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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915 No. 26

Local and Personal

We pay 27½c. in trade for butter.—S. A. Speers.

G. H. Playle, auditor, of Nelson was here on Monday on the quarterly audit of the F. G. U. books.

Miss Violet McPeak of Vancouver arrived here yesterday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McPeak.

During Constable Forresters vacation Percy Watson is seeing to it that law and order prevails throughout the Valley.

FOR SALE—1 double iron bedstead, springs and mattress. $7; 1 large stove, boiler attached, good baker, $8. See Charles Moore.

The Red Cross tea planned for last Wednesday at Mrs. Kemp's had to be cancelled on account of rainy weather. It will be held on July 21st.

From now until October Creston Lodge Knights of Pythias will meet each alternate Monday evening—instead of weekly as heretofore.

Ladies, we have secured the agency for Butterick Patterns and as they have a branch in Winnipeg you can save time by ordering from us.—S. A. Speers.

For the first time in two months Creston Anglicans were favored with matins and evensong on Sunday last in Christ Church, Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo taking the services.

W. G. Littlejohn is awarded the early-season honors for loganberry shipping. He had a few crates for market the latter part of the week. He was also early man on raspberries.

The school board is calling for tenders for 20 cords of cordwood, also for kalsominining or painting the interior of school. Bids for the janitor job are also sought—all to be in by July 25th.

Have you cut your noxious weeds yet? Along the Great Northern right of way is a splendid crop of thistles, one gentleman estimating the job of destroying them to be worth about $150.

Already so soon some of this year's Creston apples have found their way to market—a few boxes of green ones. From present appearances Yellow Transparents will be ready in three weeks.

Father John is just in receipt of a cable bringing the sad news of the death of a brother in one of the field hospitals in France. He was wounded in the fighting around Yprez some weeks ago.

A Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire is in prospect for Creston. Cranbrook has one of them and Mrs. (Dr.) King has been requested to undertake an organizing tour which will likely include Creston.

Vic. Mawson opened for business in the ice cream, confectionery and bakery lines, in the store next the postoffice yesterday. Everything looks spic and span, and he is sure to command a share of the trade in thss line.

T. Butterfield, the Duck Creek postmaster, was in town yesterday. Up to noon of that day 7,684 crates of strawberries had been shipped and with a few yet to go the total for the season there will easily reach 7,700 crates.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim English of Port Hill were here for the dance on Monday night. Their hotel at that place was recently destroyed by fire and they are moving to St. Mary's, Idaho, this month, where he has purchased a restaurant.

Reg. Watson writes from Vernon that "B" Company is leading the simple life in anticipation of a shipment of jam, etc. which the Cranbrook ladies are preparing to send the recruits from that point with the all-Kootenay Regiment.

A once-a-month English Church service will be inaugurated at Creston, commencing on July 25th. Rev. Mr. Mahood of Crawford Bay will be the visiting clergyman and for the present will conduct only morning prayer, with Holy Communion, going to Boswell for the evening.

ERICKSON

E. Botterill left on Monday on a business trip to Cranbrook and points east.

Mrs. and Miss B. Mawson of Creston were Sunday visitors with Mrs. A. B. Stanley.

J. W. Fraser is to the front with ripe tomatoes. He had enough for a liberal side-dish all round on Monday.

Owing to wet weather on both Wednecday and Thursday the Red Cross tea at Mrs. Kemp's is postponed until Wednesday, July 21.

Ingress and egress from the Sam Scott ranch is considerably facilitated by the installation of a new gate the latter part of the week.

In addition to being the first of the season's raspberry shippers, W. G. Littlejohn exported the first loganberries the latter part of the week.

Mrs. J. M. Craigie is gathering the July picking of oranges and lemons. The latter are a splendid yield in size and flavor but the oranges are small.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Botterill was christened on Sunday at Christ Church, Creston, by Archdeacon Beer, taking the name Clarence Raymond.

The C.P.R. gang arrived on Monday and is busy putting in the new drain opposite the old mill. While on the job we hear they will do some repairing and renovating at the depot.

Stewart, the young son of Mr. Penson, is traveling these days with his arm in a sling. While playing on Friday he fell off a box, alighting on his arm which, though fortunately not broken, is seriously sprained.

W. Levesque is out with a challenge to the Valley to excel his achievement in green peas culture. From a sowing of 4½ pounds of Dwarf seed he has marketed over 500 pounds of peas in the pod—grown on about one-eleventh of an acre.

On the somewhat rare occasions that that the sun shines sufficiently long Alex. Duperry is busy taking off a record timothy crop. Exact figures on yield are not available as yet, but it is safe to say even Duck Creek will have to go some to equal it.

Cranbrook Herald: Word has been received in the city to the effect that Mrs. J. Stanley Peck (nee Miss Lena Cartwright) who underwent a serious operation in the Strathcona hospital in Edmonton for appendicitis, is doing splendidly and on a fair road to recovery.

The school meeting on Saturday passed off very harmoniously, though there was one surprise handed ont in the resignation of W. G. Littlejohn, whose term had another year to run. It was therefore necessary to elect successors to he and Roy Staples, and these honors fell to E. Botterill and J. M. Craigie. For auditor W. H. Kemp was the unanimous choice.

KITCHENER

J. E. Miller spent Saturday in the city of Nelson.

G. A. Hunt has started to cut hay on the Paulsen meadows.

Mrs. G. Andeen spent the fore part of the week in Cranbrook on business.

F. Finlay left for Pincher Creek, looking for work in the harvest fields.

Sid McCabe met with an accident the other day, getting his thumb smashed.

We notice that the ladies of Sirdar have taken a fancy to our city by the way they come sight-seeing.

Messrs. Olson, Johnson and Benson went up Goat River Saturday night and fished down on Sunday. They report lots of fish.

Lionel Forrester and Percy Hendron packed up the river to Seven Mile Creek for a ten-day outing. That kind of work is what makes men out of our boys; it gives them courage and confidence and teaches them to rely on themselves, so when they are men they will not have to stand by and wait for orders from any superior officer or men higher up.

Patriotic Picnic For Wed., Aug. 4?

The headline feature of the July meeting of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday night, was the matter of fittingly celebrating the first anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Germany, on August 4th, 1914.

The matter came up on the strength of a letter from Lieutenant Governor Barnard on the subject, the epistle pointing out that all other centres of the province were being asked to act along the same line on this great occasion.

The board decided to put the matter up to a public meeting to be held in Mercantile Hall on Monday night at 8 o'clock, at which all citizens are asked to attend.

Not having any word from Supt. Harshaw of the C.P.R. as to whether or no the company was agreeable to the erection of a bandstand in the vicinity of the town flagpole, W. B. Embree asked the board's endorsation of the project in the shape of a letter to the superintendent asking for early consideration as the season is getting on. The secretary was instructed to write accordingly.

He was also instructed to write the authorities at Victoria as to what was being done regarding the pound law. Neil Mackay, M.P.P. for Kaslo, will also get a copy of the letter, and be asked to use his influence in securing quick action.

The board will ask the Fruit Growers Union to use its influence with all its members to have them insert the board's pamphlet concerning the Valley in every possible box of fruit or vegetables sent out this year. Some really valuable publicity should be thus obtained.

There was the usual batch of enquiries as to land, etc., in the Valley. Among the correspondence was a letter or two from the railway commission concerning a lack of fencing on the Great Northern rightofway near Wynndel, of which the board here had complained. There seems some doubt as to whether the C.P.R. or G.N.R. should remedy matters, and when a decision is reached the board is assured prompt advice.

A roof to project over the driveway where the loading or unloading into the C.P.R. freight shed takes place was discussed and the Dominion Express Company will be approached in the matter.

President Reid was in charge of proceedings, assisted by Secretary Henderson, W. Crawford moving the adjournmeht at high ten.

Okanagan Orangemen had their usual 12th of July celebration on Monday.

Grand Forks Red Cross Society has now a promised income of $700 per month.

Fishing at Phoenix is the best ever. Everybody can get a fine catch of trout at Boundary creek.

Kaslo is hoping the ratepayers will pay their taxes promptly. The city has a $4000 overdraft at the bank.

Greenwood people are busy raising funds to buy a machine gun for the all-Kootenay regiment at Vernon.

The army horse buyers secured three animals on there visit at Grand Forks last week. Between 60 and 70 were offered.

Eight candidates were confirmed at Kaslo on the occasion of Bishop Doull's visit there last week. The Abey family supplied three of the numbers.

DUCK CREEK

R. Dixon left on Sunday for Kuskanook, where he is visiting C. Wright.

And still the strawberry picking goes on. Up to date 7,684 crates of berries have been shipped.

Duck Creek was well represented at the dance at Creston on Monday, six being able to make the grade.

Miss Anna Hagen spent Sunday at Alice Siding. E. S. Butterfield also drifted into that locality on the noon train.

O. J. Wigen was a Creston caller on Monday. T. Butterfield mingled with the scenery at the metropolis on Thursday.

Mr. Eaken and family, who have been spending a holiday here for the past two weeks, returned to Cranbrook on Tuesday.

We should be glad to know if any of our brilliant Alice Siding or Creston poultry fanciers will tell us if the first hen came from an egg or the first egg from a hen.

A party of ten young people drove out to Canyon City on Friday night last for a dance. They returned with the milkman in fhe morning, very sleepy but contented, having had a swell time.

In making an announcement of Creston's banner shipping day, in last week's issue, we did not see any mention of the 653 crates from Duck Creek, 30 odd from Mather & Reid, and about the same from Smith's fruit stop. We have always been led to believe that we are included in Creston. [The figures in question covered shipments from Creston depot only.—Ed.]

The annual meeting of the Wynndel School District was held on Saturday, at 10 a.m., in the schoolhouse. In the absence of the retiring secretary the chair was very ably filled by O. J. Wigen. The only business transacted was the reading of the accounts and the election of a trustee and auditor, which resulted in Mr. Bathie landing the first and Norman Craigie the latter position. Mr. Bathie has since been appointed secretary

ALICE SIDING

Mrs. Sidney Poole of Phoenix, B.C., arrived last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gordon Smith.

Friday was the busiest day so far for express shipments at the Smith stop. 37 crates were loaded that day—29 of them raspberries,

F. Martin of Erickson and Miss Annie Johnson and E. Butterfield, Jr. Duck Creek, were among the Sunday visitors at Alice Siding.

P. Arygyll expects to leave about the middle of the month on a trip to Waldeck, Sask., where his partner, Mr. Bahlee is still recuperating his health.

Hay making is under way on the flats—almost night and day, one might say. This is exceptionally early to be at it. The 1907 cutting did not start until Sept. 6.

Raspberry picking is under way but owing to none-too-favorable weather they are not coming in as fast as usual W. A. Pease is figuring on a crop of 300 crates this year.

J. H, Webster is busy this week on extensive improvements on the interior of his home. For beginners the Webster children are making a name for themselves as berry-pickers.

On the occasional fine days we are getting clover harvest receives special attention. Rose & Watcher have cut a great crop of alfalfa from a four-acre plot they have under crop.

There seems to be no stopping the strawberries from growing down at Reed & Mather's. Up to Monday they had shipped 603 crates and were counting on at least 50 more. The original estimate of the yield was 400 crates.

The new bridge leading into the R. Hood ranch was completed several days ago. The structure is almost 150 feet long and is in every way a credit to the master builders, Messrs. Jas. Johnson and Geo. Huscroft. The grading looks a bit narrow and liable to wash out in spots.

Things passed off quietly and harmoniously at the school meeting on Saturday. John Miller was honored with the chairmanship and later on still further favored in being chosen trustee to succeed W. A. McMurtrie. H. Lowenberg was re-elected auditor. Victor Carr, and A. Matthews are the other trustees for this term.

Farewell to Great Northern Railway

On receipt of word from the Dominion authorities sanctioning the admittance of the necessary workmen from the United States work will start on the wrecking of all the Great Northern Railway property between Port Hill and the end of steel down Duck Creek way.

Over a week ago the Great Northern officials made formal application to J. C. Rykert, the Canadian immigration official opposite Port Hill, to bring in the men necessary for the work. Mr. Rykert refused the request on the ground that Canadian workmen should be employed in as large numbers as it is possible to secure, and the railway has guaranteed to take on at least fifty. With this assurance Mr. Rykert wrote Ottawa, and as soon as the official order issues a shift of 75 bridge men and about 125 other laborers will eommence the work of demolition.

It is proposed to take out all the bridges, rails, ties, telegraph poles and wires, fences, and all buildings, removing all usable material to the divisional headquarters at Bonner's Ferry, and reducing the balance to ashes.

As there is about fifteen miles of track to dismantle, along which are numerous bridges small and large, as well as some trestle work, even with a gang of 200 men it will take almost a month to complete the job.

For months past there has been more or less talk of the line on the Canadian side being abandoned but nothing so drastic as removing the buildings and taking out bridges was even hinted at. Mr. Rykert, however, has it on good authority that everything will be cleaned up on the job now about to be started.

The Creston board of trade has always advocated that in case the G.N. refused to operate a train service the government should expropriate the right of way and rebuild it into a vehicular highway to connect this town with Port Hill. If such a thing is to be accomplished double-quick action will have to be taken. If the railway takes out all the bridges, for instance, it would be too costly an undertaking for the government to undertake rebuilding for several years.

Some Kelowena ranchers claim to have oats and spring wheat seven feet high,

The Columbia River Lumber Co. mill at Golden commenced sawing on July 5th.

The potato crop in the Okanagan is looking fine. It is the largest in the history of the Valley.

During the war if Greenwood has a tax sale the property of soldiers that may be in arrears will not be sold,

Greenwood is prospering, Four weddings are in prospect for July, and Dan Biner has bought an automobile.

Dr. Henderson answered a hurried call to the Penson ranch, near Erickson, on Friday afternoon; while playing Master Stewart fell off a box, alighting on his arm which, though not broken, is very badly sprained.

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT
AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family
102

Value of Vegetables

Have a High Value as Food, and Recommended for the Health

Carrots have long been advertised as beautifiers of the complexion, and the advertisements are not wholly misleading. Carrots, parsnips and turnips have a laxative effect on many people, and so assist in eliminating waste matter; and an internal bath like an external one improves the appearance of the skin. They also give to the system calcium and phosphorous, and so aid in building it up.

In the light of these facts it is easy to understand why vegetables and cereals are recomended as food for the growing child. In this connection one should not overlook the value of some of the dried vegetables. Beans and peas deserve special mention, because while of the fresh green vegetables many are 90 per cent. water, these two dried ones have about 90 per cent. nutritive material and only about 10 per cent. water. Here again, chemistry shows not only the quantity but the quality of this nutritive material Dried beans and peas differ from most vegetables in having a large proportion of protein, while most other vegetables have relatively little. It is well to know that one need not buy expensive steaks in order to secure protein, but that it can be obtained at much less expense from that very satisfying dish, baked beans, and also to know that the wheat grain is rich in both protein and phosphorous.—Woman's World.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

The Few Have It

Little Sophie—Father, what is executive ability?

Professor Broadhead—The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people.

TWO NERVOUS WOMEN

Made Well By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I had a severe case of nervous prostration, with palpitation of the heart, constipation, headaches, dizziness, noise in my ears, timid, nervous, restless feelings and sleeplessness.

"I read in the paper where a young woman had been cured of the same troubles by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I threw away the medicines the doctor left me and began taking the Compound. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to sit up and in a short time I was able to do all my work. Your medicine has proved itself able to do all you say it will and I have recommended it in every household I have visited."—Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, 210 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bad Case.

Ephrata, Pa.—"About a year ago I was down with nervous prostration. I was pale and weak and would have hysteric spells, sick headaches and a bad pain under my shoulder-blade. I was under the care of different doctors but did not improve. I was so weak I could hardly stand long enough to do my dishes.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and happy and I have begun to gain in weight and my face looks healthy now."—Mrs. J. W. HORNBERGER, R. No. 3, Ephrata, Pa.

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

To Establish Refinery

Government May Assist in Brass Manufacturing

Arrangements are well under way for the refining under government auspices and possibly with government assistance of copper and zinc mined in British Columbia, and for the manufacture of brass in the Dominion. At present the copper from the British Columbia mines is shipped across to the United States in the face of a freight of $10 per ton and of a heavy duty. It is refined there and must pay a further heavy freight rate when reimported into Canada. It is computed that at Trail, B.C., a refinery plant could be established for a million and a half dollars, and the cost of refining the copper and manufacturing the brass would be more than compensated for by the saving in price of the manufactured article. This is the only part of the shells being made here which is not manufactured in Canada at present.

Increased Wealth of U.S.

From a total valuation of sixteen billions of dollars, or $514 per capita, in 1860, just before the outbreak of the Civil war, the wealth of the United States had increased to nearly 188 billions of dollars in 1912, nearly $2,000 per capita.

Population in the meantime increased from a little more than 31,000,000 to more than 95,000,000, having little more than trebled, while the wealth had increased nearly twelvefold. New York's share of the total—about twenty-five billions of dollars—is so much larger than that of any other commonwealth as to justify her title of the empire state.

The increase of wealth in a greater ratio than growth of population means general increase is well being. Complaints about unfair concentration are not well founded. There never before was a time when the comforts of life were so widely distributed or when the purchasing power of a day's wages was so high compared with the income from capital.—New York Herald.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Many Grand Trunk Men in Firing Line

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have now supplied to the Canadian active service contingents, it is announced, over twelve hundred men.

Every department in the system has sent its quota. The president, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, has his secretary in the fighting line, and in another battalion is the secretary of Mr. Howard K. Kelley, vice-president, in charge of maintenance, construction and operation.

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much heralded remedies, but they have proved short lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

Agreements have been reached between the department of agriculture and four more provincial governments covering expenditures during the fiscal year under the provisions of the federal instruction act. The agreements provide for the spending of $56,528 of federal money in Alberta, $68,000 in Nova Scotia, $29,138 in Prince Edward Island and $54,308 in New Brunswick.

The details of the Alberta agreement are as follows:

Schools of agriculture $38,600, provincial instructor's salaries $4,000, instruction and demonstration farms, etc., $11,200, women's work $1,500, bulletins and publications $1,800, miscellaneous $28.82.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Mrs. Waring—What language do the Belgians use, Paul?

Mr. Waring—I don't know; but I know what language I'd use if I were a Belgian.

A Plucky French Woman

Will Likely be Rewarded For Her Heroism and Self-Sacrifice

A French woman who had equipped her husband's factory as a hospital is likely to be rewarded for her great service.

The Germans were bombarding the town when a shell struck the factory killing eighteen of the wounded, her two assistants, and the son of the cook. The brave little woman became a captain. "Let all who can walk save themselves," she cried in her consternation. With the fire extinguishers of the factory she fought the flames in order to endeavor to save the survivors. Then she occupied herself in getting those who had escaped taken away to other hospitals; and across exploding shells and flames, she went to the registrar to tell of the deaths which had occurred.

Three days passed. She had remained all that time in the house with the dead, and then came the order to have them interred. Only one army doctor would go into the place This Frenchwoman and he put the 31 dead bodies into their coffins, and followed them to the cemetery. Then, when this doleful work was ended, and she had no more wounded to care for, she offered to go to Paris to get a supply of bandages and dressings, which had begun to be scarce.

Her proposal was accepted with joy and her pleasing personality made soldiers—French and English—without knowing anything about her story, eager to facilitate her journey. She returned in course, and has continued to solace the misery in this large town which has been bombarded and burnt. The doctor who heard the story of her heroism has sent an account of it to the government. No more worthy breast than that of this brave Frenchwoman could wear the Cross of Honor.

A Fine Complexion

May Be Had Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

A girl's complexion is something more than a matter to concern her vanity. It is an indication of the state of her health. Pallor in a growing girl means a thinning of the blood. Parents should be watchful of their daughters' complexions and should see to it that these danger signs are corrected. When a girl in her teens becomes pale and sallow, if she shows an inclination to tire easily, is listless and inattentive to her work or studies, she needs Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a tonic which directly and specifically corrects the condition from which she is suffering. A chemical analysis of the blood of such a girl would show it to be deficient in just the elements that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can supply, and which restore brightness to the eye and color to the cheeks. Miss Delina Arsenault, Urbainville, P.E.I., is one of the thousands of anaemic girls restored to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was attacked with anaemia, and was in such a miserable condition that I had to consult a doctor, and was under his care for several months, but without getting better. I was growing thinner every day, had dark circles around the eyes. I could hardly sleep at night, but tossed restlessly and got up in the morning with black anticipation of the day's miseries before me. I was always bothered with headaches and pains in the back and limbs. My appetite was poor and I frequently vomited what I did eat. My friends feared that I would not recover. I had often seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and finally decided to try them. I used altogether nine boxes and they made me as well as ever I was in my life. All the pains and aches disappeared; my appetite returned. I could sleep soundly at night, and the color returned to my cheeks. I also gained seventeen pounds in weight. I am now always well, and for this happy condition I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

Army Stores

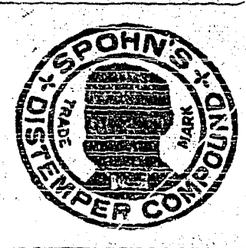
The vastness of the work of maintaining the army—apart from feeding it—may be guaged from a few figures. In one month there were issued to the troops 450 miles of telephone-wire, 570 telephones, 534,000 sandbags, 10,000 pounds of dubbin for boots, 38,000 bars of soap, 150,000 pairs of socks, and 100,000 pairs of boots.

In ten days there was also distributed 118,160 fur waistcoats and 315,075 flannel belts.

The way that insignificant items mount up where large numbers of troops are concerned is shown by the fact that every week there is issued on an average five tons of vaseline for the feet and 100 tons of horse shoes.

Some idea of the complexity of the work can be gathered by reference to the official "Vocabulary of Stores," which contains 50,000 items.

As the head of an insurance company, he decided to visit one of the districts which showed a falling off in business and quietly investigate. While thus engaged he was asked how his company found business, speaking for itself. "Oh, we will be about half a million ahead of the first half of this year," he replied. "Ahead of what?" "Why, ahead of the undertaker."



COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence. 20 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

"SECURITY FIRST"

Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

How Plants Grow

How Plants and Trees Obtain Nourishment For Their Natural Growth

The phenomenon of plant growth is one of the most interesting of studies, but as in all life processes many of the activities are not understood by man.

Plants have the power of converting inorganic substances, that is the water, soil and the air, into organic substances. Animals cannot do this. They must live on vegetable food or on other animals which have lived on vegetable matter. Plants can live without animals, but animals cannot indefinitely exist without plant food.

Trees, like most plants, get a large proportion of their nourishment from the air in the form of carbon dioxide. This must be supplemented by water and minerals which are derived from the soil. The leaves absorb the gases of the atmosphere and the roots absorb from the ground water containing minerals in solution. The water is transported to the leaves through the outer or sapwood of the tree. By means of sunlight, the carbon dioxide and water in the leaves are united and changed into carbonhydrates (sap), which are then transported through the inner bark and distributed to the growing parts of the plant, where they are changed into insoluble cell substance.

Trees do not grow throughout their bodies as animals do, but only at the tips of the branches and roots and in a thin layer immediately under the bark. If a nail is driven into a tree trunk it will always remain the same distance from the centre of the tree and from the ground. Because the crown of an old tree is higher above the ground than that of a young tree, it is improperly believed that the whole trunk has elongated. This is not the case. The elevation of the crown is due to the lower branches dying off and new ones appearing at the top. Since the growth in diameter takes place under the bark, the old bark must be pushed farther and farther outward each year. We would naturally expect that the bark would be ruptured in the course of time. This is just what happens and is the reason why old trees have a rigid and furrowed bark. A thin layer of bark is forced each year under the old bark, thus preventing the wood from being exposed as the old bark becomes ruptured.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Must Make Money Faster

To provide ingots for making one cent and five cent pieces, which are being coined in larger quantities every year, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine, a new casting machine that turns out ingots weighing more than five times as much as those heretofore used has been placed in service in the United States Mint at Philadelphia. In connection with this machine larger rolls for forming the plates from which the coin "blanks" are cut are also being used, the whole purpose of the improved equipment being to turn out more coins in a day. How important this is is shown in the fact that each year there is now a demand for approximately 100,000,000 one cent pieces and 60,000,000 five cent pieces, or nickels.

HORSE-POWER

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

MICA AXLE GREASE

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

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

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

Rural Co-operation

Extreme individualism in agriculture has had its day. There can be no question that the key to the solution of many of the problems of rural life will be found in some form of concerted action or of co-operation. Some form of organization is as inevitable as it is desirable. Without it the farmer cannot have adequate schools or social life; without it he cannot secure good roads, standardize his products or economically market them; without it he cannot have the proper health facilities or lay credit foundations which will enable him to secure capital at more reasonable rates."—Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

English Village Worthy (discussing possibilities of invasion)—Well, there can't be no battle in these parts, Jarge, for there baint no field suitable, as you may see; an' Squire, 'e won't lend 'em the use of 'is park.

A Great Blessing to be Freed of Indigestion

For Years He Suffered After Almost Every Meal—Attributes Complete Cure to Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The experience of many people who suffer from indigestion is like that of the writer of this letter. Stomach medicines may bring some relief, but chronic indigestion is almost invariably the result of derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and cannot be actually cured until these organs are set right.

MR. BARRETT.

With the liver sluggish there is constipation, and the food ferments in the bowels instead of being digested. This is the source of pain and suffering, and the cause of such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, peritonitis and kidney disease. It is much better to be on the safe side and prevent such ailments by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. D. S. Barrett, Nelson, B.C., and formerly of Twillingate, Nfld., writes:—"For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. The least bit of food caused me considerable trouble, and often I could scarcely eat a meal a day. The many remedies I tried proved futile until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after using about eight boxes I was completely cured.

"Since that time I have not been troubled with indigestion, which I consider a great blessing. I feel grateful for this cure, and shall gladly answer any inquiries from persons suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MASTERY OF BRITISH NAVY AND WHAT THE SILENT VICTORY MEANS

RECORD UNEQUALLED IN PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

Has Kept in Seclusion the Boasted German Navy, and Enabled the World-Wide Commerce of Great Britain and her Allies to go on Without the Slightest Interruption

The splendid record of the British navy since the declaration of war, must command the unstinted admiration of all who give it due consideration. The operations of the magnificient fleet in the North Sea under the command of Admiral Jellicoe have not been of a spectacular nature, but they have proved thoroughly effective. Although every officer and seaman in that fleet has been longing for an opportunity to try conclusions with the German navy in a decisive battle, the fulfilment of that wish has been denied them and they have been compelled to maintain the most difficult of all parts, namely that of patiently waiting and watching in vain for some sign of activity upon the part of the enemy. Day after day, week after week, month after month, in all sorts of weather, the strain has never been relieved for a moment day or night, incessant vigilance has been a vital matter, one mis-step or the slightest relaxing of that perpetual watchfulness, might have afforded the enemy opportunity to work irreparable mischief. Throughout these many months, however, the British fleet has played its silent part in the great world tragedy with remarkable effectiveness. The boasted modern navy upon which Germany expended many years of labor and vast sums of money has been held altogether useless in the seclusion of strongly fortified German harbors. Meantime German raiders and German commerce have been completely driven from the high seas and it is only by surreptitious means and under cover of some other flag that that nation is able to obtain the most meagre imports from abroad. On the other hand the world-wide commerce of Great Britain and her allies goes on without the slightest interruption and the Germans manifest their exasperation by their dastardly deed of wholesale murder in the submarine attack upon the Lusitania. Great Britain steadily imports the immense food supply required in war time, from all corners of the globe, without the slightest derangement; she purchases horses, ammunition, weapons and every sort of supplies required under existing conditions, from neutral nations and transports them to her own shores as safely and regularly as in times of peace. She maintains a great and crowded ocean highway of transportation from British ports to the ports of France, along which many hundreds of thousands of men are being carried to and fro constantly as well as incalculable amounts of supplies and munitions of war, while Germany stands aside gnashing her teeth in impotent humiliation. Britain mobilizes large and well equipped armies in the overseas dominions and without respect to the particular quarter of the globe whence they come, launches them in unarmed transports upon the high seas over which they travel in perfect confidence through thousands of miles of frequented sea lanes, convoyed by a few men of war. Although the shores of Great Britain are within a few hours steaming of the harbors in which the great German fleet rides at anchor, the shores of the "Right Little, Tight Little Island" remain absolutely immune from assailment by German guns.

When some historian seriously undertakes to write the history of this war, he will find it necessary to give a foremost place in the narrative to the phenomenal work accomplished in the name of Great Britain by the genius of Admiral Jellicoe and the untiring faithfulness of his officers and men by means of the consumption of little or no munitions of war other than the burning of the coal necessary to keep his ocean sleuths moving incessantly up and down day and night, in storm and sunshine, off those waters through which, if at all, the German fleet must make its way from its haven to the high seas. By means of its tireless watchfulnes, and its silent self-restraint the British navy is making for itself a record hitherto unequalled in all the glorious annals of its byegone achievements.

German Toy Trade Crippled by the War

American Manufacturers Take Advantage of Opportunity and Are Developing Business

With every advantage in their favor and backed up by the assurance of any material assistance which it may be in the power of the government to offer, American manufacturers of toys are now enlarging their facilities with the prospect of making an active bid for the foreign as well as the domestic trade.

One toy manufacturer in Massachusetts is employing about three hundred hands, more than twice the number on his payroll than at the beginning of the war, and others have shown a proportionate expansion. There are some toys which will always come from Germany, under normal conditions, of course, because of the high development of the industry in that country, but there are many which can be made on a competitive basis in the United States, says the New York Herald.

Particular reference is made to the manufacture of dolls, of which the United States fomerly bought more than $2,000,000 worth, or more than one-fifth of the total production, in SaxeCoburg-Gotha. The embargo will shut off all this trade, and American manufacturers seek to supply the market. Purchases for holiday delivery are being made at this early day, and as this country annually buys $6,000,000 worth of miscellaneous toys in Germany, the importance of the situation is readily recognized.

Why Italy Fights

A New Age is Battling With the Old, and Must Change It or Perish

Austria made out no case which justified her action. Germany had no case which could stand for a moment in a court of law, and the great assize of civilized mankind has already found it wanting. Those governments, irresponsible to the people, forced the war upon the world, while the government of Italy would have preserved neutrality if it could. But the popular instinct overbore it. The dynasty must have gone down had it withstood the passionate popular demand that the nation align itself with the forces which are at work remaking the world. Civilization is in a grapple to the death with reaction. Feudalism and the preposterous assumption of divine-right kings and castes are reddening Europe with blood to perpetuate a regime which humanity has outgrown. A new age is battling with the old and must strangle it or perish; and the Italian people and we of America know by an instinct which brushes all sophistry aside where our sympathies belong and where our true interests lie. Humanity, like the Laocoon in marble, has gripped the snakes that seek to crush it, and will come out of the terrific struggle naked and breathless, prostrate perhaps, but free; and that old world we knew a year ago will never be the same again.—Rochester Post-Express.

Huns' Reign of Terror

Crimes Unmatched in Three Centuries of War

Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries. In this sentence is embodied a damning indictment of the German troops which have overrun Belgium—an indictment contained in the report of the powerful committee appointed in December by the prime minister "to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of his majesty's government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, case of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war."

It is proved that in many parts of Belgium the massacres of the civil population were deliberately and systematically organized. Innocent civilians, men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered. Looting, house-burning, and wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenaced by the German officers. Elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism as a part of the system of general terrorization. The rules and usages of war were frequently broken, especially in using women and children as a shield for advancing forces. Wounded and prisoners were killed and the Red Cross and the white flag abused.

The report (which is issued in the form of a 61-page pamphlet) is the result of the examination of more than 1,200 witnesses, Belgians (mostly civilians) and British officers and soldiers. Nearly all the depositions were obtained under the supervision of Sir Charles Mathews, director of public prosecutions, and of Mr. E. Grimwood Mears, barrister. It is added that seldom did the Belgian witnesses show a desire to describe what they had seen or suffered.

The lawyers taking the deposition were surprised to find how little vindictiveness they showed, and how generally free from emotional excitement their narratives were. Many hesitatde to speak lest what they said might involve their friends or relatives at home in danger, and it was found necessary to give an absolute promise that names should not be disclosed.

Will Help to Develop Trade

Alex Johnston, deputy minister, and Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, have returned to Ottawa from a trip of inspection to the Pacific coast. They say that while trade is quiet at present, the development of ports and the construction of railways now in progress in British Columbia is preparing the way for the large business which is expected to develop after the war. The marine officials state that the Grand Trunk Pacific dry dock at Prince Rupert, the largest north of San Francisco, which is about completed, will be of material assistance in the development of the Pacific coast trade.

Perfidy of Kaiser

Has Conspired Against the Peace of the World For Twenty-Five Years

The German Kaiser, a hypocritical, cunning potentate, who for 25 years secretly conspired against the peace of the world, is thus described by a German nobleman, claiming to be one of his most intimate friends, in a volume of memoirs recently published in London under the title, "The Berlin Court Under William II."

In what purports to be an unembellished diary record of moments spent in friendly talk with the Emperor during the days preceding and immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in the present war, statements of the Kaiser are quoted which show him to have been hoping for such an incident as the Sarajevo crime, to have welcomed the break between Serbia and Austria as an opportunity for him to throw off the mask of peace-maker he had grown weary of wearing so that he might emulate and continue the great deeds of his grandfather, William I., strike terror to the heart of the world, and "put Germany on a pinnacle of glory and power where none other will be worthy to be mentioned beside it."

The author of this dramatic revelation of the German Emperor's inner thoughts during the catastrophic days of last July and August signs himself as "Count Axel von Schwering." The Intransigeant of Paris, however, declares that this count is really Prince Von Fuetrstenburg, who really did accompany the Kaiser on his yachting trip to Norway in August. The Prince, it is also stated, made the revelations contained in his published memoirs to avenge on the Kaiser the tragic disappointment the Prince suffered by finding that his peace-loving friend, the Kaiser, was in reality a "scheming, cruel, unscrupulous brigand."

After retailing the enmity that once existed between the Emperor and the Crown Prince, because of the latter's impatience to win military glory, showing how the German Reichstag is really less powerful than the Prussian Landing, and explaining that one of the early causes of the present war was not a personal enmity between Emperor William II. and King Edward VII., contracted while the latter was still a Prince, the author tells of a personal encounters with the great figures in the war and the accuracy with which the Kaiser foresaw Germany's part in the hostilities.

The Kaiser's friendliness to Jews is instanced as an indication of his essentially democratic nature. In this connection he says that the Emperor even appointed to the responsible post of minister of the German colonies a baptized Jew, Herr Dernburg, "an appointment which was the cause of one of the greatest scandals that Berlin has ever seen."

On board his yacht in the Baltic on July 1, after learning of the assassination of Grand Duke Ferdinand the Kaiser seemed meditative, imperturbable. "This may be the last holiday I shall enjoy for a long time," he said to the writer. "Who knows what the next month may bring us? Sometimes the necessity arises for a nation to assert itself, if only because she feels that otherwise others may do it to her disadvantage."

"A spark may set fire to the whole world."

"The Kaiser," said the narrator, "seemed to be brooding over some plan." On July 2 the writer dined with Moltke, head of the general staff.

"The Emperor," said the general, "has been deceiving us for years. While pretending to be an adversary of war, he has in his own mind been continually thinking of the day when he could declare it."

Homestead Proxies Are Restricted

Department of the Interior Takes Steps to Curtail Practice

An important notice has just been issued in circular form by the department of the interior affecting the filing by proxy upon homestead land and later abandoning the claim in favor of relatives. The custom is being brought under more severe regulation, as the following letter, addressed to Dominion lands agents and inspectors, would indicate:

"Hitherto it has been the practice to allow a settler who holds a proxy entry for a homestead to abandon such homestead in favor of certain relatives, provided such abandonment is received by the agent for the district in which the land is situated before six months have elapsed from the time the entry was made, notwithstanding that the entrant had not furnished proof that such entry had been perfected.

"I am now to inform you that it has been decided to change this practice, and in future an abandonment in favor of a relative, executed by a settler, who holds a proxy entry will only be accepted provided the entrant has appeared before the agent for the district and has fyled the usual statutory declaration on form "82C," and further satisfies the agent by statutory declaration that he (the entrant), has lived upon the land for a period of not less than thirty days.

"By order,

"L. PEREIRA, Sec."

The rehearsal had not gone at all to please the stage director, who at its close, severely and unjustly criticized the leading man. In conclusion he said: "Say, do you think I have been a stage director for fifteen years for nothing?" "I cannot say as to that," answered the [illegible] "but you haven't you have cheated the management."

PATRIOTISM OF RURAL WORKER IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

SACRIFICES FOR THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

The Call for Food as a Patriotic Contribution Seems to be but Little Understood, but the Farmers of Canada are Doing Their Part for National Defence

(By C. C. James, C.M.G., Commissioner of Agriculture).

For over a year we have been celebrating a hundred years of peace. Canadians of early stock must go back four generations to find ancestors who fought for their country. In tens of thousands of our families all warlike traditions have long since disappeared, and we had become so accustomed to peace that, when war was declared, it took time for us to realize that the country was in such peril that that we were called upon really to offer our lives against the attack of a powerful enemy. The scene of conflict was thousands of miles away, and many did not realize in fact do not yet realize, that our country is in danger. For three or four generations we have felt safe and secure as a part of the British empire, and hundreds of thousands of our people still quietly go about their business confident that the British navy will surely see us safely through. Only now, as reports of casualties reach us every day, is the war beginning to come home to us. Considering these things, we realize why French and British reservists, who had served their country across the sea and who were moved by the traditions of their family life, responded so readily to the call to arms, and why peace-bred and peace-nurtured Canadians have moved less rapidly. We had well-nigh given up the art of war and we had become absorbed in the peaceful building up of a new country. We have not been called upon to make sacrifices for the security of our land and the safety of our people. There has been developing more and more among our people a desire for wealth and office and personal preferment that has made us somewhat selfish, and there has been observed of late a tendency to speculation and extravagance that permeated the whole national life and threatened somewhat the best elements of national growth. Suddenly the war has come and we have to adjust ourselves to new conditions. People who have been living to themselves and for themselves suddenly find themselves confronted by a new situation. The empire calls for men who are willing to sacrifice everything, not merely for imperial existence, but for humanity. But more, the empire calls for food. And this second, but equally urgent and important call, some find hard to understand. We have produced food for ourselves and a surplus for our profitable export. To call for food as a patriotic contribution is perhaps the most difficult of all to understand. What is the first thing needed? Instruction, education, the placing of the full facts before the people. What, you say, do they really need to be told what is needed? My answer to that is, there is just as much need for information for the people as to the material needs of the empire as to have clearly set before them the need for men to serve. Further, it is the duty of the governments to see that full and correct information as to food conditions of the allies and of the enemy be given to the people. What would have been said if no such action had been taken? Surely no apology, no explanation need be given for a campaign to give the people the fullest and most reliable information along this line. As for linking up patriotism with production, I shall not be one to deny to the farmers of Canada human feeling and mental make-up equal to those of workers in other lines. Rural patriotism emanating from full knowledge of needs and opportunities may yet be the salvation of this country.

Italy's Fighting Strength

Should Prove a Considerable Factor in Support of the Allies

Field army of 12 corps and 3 divisions of cavalry, 400,000 men; nine yearly classes of reserves, fully equipped, 800,000; reserves not equipped, but training, 500,000; making a total of 1,700,000 men.

Each army corps of the field army consists of two different divisions except the Roman district corps, which has three.

There are two brigades of infantry (two regiments to a brigade) and a regiment of field artillery in each division. The total war strength of a division is 14,156 men and officers, 1,399 horses and 30 guns.

The army also has 39 aeroplanes.

The navy:

Dreadnoughts in commission	4
Dreadnoughts to be completed in 1015	2
Pre-dreadnoughts	8
Armored cruisers	7
Protected cruisers	16
Torpedo gunboats	10
Destroyers	46
Torpedo boats	86
Submarines	25
Total number of warships	206

The two dreadnoughts to be completed this year are the Duilio and Doria. Their principal armament will be thirteen 12-inch guns. Four new dreadnoughts were laid down in 1914. Their principal armament will be eight 15-inch guns of the type of the latest British dreadnoughts, like the Queen Elizabeth, now at the Dardanelles.

In addition to the permanent army there are at all times nine classes of reservists, men who have served two years in the permanent army and who are armed, equipped and ready for service. There are about 90,000, in each such class, what is left of the men who have retired from the permanent army each year for the past nine years. They know at all times just where to join their regiments, and the mobilization of such an army is a matter of only a short time.

After two years' active service and nine years in the reserve, the men are subjected to militia duty for eight years.

Value of Rotation Crops

The First Essential to Good Farming Is Crop Rotation

No real friend of agriculture advocates the heedless raising of things. That has ruined too much good land in this country in the past. It is wasting the fertility of many acres now. But raising things by good farming is a different proposition, because it requires the maintenance of the means of raising them. The first essential to a good system of farming is profitable use of the products. A prevailing crop rotation is usually the result of the past experience of the farmers of the locality and it should not be lightly discarded. But it may have become a sort of habit. It might be much improved. This is worth thinking about. Is the rotation followed the best possible one? Could it be changed with benefit to the farm and farmer? What have been the effects of the past system on the land and on its present capacity to produce good crops?—National Stockman and Farmer.

A Big Task

Allied Navies Have Paralyzed the Enemy's Shipping

The magnitude of the task the navies of the allied powers have performed since the outbreak of the war is in a measure indicated by the fact that a year ago the actual tonnage of Germany's shipping stood second in the world and in eight months the German flag has been swept off the seas. This means, says the Military and Naval Record, that the enemy's mercantile marine, which consisted of 2,388 steam and sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of nearly 5,500,000, has been paralyzed so that, apart from the fact that the enemy's food supply has been jeopardized, the income of the holders of shares has been depleted almost to vanishing point. This has already been shown by the reports of some German steamship companies for 1914, and now the report of the Reederei Aktiengesellschaft of Hamburg permits of a comparison in the case of sailing ships. According to the Financial Times, the Reederei is the biggest concern in Germany engaged in the sailing ship trade, and formerly had a wide connection, mainly in South American ports. The outbreak of hostilities brought the earninig power of the company to a complete end, and eleven vessels were captured or detained by the allies, while all those on outward voyages are now lying idle in neutarl harbors. The gross receipts slumped from 1,333,000 to 459,000 marks, and the net revenue after reducing the depreciation allowance from 614,500 to 110,900 marks, comes out at 161,300 as compared with 497,000 marks. The dividend scales down from 12 to 4 per cent.

Wheel Suppresses Noise

Car in Portland, Me., Said to Run Like Automobile

Elimination of the greater part of the noise that now accompanies the operation of street cars and elevated and subway trains is a prospect of the immediate future as the result of a new noiseless wheel which is described in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A street car equipped with wheels of this kind and recently subjected to test runs at Portland, Me., is reported to have run as noiselessly as an automobile. The wheel is made of two sections, and is in effect a wheel within a wheel. The inner section is fixed to the axle while the outer section takes the bearing on the track. Between the two sections is a cushion of rubber of special composition which absorbs the vibrations caused by the grind of the tire on the rail and by irregularities in the track, and it is this that gives the wheel its noiseless qualities.

Two Words

"I just read that they're sending French conscripts to the front," he was saying.

"Well, I suppose the poor things might as well be there as in prison," murmured his sympathetic hostess.

If the swine are in the fattening stage they should have all they will eat up clean, but growing animals should have just enough to keep them in a thrifty growing condition.

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, JULY 16

The Drive is Due

Now that the Russians have checked the German advances through Galicia news of the great "drive," which was fixed in some quarters to commence early in May, should be forthcoming shortly.

The comparative ease with which the Russians were driven back in the past two or three weeks admits of no other conclusion than that the Russia retirement was more a matter of tactics than necessity. The enemy won too easily; so easily, in fact, that we wonder how he failed to penetrate Warsaw in the three previous attempts.

Considered along with recent assurances that the Allies have no lack of equipment this somewhat prolonged series of Russian retreats indicate that the Allies' higher command on three fronts are working in perfect harmony, the object being to create conditions under which the enemy must fight battles of decisive importance on three fronts at the same time, at a time and under conditions advantageous to the Allies.

At the capital it is stated that Russia could at any time invade German territory if they thought such a step worth what it would cost, while the French military leader, General Joffre, has promised to have the Germans out of France by the first of the coming year.

The policy still prevails of conserving the nation's force while Germany is exhausting herself, but within two months at the latest we are assured there will be put under way a tremendous drive that will finally crush the monster of militarism out of existence.

Time Fights with Allies

Time fights with the Allies. True his co-operation so far has been reither speedy nor spectacular—"slow but sure" being a favorite maxim with the gentleman aforementioned.

To show where time has been doing his little bit for the empire the military critic of the London Times after careful research, during the first week in June, states that "serious as have been the casualties of the British troops those of Germany have been ten times more numerous," which by now should more than offset the numerical disparity between the 45,000,000 British people and 65,000,000 Germans.

The German losses up to June 1 were estimated as being considerably in excess of 3,000,000. Since then the campaign in Galicia has added nearly 400,000 to the roll of killed, wounded and missing, so that in eleven months of fighting Germany must have lost in one way or another more than 3,500,000 or about 11 per cent. of her total male population.

By doing some comparitive estimating it is found that at the beginning of the war Germany had 10,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. After deducting the unfit as well as those required in civil pursuits and the manufacture of munitions of war, it looks safe to say that these 3,500,000 casualties represent nearly one-half of the German population that is fit and can be spared for war.

Even allowing for the return to the fighting line of a large proportion of the wounded to the fighting line this tremendous strain must tell in the long run No nation can go on losing seven men a minute, as the Germans do without in the end becoming exhausted.

While, of course, Germany's supply of men is not entirely at an end the flower of the German youth has been withered at a time when ours is about to blossom, for we still have the pick of our manhood yet to reach the firing line.

Over 10,000 Enlist

While we have always been conceited enough to imagine that British Columbia, in comparison with its population, had responded quite as liberally as most of the other provinces in the Dominion to the call for for men to take their place on the firing line, it is only very recenely figures are available showing what this really means.

Up till June 26 a total of 7,809 officers and men had left this province for service at the front with the various Canadian Contingents, and there were at that date a further number of 2,633 officers and men mobilized and in training for overseas service still in the province, making a grand total of 10,442 officers an men who had volunteered, proved themselves fitted for the great task and been accepted.

In quality as well as quantity does British Columbia's contribution of men strnd out prominently, judging by the reports coming from the front of this gigantic fight for freedom—a true freedom which cannot be until the power of militarism has been broken forever.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Infertile Market Eggs

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Now that the breeding season is at an end it is important that all breeding males should be removed from the pens, and either killed, sold or isolated.

It is not true that the hens will not lay so well when there is not a male present. On the contrary, in most instances the presence of male fowls tends to reduce the egg yield.

Last year it was estimated that over $3,000,000 was lost in the Dominion through fertile eggs being marketed. It does not take a much higher temprature than 70 degrees to start incubation, and this temperature is often considerably exceeded in the grocery store windows. As is often the case, when fertile eggs are exposed to the heat it does not take long for incubation to start.

Cut down this loss, by removing the male bird. Infertile eggs may become stale and musty when exposed to strong odors, but they can never get into the condition in which fertile eggs are often found when broken by the consumer.

There is another reason why the male birds should be got rid of at end of breeding season, and that is because it is expensive to keep them three or four months before disposing of them. If marketed early they should net a few cents a pound more and save, as well, the fifty or sixty cents' worth of feed which would be needed to keep them till fall.

These remarks apply more especially to farmers who keep fowl as a side-line. The commercial poultryman cannot afford to keep male birds any longer than is absolutely necessary.

During the hot weather collect the eggs at least twice daily, store them in a cool, sweet place. An egg shell is very porus, and eggs will quickly take up any foul smells or odors. When marketing be sure the cardboard fillers are sweet, dry and clean. Market clean, good-sized eggs as often as possible.

J. R. TERRY,
Secy. B.C. Poultry Association

Everyone so prosperous in Revelstoke that the local relief society has $35 in the bank.

The Herald thinks Cranbrook should have a fruit growrrs union to dispose of the districts surplus small fruits.

Late last week arrangements were completed to operate the cannery at Penticton this year. It is said of the 30,000 cases to be packed this season 25,000 cases have already been sold.

Why Bother with the Heat?

when you can get such delicious Cooked Meats and Fish ready to serve.

All our stock is selected quality, and you will be pleased with them. Here are a few suggestions

Clark's Veal Loaf
" Lunch Tongue
" Corn Beef
" Roast Beef
" Pork & Beans
" Potted Meats
Fresh Can'd Fraser River Salmon
Holbrook Herring in Tomato Sauce
Imported Sardines

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS
Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Ratepayers Elect F. Jackson Trustee

Creston's 1915 school meeting is now only a memory. It was held on Saturday morning and while not exactly exciting was decidedly interesting in spots. The attendance was not large, hardly thirty ratepayers being on hand at any one time, five of whom were ladies.

Proceedings commenced shortly after ten in charge of J. W. Dow, the the retiring trustee and the board's presiding genius during the year just closed, After very briefly outlining the purposes for which the meeting was called, asked for nominations for a chairman for the meeting, and after a dozen gentlemen had been proposed R. S. Bevan was finally prevailed upon to act, with Mrs. Mallandaine as secretary.

The financial statement, which appeared in last week's REVIEW was also on the blackboard for further consideration and after little direct criticism was adopted, as were the minutes of the last annual meeting and the special meeting on August 29th, at which Mrs. Mallandaine was elected for the unexpired portion of Trustee Lamont's term.

The discussion of the budget was very wide, including a statement as to minor improvements this year, such as kalsomining or painting the interior walls, putting the furnace in better shape, installing a drinking fountain, and a debate as to whether the principal is the right man in the right place, so to speak. Being human, Mr. Macdonald, of course, has his faults, but the criticism of his handling of the school offered at the meeting was, on the whole, of such minor importance that one cannot help but endorse the view of a number of speakers that providing his work with the pupils shows up well when examination results are announced the ratepayers should commend the board for retaining the services.

A good-natured chairman also allowed a great deal of latitude on the discussion of teachers' salaries. The trustees recommended a slate of pay as follows: Principal, $105 per month; Division II., $75; Division III., $70; Division IV., $65. Last year the pay sheet was $105, $105, $70, $70, with an average attendance for the term 22, 31, 29, 30 in the Division-order previously mentioned. The matter was finally disposed of on a motion by Dr. Henderson-W. Jackson which carried by a vote of 12 to 8 (all the ladies voting nay) fixing the salaries for the ensuing term at $105, $80, $70, $70.

Speaking at this juncture J. F. Rose thought that in view of prevailing financial conditions and knowing that only three pupils were taking second-year high school work, the superior school work should be dropped entirely and the staff cut to three teachers. The debate on this point was quite extended and developed the fact that while the attendance was a little slim for four teachers it was a bit heavy for three. Besides as at present equipped the rooms were not adapted to such a change, and in view of the small reduction it would make in the average tax-payment the move was not approved.

The amount necessary for this term's operations was placed at $3,000 which the treasurer thought would suffice if taxes were pretty fully paid. Failing this financing would be a serious problem on a $3,000 vote.

The meeting very wisely decided to attach a salary of $50 to the office of secretary-treasurer. In a neat speech Mr. Dow suggested that it be $100 as he knew from experience that even at that figure Mrs. Mallandaine would be underpaid for the work she had done for the district during her term.

For auditor R. M. Reid was named, but as he declined re-election Dr. Henderson was unanimously chosen on motion of G. Broderick—A. Milier.

For the vacancy on the trustee board J. W. Dow declined re-nomination, and Messrs. R. Lamont, W. Jackson and W. K. Brown also withdrew leaving the field to W. Crawford and Frank Jackson, the vote being in favor of the latter.

R. S. Bevan was in charge of the balloting, with Mrs. M. Young and Mrs. Barton, scrutineers.

Before adjourning hearty votes of thanks were tendered J. W. Dow, the retiring trustee, and R. M. Reid, auditor, the former coming in for many compliments on his many years of efficient service in the interests of the school district.

Tenders for Janitor

Sealed tenders will be received up to July 25, 1915, for Janitor work of Creston Public School for a term of one year. For full particulars see the Secretary-Treasurer, MRS. MALLANDAINE, Creston.

Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders for Wood

Sealed tenders will be received up to July 25, 1015, for 20 cords of cordwood for Creston Public School. For all other particulars see the Secretary-Treasurer, MRS. MALLANDAINE, Creston, B.C.

Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders for Painting, &c.

Sealed tenders will be received up to July 25, 1915, for kalsomining or painting the interior of Creston Public School. Full particulars as to work requiring to be done on application to the Secretary-Treasurer, MRS. MALLANDAINE, Creston.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
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Bull for Service

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

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

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

Butter Wraps

Printed with your name, address, and kind of Butter for $1 for 200—we sup- the paper.

REVIEW OFFICE

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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

Water Notice

DIVERSION 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 stream 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 the 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.

Water Notice

DIVERSION AND USE

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 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 25th, 1915. FRANK BURN-CALLANDER, Applicant.

HORTICULTURAL HELPS

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

Summer Pruning

Summer pruning is based on the theory that if the wood growth of a tree is checked at a certain critical time, the energy of the tree that would otherwise go into the production of wood will be diverted into the development of fruit buds. As yet it is a subject of which comparitively little is definitely known, but the practical experience of fruit growers throughout the world, and for many years back, certainly confirms the belief that summer pruning induces fruitfulness when properly and opportunely done. Whether or not summer pruning tends to develop fruit buds it is obvious that the practice is of great assistance in shaping the tree and by opening up the tree to sunlight at the latter part of the growing season in developing color in the fruit; also in reducing the amount of winter pruning that is ordinarily necessary.

In shaping certain erect growing varieties it is necessary to head back to outer growing lateral limbs in order to give the trees the proper spread. The difficulty here is that it is often impossible to head back to a lateral without cutting back into two year old wood. By slightly heading back terminal growth during the growing season, lateral growth is forced out that season of which advantage can be taken in shaping the tree the following spring.

Sunlight is the all important factor in the coloring of apples. Summer pruning opens up the tree so that sunlight has access to the fruit during the ripening season. This is of really great advantage, resulting as it does in better colored fruit.

The time for summer pruning depends on the advancement of the season and on the condition of the trees. For most sections in British Columbia it would probably be between the first and middle of July. If the pruning is done too early it will defeat its aim by encouraging the formation of wood rather than of fruit buds. If done too late it forces out growth that has not time to ripen and is killed during the winter.

Method of Pruning

It is not advisable to summer prune if the trees have not made a fair growth inasmuch as lack of growth indicates lack of vigor, and summer pruning might aggravate this condition. Having determined that a tree needs summer pruning, lightly head back all vigorous growing terminal shoots. Inner shoots that cross or otherwise crowd each other, or that are not desired head back to two buds of the current seasons growth. Of the shoots produced on the lateral branches, allow from two to three well placed ones to remain to form additional frame work for the tree, bnt head them back slightly, any others head back to two buds with the idea of their forming fruit spurs.

Among pears it is very common to find trees producing large numbers of fruit buds at the terminals and if the trees are pruned in the spring it is done at the sacrifice of a large percentage of the crop. Lightly heading back the terminal growth of such varieties at a favorable tims during the summer will do much to cause the development of such fruit buds to occur lower down on the branches.

News of Kootenay

Nelson had 1915-grown celery on the market on July 7.

Since organization Blairmore has donated $851 for Red Cross work.

Trail council has given the local Poles $50 to be sent for relief work in Poland.

Blairmore has raised over $1000 for the purchase of a machine gun for the 31st Battalion.

One fourth of the members of the Cranbrook Orange Lodge have enlisted for overseas service.

Between the reservists and volunteers Fernie claims to have raised close to 400 men for overseas service.

Eleven cars, conveying over sixty passengers from Fernie visited the big patriotic smoker at Michel on Saturday evening.

Strawberry shipments from Kaslo does not appear to be as large this season as previously, this being due to the fact that several appear to have become a little discouraged with the strawberry game.

Kaslo has a junior Red Cross Society.

Wheat harvest is under way in some parts of the Okanagan.

Kimberly will soon have a circulating library and news room.

The city of Rossland is restricting its tenderloin district to a few places.

Michel's Red Cross sock day produced 192 pairs of hosiery and $88 in cash.

Fernie aldermen will be paid $5 per meeting this year, The mayor's salary is $500.

Fishing was never better in the streams surrounding Elko than at the present time.

Nakusp is looking for a new principal for its public school, at a salary of $85 per month.

At Fernie close to 100 Italians are awaiting the call to Italy for the war against Austria.

In spite of the wet weather grouse are reported quite plentiful in the Rossland country.

Trail hotelmen are asking the city council to reduce the license fee from $500 to $400 per year.

Among numerous other articles shipped by Trail Red Cross workers in June were 7,500 mouth wipes.

15,000 small salmon from the Gerrard hatchery will be placed in Munro and Premier lakes near Cranbrook.

Phoenix has a new provincial police constable and a new nurse at the hospital. The former is from Golden.

Kaslo is making applications for water rights on Kemps' Creek, to augment the city supply when needed.

It is stated that over 100 new pupils will be enrolled in Rossland schools at the beginning of the summer term.

Cranbrook is still troubled with chicken thieves along with a notion that the district can support a creamery.

Contribution boxes are being placed throughout Cranbrook to raise funds to buy tobacco for the soldiers at the front.

Principal Cranston of Cranbrook high school has resigned and the trustees are looking for a successor at $125 per month.

Cranbrook board of trade is asking the government to put the interned Germans at Fernie at work on the Banff-Windermer road.

Vegetable and fruit peddlers are not allowed to operate until after 1 p.m. on Nelson's public market days—Wednesday and Saturday.

An examination of the interned alien enemies at Fernie disclosed the fact that some of them were possessed of as much as $1000 in cash.

J. Andre is looking for a taker of his bet of $500 that his horse can outrun any five horses in Fernie in a race from that town to Elko and back.

Fred L. Harris, who has a nine-acre strawberry patch near Kaslo, claims to have had $1,000 worth of berries spoil on him this year, owing to poor boat service.

Eight men interned at Fernie were released on Wednesday when upon investigation they were found to be Czechs, a tribe of Bohemians friendly to the allies.

Efforts are being made by the boards of trade in Nelson, Penticton and Princeton to have a mail car service on the K. V. Ry. between Midway and Spence's Bridge.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—There are few idle men around these diggings now, which is a marked contrast to a few months ago, when there were a hundred men for every job.

Cranbrook Red Cross workers have secured a vacant store fitted it up with chairs, tables, sewing machides etc., and are working there four days a week making hospital supplies.

So far as is known there are at least eleven of the former pupils of Kaslo schools enlisted in various regiments being recruited throughout the Dominion for active service in the cause of the Empire.

Charles Watson, an English deckhand on the steamer Kuskanook, had his right foot cut off by the hawser while the boat was docking at Boswell wharf on its Saturday morning trip to Kootenay Landing.

Fernie Free Press:—One of the guards in charge of the interned aliens accompanied two of the prisoners to a christening. Said guard was returned by the prisoners in a delightful state of intoxication. Next day Judge Stalker read him a certain lecture and relieved him of further duties.

Special This Week

To refresh the inner man we offer

Lime Juice and Raspberry Vinegar

in liquid form, and Eiffel Tower

Lemonade Powder

New goods just opened, and unequalled as healthful, satisfying thirst-quenchers, these hot days, particularly.

Salad Dressing Powder

the Pure Gold kind—easily and quickly got ready to serve, with a flavor to satisfy an epicure.

Even the most careful housekeeper is never quite rid of the flies without the aid of

Sticky Fly Paper or Fly Pad Poison

or if you prefer to swat the fly we have the Scout Fly Swatter

JACKSON'S TEAS the best value in Creston.

FRANK H. JACKSON
GENERAL MERCHANT - CRESTON

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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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

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Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 13

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

She turned so white and reeled so that I caught her again. I even shook her while I cried roughly:

"You must not give way."

"It is a lie, a dastardly lie!" she panted out at last.

"It is God's truth," said I. "He repudiates you."

"No man could be so base," she persisted. "He swore that he loved me."

"I would it were otherwise, madam, but he is gone, leaving that message for you."

"And he made you his messenger?"

"I volunteered."

"Why? Why?"

"Beause he is a low coward."

"And you stood by and let him insult me, your patron's daughter, your mistress?"

I told her what had happened in the spinney.

"In all that," she said in a certain strained way, "you acted as a loyal servitor of the house, and I thank you."

"I am to give orders to have his baggage sent to the inn at once," said I.

"And Lord Luftdon?"

"He came to your defense as if he were still the gentleman he had once been. But he goes hence with his friend. His baggage will also follow him."

"I will attend to that for them both," said Mistress Lucy, growing strangely and firmly resolved again, and even I could guess the tremendous constraint she put upon herself. "Enough of Arcester. I am well rid of him and of his companions. Summon the servants to bring my father's body to the castle. I suppose the coroner will have to be notified."

"Yes," said I; "I will attend to that."

"Of all my friends," said she piteously, "you seem to be the only one left, Master Hampdon."

"I have been your faithful servant always, Mistress Lucy," I answered as I ushered her into the hall.

I delivered my little mistress to her woman, who came at my call, and then I summoned the butler and steward and told them what had happened. In a moment all was confusion. They brought the body of Sir Geoffrey back to the castle, which was no longer his. As the duke had said, it was mortgaged to its full value. Everything that he could get his hands on had been sacrificed to his passion for play.

After the inquest and after a due interval for decent respect for the dead there was a great funeral, of course, during which what little ready money there was available was of necessity spent. The gentry came for miles around. Even Luftdon was there in the background, although Arcester had the decency to keep away. I was there, too, finding a place among the upper servants of the household. I happened to be immediately back of Mistress Lucy. From under her veil she shot a forlorn, grateful look at me as she came in.

Sir Geoffrey, except Mistress Lucy, was the last of his race. The brave, fine old stock had at last been reduced to this one slender slip of a girl. Kith or kin, save of the most distant, she had none, nor did she enjoy much acquaintance. She had never been formally introduced to society. Sir Geoffrey had loved her and had been kind enough to her in his careless magnificent way, but she had been left much alone since the death of her mother some years before, and she had grown up under the care of governesses and tutors. The neighboring gentry had assembled with much show of sympathy, but I knew that Mistress Lucy felt very much alone, and I rather gloried in the position which made me, humble though I was, her friend.

It was over soon enough—the show and parade. No one spoke to me save Lord Luftdon.

"You seem to be a man of sense, Master Hampdon," he whispered drawing me apart after it was all over, "and I noticed the way Mistress Wilberforce looked at you when she first came in. I have still unspent some of the proceeds of our last bout at the table with her father that could be conveyed to the lady, and—"

"She would burn her hand off rather than accept anything," said I promptly.

"You speak with authority?" he asked, looking at me strangely.

"I have known her from a child," said I, "and her father before her. It is not in the breed to take favors, and—"

"But this is restitution, although we won it fairly. Sir Geoffrey was the most reckless and even the most foolhardy gambler I ever played with. We took advantage of that, but there was no cheating, no, as I am a gentleman."

"Under the circumstances, then," said I, "there is nothing further to be said."

"But what will the poor girl do?" he persisted.

I shook my head. I did not know how to answer that question, for I did not know what she would do. Nevertheless I was touched and pleased with his interest. The man had some good in him still. Association with such a scoundrel as Arcester had not yet wholly ruined him.

"It is too late to make reparation now, although the wish does you honor, my lord."

"Well, Hampdon, if you have a chance to tell her what I wanted," he said, "please do. I should do it myself," he continued "only since her repudiation by that blackguard Arcester she will not admit me to speech. If I were a bit younger and not so confoundedly in debt I would marry the woman myself."

"She is meet for a better man, my lord," said I, exactly as I had answered the duke.

He looked at me curiously for a moment and then laughed loudly.

"Doubtless," he said, "you may tell her that too."

With that he turned on his heel and walked away, and I saw no more of him. I stood about on the terrace until the last of the entry had gone. My lady spoke to me:

"Master Hampdon," she began wearily, "will you come into the house? Master Ficklin, the lawyer, is here waiting to go over my father's papers with me. You have stood by me manfully, your people and my people have been"—she stopped a moment—"friends," she added, "for 500 years. I have no one else with whom to counsel. Come with me."

CHAPTER III.

In Which I Deliver a Letter

Sir Geoffrey's will as Master Ficklin read it, was a simple affair. It left everything of which he died possessed to his daughter. Unfortunately, he died possessed of nothing. The document was mere waste paper. Everything was mortgaged, every family portrait even. Mistress Lucy appeared to have no legal right to anything in or out of the castle, save the clothes she wore.

"The point is," Mistress Lucy said, as Master Ficklin bowed deferentially toward her, "that I have nothing."

"Nothing from your father, madam."

"But my mother's estate?"

"I regret to say," said Master Ficklin, "that most of it has been converted into money and lost by your father. There is left in my hands, madam, only a matter of some £2,000, out at interest, which you, being now of full age—"

"I was eighteen on my last birthday."

"Exactly, so that it is at your present disposal."

"What shape is it in?"

"It is invested in consols."

"Can they be realized upon?"

"Instantly."

"To advantage?"

"Most certainly."

"I thank you, Master Ficklin, for your provident care of my little fortune. It is most unexpected," she faltered.

"Believe me, Mistress Lucy, it is a happiness to do anything for you," said the old attorney, rising and gathering up his papers and bowing low before her. "You may command me in everything. A temporary loan or—"

"Thank you, Master Ficklin," said Mistress Lucy; "you touch me greatly, but I need nothing at present. My father made me an allowance and generally paid it. It was a generous one, and, living alone as I did, I did not spend it. I have a few hundred pounds in my own name at the bank, and with that for temporary use and my mother's legacy I shall lack nothing."

"But where will you live, Mistress Lucy?"

"It matters little," she answered listlessly.

"My sister and I," said the old attorney, "live alone in the county town. The house is large. If you would accept our hospitality until your future is decided we should be vastly honored."

"I accept your kindly proffer most thankfully," was her reply. "I have been invited to various homes here and there in the county, but I prefer to go to you."

"Good," said Master Ficklin briskly. "That is settled then. I am empowered by those who hold the mortgage to tell you that the pictures of your father or mother or anything strictly personal they waive their claim to."

"Thank you," said Mistress Lucy. "I shall take but small advantage of their generosity."

"I know that," answered Master Ficklin, "and now I will return to the town. If you will be ready about 6 o'clock" (it was then about 2) "I will return and fetch you to our home."

"I shall be ready. Goodby."

The little lawyer bent over her hand and left the room. I sat dumb and silent during the whole interview, although I had listened to everything with the deepest interest. As usual, it was she who broke the silence when we were alone again.

"Master Hampdon," she began, "to what a sorry pass am I reduced! What shall I do now?"

"My lady," said I, "the sorriest part of the pass to which you have been brought is that you have in me such a poor counselor, a rough sailor, but one who would, nevertheless, give his heart's blood to promote your welfare or do you any service."

(To be Continued)

Canadian Horses and War

Light Saddle Horses Giving Way to the Heavy Draught Type

The English government agents who are buying horses in Canada for the war express an opinion that the heavy or draught horses there are not only more numerous but are also more suitable for the purpose indicated than are those intended for the cavalry. The lighter type of steeds do not seem to be bred on so large a scale as formerly. An explanation put forward is that what may be termed riding horses are not so much in request at the present time in Canada, as many people who used to ride a great deal now use motor cars, which are obtained pretty cheaply. The long Canadian winter, too, does not serve specially to encouarge the equestrian habit. In some parts, of course, the hack is still more or less indispensable; men once addicted to saddle exercise do not readily give it up. They appreciate its value notably from a health point of view. That these agents should have found a certain shortage of horses suitable for riding—that is, well bred and broken, with good mouth and manners—does not appear to surprise the native experts, who are familiar with the situation as briefly outlined. On the other land, the heavy horses are spoken of in terms of commendation. They are capable of doing a great deal of work; they are honest and enduring, generally sound enough; and, when brought into something approaching hard condition, they may be relied upon, as the saying is, to "pull their load."—British Live Stock Journal.

"He tells me he left office in a blaze of glory."

"The people fired him. Perhaps that is what he means."

"What's that guy doing with that camera? He's been standing on that corner all day."

"He's taking a motion picture of that messenger boy."

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

Safety First in Poultry Raising

Conditions Necessary to Ensure Success in the Poultry Business

To produce poultry that will meet the present day high standard of quality requires business-like attention to the essential things that tend to influence the proper growth and keep the flock in such condition as to keep production proportionately great throughout the whole year. That great success can be attained in small flocks on comparatively small spaces has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Of course, there are a number of very essential considerations that may make or mar success, but we believe failure is due in more cases to neglect to avoid difficulties than by lack of attention to furnish what may be generally termed every day essentials.

The poultryman who raises birds to show wants to produce something that will outclass his rival's birds at the time of the show and the market poultry man wishes to produce more marketable eggs and poultry of prime quality to secure the top prices for his product. He who can produce his goods out of the regular season in as vigorous and thrifty condition as those produced during the natural season has gained an advantage that his rivals cannot make up on him.

In considering any aspect of poultry work we believe it wise to most carefully consider the season's work and plan in advance the possibilities with the available material and conditions and on a most conservative basis make preparation to carry out the plan by taking all the precautions that will avoid the difficulties frequently seen where poultry is kept.

Generally some objective is the incentive to any special effort during the season. It may be some special show at the end of the year or a group of shows. It may be to supply winners for customers or perhaps to furnish early broilers or soft roasters or to get eggs early at the season when prices are high and in consequence obtain a much bigger return. Whatever the results desired it is necessary to plan a sufficient time ahead to be sure of accomplishing what is wanted with some allowance for shrinkage or failure on the hoped-for results.

If seasons were all identical one could plan to get the same results with the same treatment year after year, but conditions vary so that ordinarily the crop is materially affected by any deviation from the regular season. The shortage of early chickens last fall was a marked example of this fact.

Before starting the season's hatching, which is usually the big factor in the year's work, the condition of the breeders must have the closest consideration. Here is involved the task of having the breeders in the pink of condition when the hatching eggs are to be secured. The best eggs for this purpose will be secured from the hens when they are in the best physical condition. If they are run down from too much showing or from forcing for egg production they will not become physically fit until well on in the season. We would consider it easier to hatch chicks in December if the breeders were in fine fit then and carry them through a month more of winter weather than to hatch in January from the same birds if they had lost their snap. The chicks with one month less of winter to go through with a weaker start would be harder to handle than the sturdier chicks out of eggs laid when the hens were most physically fit.

So much is dependent on the good qualities of the male that we consider one of the first considerations of safety is the selection of the male. He cannot be too good, either, from a standpoint of the productiveness of his parents or his own constitutional vigor. We believe this to be true no matter what branch of poultry work is contemplated, fancy or utility. A weak, well finished male may produce something nice mated with strong females, but it takes the most careful after-selection to keep up the vigor and prevent the lowering of the vitality of the progeny on account of the introduction of the bird lacking vitality. As a general plan we consider it wise to select the very best type of male and mate to him such females as will affect his faults by the qualities they may show that he is lacking. At the same time it is a help to remember that the more nearly alike two birds are the more nearly alike should the progeny be. Great extremes cannot produce a great proportion of similarity and require longer careful breeding to utilize the original traits of value in both specimens.

Having our breeders selected it is advisable to make sure that their environment is all that could be desired to give all the natural comfort they need to keep them vigorous and capable of reproducing themselves in the largest possible way. By this we do not mean that lavish expense must be made for the birds. Very frequently the simple conditions are much more result-getting than extravagant conditions, and require less production to make a profit.

The housing must be of a nature to provide great abundance of fresh air and sunlight at all times of the year. The temperature is not important, but the birds must be protected from stormy winds and be well well protected when on the roosts at night. Males that we carry over the winter get out every day and most of the time have nothing but snow for drinking water. We know of no method that has made hardier, sturdier breeders than this rough treatment of the males.

While the male is half the pen, the best male that could be secured could not possibly produce dependable stock unless the females were also of a high calibre. Good females with good males that will mate well with them make the best selection for building up a sturdy flock.

Having the pens selected and mated and everything in order so that they will be in good condition to produce eggs that are capable of hatching strong, sturdy chicks it becomes necessary to plan ahead so as to have everything in readiness to give these chicks every opportunity of making the best growth. With the early hatches it is necessary to provide conditions that will as much as possible furnish those elements that make them thrive in the natural season. We believe it possible to mention these in a single sentence. They need sanitary quarters, clean feed of the right properties, lots of sunshine and fresh air of suitable temperature, pure clean water and conditions that make them scratch and work for the feed they get. All of these conditions can easily be supplied if a little thought is given the matter in advance of the actual need of the supplying of them. Ordinarily difficulty does not develop with the first brood or two, but as the chicks increase and space and equipment become used up and the work begins to crowd, the little fellows or the later hatches get less attention and either from having to be accommodated in coops that have already been used by earlier broods or placed on the same ground that has become soured or contaminated do not make the same growth as the older or earlier ones.

Perhaps there are no causes that have made failures with poultry like overcrowding and contamination of the soil. The last we believe to be the greatest usual factor that impoverishes successful plants, the former being contributory to the same result.

Even on large plants where the acreage is larger than is always in actual use for the chicks, it has sometimes happened on most successful plants that soil contamination has has made it necessary to abandon for the time the location where their operations have been heaviest. This is one of the troubles that can be prevented by taking safety methods before conditions arise that will affect the growth of the young stock. But a short time ago we heard of a very successful poultryman who had made in a few years $20,000 to $30,000 who found it necessary to abandon his plant on account of the impossibility of getting the same growth in his young stock due to soil contamination. When this occurs on a farm with reasonably good management how much easier can it occur where the runs are smaller and the birds more closely confined all the year round. By using the proper precautionary measures this tendency may be entirely prevented and a benefit to both the fowls and the soil from the treatment to prevent this contamination from constant use without any treatment. By frequently turning the soil and occasionally treating with air slacked lime and sowing to a crop such as oats, rape or any other quick growing vegetation, the trouble will be entirely prevented and no evidence of soil or stock deterioration exist from soil contamination.

Where chicks are being raised in large numbers, we believe much trouble can be prevented if all specimens showing the least tendency to contagious disease are removed immediately from the others. How hard it seems to the inexperienced to kill off any sick stock for the sake of the others. We fully believe that 50 per cent of the losses in young stock could be prevented if those showing sickness were removed or killed the moment signs of illness appeared. It is better to kill one sick bird than to take a chance of losing dozens that might be most excellent specimens.

If all people could appreciate fully this fact the country would have a much larger poultry crop to record and more good breeding specimens for the next season's operations. After the hatching is over we find most people give their poultry less attention than perhaps at any other time of the year. This is a great mistake for there perhaps is no period of the year that is more trying to the birds than the hot summer months. Fresh water, shade, proper non-heating food are most essential now and above all quarters that are sweet and clean, wide open to all the fresh air they can get. It is not reasonable to expect that the stock may be neglected for a couple of months and then extra care may be given with expectations of the best results. No, the care must be given all the year round or the greatest possibilities cannot be realized. When the breeding season is over it is time to begin to think of the next season and do everything possible to prepare the breeders for the next year's work. They should be started on their moult early enough to have them entirely through before it is time for cold weather. If specially early are desired, the birds that are well moulted early and put in prime condition so that they can lay strong well fertilized eggs are the ones to use, for they only will be the ones that can produce strong embryos from which to get vigorous chicks in the late winter or early summer. By giving the closest attention to this a whole season's work can be much improved.

This is a most excellent time to observe which are the most vigorous for where there is any likelihood of weakness it will generally show itself when the strain of moulting is on. At this time if those having any difficulty or showing weakness are discarded the product for the next season should be considerably improved.

Many are the ideas and appliances offered to improve the possibilities in raising poultry. Many of them are most practical and helpful and any plan that proves itself as one that increases the result is well worth adopting, but we think if each poultry raiser would not neglect to supply those needs that he knows are necessary and will be sure of giving bigger returns and better grown and finished stock, the crop would be considerably increased and be of much better quality and higher value.

Let 1915 prove to be one of well thought-out plans carried to completion so as to get the maximum possible results with the knowledge and equipment available. Only in this way shall larger results be possible.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder of Niagradot White Wyandottes.

W. N. U. 1038

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Every tennis or ball player, every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, blisters, etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, heat rashes, ringworm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also eases and cures piles. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap also; 25c. per tablet.

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

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

EDDY'S MATCHES

are, and have been for more than Sixty Years, Leaders and Standards of Canadian Trade and all thinking Canadians will continue to always

Insist Upon Having

None but

EDDY'S MATCHES

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. LECLERC MED CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

South Dakota Bankers Meet

The bankers of Group Ten, South Dakota State Bankers' association, held a meeting at Selby recently. Cattle and other farm loans, the new guarantee bank law and other timely topics in banking circles were discussed. The election of officers concluded the session. W. E. Briggs, vice-president of the Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis, spoke on live stock loans.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"This war is a terrible thing, isn't it?"

"Perfectly dreadful. Still, you don't have to keep explaining to people of your set why you are not in Paris."

"I think you ran over a man a moment ago," said the taxi passenger.

"Do you?" replied the chauffeur. "I'll look in the papers tomorrow morning and see."

The Army of Constipation

is Growing Smaller Every Day.

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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

W. N. U. 1059

The Bankers and Breeders

Wise Bankers Will Help the Wise Farmers to Raise Stock

Every farmer who has the feed and roughage, and any experience with or aptitude for livestock raising and feeding, should use it. If he hasn't had such experience he should begin to acquire it. If he hasn't the ready money, but is otherwise prepared, his bankers ought to be glad to make the loan for livestock purposes, for it is not going to slump in value and every bushel of corn fed makes the stock and the loan that much better.

Under any reasonable conditions this practice gives the farmer a nice additional profit on his grain—a chance to work up a lot of straw and roughage that otherwise would bring him little or nothing—and manure is made and the farm's fertility not hauled away and sold. Stock cattle are so high that under all average conditions there is a good profit in raising feeders that are worth $75 or $80 at eighteen months, many of which never saw any corn.

Hogs are easy to handle, require very little investment to start with, and cholera can be prevented. The great world scarcity is certain to make prices higher, especially in cattle. Cattle scarcity is bound to force increased consumption of pork and mutton and thus they easily maintain their high price, in spite of a more rapid increase that might come in these more quickly matured meats.

It is the banker's duty to urge such a policy and encourage loans of this kind; it is real and resourceful banker-farmer work. Illinois figures in more or less degree are typical of many of the older and richer States, and newer States and those with cheaper lands can vastly profit by her short sightedness. For example, not since the war has Illinois marketed as few cattle as this year; not since the state board of agriculture began keeping statistics 58 years ago has she sold so few hogs; not in 35 years has she reported less dairy cows. A man who does not raise or feed some livestock, who does not have a proportion of colt-raising mares among his horses, who does not have a manure spreader working on schedule or a few sheep to clean up, is not a real farmer and is not getting more than a fraction of the return he would otherwise get. The banker-farmer who is not alive to or who is partly responsible for this situation and does not attempt to improve it, is not a real banker.

As soon as the livestock farmer has made a good start, the silo and paved feed lot must follow. The silo makes profits in every direction and a paved lot permits the hogs to save 15 per cent. of the corn fed to cattle above what they would save if fed in the usual mud lot, in addition to cattle comfort and manure saved. Bankers know that under proper conditions, livestock or notes secured by livestock on feed, is one of the best and most liquid loans to be had. The farmer must "stock up" and the farmer-banker is wise who will "stock up" with his notes.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Worth More Than Crops

What about the modern conveniences for the house? Has the wife facilities for making her burden easier as she takes on the passing years? Remember that a woman's strength and energy are the most sacred asset of the farm and that you will be sorry when they are worn out.—Farm Journal.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers say Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine they would give their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, St. Catharines, Ont., who says: "I am a user of Baby's Own Tablets and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." Once a mother has used the Tablets she will use no other medicine because she feels the Tablets are absolutely safe and knows they never fail to banish all the simple ailments of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Application

Mother—My son, you should never defer until tomorrow what you can do today.

Son—Then, mother, we'd better eat the rest of that mince pie tonight, hadn't we?

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

Dropped a Remark

"I had a dreadful fall last night."

"Tell me of it, Egbert."

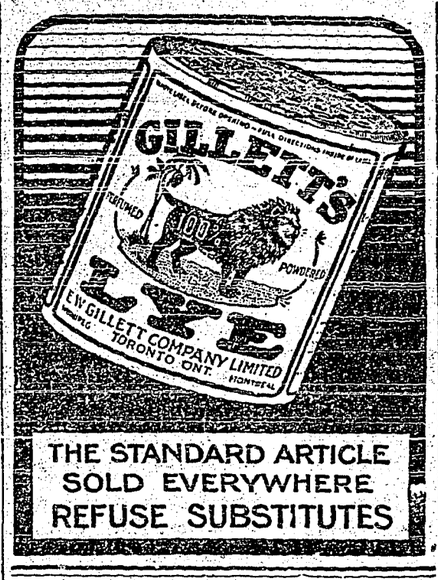
"My wife was talking; I hung on every word, and then, and then—"

"Yes, yes, and then?"

"Her voice broke!"

Mrs. Knagg—Young Mr. Benedict seems much more fond of parties and receptions since he married.

Mr. Knagg—Yep. Misery loves company.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Keeping Cream Cool

Attention Should be Paid to Cooling Cream as Soon as Separated

Now that warm weather is here, every possible means must be taken to get cream on the market in good condition. The warm days that have already passed have had a marked effect in lowering the quality of cream now being made into butter.

Attention must be paid to cooling the cream just as scon as separated. However, the greatest exposure to heat usually comes when the cream is hauled to market, and the cans are left uncovered, and exposed to the hot sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment that the temperature may be kept more than twenty degrese lower when dampened blankets are thrown over the can or dampened blankets are used than when the cans are left uncovered. In addition, the dirt and dust are kept away from the cans and cream.

It is not only to the advantage of the producer to help in keeping up the quality of the cream so that good prices may continue, but low grade cream cannot be allowed to come upon the market in the future.—R. McCann, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Submarine For Salving Sunken Ships

"A spherical submarine now being built, solves the problem of recovering treasure from ships sunk at great depths," says the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

"The new submarine consists of a steel sphere, eight feet in diameter and capable of carrying two workmen. It is designed to be lowered into the water from a tender, but is provided with electrically-driven propellers by which it can be moved about in the water as it hangs at the end of the cable. One of its essential features is a set of four electro-magnets, which, when energized by current from the motors within the sphere, serve to hold it securely to the steel hull of a sunken ship. Current for the operation is supplied through a cable running down from the tender. In addition to this equipment it will be provided with electric drills for piercing the side of a ship, and with a powerful searchlight for working purposes and for exploring the bed of the ocean when the exact location of a sunken ship is not known."

Young Lady (on first visit to western ranch)—For what purpose do you use that coil of line on your saddle?

Cowpuncher—That line, as you call it, lady, we use for catching cattle and horses."

Young Lady—I dare say. Now, may I ask, what do you use for bait?

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

"Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach trouble," writes a lady from a little Western town.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

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

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

Alfalfa in Alberta

Is Peculiarly Adapted to Irrigation and Produces Large Crops Each Year

The acreage of alfalfa on irrigated lands in Alberta is increasing rapidly from year to year as the importance and value of this crop is better appreciated by the farmers. It has been grown successfully in the Lethbridge district for the past dozen years. The total acreage now well exceeds 10,000 acres. On the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigated lands in the Strathmore and Gleichen districts it is being introduced more slowly. Everything indicates, however, that it can be profitably raised there, provided care is exercised in ascertaining the source of the seed so that only hardy types are used, and proper cultural operations in the manner and time of irrigation are employed.

Alfalfa is peculiarly adapted to irrigation. It produces large crops each year and owing to the fact that a stand will last for many years after it is sown, it is very profitable there being no expense attached to it except irrigating and harvesting the crop.

To get the best results the land should be irrigated for each crop or cutting. The yield depends entirely on the care exercised in irrigating, that is, no parts of the field should be missed and no parts over-irrigated sufficiently to injure the crop. In this connection it must also be mentioned that, according to reports in the spring of 1914, fall irrigation is not a safe practice in all districts.

The average yield per acre on the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, since 1909 (the first fields were sown in 1908) of field-cured hay has been just a little over five tons per acre.

Some tests have been made to ascertain the best quantity of seed to sow. The results obtained are given in the following tables. The plots were all sown alone, no nurse crop of grain being used.

The farm superintendent recommends using from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. If conditions are very favorable, i.e., if good rains come just after the seed is sown, less will do, but as it is a crop that will remain a long time on the land and one that will not thicken but rather is apt to become thinner as it becomes older, a liberal supply of seed is usually true economy. The hay from a thick stand has finer stems and so is better in quality.

He Meant Every Word He Spoke

JUST WHY J. A. HILL RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

He Had Sore Back and Other Symptoms of Kidney Disease and Got Real Benefit From Dodd's Kidney Pills

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont.—(Special).—"I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills as the best of medicines." The speaker was Mr. J. A. Hill, a well-known resident of this place, and he left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that he meant every word he said.

"Some time ago," Mr. Hill continued, "I had a very sore back. It started from a cold and I suffered for six months with it. I also had stiffness in my joints and cramps in my muscles and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. My appetite was fitful and my limbs were heavy. Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes and received great benefit from them. That's why I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Every one of Mr. Hill's symptoms showed that his trouble was of the Kidneys. That is why he got such benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are no cure all, but they do cure sick Kidneys, and the Kidneys are the keystone of health.

World's Wheat Farm

Western Canada Has the Best Wheat Land in the World

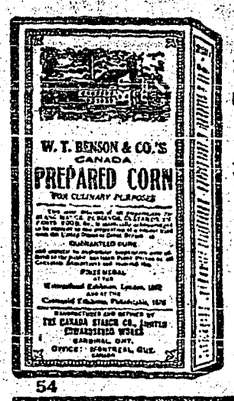
They have only just begun to scratch the surface of prairie Canada, which is offering homes and fortunes to millions, says a recent writer abroad. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, now constitute the world's largest wheat farm, a tract so vast that it has not all been explored yet and no one knows its extent and resources. This great plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined productive width contains approximately 464,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world, of which half is unknown. Of the total surveyed area of 149,000,000 acres only about 16,000,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, an area which in 1911 produced 550,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax—194,000,000 bushels of it being wheat. It may be seen that there is land enough to keep the world in bread for some time to come. Furthermore the country is well supplied with railroads and is offering great inducements to settlers. Something of the size of prairie Canada may be understood when it is known that it is five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland and three times the size of the German empire.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Because of the lack of humus fields wash, and the running off of the water carries off the top soil. There are parts of America in which fields are worn out not because crops have exhausted the fertility, but because the fertile surface soil has been carried off by washing. Humus acts as a binder.

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

BENSON'S Corn Starch



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

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

54

The Brightest Women Find

sometimes that they are dull in mind, depressed in spirits, and that they have headache, backache, and sufferings that make life seem not worth living. But these conditions need be only temporary. They are usually caused by indigestion or biliousness and a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will quickly, safely and certainly right the wrong. This famous family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels. Beecham's Pills cleanse the system of accumulating poisons and purify the blood. Their beneficial action shows in brighter looks, clearer complexions, better feelings. Try them, and you also will find that they

Are Worth A Guinea a Box

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

Spare the Birds and Save the Crops

Bird hunting if carried on under restraint may be legitimate sport, but bird slaughter is merely a means of inviting calamity. Take as one little instance the "scalp act" of Pennsylvania, which paid in bounties $90,000 for the extermination of hawks and owls. These "pests" were destroyed but the small rodents upon which they fed turned on the farmer and did almost $4,000,000 worth of damage. Our bird friends possess infinitely more than sentimental and food values. Were it not for their intervention the insect hordes would blot mankind from the face of nature.—Country Gentleman.

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

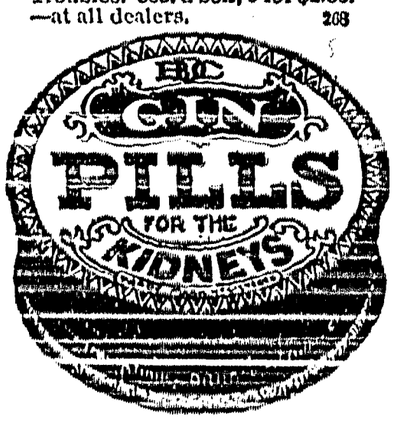
Jap Standing Army to be Increased

The budget committee of the house has approved the project to increase the standing army of Japan. The measures provides for the addition of two divisions or about 24,000 men. The previous diet was dissolved by the emperor in December last for declining to uphold the program of the ministry for military development.

The budget committee also approved a measure for the construction of three submarines and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

A BACKACHE

—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflamed Kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. —at all dealers. 268



80c. Worth of Palmolive for 50c.

Buy a 50c. jar of Palmolive Cream, or a 50c. bottle of Palmolive Shampoo, and get TWO CAKES OF PALMOLIVE SOAP FREE!

We have only a limited amount of this offer so suggest early buying.

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 pr'ces 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

Mrs. J. W. Dow will not receive on Wednesday, July 21, nor again this season.

Cabbage plants for sale, the late late variety—J. Langlois, Victoria Avenue, Creston.

Meeting to arrange patriotic demonstration for Aug. 4th in Mercantile Hall to-night. Be on hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayres and Miss Attwood of Moyie arrived on Wednesday to spend a few weeks on the Attwood ranch, east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd wish, through THE REVIEW, to thank the many friends for the kind sympathy shown them in their late bereavment.

The July meeting of the Farmers' Institute is due to-night. The Fruit Growers Union has a quarterly gathering to-morrow evening at the Auditorium.

Some of the wealthier class at Crow points are dining off Creston Valley beans since Monday, when the 1915 export commenced, John Beeby bringing in the earliest.

At the annual school meeting on Saturday F. H. Jackson was elected to the trustee board in succession to J. W. Dow, while Dr. Henderson was chosen auditor, vice R. M. Reid, resigned.

Now that strawberry shipments at Duck Creek and the lake points have practically ceased the eastbound train is again arriving pretty well on time. Duck Creek will have about 500 crates of raspberries for export.

C. O. Rodgers returned on Sunday from Calgary, where he had been attending a meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association. He says the general opinion is that Alberta will vote to go dry on July 21st.

A somewhat prolonged dry spell would be welcomed by the thrifty housewives who are attempting to lay in a supply of wild raspberries. The crop of this fruit is heavy but sunny weather is needed to hasten ripening.

The L. O. L. 12th of July picnic which was withdrawn on account of the berry-picking season tending to keep down the attendance, will be heard of again next month at a date when a bumper turnout can be counted on.

Word reached the military camp at Vernon on Monday for D Company (Revelstoke) 54th Battalion to be got ready for immediate leave for the Old Country. Campbell Dow is one of the members of this corps, which expected to leave camp yesterday.

Haying commenced on the flats the latter part of the week, and when the weather is propitious the sound of several mowing machines is to be heard. The harvest is fully a month earlier than in 1914, and two months ahead of 1907, according to one near old-timer.

An important citizens meeting is called for eight o'clock Monday night in Mercantile Hall, to discuss the matter of celebrating the first anniversary of Britains declaration of war against Germany, which will occur on August 4th. A patriotic picnic, concert or demonstration of some sort is in order. A large turnout of citizens is desired.

The young people of town had a shirtwaist ball in the Auditorium on Monday night, which attracted a fine turnout and proved thoroughly enjoyable. The music was by T. Butterfield (violin) and Messrs. Swanson and Mauberg on the guitar and accordeon and was certainly, "jake" notwithstanding a rather limited repertoire of selections.

An air line dispatch from Capt. Forrester, who is out on a fishing trip in the Kitchener country, states the trout are biting fine. He says he has seen quite a few deer, one or two of which enquired if Milt Beam was in the neighborhood and being informed Milton was attending strictly to business on his ranch, came out and paraded around feeling quite relieved. The cougars of course, are taking no chances.

At their meeting on Monday night Creston Lodge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

C.C.—A. Lindley
R.C.—G. Pacey
Prelate—S. A. Speers
M. of W.—T. Harris
K. of R.S.—W. Jackson
M. of Ex.—Dr. Henderson
M. of Fin.—Roy Telford
M. of A.—R. M. Reid
I.G.—E. C. Gibbs
O.G.—Geo. Young.

Installation will take place at the regular meeting on July 26th.

BIRTH—In Creston, on July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Langlois, a daughter.

Miss Proctor of Calgary arrived in Creston on Sunday, on a visit to Mrs. R. Medler.

Philip Briggs of Cranbrook, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Benny, left for home yesterday.

During his visit to Creston, Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Ebbutt.

Principal Macdonald's resignation gives the new trustee board three vacancies to fill on the teaching staff.

A progress estimate of the Valley's raspberry crop is 4,000 crates. W. A. Pease is hoping to ship at least 300 of these.

WANTED—Girl, or middle aged lady preferred for general housework, must be used to the care of children. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

We anticipate Mayor Little in observing that it rains now without any apparent provocation, and whether the sun shines or not.

Miss L. Cartwright and Mrs. Cam of Sirdar were among the out of town guests at Monday's hop. They were guests of Mrs. Jas. Johnson.

Capt. Forrester, Dan Spiers, Lionel Forrester and Percy Hendron are out on a ten-day fishing trip on Seven Mile Creek, in the Kitchener country,

Word was received that the 48th Battalion, to which the Valley contributed ten men, arrived in England safely on July 10th, landing at Plymouth.

Owing to an unprecedented world-wide demand the price of tea is on the up grade, some wholesale houses quoting an advance of ten cents per pound on most grades.

A. B. Stanley writes from Hedley, B. C. that he has purchased the, Gazette plant and the first issue under his editorial and mechanical guidance will appear this week.

There will be no service in Creston Roman Catholic church on Sunday, July 25th. Father John will be at Vancouver for the annual retreat which commences on the 27th,

Rev. A. M, Sanford, B. A., D. D., principal of Columbia College, New Westminster, who is touring the Kootenays in the interests of that institution, will favor Creston with a call on Monday.

Sliced ripe tomatoes featured the dinner menu at the T. W. Fraser ranch at Erickson on July 12th. Roy Staples is reported to have had them even earlier than this though we have been unable to verify the report.

To help us fittingly observe the glorious twelfth J. M. Craigie sent us in some samples of both his 1915 orange and lemon crop. The latter is of splendid size and flavor, but judging by their size this is a very off year for oranges.

Bonners' Ferry Herald: A number of Indians from Creston, B. C., returning from the celebration at Sandpoint, joined with the Kootenay Indians at the Mission in a big pow-wow and dance Wednesday night. Two or three auto loads of town people went out to witness the festivities.

The Valley is still exporting a few crates of strawberries daily, mostly from Duck Creek, but shipping is expected to cease completely early next week. P. Hagen a Duck Creek grower, with 200 crates off a quarter-acre, can possibly lay claim to the Valley record for 1915 production.

Messrs. Swanson and Loasby of Sirdar were here on Tuesday evening, coming up on their new speeders. They were accompanied by Mesdames Swanson, Loasby, Dennes, Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Francen, and the Misses Alice Francen, Lillie Janson, Marion and Ruth Swanson. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heald.

S. A. MacDonald, who had just been engaged for his third term as principa of Creston superior school, resigned on Wednesday, and will leave shortly for Vernon to train with the 54th Battalion. Mr. MacDonald had made arrangements to join in May, but owing to school matters being unsatisfactory decided to postpone his departure until they had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Any day now a crew of a couple of hundred men may invade the Valley for the purpose of completely dismantling the Great Northern Railway line. The line is being abandoned and the company proposes removing fencing, rails, telegraph poles and wires, bridge timber and all other materials worth taking away. It will provide about a months work for all available Valley workmen.

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R. S. BEVAN, Manager

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Ladies' and Children's White Cotton Vests in long, short and no-sleeve style.

White Cotton Hose for women and children, including such makes as Penman's, Buster Brown's Sister and other standard makes.

A line of crinkly Middy Blouse Laces in all colors at 10c. Also a splendid line of Plush or Chenille Neckties at 25c. each, in twelve colors.

For Men and Boys we have all sizes in Balbriggan Underwear.

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