Wigen and Matt. Hagen spent Tuesday in Creston.

The raspberries are ripening fast now, and will probably be on the market next week.

Mr. Jackson of the Jackson Fruit Co., Regina, in company with A. Lindley of Creston, paid Duck Creek a visit on Saturday.

Since Wednesday last, June 17th, the Co-Operative Fruit Growers' Association has shipped 2,127 crates of strawberries—a total of 3,374 crates for the whole season.

School closes for the summer vacation on Friday. Life at the school has been pretty easy for the past fortnight there being only four scholars of the primer class present.

In the strawberry crop competition Paul Hagen stands first in quantity picked having 24 crates in one picking off his quarter-acre. E. & R. Uri came next with 17, and Butterfield next with 15 crates.

For the first time in the history of the Creston Valley a straight carload of strawberries was shipped on Sunday morning from Duck Creek. The car contained 713 crates of berries. A wire was received from Calgary on Tuesday stating the car had arrived at that point ok, had been inspected and berries were in fine condition. This is a good beginning for the carload berries and is the forerunner of many more cars which will make a name for this district all over the three prairie provinces.

Sixteen Chickens From Fifteen Eggs

About a month ago we chronicled the fact that a hen belonging to Mrs. H. F. Weber. on the Hatfield ranch, had hatched out fourteen chicks from a setting of thirteen eggs. Such a performance was so tremendous looking to many people that they absolutely refused to take any stock in the story unless they were shown an affidavit from the hen confirming and ratifying the report.

Notwithstanding this unbelief we again assure our readers of its correctness and would point out that the entire brood is still alive and healthy, and getting in shape to help keep down the high cost of living in the Weber home next year, and mayhap break some of the Valley egg-laying records.

It now turns out that this Creston clucker is not the only biddy capable of turning the extra-chick trick. Read this, from last week's Cranbrook Herald:

The Creston record for hatching chickens has been smashed to smithereens! Three weeks ago Mrs. St. Eloi purchased a setting of eggs from ye editor. The clutch consisted of 15 eggs of the Rhode Island Red variety. The hatch came off the first of the week, sixteen good, healthy chicks being the result. Some hatching eh?

Had the Herald said the good work was accomplished from eggs supplied by Joe Jackson, Tom Cavon, A. E. Watts, Jim Leask or even Ben Palmer, there might be room for doubting the bona fides of the paper, but when Editor Sullivan assures us that the hatch was from eggs produced by his very own Rhode Island Reds, that puts the matter beyond cavil or contradiction—probotum est, or words to that effect. Duck Creek, youre next.

[illegible]

Creston School Promotes Scholars

Division I.—S. A. MacDonald, Principal.

Diploma awarded: Punctuality and Regularity, Mabel Huscroft.

Division II.—G. E. Sparkes, Teacher.

From Junior 4th to Entrance Class—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Harold Gobbett, Alice Embree, Mary Parker, Muriel Hobden, Esther Bradley.

From Senior 3rd to Junior 4th—Audrey Attridge, Dorothy Barton, Dorothy Carpenter, Rose Cherrington, Mary Dew, Hazel Hobden, Evelyn Miller, Edgar Benney, Bert Boffey, Orin Hayden, Denzil Maxwell, Clark Moore, Frank Romano.

From Junior 3rd to Senior 3rd—Almeda Attridge, Helen Barton, Ruth Compton, Vera Parker, Ben Embree, Arthur Gobbett, Lionel Moore.

Diplomas were awarded: For Proficiency, Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran. Punctuality and Regularity, Ruth Compton. Deportment, Harold Gobbett.

Division III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

To Junior Third—Agnes Hobden, George Broderick, Annie Maione, Ardrey Wilson, Jesse Wiles.

To Senior Second—Arthur Dew, Louise Bevan, Ruth Lidgate, Eva Holmes, John George Beeby, Joe Romano.

To Junior Second Reader—Arnold Baines, Harry Compton, Harry Pollett Alta Attridge, Teddy Payne, Bob Crawford, Marguerite Crawford.

To First Reader—Georgie Barton, Marion Ash, Merle Reid, Robbie Moore, Bobbie Hetherington, Evelyn Hurry.

To Senior Second Primer—Cyrus Pow, Freddie Payne, Maggie Broderick.

Perfect Attendance—Marion Ash, Alta Attridge, Georgie Barton, John George Beeby, Louise Bevan, Harry Compton, Arthur Dew, Bobbie Hetherington, Agnes Hobden, Charlie Holmes, Eva Holmes, Ruth Lidgate, Annie Maione, Mildred Malone, Harry Pollett, Merle Reid, Joe Romano, Louise Romano, Cyrus Pow.

Diplomas were awarded: Puncuality and Regularity—Ruth Lidgate. Proficiency, Arthur Dew. Deportment, Eva Holmes.

Division IV.—Miss Waddy, Teacher.

To Second Primer—Evelyn Bevan, Alfred Boffey, Ivin Compton, Joe Leonard, Mary Lewis, Elson Lidgate, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Amey Walmsley, Dudley Wilson.

Perfect Attendance—Evelyn Bevan, Laura Boadway, Sherman Broderick, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Joe Leonard, Ethel Lewis, Mary Lewis, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Jessie Lindley, Julius Moran, Edna Nichols, Frank Parker, Jimmy Pollett, George St. Jean, Beatrice Scott, Walter Scott, Albert Sherwood, Harry Smith, Gilmour Taylor, Amey Walmsley, Dudley Wilson.

Diplomas were awarded: Punctuality and Regularity, Julius Moran, Keith Lidgate, Elson Lidgate. Proficiency, Evelyn Bevan. Deportment, Frank Parker.

ALICE SIDING

Mr. and Mrs. Black and Miss Anna Hagen of Duck Creek were Sunday callers here.

W. A. Pease thinks he is the first to dine off new potatoes this year. He started in using the 1915 tubers on June 17th.

The clover harvest is on and is the heaviest yet. Some were obliged to cut in between showers last week, but beyond a slight discoloration it seems none the worse for its numerous baptisms.

Mid-week reports from the berry patches are all to the effect that the big berries are not so numerous. Sixteen berries to the box was quite a common pick on the Strahl ranch the first few days.

Thos. Butterfield, one of the foremost boosters from Duck Creek, was a visitor here on Sunday. He states [illegible]

ERICKSON

Mrs. Warren and children of Calgary are here at present on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Mr. Levesque of Kingsgate, who visited his brother W. Levesque, here a few days last week, left for home on Sunday.

Another prospective provincial premier arrived on Sunday, when another son was added to Mr. and Mrs. F. Putnam's family,

Misses Ruth Klingensmith and Mable Craigie were at Creston the early part of the week writing on the Entrance Examination.

The lower-road bridge over the Goat River was closed to traffic on Monday. It was none too safe for heavy loads particularly.

A horse belonging to Mr. Penson which got its leg very badly cut in a wire fence one day last week is gradually coming around. At one time little hope was held out for saving its life.

Anyone had new potatoes for dinner before June 17? If not this year's honors for the early Irish apples goes to M. R. Palmer who dined that day on a nice lot of the Early Harvest variety.

W. H. Kemp lost one of his horses on Friday—the animal failing to survive the after-effects of a rescue from a boghole. A Duperry also lost a colt a few days ago, shortly after birth.

A field of rye which is being grown for feed on the Palmer ranch, is showing a growth of almost seven feet and looks good for from three to five tons per acre. For feeding purposes Mr. Palmer claims it is equal to timothy hay.

Mr. Fraser is the early bird for the Valley in the matter of marketing 1915-grown cabbage. He delivered several heads weighing from three to five pounds to Creston on Tuesday, and has lashions more of them just as good.

School closes for the summer vacation at noon to-day. Miss Reid, who has been in charge for the past year, will not return. If possible the trustees will secure a male teacher for next term, the attendance being rather heavy for a lady to handle.

Wm. Hall, with the Third Contingent, celebrates his nineteenth birthday to-day. A supply of good things wherewith to celebrate such an event was sent to the capital early in the week and the valley recruits no doubt did full justice to the occasion.

School Report for June: Perfect Attendance—Charlie Botterill, Estelle McKelvey, Ray McKelvey, Dick Penson. Beth Putnam, Arthur Stanley, Gordon Stanley, Muriel Stanley, Ernest Stinson, Edward Timmons.

Promoted to First Primer, Molly Kemp, Joan Kemp, Muriel Stanley, Jean Craigie.

Promoted to Second Reader, Gordon Stanley, John Dodds.

Promoted to Senior Third, Arthur Stanley, Edward Timmons.

Promoted to Senior Fourth, Ray McKelvey, Estelle McKelvey, Audrey Craigie.

a day. The better the day the bigger the boost, eh, Tom?

School closes to-day for the summer holidays and will re-open on August 24th, We understand Principal Dougherty will again be in charge which is good news, as his work has been exceptionally satisfactory.

June 21st saw the inauguration of the eastbound train stop at the Smith crossing. So far the express shipments have not been heavy, Sunday being the big day, when eighteen crates of strawberries were loaded.

Jacky Moore, John Johnson and Clarence Pease got back Monday from three days fishing at Midge Creek, but had a very light catch. Jacky is just as thorough a fisherman as he is a hunter. During operations he landed a four-pound char but believing in the doctrine of safety first, or fearing it might go every [illegible]

Training to Work On Machine Gun

Mr. Stace Smith has just heard from his son, Jack, again, under date of June 4th. He had just got out of the trenches, his stay on the line this trip being less arduous, the casualties being very light.

His letter brings the bad news that Nelson Brown is wounded and confirms the disabling of Stanley Watson and the death of William Timms. His letter reads:

Just a line to let you know that I am **alright.** We left the trenches about three or four days ago and are now in billets about six miles back. We had it pretty easy this time, and hardly lost a man in the trenches, I don't know when we will be going back on duty; pretty soon, most likely. . . . The last letter I got from home was dated April 22nd; I guess quite a few of them must go astray before they get here. Two former bank clerks at Creston, Baston and Rogers, are in my company. Stanley Watson and Nels. Brown are both wounded, and Billy Timms and Billy Murdoch are killed. . . . I am taking instructions on how to operate a machine gun and may stay on the machine gun section—but there goes the call for parade, so good-bye. . . . JACK.

It is good to hear Baston has made such a splendid recovery as to be back in the thick of it again; its only a short time since he was reported seriously wounded.

Soldiers' Smokes Are a Great Help

In view of some slight opposition that was manifest about the time the Red Cross Auxiliary announced their intention to devote the proceeds of one of their 10-cent teas to buying tobacco for the soldiers at the front, the appended letter from R. Sinclair Smith of Creston, with the Strathcona Horse, now on the firing line, to P. B, Fowler (Fernie) is doubly interesting. He says:

The people at home are very good with the supply of tobacco and cigarettes, and from my owr experience I am convinced that many men would go raving mad if it were not for the soothing effect of the weed; and again, the stench of the bodies is very marked and as warm weather comes on it will be unbearable, so the weed will not only soothe but will disinfect.

Those who opposed the sending of tobacco argued that the indiscriminate distribution of cigarettes, particularly, was placing temptation in the way of youths who would, most likely, under such trying conditions, tackle a package of "coffin nails" and most likely become a confirmed smoker in due time.

Mr. Smith's letter states the case very sanely from the soldier's standpoint, and his view is almost universally accepted. Any little luxury that helps to cheer the men in the trench, with no more harmful effects in the aggregate than will accrue from all the extra smokes the various tobacco funds will provide, should be encouraged rather than censured.

Home grown, 1915, cabbage were on sale at Trail on June 17th.

Grand Forks was called on for only $2.50 for local relief in May.

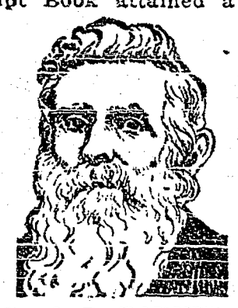
Penticton brass band may be accepted as the all-Kootenay regimental band.

Grand Forks is offering $10 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of any one guilty of breaking electric light globes or windows in private houses.

Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world - wide circulation or his family medicines became known to the ends of the earth.



MR. O. D. BARNES.

Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, Mich., writes:—"About fifty years ago, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 78 years old, superintend work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Not One Saved by Germans

The admiralty have reminded Germany that since August we have saved the lives of more than a thousand German officers and men of the German navy. We have rescued them, often in circumstances of difficulty and danger, and often when the rescue was to the prejudice of our military operations. They have at no time shown treatment of the kind to our sailors in similar distress. Not one officer or man of our navy has been rescued by Germans. We have made no difference in this respect between honorable and dishonorable opponents. The officers and men of these very submarines would now be at the bottom of the sea had not our sailors rescued them.—London Times.

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as is Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A well known judge often relieves his judicial wisdom with a touch of humor. One day during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, and, as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him:

"Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire."

After the examination had closed the Bar was convulsed by the judge adding:

"Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Does your daughter play the piano by ear?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox, "she uses both hands and both feet. But I don't think she has learned to use her ears."

British Needs

Great Britain in 1913 imported 2,393,363 bushels of wheat and flour from Germany, Austria and Turkey; 6,663,300 bushels of barley from the same countries, and 11,273,459 bushels of oats from Germany alone. Great Britain's total import of wheat on the average each year during the past decade has been 216,843,300 bushels, of which Canada supplied less than a fourth. Of barley in 1913 Canada supplied about one-ninth of 52,358,245 bushels, and of oats, an eight of 59,829,950 bushels. Will she do better this year?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Forest Fires

Forest fires are unnecessary, are nearly always the result of carelessness, and may wipe out in an hour what nature has taken hundreds of years to create.

They destroy existing forests.

They destroy the possibility of future forests.

They destroy a great market for labor.

They destroy the beauty of a region.

They destroy homes.

They destroy lives.

They destroy prosperity.

$100 REWARD, $100

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

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

"Are you going to the fancy dress ball?"

"Oh, yes."

"In what garb?"

"I shall wear one of the quaint old costumes of 1905."

MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you have a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove to help you with the Cooking.

It lights at the touch of a match—like gas, adjusts instantly, high or low, by merely raising or lowering the wick. It means "gas stove comfort with kerosene oil."

NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstoves are made in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes; if your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

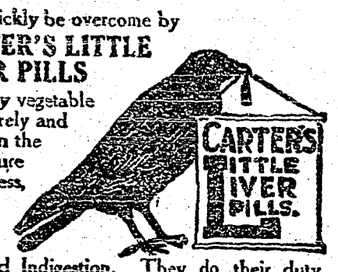
Thoroughbreds in Demand

Improvements in Live Stock in the West is Expected

The spring stock show and sale of thoroughbred stock held at Calgary gave ample proof that the farmers of Western Canada are not forgetting their stock interests on account of high prices in prospect for wheat. On the contrary, farmers are prepared to pay higher prices for thoroughbred breeding stock than ever before in the history of the country—and they have the cash to pay, too. The sale was the largest event of the kind in the history of Calgary. Three hundred and thirty-three purebred animals were sold for a sum exceeding $53,000. The highest individual price was paid for a Hereford bull which commanded $625. The highest price paid for any one animal a year ago was $565. Several other bulls brought over $500. As evidence of the breadth of interests of the stockman of the country it may be mentioned that one rancher donated a thoroughbred bull, winner of two championships as a first prize to the Belgian relief fund. The auctioneer made no charge for selling this animal and the entire proceeds were turned over to the Belgium fund. There is no doubt that the distribution of these thoroughbred animals among the ranchers and farmers of Western Canada will result in still further improvement of the live stock in the country, the quality of which is already favorably commented on by every visitor.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Rogue

The other day a little newsboy was running along shouting "Extra; nine lives lost!"

"What's that you're yelling?" asked a man.

"Nine lives lost," replied the boy.

The man bought the paper. "Show me the account of the loss of so many lives," he said.

The boy opened and pointed to an item about an inch and a half long. "There it is," he said. It was headed, "Arrested for killing a cat."

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Knicker—It's wonderful, but I had a deaf uncle who was arrested, and the judge gave him his hearing the next morning.

Bocker—That's nothing. I once had a blind aunt who walked in a lumber yard and saw dust.

ECZEMA SPREAD ON CHILD'S FACE

In Mass of Water Blisters. Could not Sleep Night or Day. Cross and Fretful. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Child Was Healed.

Islay St., Markdale, Ont.—"When my child was but two months old there came a rash on her left cheek which kept getting worse and worse and spreading until it covered all one side of her face. They said it was eczema. It was just all in a mass of little water blisters the size of a pinhead and they would no sooner fill until they would all break. Her face came out into a watery sore and it itched and got so hot the water ran out of the sores until my child would nearly go mad trying to scratch. The more she rubbed the sorer it got. She could not sleep night or day. That continued from one month old until she was nearly one year old. Cross and fretful I must say she was. She just worked and fussed all the time.

One day I saw in a paper what Cuticura Soap and Ointment would do so I sent for some and before three days the itching had gone and then it began to dry and each day I saw it got better. Inside of one month people did not know which side of her face was the sore one. She was cured." (Signed) Mrs. John Shea, Jr., Jan. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

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

Banish the "Blues!"

If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task or up to any pleasure.

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over *forty* years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send 50c for trial box by mail.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo.

Proper Bill of Fare

C.P.R. Has a Dining Car Expert Who Serves Blended Meals to the Benefit of Travellers

"Show me a man of forty," says Will Irwin, "and you show me a victim of careless meals. A man called Osler won a knighthood by calling the man of forty 'too old.' It should have been 'too dyspeptic.' From drug store he richochets to the doctor, blaming the weather, the money market, the trusts or Teddy for what is really due to Little Mary. Your middle-aged man is at his worst when on his travels—his only exercise a sad procession to and from the dining car."

Another William is of the same opinion, Mr. W. A. Cooper, who claims that among other things he provides three million meals a year to travellers on the Canadain Pacific Railway. Mr. Cooper is not a philosopher, but a practical man, and in his own way set out to investigate and solve this problem. He wrote to, or consulted personally, the leading stomach specialists in Europe, the United States and Canada. What he wanted was the happy traveller on his dining cars, who would really enjoy the three million meals on which his chefs spent so much trouble. Was the man of forty hopeless?

The specialists pocketed their fees and gave Mr. Cooper not quite three million, but still a great many opinions to digest. The Wiesbaden man said this, the Paris man said that, the London man said something else, the New York man had another cure, while the Battle Creek man was in a class by himself. Yet when their opinions came to be analyzed they all had one common point of view, namely, that the foods consumed in any meal must be properly blended. Everyone who has survived the ordeal knows that it is a mistake to wash down oysters with brandy. Quite a number feel unhappy after a mixture of lemonade and ice cream. Table beer may be good in itself, but not if followed by a cup of cocoa. In a word, the foods must blend if the meal is to serve its purpose, and more particularly so in the case of train travellers who have little opportunity for exercise.

With the aid, therefore, of expert food chemists and professors, Mr. Cooper has prepared arrangements of courses which can be recommended by the faculty as perfect blending of food and liquids. These will be printed as suggested menus on the regular cards and placed as suggestions for breakfast, lunch and supper at the disposal of the travellers on the Canadian Pacific this summer. In some ways the railway may lose revenue, for the blended meals do not encourage the rich and sometimes costly entremets which gourmets ask for, but the average man will be contented, and will be left in a better mood to enjoy the beautiful scenery through which the railway passes. In that way he will be a booster for Canada, and, what is better still, will be a more frequent patron of the dining car than of the hospital for dyspeptics.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

The average time of steamships from Pacific coast ports to England is about one-half what it was before the opening of the Panama canal. Grain ships arriving at British ports from San Francisco and Portland since the opening of the canal have averaged 48 days for the voyage. The best record made was 34 days. Last season (1913-1914) most of the grain went by sailing vessels around the Horn. Their voyages averaged 136 days.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Nothing Comparable

It is easy to forget the magnitude of that influence because its greatest achievements are as silent as they are crushing. But in all history there has been nothing comparable with the ascendancy which the British fleet has established on the high seas today.—London News and Leader.

He—Why did you choose a single life?

She—I was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one.

War Orders a Boon

Government Officials Make Observations Regarding Industrial Conditions

Officials in touch with factory conditions in Ontario are of the opinion that but for the war and the orders which have sprung therefrom industrial conditions would have been in a more parlous state than they now are. In order to adapt themselves to the type of orders arising from the exigencies of the time, manufacturers, it is stated, where this could be done without too much disorganization, have switched on to a new line and kept their factories busily running. The demand for skilled mechanics has in consequence been pressing, and overtime in many cases, it is said, has had to be resorted to. Openings have not been so favorable for the unskilled, the rush nature of the orders militating against a "breaking in" policy.—Toronto Globe.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

The Hand of Providence

It seems that the hand of Providence must have shaped the course of events in the present world crisis. Imagine, if you can, what would have been the condition of the world if the present combination of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany had not been possible at this time. The world has been living on the lid of hell. Some unseen, all-powerful Wisdom has guided the destinies of the world, that this awful fury of hatred should not prevail in a world of freedom and Christian civilization.—Winnipeg Telegram.

No Change in Menu

The rain fell suddenly. Truck horses plodded along the sodden street, patiently, heavily.

Gloyds De Vere stood at the window of her house on Dudley avenue looking out on a sloppy and dismal world. The loneliness of the day weighed on her very soul.

"I am heart hungry," she sighed to herself, "aye, heart hungry."

"But what was the use? There would be liver for breakfast just the same."

"Wombat's wife speaks seven languages."

"Oh, well, that's all right. He only has to listen to one."

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if Not Remedied

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Western woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine).

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—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 about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

AGRICULTURE IS STIMULATED BY TAKING COLLEGE WORK TO FARM

OLD ONTARIO SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO THE WEST

By Introducing a System of District Representatives, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has shown some Remarkable Results in the Increase of Land Values

The wisdom of the Ontario government in introducing the system of district representatives of the department of agriculture has been shown by the results that already have followed them. In 1907 six graduates of the Ontario Agricultural college were given local offices in six counties. Their work met with so much favor that the people themselves demanded increases in these appointments, until today they number 41, covering practically the whole province from Glengarry to Rainy River.

By this means the benefits of the colleges and the results of the experimental farms, are carried and applied to the farms in such a way as to favorably influence production and improve social conditions. Each county has its local offices, with a graduate agricultural student in charge. He has an assistant who is generally an undergraduate as well as a stenographer. Local conditions are the first study of this office, while the initiative of the department is able to emphasize any special work in the county that might make for increased production and thrift. Classes are held to teach those subjects especially needful in agricultural occupations and while these at first were attended by a very few, there are now about 1,000 young farmers between 18 and 30 years, attending and enjoying th. instruction.

And their works have justified their faith. Drainage surveys are made free. Any farmer can get a special drainage plan with the best expert advice as how best to handle his fields. The results have enormously stimulated rural enterprise. In Prince Edward county five carloads of drain tiles were put in in 1911, while over 20 miles of tile draining has been done each year since. In one instance a field that cost $15 per acre to drain, yielded $600 in canning factory supplies last year.

Essex county, one of the first to get a representative, has made Canadian-grown corn famous and has raised land prices fully 35 to 40 per cent. Lennox and Addington prior to 1911 sold about $15,000 worth of poultry in the Napance market. Last year the same market returned $53,000 to the local farmers. This was directly due to the efforts of the egg circle work of the local representatives.

Perhaps no finer instance of farm enterprise exists than in the east of Lambton. In 1910 this county imported vegetables and fruit to feed its people, as it produced only 25 per cent. of its needs. Last year it shipped out 30,000 bushels of potatoes and 1,122 tons of vegetables, besides harvesting a crop of peaches and tender fruits. These tender fruits were only a dream formerly and now Lambton farm lands are looked upon as one of the best tender fruit sections of Canada. Land values have risen from $25 to $100 per acre, while peach lands easily demand $300 per acre, these being directly due to the work of the department.

The school fairs and local young farmers' clubs that have grown out of the movement are marks of the healthy rural awakening.

The same rejuvenation that has come to the old lands of Ontario would be quite possible to the prairie farms of Manitoba. That province has wonderful possibilities. Production could be increased fully fifty per cent., and many forms of farm enterprise encouraged if the Manitoba government would follow Ontario's example in carrying the college work to the farm.

Prof. Bedford as deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has proved by his series of experimental plots at local points that the people of his province will respond to the work, and that the land will produce much that is now regarded as impossible. To this work would come the increased social inspiration that always marks agricultural development.

The agricultural portfolio should be the strong feature of Sir Rodmond's ministry. He would be well advised if he insisted upon a sympathetic organization of the department so as to put it more in touch with progressive agriculture.

His government should lead in the development of ideas and in the encouragement of greater farm production. He could not do better than follow Ontario's example where such substantial results have been made.

This is matter in which financiers and all business men are interested quite as much as farmers. When the farmers have more money they buy more from their local merchants, who in turn increase their purchases of manufactures. When orders are plentiful the manufacturer can give more employment, pay better wages, fair and regular dividends, to investors. Some of this comes back again to the farmer, for many of those in Ontario have put their savings into bonds and shares of Canadian industries. Friends of the Manitoba government should present these facts to them. It is evident they have not the proper grasp of the situation.

The provincial government though urged by business men—who offered to share part of the expense—refuses to take the most necessary steps to promote better production on the farms in that province, by employing agricultural experts. This neglect, following their action on the moratorium, makes us fear the government is in need of some reorganization. They are in a rut. Next week (space prevents us from doing so at present) we will draw Mr. Roblin's attention to some actual money making experiences from Ontario's policy of employing district agricultural directors. If the farming industry of Manitoba was properly organized and directed there would be no cry of bad times or moratorium.—Financial Post, Toronto.

Not only might Manitoba profit by the wisdom shown by the Ontario department of agriculture, as pointed out by the Financial Post, but the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as British Columbia, might well follow the example. Local conditions call for special study, and the benefit of district representatives in the western provinces, would prove of inestimable valu. in stimulating interest in improved farming methods.

Tainted With Stealing

In Midst of Patriotic Efforts, Scandal Follows Scandal, Declares Toronto Pastor

"If a majority of our people are really Christian, it ought to be shown in our government, our state, our callings, and our professions. Yet right at this moment in the most sacred of patriotic efforts to equip our soldiers, scandal follows scandal. We are struggling in this very church to raise money for soldiers' needs, while big steals are reported from Ottawa."

So spoke Rev. Byron H. Stauffer in Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, speaking on "Pilate's Hands and Ours."

"When can you say you have washed your hands of political scandal? There is scarcely an item of our war supplies that is not tainted with stealing. Are you saying anything about it? Or do you only know one thing about politics and that is to vote, Grit or Tory?

"A tremendous responsibility rests upon the leaders of the Orange lodges of this city. They can oppose the Tammanyizing of Toronto. They can help to crush out corruption in the fire halls. Will they rise to the occasion?

"It is absolutely idle for our Christian people to call Christ 'Lord, Lord,' in our beautiful churches and not do the things which He says. Our political leaders are nearly all members of the Christian church. For us to go to church and say our prayers and not wax indignant over our political corruptions is to wash our hands prematurely and imitate Pilate in the most terrible way."

The war will return to Canada many crippled and disfigured men. Let the industries of Canada, by the exercise of wise precautionary measures, so reduce their toll of injured as to offset, as far as possible, the abnormal increase from war.

Germans in Britain

Of 27,200 Male Germans in United Kingdom Only 8,000 Have Been Interned

Of the 27,000 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,000 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 19,000 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, as free as neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding treatment of civilians.

The British government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under sixteen, and over forty-four and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part in the war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crime or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty would not give the undertaking referred to.

'An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments, but elderly invalid British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids."

"I'm going south for the winter."

"It's cheaper to get it here."

Potatoes For Stock Feeding

The Value of the Potato as a Stock Food Is Summed Up

Potatoes are an inferior feed for dairy cows, writes Prof. A. A. Borkind of the Vermont experiment station. In trials at the Vermont experiment station in 1896, to determine the relative value of corn silage and potatoes, 100 pounds, both of dry matter and digestible dry matter, in silage proved superior to similar amounts in potatoes. The latter were eaten even more freely than was the silage, yet produced neither more nor better milk. At 15 cents a bushel they were more costly food for stock than was silage. The butter made from the ration containing large amounts of potatoes was a poor quality, tended to be salvy and did not keep well.

Potatoes are best adapted to hog feeding. In order to secure the best results, the potatoes should be cooked so as to be mealy, and be mixed with cornmeal or other ground grains to form a rather heavy mush. In this form they are relished by the swine. Swim milk makes a valuable adjunct to feed with this mixture of cooked potatoes and meal. Potatoes alone cannot be used to advantage as food nor can they be eaten by the hogs in any great quantity. Experiments at Wisconsin and elsewhere show that 450 pounds of cooked potatoes are worth approximately 100 pounds of cornmeal for swine feeding.

Potatoes have not been used for stock feed in this country to a great enough extent so that the experiment stations have made a study of their use, writes J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station, in the same paper. We have very little data regarding the feeding of potatoes to livestock. In Germany, where the situation is considerably different, the question has been studied much more. The general conclusion arrived at is that they may be successfully used in feeding dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs. In the case of horses and pigs the German practice has been to steam the potatoes. In America it is probable that surplus potatoes can best be used for dairy cows. The total digestive nutrients in a ton of potatoes will be slightly more than one-fifth as much as would be contained in a ton of cornmeal. The potatoes are even more highly carbonaceous than the cornmeal and naturally would be best fed in conjunction with those feeds that supply an abundance of protein.

There is another factor, however, involved, that is of considerable importance. Raw potatoes are a succulent food, and used in connection with a ration that is deficient in succulence (usually one that does not include corn silage) they would have a value about that indicated by the total digestive nutrients. Some succulent food is desirable in all rations, and a moderate amount of such food, when added as above, produces an effect above that which would be indicated by the nutrients present. The writer's personal experience is that as small an amount as half a peck a day fed all dairy cows (lacking other succulence) produces quite a marked effect in the milk flow, and two or three times this amount may be fed to advantage, if the potatoes are available. But they should be introduced into the ration gradually. To avoid danger from choking it is well to run the potatoes through a root cutter. It is impossible to give a cash valuation to a foodstuff of this kind, except as a result of careful experiment. It is probable that under ordinary circumstances and the present condition of the grain market, potatoes might be figured at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel for feeding purposes, and if succulence were sadly needed they might reach an effect equivalent to a valuation of 25 cents a bushel.

Experiments with Alfalfa

The Best Rates of Seeding Under Certain Conditions

Only by systematic experimentation on the part of the individual growers living in various sections can be proved the true worth of alfalfa as a soil improver and a forage plant.

This was the opinion which L. F. Graber, secretary of the Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, expressed at the organization meeting of the Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' association. He reported that in Wisconsin many of the growers have been carrying on experiments for several years to determine the best rates of seeding and have found that from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre are generally best under Badger State conditions.

Southern and northern grown seed have also been tried out in competition with each other. The reason has been that southern and southwestern seed, which usually is somewhat cheaper, seems to do as well under Wisconsin conditions as that grown farther north.

The Wisconsin Alfalfa association numbers 1,000 members and is steadily growing in popularity and influence. The policy of the organization is a conservative one, its members not desiring to encourage the growing of alfalfa in places where clover grows more easily and luxuriantly.

Aged peasants of France, assisted by women and children, have gone diligently ahead with the farm work wherever opportunity offered so that every inch of agricultural country, barring those strips of "no man's land" between the trenches of the opposing armies, is under cultivation. Practically all of the available land has been planted and along the front held by the British army are thousands of acres in wheat. France is supplicating the intensive farming idea of the Germans.

IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH WITH NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE

THE VICTORS WILL LAY DOWN THE CONDITIONS

Unlike Many of the Past Great Struggles, the Principles that are Being Contended for now do not Admit of a Compromise as it is Victory or Annihilation

In the past fifty years there has been really only one "fight to a finish" among the nations. That fight was the war between France and Prussia. Only then was the victor able to dictate his own terms of peace. It was a case of two bargainers meeting, and after long discussion arriving at a compromise satisfactory to both or equally unsatisfactory. The loser had nothing to do in 1870 but to agree to what the victor demanded. The present war will end in the same way. The victor will lay down his conditions. If they are not accepted the armistice which precedes any formal discussion of terms will be brought to an end and the fight will continue. It is safe to say that among the allies there is not more than one man in a hundred who looks forward to a compromise. The principles that are being contended for do not admit of compromise. For the Germans it is destruction or world-empire. For the Allies it is absolute victory or annihilation.

The last great war, that in the Balkans, and we include both the war of the allies against Turkey and the subsequent war of Serbia and Greece against dominant and arrogant Bulgaria, was not decided by the victor. In both cases the great powers intervened, once to save Turkey as a European state, and once again to see that Greece and Serbia did not altogether wipe out Bulgaria. Britain had more to do with dictating terms of peace than the successful belligerents. Those who believe that compromises are wise will find themselves unable to cite the compromises that ended the Balkan struggles as evidence. These compromises merely sowed the seeds for future wars, and this warning would be enough in itself, apart from the other features of the struggle now raging, to convince statesmen of neutral nations that a fight to a finish is the only possible, the only sensible, and the only humane issue of the present war.

Though the Russo-Japanese war is classified as a Japanese triumph, and though Russian victories in it are hard to call to mind, the war really ended in a draw. Russia was brought to a standstill. She was by no means beaten, and without attempting to disparage the remarkable achievements of the Japanese army and navy, it might be said that Russia quit before she had really begun to fight. Russia was like a mastiff that had been punished by a terrier and is ready to quit. But if the wounded mastiff had continued to the limits of his strength, the situation of the terrier might have been vastly different. When the plenipotentiaries met in the United States Japan demanded not only the cession of Port Arthur, which had been already captured, a free hand in Manchuria, the recognition of her sovereignty in Korea and in the whole of Saghalien, but an indemnity of $600,000,000. Russia was willing to cede all but the indemnity. Now $600,000,000 was a lot of money to Japan as it is to the ordinary reader, but, nevertheless, Russia refused flatly to pay it, and Japan did not insist. Had she done so the war would have continued, and perhaps with different results.

In her war against Turkey Russia won much. She won Bessarabia, and recognition as the natural guardian of the Slavs in the Turkish empire. But she did not impose the terms of peace. They were flatly decided by Germany and Britain and Bismarck and Beaconsfield had in mind rather the necessity of protecting their future than of rewarding her for her successful war against the Turks. In this case again Russia was not strong enough to insist upon retaining what her arms had won. She proposed, but the other powers disposed. She did not dictate. She merely made it impossible for Turkey to dictate, and while this war is a most important one from a Russian point of view, it does not reveal her in the light of a conqueror with her foot upon the neck of a vanquished nation.

The war between Britain and South Africa, like the American Civil war, differs from other great conflicts in the past half century. Lincoln always regarded the soldiers of the South as disobedient citizens. Britain, too, has claims of sovereignty upon the Transvaal. In both cases there was no talk of terms. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In both cases it was yielded. In South Africa the Boers did not know what terms they would be forced to accept for a couple of years after the last shot had been fired. Nor did Lee, when at Appomatox, he yielded to Grant's stern decree of unconditional surrender. In this one case the terms granted by the conqueror were more generous than the vanquished had a right to expect. In the case of the Civil War, the South suffered from a "carpet bag" regime hardly less terrible than war. In the war between the United States and Spain the fight was not continued to a finish. Spain yielded sovereignty in Cuba and the Philippines. She paid no indemnity. On the contrary, the United States paid her $20,000,000 and other expenses. The war was no "draw," and while it established the United States as a world power, it did not destroy Spain.

Peary as a Bernhardi

Assertion That U.S. in Time Will Dominate North America is Denounced

As an Arctic explorer it pleases Rear Admiral Peary in his public addresses to predict that in due time the United States will occupy the whole continent from the North Pole to the Isthmus. In a recent speech he gave zest to his prophecy by saying that if we do not grow in this fashion, in a hundred years we will be obliterated as a nation.

When Secretary Bryan denounces this fustian as little less than a crime, he is guilty of no exaggeration. It does not matter much what Robert E. Peary thinks, but it does matter very seriously if Rear Admiral Peary, retired, of the United States navy, sets himself up in imitation of Gen. von Bernhardi, Such views as he expresses, coming from an official source, proclaim a policy of aggression toward all of our neighbors, north and south, which has no popular or governmental support whatever.

The michief created by bombast of this description is not to be looked for at home. It is to be found abroad, especially in Latin America, where agitators eagerly seize upon every expression in this country that can be construed as a menace. Rear Admiral Peary may have found the North Pole, but he did not extend the boundaries of the United States, and it is not necessary that they should be extended.—New York World.

Some idea of the coal resources of the single province of Alberta is afforded by the following figures, quoted from a recent newspaper statement: Eighty-five per cent. of the coal of all Canada is in the province of Alberta. Sixty per cent. of the coal in the British empire is in Alberta. One-sixth of the coal in the entire world is in Alberta. Here is another way of considering it. In Alberta we have in the past twenty years mined about 20,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take 1,072,000 years to exhaust our coal areas. At the rate that Canada is using coal now, we could supply the Dominion for 100,000 years. At the rate that the world is using coal, we could keep up a continuous supply for the whole world for the next 100 years, and then have coal on hand.

A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

Will Revolutionize Naval Construction

Britain Reported to be Building a New Type of Battleship

According to a report from London received by the New York Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions, which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction programme of the United States.

It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, and will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of 40 knots.

At present the "Queen Elizabeth," stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is, however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing this, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the trees, this causing that the wire will become overgrown and embedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured, but further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Looking at the situation in its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying.—Hon. Martin Burrell.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25

$1,400 Per Family

While any attempt to put a valuation on the prairie grain crop this early in the season is to some extent as absurd as counting the chickens before the old clucker has finished the hatch, one cannot help feeling just a triflo optimistic when a conservative old Scotchman like Alexander Macdonald, head of the A. Macdonald wholesale grocery firm, in an interview remarks that in 43 years' residence in Winnipeg, during which time he has traveled more or less every year, he "never "saw the indications of a bumper "crop so good, or a future so bright "and full of promise."

To sustain this prediction Mr. Macdonald has done a little figuring that may be of interest. Taking the official statements on the area under crop and allowing for an average yield of only 20 bushels per acre the three prairie provinces will have 500,000,000 bushels of grain.

Following this line of reasoning a little further he argues: "Now, take this at 60 cents per bushel and it would give us $300,000,000. Then add $50,000,000, which would be a very low estimate for the root crops, dairy produce, livestock, etc., and you have $350,000,000, all new money, not borrowed, or the proceeds of gambling or speculation, and all in the hands of the producer. As we have about one and a half million people from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the foothills, one third of whom live in towns and cities, then you have $350 for every man, woman and child on the farm. Put them into families of four and you have $1,400 per family.

Whither Are We Drifting

The Baptists of Alberta met in annual convention at Edmonton last week, and if the reports the daily press gave of the proceedings anywhere near truthfully set forth the utterances of leading workers of the denomination, certainly this old world of ours is getting no better faster.

According to one divine the country districts particularly need pastors who "are willing to do their "utmost for the good of humanity "instead of spending their time "running after the girls."

That there is a great deal of truth in this observation is borne out in the remarks of Mr. Sayer, general secretary of the Baptist Union, who pointed out that the last Dominion census showed 70.000 Baptists in Western Canada, while the tabulated statistics of the churches showed only 18,000.

A general tendency toward the simple life in religion was noted by Mr. McLaurin, superintendent of Baptist missions for Alberta, who reported that in the towns between Edmonton and Calgary no prayer meetings were held; the customary week-night meeting of the young people's society had been merged into the Sunday School, which admitted of no other conclusion than that "there is a rapid development "of worldliness and pleasure-seek-"ing people, and especially young "people who are bound to come to-"gether, and if not for good pur-"poses for frivolous purposes. The "west is dance crazy, and that is a "curse to the community."

Overlooking these latter statements of the superintendent, which are about as incorrect as they are sweeping, the layman naturally asks what are the Baptists going to do about this alleged sorry state of affairs?

When the shrewd business man finds trade slipping away from him to a rival concern across the street he begins an examination for discovery as to why such a state of affairs exists, and immediately inaugurates some plan to remedy matters.

If conditions are as bad as our Baptist friends claim it is high time a move of some sort was being made in an attempt to stem the tide which is running away from the higher things of life. The governments have provided adequate civil assistance; the balance of the task would seem to be up to the church—and the sooner we have a little less criticism and a whole lot more constructive genius the better for all parties concerned.

Regarding Recruiting

Now that the tumult and shouting for recruits and in connection with their sendoff to Vernon, has subsided, and before we get into the same state in connection with volunteers for the next regiment—possibly three of them—to be raised in this province, a few words about recruiting may not be amiss.

During the early part of June a tendency was shown to class some of our citizens, young men particularly, as altogether lacking in loyalty, as well as having a string of sausage where there backbone ought to be, because they failed to enlist. Such an attitude is not justified in this country.

If they do not come forward of their own free will and offer to make sacrifice they should be left alone. One good volunteer is worth ten fellows who have been nagged into enlisting.

Others may know that they cannot pass the doctor and do not care to be branded as unfit for military service, while others may have ties that elder people who nag at them know nothing about at all.

A big crowd of chaps who are over the age limit would no doubt like to have the privilege of enlisting. They realize the seriousnesss of the case better than many boys just coming out of their teens.

Here in Canada where outside of a couple of Fenian raids and an Indian uprising not a hostile gun has been fired since 1815, the seriousness of this struggle against German militarism, is not quite fully appreciated, and under the circumstances it is best to be a little more charitable on the part of some towards those perhaps unable to see their obligation in the matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concerning An Austrian

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—In your last issue your Canyon City correspondent desires the internment of our local Austrian on the ground that he is very unpopular and might tamper with our water supply. I am sure I voice the opinion of Canyon City when I say that the Austrian in question is regarded as a peaceable, hardworking man, and I think the suggestion that he might tamper with the water supply uncalled for and unfair, more especially as he cannot very well defend himself. I have no quarrel with your unknown correspondent, but I think in speaking authoritatively for Canyon City he has rather overstepped his limits. Yours faithfully,

CAMPBELL BLAIR

According to the Free Press there was some stir in Fernie on Monday last, at high noon, when chased by a dog a gopher sought refuge behind a radiator in the C.P.R. uptown telegraph office.

At the last payday at Phoenix, on the 10th inst. the miners at the Granby mines contributed the sum of $600 [illegible]

Grand Forks' prosperity still increases. The moving picture theater is now open four nights a week.

Some Hot Weather Necessities

Coal Oil Stoves

We have in stock several of the Two-Hole Burners with Ovens.

They are easy to operate, give a steady, uniform heat, at a low oil cost.

At the price we offer them every home should have one this hot weather.

Summer Jackets

Just the thing for the youngsters these hot summer vacation days.

We have them in a nice variety of colors and in all sizes.

They are specially-priced at 35 cents —the best goods at a close price.

Straw Hats

We offer the nicest line ever shown in Creston.

In either a Working or Dress Straw Hats we have the best the makers have to offer the trade.

We have them in all the standard sizes and at our usual very close prices.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

News of Kootenay

Rossland has a shortage of houses for rent.

The ice cream parlor at Blairmore is being enlarged.

Rossland Methodists are organizing a Junior Epworth League.

At Robson the 1915 strawberry crop is the lightest in some years.

Rossland had a hailstorm on Friday that did a lot of damage to many gardens in the city.

Cranbrook agriculturists are undecided as to whether to hold a fall fair this year or not.

Fernie Italians are drilling every Sunday in expectation of being called home for active service.

Salary reductions amounting to $170 a month have been made on the teachers' salaries at Cranbrook.

The early cherries are beginning to get ripe on the hill at Kaslo. This is about three weeks earlier than last year.

62 of the 117 men from Fernie with the First and Second Contingents have been reported killed, wounded or missing.

Several men from Fernie have offered their services to the Imperial government in the capacity of munition makers, ship builders, etc.

Ledge;—For the first time in nearly ten months the whistle at the Greenwood smelter blew on Monday, and quite a number recognized its sound.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—The city collector reports that at present there are more delinquent taxes due the city this year than at the same time last year.

Cranbrook Herald:—Work on the new water works system is about completed. The finishing touches will be put to the work in the course of another week.

A giant crimson tulip in a Rossland garden has reached the height of 32½ inches; the bowl of the corolla is as large as a Japanese teacup, and the petals measure 4½ inches.

Fernie Free Press:—In searching the effects of four Austrians brought in from the Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co.'s camp at Waldo, four large knives over 30 inches in length were revealed.

Free Press:—They are about 50 untrained young Italians in Fernie who have offered their service to the Motherland. They are training regularly here now. There are about 75 reservists.

Kootenaian:—Messrs Blundell and Kollett, who have been in the hospital after undergoing a slight operation for the removal of varicose veins, which disqualified them from enlisting, are progressing favorably and will soon be in shape to leave Kasl for Vernon.

Rossland had three weddings on Wednesday last.

Golden contributed 21 men to the all-Kootenay Regiment.

Kaslo's assessor values all the C.P.R. property in that town at $20,221.

Trail is offering a rebate of one-sixth on all taxes paid before Sept. 20.

The Trail tax rate for 1915 is 30 mills on the dollar. Seven of them are for school purposes.

Twelve of the 20 members of No. 2 Fire Brigade at Revelstoke have enlisted for active service.

Blairmore Masonic Lodge, which has been working under dispensation for a year past, has been granted a charter.

E. Spraggett for twelve years road superintendent for the Grand Forks riding has resigned. His successor is Frank Hutton.

The Cranbrook recruits to the all-Kootenay Regiment each received a pair of socks from McCreery Bros., before leaving for Vernon.

It has been decided by the department of education to continue Moyie public school with two rooms under the altered status of an assisted school.

Editor Love of the Grand Forks Gazette dined with new local grown potatoes on June 13.

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

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 McLauglin 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 60 Stolan Avenue Box 31

A Few of Our Seasonable Specials

JACKSON'S TEAS ARE ALWAYS VERY SPECIAL

Fruit Jars

The Preserving Season is almost here and you will be needing at least a few Jars or Sealers.

Our stock of these is now complete in the various sizes, and at very attractive prices.

Also a full stock of Covers and Rings on hand.

New Potatoes

for Sunday Dinner! To be sure of your supply order to-day.

Sugar! Sugar!

Buy now; it will not go lower—and it may go a wee bit higher.

Potato Forks

Can't very well get along without one or two of them on a well regulated ranch.

And at the price we offer them to reduce our stock you can well afford to have a new one even this year.

We also offer Wire Potato Baskets at attractive prices.

General Store **F. H. JACKSON** Phone 81 CRESTON

HORTICULTURAL HELPS

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

Live Stock on Fruit Farms

Baby Beef

The production of baby beef is an industry of somewhat recent origin. Several years ago the custom was to keep steers until they were four or five years old before marketing them. There is little demand at present for heavy beef and as a rule you will find feeders marketing their cattle when from one to three years of age. The production of such beef may be divided into two classes:—(a) the high grade calf forced from birth and finished at an age of one year or 16 months, and (b) the same kind of calf, kept growing and finished at 22 months. The former method is not as common as the latter.

On entering on such a system one should have well bred calves. If the animals are to be marketed at 11 or 14 months old they should be dropped in the fall, October or November, and be allowed to suck their dams for six months. By having calves come at this time they can be weaned in the spring, and turned out on good pasture. In addition to grass they should have a grain ration. If they have access to clover pasture, a large portion of the ration may be corn, in fact oats, bran, and oatmeal may be omitted entirely during the first month or two of the feeding. If the calves are to be marketed at 14 months they should be fed grain from the time of weaning, starting with one pound per head a day and slowly increasing to from four to six pounds per head daily. The essential thing is however to feed them all the roots and clover or alfalfa hay they can be induced to eat. The grain, which may be corn, oats or barley or a mixture of any two or all three should never be fed alone, but should be mixed with an equal weight of finely chopped alfalfa or clover, or else sprinkled on the sliced roots. The grain should always be crushed.

At 14 months old a well bred beef animal ought to weigh something over 700 pounds.

If the calves are to be marketed at 22 months or near that they should be fed all the hay and roots that they can be induced to eat the first winter but no grain, kept on good pasture during the summer and when placed in the feed lots in the fall they should be fed on hay and roots for a month and then given a small grain ration which is gradually increased until by the time they are ready to market this amounts to from six to eight pounds. At 22 months they should average around 1,200 pounds each.

Sheep—Feed, Care and Management

Sheep will eat and do well on almost any of the common grains and roughage grown on the average farm. If the flock enters winter quarters in good flesh and has access to good well cured fodders, such as clover or alfalfa hay, as a rule, very little if any grain need be fed until lambing time. On the other hand if the flock is in thin condition on entering winter quarters, no time should be lost in getting them into better condition if a good crop of lambs is expected.

When the flocks are brought into winter quarters they should be graded into several groups. The breeding ewes should be seperated from the lambs and the stock intended for mutton. The weak and thin should be seperated from the young and strong so that they may receive better care and feed. The rams should be kept in a box of ample size to allow them plenty of exercise. Do not allow rams to run with pregnant ewes. Regular feeding is essential. Sheep will often do better on a poor ration fed regularly twice a day than on a good ration fed at irregular intervals. Exercise is important, especially in the case of breeding ewes. If they do not receive sufficient exercise during pregnancy, the lambs will come out weak and puny. Ewes having insufficient exercise will experience more or less trouble in lambing. To keep a breeding ewe penned up in a small space is to kill her with kindness. Whatever kind of quarters are provided for sheep should be dry both overhead and underfoot. If the quarters are dry, sheep will endure considerable cold without any inconvenience.

If the sheep are kept in a filthy wet den serious results are often experienced. Foot-rot is often brought on in this manner. Just how often one should clean out a sheep barn is a question that cannot be answered satisfactorily. However it is conceded by most shepherds that it should be cleaned out before lambing time. It is also desirable to hurry the operation as many undesirable odors accompany the work. A disinfectant such as Gypsum should be used freely in the barn after the manure has been removed. The ventilation of a sheep barn should receive careful attention. To keep the sheep in as pure an atmosphere as possible and to avoid draughts should be the aim of every shepherd.

If any member of the flock becomes dirty due to scouring, a tract of wool should be removed from the stern. Do not trim too closely in the winter time.

In order to keep up the standard of a flock and to improve them, plenty of food of the right nature should be fed, comfortable buildings, intelligent care and all other necessities conducive to the general health of the flock should be furnished.

J. A. Coleman a Grand Forks grower has been exhibiting some strawberries. One box containing six weighed half a pound, and another box with eight in it went a half-pound also.

Herald:—The Sullivan mine at Kimberley have commenced work on a new tunnel the past week, putting an extra bunch of men to work. Two shifts will be worked, employing some fifty additional men.

Herald:—Leslie Walsh, who left Cranbrook with the third contingent arrived back in town the first of the week from Victoria. Walsh was honorably discharged, his foot giving out compelling him to retire.

CANYON CITY

The road gang is repairing the old Goat River bridge.

Wm. Browell has completed logging up 16 acres for Fraser Bros.

Those who a year ago would incite Pat-Riots are now recognized as Patriots.

John Wood, who is sawing lumber at Castlegar, spent the weekend with his family here.

Dr. Henderson paid a visit to the home of W. H. Burritt. Mrs. Burritt is slightly indisposed.

A citizens' meeting will be held in the schoolhouse on Saturday evening, June 26, to discuss the possibility of a mail service for Canyon City.

A. D. Pochin is erecting a fine new residence of the bungalow style—about the most palatial home in Canyon City. It is 32 x 34 feet and G. Hendron has the job in hand.

W. J. Biker of Nelson, water inspector, paid a visit to Canyon City on Thursday last to adjust a dispute between a couple of ranchers whose land is crossed by the same stream.

R. J. Long still remains the choice in Canyon City for nomination as Conservative candidate in Kaslo, as was unanimously voted at the Conservative meeting on Saturday last. Neil Mackay was voted a good second choice.

Canyon City can claim having four volunteers in the ranks: John Carfra, John Wood, George Hogan and Tom Campbell. The home of the latter two was not here though they were employed here during most of their stay in the Valley.

Dairymen of the Creston Valley would appreciate it greatly if some enterprising man with sufficient capital and knowledge of buttermaking to build and operate a creamery or cheese factory in the Valley. Better satisfaction to the rancher might accrue from a co-operative creamery. There is in Canyon City (including North and South) about 60 milch cows. Most any average cow would produce, roughly speaking, $5 worth of cream per month, This would make a monthly payroll of $300. In the course of a few years with a creamery in operation the number of milch cows would increase rapidly. Counting from Kootenay Landing to Yahk in a year or two would be found 1,000 head of milch cows supplying the buttermaking plant. Canyon Siding would make a very suitable location. Fuel and waterpower would be available with no expenditure. The Canyon City Lumber Co. would, no doubt, donate a site and the lumber required—they are not, as a rule, averse to giving assistance to any movement leading to the development of the Valley. The community will never come into its own as a mixed farming country until dairying receives further development.

Wasa will have a fall fair on or about Sept. 10.

Cranbrook-grown strawberries are now on sale in that city.

One authority has figured it out that there is about 200 carloads more grain cropped this year in the Okanagan than any previous year.

Water Notice

DIVERLION AND USE

Take notice that Samuel A. Speers, whose address is Creston, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use five acre feet of water out of Glaser Creek which flows northwesterly and drains into Kootenay Flats or slough on Lot 892. The water will be diverted from the streom at a point about where Glaser Creek crosses the south line of applicant's land, and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as Sub-Blk. B, Block 17 of Lot 892, Map Number 698a. This notice was posted on the ground on the 19th day of June 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Nelson. Objection to tne application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament, Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is June 25, 1915.
S. A. SPEERS, Applicant.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory 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 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be 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.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

Bull for Service

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

Water Notice

Take notice that Frank Burn-Callander, whose postoffice address is Box 77, Creston, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use twenty acre feet of water out of King Creek, which flows northwesterly, and drains into Glaser Creek on Block 16 of Lot 892. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 250 feet west from the centre line of Block 24, and 200 feet north from the south line of said block, and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as the west half of Block 24, Lot 892. This notice was posted on the ground on the 18th day of June, 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Nelson. Objections to the application may be filed with the said water recorder, or with the Comtroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildingf, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is June 25th, 1915. FRANK BURN-CALLANDER, Applicant.

NOTICE

Pound District Act and Pound District Amendment Act

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

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

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

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1915.

W. R. ROSS,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

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.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"And if you feel you must scrap," said Waters, "scrap we will here and now, as you like, sir. But scrap or no scrap, married we are and married we shall remain, for those as the laws of this state in the person of Judge Sampson join together, only the laws of this state in the person of Judge Sampson or some other duly constituted and elected judge can put asunder again. So for my part I don't see no good in scrapping, except as a relief, of course, to your feelings, sir."

"But are you really married?" asked Hugh, hardly believing it.

"It seems to take a lot of telling," complained Waters.

"But if you didn't know," said Delia, "what did you mean just now?"

"Oh, nothing!" said Hugh with an eye on Eira.

"Well, Tom and I are married," said Delia decisively; "and while I feel you have been abominably badly treated, Hugh—"

"Oh, pray don't mention that!" murmured Hugh generously.

"Can you ever forgive us?" asked Delia, earnestly.

"If you can," said Waters, quite as earnestly, "we shall know you have the noblest heart of any man now alive, our happiness will be complete, and our gratitude eternal. If you can't, we will have to worry along without, I suppose."

"My dear Delia, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart," said Hugh, shaking hands with her, warmly. "Mr. Waters, pray permit me to congratulate you," and he shook hands with him, too.

"Waters is my name," said that gentleman, "and I perceive that for general nobleness of heart and magnanimity of character you lick creation, sir, and I'm proud to know you."

"Only it's a secret," added Delia, "till we are able to tell papa. You won't say anything, Miss Siddle, will you?" she added glancing at Eira.

"Oh, no," said Eira, who was very red and very white by turns, and in swift succession.

"If Miss Siddle is going to China as a missionary," began Mr. Waters, "I am sure—"

"Oh, that was a mistake!" interposed Hugh; "at least, Miss Siddle has changed her mind since then."

Both Mr. Waters and the new Mrs. Waters looked a little surprised, but were too busy with their own affairs and their private happiness to have any time to spare on thinking of Eira's change of mind. They all turned back towards the house, and Delia, hanging behind, signed to Hugh to join her while her husband and Eira walked on ahead.

"Hugh, I am so sorry," she said penitently.

"You have no need to be, I assure you," said Hugh truthfully.

"Ah, you are so good and kind," said Delia.

Hugh began to feel like a saint, but wished, nevertheless, that Delia would cease her compliments and give him a chance of talking to Eira. He wanted very badly indeed to talk to Eira.

"You see," explained Delia, "we were mutually struck with one another as soon as ever we met."

"Yes, I remember that," said Hugh.

"Tom went away the next morning, but he had to come back," said Delia happily; "and it happened that when he got back I was just in the most frantic rage possible to imagine, over the way you and pa had dodged off and never told me where you were going. When Tom arrived he found me thrashing the negro porter at the hotel while Mr. Robbins had run for help. I think I had frightened Mr. Robbins. I forget what the porter had done," said Delia meditatively, "but I know he had made me furious, and I just wanted to kill him. So Tom found me thrashing him in the dining room. Now, you would not have known what to do, and as for papa, he would simply have wondered how much compensation it would cost him."

"And what did Mr Waters do?" asked Hugh.

"Why, he took the stick from me and thrashed me," said Delia, wriggling her shoulders with a happy sigh, "until the stick broke, and then it was I knew I loved him. And, oh, he was so kind afterwards!"

"Was he, though?" said Hugh.

"But he let me understand that every time I hit anyone or threw anything at anyone," Delia continued, "that he would give me twice as much. It is very soothing to know that."

"I suppose so," agreed Hugh.

"I tried it once or twice," Delia went on, "just to see if he meant it. I found he did," she added thoughtfully.

"He seems a man of his word," said Hugh.

"Oh he is," said Delia, beaming at this praise, "and so quick with his hands and such a splendid shot—I miss as often as not and he never does. I feel I have treated you very badly, Hugh, but you see he understands me and you never did."

"That makes a difference, of course," agreed Hugh.

"But I wanted to say to you," Delia continued, "that I do so hope your life is not utterly blighted."

"I'll try not to let it be," Hugh assured her bravely.

"Now, there is that nice girl, Eira Siddle," Delia said; "why have you never thought of her, Hugh?"

"Why, really, that is rather a difficult question to answer," said Hugh.

"I declare you are perfectly blind!" cried Delia impatiently. "Can't you even see what a pretty girl she is?—how striking, too, and with such a clever, interesting face. And, Hugh, if nothing else, mere ordinary gratitude for what she did and risked for you—"

"I'll think about it," said Hugh.

"If I could only bring you two together," cried Delia, "I should feel my happiness was complete."

She went forward then to join the other two, and took possession of Eira, sending Waters back to talk to Hugh. What she had to say, Eira seemed to find very interesting, to judge from the intent way in which she listened to it; and when the next morning Hugh and Eira confessed that they had become engaged, Delia was as proud as can well be imagined.

But for herself there was a troublous moment to be passed through when it should become necessary to inform her father of her marriage. It was a shock to the old man—he looked, and was, an old man now, with his feeble ways and snow-white hair—but after what he had recently endured he had no longer the strength to oppose to it the energy of resistance he would have shown earlier. Besides, as Delia justly pointed out, the thing was done and could not be undone. Mr. Hetherington objected that he did not know Mr. Waters, and Mr. Waters observed that this was a mutual difficulty, but that he hoped that now they were relatives they would become better acquainted.

"As my wife's pa," said Mr. Waters, "I look upon you as my own pa, and I am prepared to show you a filial love and obedience in every single thing that doesn't matter much."

Mr. Hetherington pointed out that he was himself a rich man, but Mr. Waters, as he understood, was a pauper. Mr. Waters admitted this fact cheerfully, but said he hardly saw how the son-in-law of a reputed millionaire could be called a pauper. Mr. Hetherington announced his intention of founding a hospital with his fortune, and Mr. Waters cheerfully admitted his right to do what he liked with his own.

"Only do it on a big scale," he said. "I like size—and then when I have made my pile I'll endow it with two dollars for every one of yours. I daresay I could make a dollar or two," he added thoughtfully, "over the contract for putting it up."

In the end his new relative's breezy confidence and superb faith in himself overcame Mr. Hetherington's objections. When he returned to Europe, which he did as soon as he was fit to travel, it was with Mr. Waters as his accepted son-in-law; and as his health was still bad the son-in-law soon became confidential secretary as well, in which capacity he showed himself so useful, capable, alert and enterprising, that Mr. Hetherington asked him to continue in that capacity after their arrival in England. Waters soon made his influence felt throughout the whole business, which began to show itself as alert and enterprising as any of its younger rivals. Today Mr. Thomas Waters, junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hetherington and Co., of London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Denver, Chicago, San Francisco, and Buenos Ayres, is one of the best known business men in the city of London.

And he is equally happy at home, where his wife shows him a meekly adoring love, which all his indulgence of her—for he spoils her as much as the good American always spoils his wife—never makes in any way exacting. If he can spare her time she is happy, and if he says he is busy she is content to sit a long way away and watch. It is rumoured that she has a temper, but exhibitions of it are nowadays so rare, one hardly believes the tales told of her past doings.

As for Hugh and Eira, they are certainly a good deal less wealthy, but perhaps none the less happy for that. Hugh does not push his affairs with the feverish activity Tom Waters shows, and he and his partner, old Mr. Logan, are content with the sound, steady business, quietly but firmly prosperous, that they have now built up. Hugh feels sometimes as sorry for Tom Waters, rushing from meeting to meeting in the city and only returning home to snatch a hasty meal before returning into his study for more work, as Eira often feels for Delia, who, she says, has generally to content herself with the sight of her husband's coat-tails whisking through a door.

On their side, Waters is equally sorry for Hugh, whom he privately considers rather slow. He still has a feeling that Hugh was treated badly, and salved his conscience recently by an offer to amalgamate their two concerns, Hugh to be a partner in the joint business. It was, of course, an exceedingly advantageous offer for Hugh, but he guessed the motive that inspired it and declined it with many thanks, though the knowledge that the two firms are in close alliance has often proved useful, possibly to both of them, but certainly to the smaller of the two.

For the rest Hugh and Eira have a boy and girl, who keep them busy enough; and as Mr. and Mrs. Waters have no children, and as both take a great interest in Hugh' two little ones, perhaps Eira sometimes has dreams concerning the ultimate destination of that huge fortune which Tom Waters gives long nights and laborious days to building up.

But these are dreams—dreams such as that past dream of winning from old Mother Nature the intimate secrets she keeps so well guarded; dreams all, whether of wealth or of power or revenge or of terror, like that past dream of an unheard-of doom that long ago threatened her and him who is now her husband; all are dreams together, and in a life that is but a sea of dreams glad is she to have found a dream so sweet as that of the love which between her and Hugh grows deeper every day.

THE END.

W. N. U. 1055

Second University Company

Reinforcements For Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry The company will be commanded by Captain Geo. C. McDonald of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., as second in command

Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as D Company to the 38th battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the company has already been started, and many names have been received.

The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities or their friends.

Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The headquarters of the company will be at 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieut. Geo. S. Currie, recruiting officer.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean, and, as she stood on the beach, gazing at the great expanse of water, a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones. "Most of my life has been spent in the middle west, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other. "How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

Sore Eyes

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

Short Courses For Farmers' Wives

The Agricultural college recently decided to put on a short course entirely for women, and as a number of home economics societies in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie were interested in dressmaking a short course was arranged for.

It was thought that possibly 20 or 25 women would attend. Consequently much surprise was occasioned when over 90 were present on the second day, and it was found necessary to hold morning, afternoon and evening classes. The course is being continued this week and seems to indicate a line of extension work that will prove very popular in the rural districts.—Free Press.

Vegetables on the Farm

Importance of Farmers' Gardens Should Not be Overlooked

Fresh vegetables make up a very small part of the diet of many families on farms. It is impossible to estimate the value of the vegetables which may be grown in the home garden, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return many times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to general farm crops. There is great satisfaction in having an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, where they can be secured at short notice. Vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the salts required by the human system, so that they are valuable medicinally as well as for food. If more succulent food were available, less money would be spent in doctors' fees and for medicines.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden are not subjected to exposure in marketing, are not liable to infection and are of a much better flavor than vegetables that have been gathered for some time. The home vegetable garden deserves greater attention from the average farmer.

Horse cultivation of the garden is recommended wherever possible, and, where the work is to be done by means of horse tools, the garden should be so arranged that the rows will run lengthwise. It is often a good plan to grow vegetables for the table in the same field with corn or root crops. Two or three rows in this field, on the side close to the house, can be planted to tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, cabbages, beans, peas, etc., and will supply fresh vegetables for the table during the growing season. They can be easily cultivated and kept clean when the corn and root crops are being attended to with the horse implements. One lady in Prince Edward Island, on one of the farms where illustration work was being done for the commission of conservation, who desired to go into the poultry business, moved the garden out to the field and had it attended to as above suggested. This plan worked so well that it has been continued and gives excellent satisfaction. There is no reason why the same thing can not be done on many farms; it will mean that a better and more abundant supply of vegetables will be obtained, and, also, that the woman's work on the farm will be considerably lightened. Every pound of food supplied from the garden means that there will be more of the other products of the farm for sale.—F.C.N., in Conservation.

Oats Should be Fed to Stock

More Profitable to Feed Stock on Oats in the Sheaf

I believe the modern method of handling and feeding is undoubtedly wrong so far as the entire oat crop is concerned, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer, That is to say, the modern method requires the oats to be threshed. Then the grain is fed, and the straw so far as getting any good results as stock food is largely a loss. Horses, cattle and sheep are all very fond of oats. When either in sheaves or cut down and cured like meadow grasses and then put through a straw cutter, stock eat up cleanly both the grain and the straw, and grow and fatten nicely with but little other grain or hay. Animals are compelled to eat the straw while getting the grain. This straw gives bulk to the feed.

The time was when every farmer grew large fields of oats and outside of what was required for seed, the remainder of the crop was cut and fed to stock. In the spring time the work horses were fed liberally on the cut oats, but during the heavy work season "chop" was made. That is, after the oats were cut, they were dampened and mixed with fine corn meal, wheat, bran and middlings. A good ration of oats so prepared, and three to five ears of corn, with some good hay at night, kept the teams in good flesh and strong for this hard labor.

Such a vast quantity of food is produced to the acre, and the stock do so well, that if farmers will quit threshing their oats, and feed the entire crop oats growing will find a better place, and be more profitable than the present method. For the milk cows, the "chop" feed as recommended for the work horses is fine, and but little other grain or hay is found necessary. All know that threshed oats, and then the straw baled and sold, both together, fail to make oats growing very profitable.

"Would ye do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired the seedy wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the lady at work over the washtub.

"Yessum. I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the worker as she resumed her labors, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

A Profitable Crop For First Year

Flax Does Well on New Breaking—Still Time to Sow

The high price at which flaxseed is selling this season makes it a tempting crop to the farmer who understands its advantages. Perhaps the greatest of these is the fact that it thrives on newly broken prairie, and by its vigorous root growth disintegrates the soil and leaves it in splendid shape for wheat.

This means that instead of letting the ground broken this spring lie idle till fall, you can put in flax and get a found crop that, with October flax selling at $1.85, promises to be more profitable than the average.

As flax can be sown as late as June first, there is still time to put in a good acreage, even if the land has first to be broken.

The Lure of the Land

Farming a Business Which Requires the Highest Talent

Dr. Henry W. Wiley, formerly chief chemist of the U.S. department of agriculture, who has himself joined the "back-to-the-land" movement, has given voice to some very sound logic on this subject, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Lure of the Land."

"The lure of the land is a natural faculty of man, characteristic of his ancestry and heritage," writes Dr. Wiley. "Farming is a business which requires the highest talent, it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming.

"To succeed today on the farm requires courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiam, and brains.

"I look upon the attempts to classify American citizens, by reason of occupation or pursuits, with different strata of social efficiency and honor, as extremely perilous, unwise and threatening to the fundamental principles of democracy.

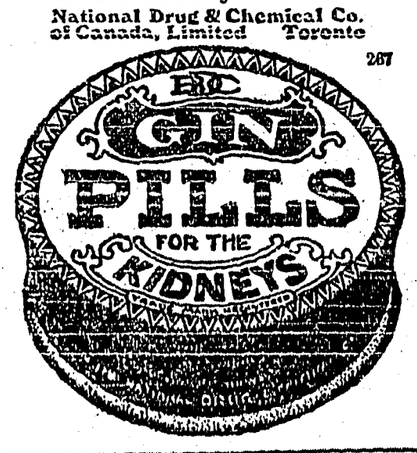
"Personally I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny."

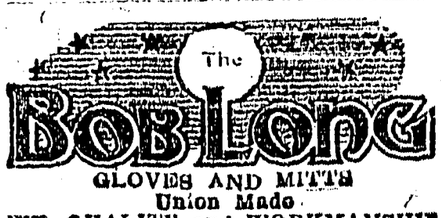
WE'LL SEND THE FIRST

few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto

267





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

Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music.

Saton—Me? Why, I don't know anything about music!

Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife!

Not every powerful man has been able to sustain his reputation.

FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY HAYING USE ONLY

Frost & Wood Mowers and Rakes

SOLD BY ALL COCKSHUTT AGENTS

103

NEW RUPTURE CURE

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS.

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet FREE. C. E. BROOKS, 2063 State St., Marshall, Mich.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

CANCER

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

KEEP THE MEN

IN GOOD HUMOR

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

EDDY'S
"GOLDEN TIP"
MATCHES

One of their many Brands

The New France

There is not the smallest doubt that the Kaiser hoped in 1914 to repeat the feat of 1870. He boasted at the outset, "In a fortnight, yes, in a fortnight my troops will be in Paris." He little understood the antagonist with whom he had to deal. It was not the France 1870. At first, indeed, the French army, taken by surprise, outnumbered, ill-supplied with material and without heavy artillery, suffered, as the French general staff has frankly admitted, a series of severe defeats. But, if the French line bent under the terrific German blows, it never broke. If the army recoiled, it never uncovered the vitals of France. And in the dark hours when it seemed as though God's justice had vanished from earth and as if nothing could stem the murderous march of the Huns, the courage of the French people never quailed; their unity never was shaken.—London Daily Mail.

The Real Liver Pill—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

A good story is being told of a gentleman not unknown in musical circles. He is rather proud of his vocal abilities. Recently he attempted in public to render "The Owl." A friend afterwards remarked that the music was not suitable to his compass, and that he should get it in the key C. Our friend immediately marched off to a music shop and announced, "I want 'The Owl' in C."

"Very sorry," replied the salesman, "we have not got 'The Howling Sea,' but we can do you 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Treatment of Prisoners

In regard to its treatment of prisoners, as in some other matters, the German governemnt has been establishing a record which will have to be looked into judicially when the war is over. Navy prisoners, captured at sea, it has none; for on occasions when its officers could alive saved our sailors' lives they have preferred to let them drown. British prisoners captured in the fighting by land and British civilians interned in Germany have in some cases (as our government have stated that they know from first-hand evidence) been treated with horrible brutality; and in more numerous instances have been underfed, insufficiently clothed and overcrowded in cold, dark, ill-ventilated buildings.—London Chronicle.

"What is a sense of humor?"

"A sense of humor," replied Mr. Growcher, "is what makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you mad if it happened to you."

W. N. U. 1055

Attracting Settlers

Huge Colonization Plan of the C.P.R. Attended by Gratifying Results

An idea of the magnitude of the work done by the C.P.R. department of natural resources may be gained from the fact that, though it has only been in existence for two years, it has 4,000 employees on its books. The chief work in which it is engaged is the sale and colonization of the vast holdings of the company in the west, some 8,000,000 acres in amount, to be exact. A fundamental change was made two years ago by the company in the manner of the disposal of the lands belonging to the company. Heretofore, land was sold by the company without any restriction as to the use to which it was to be put. That is to say, the company sold large parcels to speculators, who held the lands for large profits to the thwarting of the very purpose the company had in view—namely, the settlement of the country—an object it has set itself from the beginning. The Canadian Pacific determined that no more land should be sold to speculators. All the unsold lands were withdrawn from sale for speculative purposes and the work of colonization. No land is sold by the company without an assurance of the intention of the purchaser to reside on and develop the land so purchased. This principle was so framed in order to attract to Western Canada the best kind of agricultural worker, whether from North America, Great Britain, or Northern Europe. The terms of payment were spread over 20 years. This is a generous provision, which has not been equalled in any other country in the world. It has attracted an admirable class—families not perhaps well off, but sturdy, ambitious to get on, and determined to own their own homes. The new department has been a great success; and is being prosecuted with vigor under the direction of Mr. J. S. Dennis, the head of it.

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS AND HEALTH PERILS

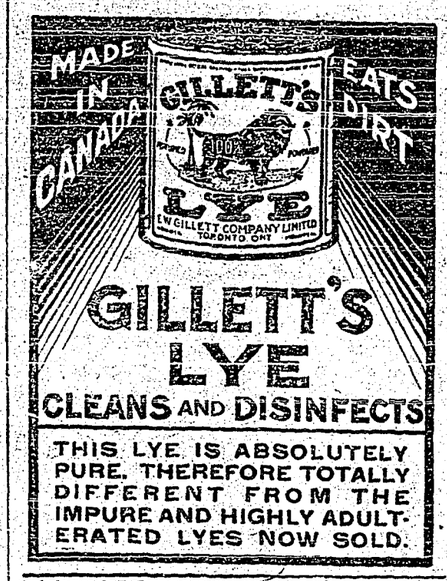
Anaemia Comes so Gradually That the Victim Scarcely Realizes the Hold Until the Trouble Has Upon Her Almost in a Decline

Woman's work is more wearing than man's because it lasts almost every waking hour. There is no eight or nine hour day for the breadwinner's wife and often she toils under the greatest difficulty because her strength is below what it should be. The woman who is indoors all day is very often careless about what she eats and does not keep her blood up to the mark. It becomes thin and poor, which makes her weak, headachy, tired, breathless and liable to pains in the back and sides, the scourge of her sex. New blood will do wonders for the woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning and feels unaccountably depressed. She can gain new blood now, and drive away the pains and aches and tiredness if she will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have worked marvels for other women and will do the same for you if you are weak, tired, depressed or suffering from backaches or sideaches. Mrs. Elmer C. Taylor, Calgary, Alta., says: "I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk without aid. I was not able to leave the house. I had no color, no appetite, and was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and a general disinclination to move about or do anything. My friends did not think I would get better, and even the doctor was apprehensive. I was constantly taking medicine, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so almost as a forlorn hope. After I had used a few boxes there was a decided change for the better, and people began to ask what I was taking, the change was so noticeable. As I continued the Pills my color came back, I could eat my meals regularly, the headaches and dizzy spells ceased, I gained in weight and took a new interest in life, my cure being complete. I have told many sickly women and girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and urged them to take them and shall continue to do so, knowing what a splendid medicine they are."

Every weak and ailing woman who will follow Mrs. Taylor's example and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will find new health and strength through their use. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There was a small party in the commercial room of the Red Lion discussing the merits of several public men. "I tell ye," said Mr. Sandy McNab, "all great men are Scots. It has always been so, and ever will be—there!" A little man in the corner suggested that Shakespeare wasn't a Scotsman. Mr. McNab glowered at him. "It's all very weel, my man, saying that Shakespeare was no Scot, but, judging from his great abilities, I should say there is a strong suspicion he came from Scottish ancestors."

Many a man charges his misdeeds up to his ancestors.



About Gasoline

The Mistaken Opinion, Generally Prevalent, That High Gravity Gasoline is the Most Efficient

The following are some extracts from a series of articles entitled "Gasoline: Some Aspects Of It," which was published in "Motor Age," during November, 1911:

"It is difficult to approach the subject of gasoline without having to deal with gravity. The first question a motorist asks after he has his tank filled is, 'What gravity?'

"Car owners have, time without end, asked for 70 or 76 gasoline and yet did not know what they were asking about. Ignorance in this matter has been exhibited time and time again in track and road races. One concern would not use anything but 85 gravity gasoline because they claimed it was quicker and more powerful—hence the car would make better speed. In the same meet, another concern would not use anything but 56 gravity on the ground that it gave more power and was faster. Here were the two opposites. In the race, it happened that the car with the 56 beat the car with the 85. The race proved one thing—that the 56 had more power in it, gallon for gallon, than the 85.

"Gravity simply means weight. There are two scales in common use: Specific and Beaume. These scales simply tell us the relative weight of a liquid compared with water. In the Beaume scale, water is taken at an arbitrary point, being 10. A liquid weighing less than water is expressed by figures higher than 10. It will be seen that a liquid that is 50 degrees Beaume is lighter than water, but heavier than a liquid that is 70 degrees Beaume. In other words, the higher the numerals, the lighter the liquid; the lower the numerals, the heavier the liquid. When we buy a gallon of 70 gravity gasoline, we know we get fewer pounds than when we buy 60 gravity, and as we always buy by the gallon and not by the pound, it would seem we get more for our money by buying the lower gravity gasoline.

'The thing that puzzled us most about gravity was the fact that it never seemed to stay 'put.' When we tested it in one section of the country, we obtained a different result from that secured in another section. For instance—working with gasoline in the Atlantic coast states, we reached the conclusion that we must have a gasoline of about 66 gravity. When we got lower than this, we found difficulty in starting a car, and when we got a higher test gasoline we did not get the power, and so if we had stopped here, we would have unhesitatingly said 'Use gasoline as near 66 gravity as you can get.' But to our surprise when we got into Ohio and experimented with gasoline made from Lima crude, we found that 62 gravity gave the best results. Working farther west, with gasoline made from Kansas and Oklahoma crude, another surprise met us. Fifty-eight to 60 gravity gasoline showed up best in every test. Texas and California crude proved most satisfactory at about 56 gravity. But we must confess we were surprised when we tested a gasoline that was purported to be made from Borneo crude which had a gravity of 42 degrees. This gave excellent results.

"What did this all means? It seemed to tell us plainly and unmistakably that gravity was not a true standard. It established the fact that the gravity of gasoline is always heavier or lighter, corresponding to the crude from which it is produced.

"'If gravity is not a true test, what is?' We found ourselves asking the question long before we had progressed this far in our investigation. It seemed to us that the refiners must have some method of ascertaining whether or not a gasoline will meet certain requirements. There must be some reason why 58 gravity Kansas gasoline performs the same as the 66 gravity Pennsylvania.

'As a matter of fact, gasoline is known to the refiner simply as a member of the naptha family. The refiner knows and distinguishes each member of this family, not by gravity, but by boiling points. He knows it would be impossible to make his goods uniform by using the fleeting standard of gravity, but knowing the boiling points, he can depend upon the quality of the goods. It is not difficult to understand what boiling point means. It is the point on a Fahrenheit thermometer at which a liquid will begin to boil.

"The refiner distils a given quantity of gasoline and while it is in the process of distillation, ascertains at what point each 10% will boil, until the entire quantity is evaporated or distilled. In this manner, he determines what is known as the initial boiling point, as well as the maximum boiling point and all intervening boiling points.

"Our interest centres more particularly in gasoline best adapted to motor use. What have boiling points to do with this? Everything. We want an engine to start quickly. Low initial boiling points tell the story. It evaporates or volatilizes quickly in cold weather and starts quickly. It is possible to produce from some crude oil, gasoline having as low boiling points and much lower gravity than is produced from other crudes. High gravity does not necessarily mean low initial boiling points, and unless we have low initial boiling points, there will be trouble in starting a car **no matter how high the gravity is.** So that for easy starting, a certain percentage of low boiling points is absolutely essential. Given this percentage, it is just as essential that the other fractions show gradually rising and higher boiling points."

These statements in "Motor Age" show conclusively that gravity is not a true test of quality in motor fuel.

Heat units determine the power in a gallon of gasoline. The higher the gravity the less heat units contained therein per gallon.

Hence high gravity gasoline means fewer miles per gallon. If motorists generally appreciated this elementary fact of physics, there would be less demand for high gravity and more emphasis on low initial boiling point, which is what the man who drives a car is really concerned about. High gravity gasoline has been demanded because high gravity has erroneously become associated with rapid vaporization and freedom from starting troubles. As a matter of fact, what really determines quick starting is the boiling point of the gasoline, not its gravity.

One consequence of the fallacious insistence on high gravity gasoline has been the marketing of mixtures and blends which are anything but desirable from the motorists' point of view. A very high gravity gasoline, generally produced by condensing gas under pressure is mixed with a heavier product in order that the average gravity may conform to the public demand for high gravity gasoline. The difficulty with this is that the two gravities separate out in the tank. The lighter fraction passes on first, leaving a heavy residue which makes trouble in starting and is responsible for a great deal of the carbonization so often complained of.

The first requisite of a motor fuel is that it be a homogeneous, straight distilled product. By straight distilled is meant the gasoline which is obtained by a straight cut of one fraction of the crude during the refining process.

Say They are The Very Best

MR. J. A. HILL TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM

He Suffered For Four Months From Kidney Trouble, But Found Quick Relief When He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont.—(Special).—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the very best of medicines." Such is the statement made by Mr. J. A. Hill, a well known resident of this place.

"I was sick for six months," Mr. Hill continues. "My troubles started from a cold that seemed to settle in my back. My joints were stiff and I had cramps in my muscles, my appetite was fitful and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth and I was always tired and nervous.

"I used four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and the great benefit they did me is what makes me say, 'They are the best of medicines.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick Kidneys, and Mr. Hill's symptoms are the symptoms of Kidney disease, consequently he found quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure Kidney disease.

Magistrate—Everybody says the man drowned himself, but you insist it was an accident. What are your reasons?

Pat—Sure and they found a bottle of whiskey in his pocket, and if he'd drowned himself on purpose he'd have drunk that first.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Elsie—When Betty married old Moneybags she gave her age as 25. She's older than that.

Ella—Oh, I suppose she allowed one third off for cash.

Patrice—Is there anything as bad as being all dressed up and nowhere to go?

Penelope—Yes; fixing for company and having nobody call.

When
A Woman Wants

her summer Dresses—her "frilly things"—her fine linens—to look their whitest and daintiest—she is very particular to use

Silver Gloss
LAUNDRY STARCH

It gives that delightfully satin finish.

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

55

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

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 to-day.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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

Good Roads

Road Improvement Should be Considered a Business Proposition

When it takes four horses to pull an empty wagon to town and wheat is going off in price each day; when the mail carrier gives up in despair, and the children cannot get to school, the farmer cannot help wondering how much this condition is costing him each day.

Figure as he may, he cannot get away from the fact that good roads are indispensable to agricultural prosperity.

The city dweller is alike concerned. The farm on a good road has scores of possibilities for the development of its resources to every one open to the farm on a poor road. Increased profits mean increased expenditures—greater buying powers.

In the early days of poverty many a county bonded itself for hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure railroads to promote agricultural development. Three-fourths of all the freight the railroads haul must sooner or later move over the public highways, and every ton so moved is costing at an average rate of 23 cents per mile.

Verily, road improvement is a business proposition—a matter of dollars and cents.—Dry Farming.

Rub it in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

"Where's old Four-Fingered Pete?" asked Alkali Ike, in the wild and woolly west. "I ain't seen him around since I got back."

"Pete?" said the bartender. "Oh, he went up to One Tree Gulch and got shot. He saw smoke comin' out of a hotel door, so he put his head in at the window and hollored 'Fire!' and everybody fired."

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

The Self-Deluded

Young Doctor—What kind of patients do you find it hardest to cure?

Old Doctor—Those who have nothing the matter with them.

Teddy—He's a man possessed of great repose.

Molly—Then I don't see why he can't afford to give me a little rest.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Watch this space for

Palmolive Soap

Announcement
Special Offer

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

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

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Summer Excursion Rates

Circle Tour through Revelstoke and Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers and others. Very low fares from all stations; good for three months. $22 from Calgary.

To Eastern Canada

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop-overs and diverse routings.

Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions Pacific Coast Excursions

Reduced fares from all points. When going to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast it will profit you to travel through your wonderland the Canadian Rockies —visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

Shriners

A special train, Calgary to Seattle, July 10th. Fare $34.40. Corresponding fares from other points.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from

R. Dawson
Dist. Passenger Agent, Calgary

Local and Personal

Dance in Mercantile Hall on Dominion Day evening, July 1st.

BIRTH—At Creston, on June 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Putnam, a son.

Mrs. F. H. Jackson will not receive on Thursday next, nor again this season.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Erickson of Cranbrook were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Lawn social to-night at the residence of Chas. Moore, under the auspices of Christ Church Ladies Guild.

Two extra express cars are being hauled these days to handle the berry shipment from points in the Valley.

Mrs. McKay of Moyie, who was with her mother. Mrs. Lupton, during her recent illness, returned home this week.

Mrs. G. J. Bales of McGillivery, B. C., arrived in Creston this week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leamy and other friends.

R. Brown of Cranbrook was added to the C.P.R. station staff here on Thursday of last week for the fruit shipping season at least.

A government power sprayer for use in the valley under the supervision of L. R, Hartill, resident horticulturist arrived the latter part of the week.

So far this season Tuesday has been the heaviest day for strawberry export by express. 893 crates went east from the five Valley shipping points that day.

The demand for poles would seem to be on the increase. During the last week the Canyon City Lumber Co. loaded and shipped 19 cars of them from the Canyon.

Railway traffic seems lighter than usual this week. On Monday Conductor Jackson picked up two passengers between Cranbrook and Creston—at Canyon City, to Creston.

The Creston Valley's first straight carload shipment of strawberries went east from Duck Creek on Sunday. there were over 800 crates in it and the fruit reached Calgary in splendid shape.

A. L. Dundas, junior in the Bank of Commerce here up till October last, when he was transferred to Greenwood, and later on to Vancouver, has enlisted at the terminal city, in the Irish Fusiliers.

Lieut. Hicks of Cranbrook, who was here for a week recruiting for the all-Kootenay Regiment, and who went to Vernon with the corps, has been ordered to Ottawa to take a course in the manipulation of machine guns.

Mrs. Jos. Wilson is this (Thursday) afternoon hostess at a miscellaneous shower at her home in honor of Miss Waddy, primary teacher at the Creston school, whose marriage to Mr. Chas. Huscroft will take place early next month.

School closed for the summer vacation on Friday. Miss Waddy, teacher of the primary room, whose marriage is announced for July 7th, was the recipient of numerous gifts from her pupils. Two new teachers will be on the staff next term, as Mr. Sparks has also resigned.

The genuine sympathy of the Valley people generally goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCreath, who had the misfortune to lose their young son on Sunday. The little fellow, though only ten days old, was a very popular member of the McCreath home and his death is very keenly felt,

Miss Marion Swanson of Sirdar, who was here writing on the Entrance examination, was the guest of Miss Katherine Heald, Misses Effie Johnson and Sarah Wood, the Canyon City candidates, were with Mrs. George Broderick and Mrs. George Huscroft, while the Alice Siding scholars, Misses Alice Carr and Bertha Pease, were guests of Mrs. Hayes.

The board of water commissioners appointed under the Water Act, 1914, sat at the courthouse on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning last, when close to three dozen cases affecting streams flowing into Kootenay River, south of Kootenay Lake, were heard. Messrs, Blinco, Stark, Callender and other ranchers in that section discussed with the board the matter of putting in a reservoir up Glaser Creek, to assure a water supply the year round, and may undertake the project jointly later on. Complaint was made that owing to the C.P.R. tank not being provided with a shutoff a great deal of water from Glaser Creek was being unnecessarily wasted from the tank overflow.

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

June 30 is the last date on which discount can be obtained on provincial taxes.

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

Thursday is Dominion Day—a public holiday. The stores will be open all day next Wednesday.

J. C. Newmarsh of Vancouver is holding down the teller's wicket at the Bank of Commerce during Mr, Crookston's vacation.

Flour buyers, who purchased on Friday and Saturday found the price down 20 cents a hundred. It went back to the old figure on Monday.

J. M. Crookston, teller at the Bank of Commerce, and Frank Ebbutt left on Saturday on a two-weeks' fishing and hunting trip at Harrop and other West Arm points.

A patriotic service is announced for Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church. There will be appropriate music and a special address on "Loyalty." All are invited.

C. M. Jackson, head of the Jackson Fruit Co., Regina, Sask., was here a few days this week, on a trip over the fruit-growing sections of B.C. He left for Vernon on Wednesday.

D. L. McLaurin, principal of the provincial Normal School at Victoria, and a former high school inspector, was here on Monday in connection with the H.S. and Entrance exams.

Mr. J. J. Walker, the well known optician of Nelson will visit Creston on July 5th and 6th, at the Mercantile Co. store. People suffering from eye trouble should bear these dates in mind.

The Mercantile Co. displayed the first merchantable 1915 potatoes on Saturday last. They were from the E. Midford ranch. The new tubers will be quite common by the end of the month.

Here it is the 25th and not a June wedding yet recorded. Look as if there was something in Registrar Gibbs' remark about the eligible young men thinking more of June bugs than June brides this year.

T, J. Lancaster, who disposed of his general store here in April to S. A. Speers, has located in Calgary, Alberta, where he has bought a hardware business. Mrs. Lancaster and children will join him there early in July.

Arrangements are well under way for the citizens picnic at Huscroft's grove, under L.O.L. auspices on Monday, July 12. There will be no speeches, but all sorts of amusements for old and young. Mrs. Payne will operate a refreshment booth.

An unusually interesting 10-cent tea under Red Cross auspices was that held by Mrs. A. J. Collis, assisted by Mrs. Lyne, on Tuesday. The roomy verandah doing splendid service in accommodating the numerous guests, The funds were increased by $8 which is to be used for tobacco for wounded.

The Red Cross depot over Speers' store will be open on Tuesday afternoon. Will those who have personal property bags to make please bring them in on that day. Will those who have sold tags bring the proceeds in also. Sox are still needed in thousands. There is wool ready for those who can knit.

For its age and size the Creston branch of the Bank of Commerce about heads the list of branches of that institution in supplying men for overseas military service. To date four at-one-time employees have enlisted: Messrs. Rogers and Baston now on the firing line in France; Horspool at Vernon, and Dundas at Vancouver.

We have just heard from Teddy Malone that the all-Kootenay Regiment reached Vernon the second night out from Creston. At the time of writing (June 16) the camp was still far from comfortable in many respects. Percy Neale, who went to Victoria with the Third Contingent, has been transferred to the 54th and is now at Vernon.

Creston Methodists are observing June 27th as Flower Sunday and patriotic service, the following being the day's programme:

10.30 a.m.—Special Children's Service; theme, "The Three Jacks"; recitations by Misses Edna Holmes and Audrey Attridge; solo, "Our Own Canadian Boys," Dorothy Carpenter.

11.30 a.m.—Sunday School, Review Day.

7.30 p.m.—Theme, "The Church and National Development; special music by the choir.

The church will be decorated for the occasion. All are welcome.

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R. S. BEVAN, Manager

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