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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915 No. 28

Fruit Inspector's Letter to C.P.R.

At the July meeting of the board of trade the matter of having a roof built over the diveway leading up to the C.P.R. depot was discussed and a decision arrived at that the matter be placed before O. E. Ford, the Dominion Express Company's travelling superintendent, with the request that he take the matter up with the Express Company, seeing it is their business that is directly affected, and urge them to get busy with the railway company officials. By way of supplementing Mr. Ford's efforts in such a worthy cause, A. McL. Fletcher, fruit inspector for this division, has forwarded the following letter direct to the C.P.R. headquarters:-

You will agree with me, I think, that the success of the fruit industry depends on the placing of the goods on the market in the best possible condition.

This must be done consistently, for one shipment of poor fruit destroys more confidence than can be gained by one hundred shipments of perfect fruit.

In its present shape the unloading platform at the Creston depot is far from satisfactory, especially in rainy weather.

Along its entire length there is absolutely no protection from the frequent rains that obtain in the Valley, more especially in the berry season. The eaves of the freight warehouse naturally shed large volumes of water, some of which is bound to get into the crates, no matter how carefully and dexterously they may be handled.

Roughly speaking you have at Creston a freight shed some 60 or 70 feet in length the greater part of which should be covered with a roof wide enough to carry the water clear of the driveway, which is not more than ten feet wide. This would give protection to the fruit actually being unloaded as well as to those awaiting their turn, of which there are always a few particularly at the rush hours.

As you are aware Creston is an important small-fruit shipping point and if conditions are made favorable the industry will grow enormously—to the mutual advantage of your company as well as the Valley generally.

Knowing as you do the utter impossibility of satisfactorily shipping damp fruit, and knowing your desire to effect any improvement that tends to advance the material welfare of the agricultural class particularly, I thank you in advance for the prompt and serious consideration I feel sure you will give this matter.

As all are aware wet fruit, particularly the soft varieties, deteriorates in transit, and in view of the fact that dealers everywhere are quick to turn down shipments unless they come to hand in first-class shape, every possible pressure be brought to bear on the C.P.R. to make this improvement forthwith. The amount of business originating here justifies the request, even in a year of generally-reduced earnings such as this is.

CANYON CITY

C. Blair is adding a kitchen to his house this week.

John Carfra, sr., returned from the prairie on Friday last.

$250 was spent in labor and material on the old Goat River bridge.

John Carfra expects to move to Trail where he has employment.

Canyon City Lumber Co. has orders on hand for ten cars of lumber.

Canyon City Lumber Co. will commence logging operations immediately after haying.

G. M. Benney has ordered the thistles to be cut on the right-of-way, Canyon City.

John McRobb had a great day's fishing above the Canyon on Sunday. He brought back 80 trout.

J. E. Wood, who is training with the 54th Battalion at Vernon, spent the past week at his home here.

Frank Cornell has decided to remain with the Company. Mrs. Cornell and family will probably return here.

John McRobb had the bad luck to lose a cow valued at $150 on Tuesday. It failed to digest a stick of dynamite.

A school meeting will be held this week to receive the resignations of Trustees Knott and Turner, owing to assessment roll difficulties.

R. J. Chambers has applied to take 500 gallons of water daily out of the stream running through his place for domestic and irrigation purposes.

W. H. T. Smith of Port Hill had four stitches put in his nose by Dr. Henderson on Thursday last, the result of a kick from a colt. He also had the misfortune to lose a fine brood mare recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Witherhead and family of Saskatoon arrived here a week ago and have purchased the Carfra ranch. Mr. Witherhead returned to Saskatoon on Monday. Mrs. Witherhead and family will occupy the place at once.

Gathers 25-Pound Cabbage July 27

A 1915 outdoor-grown cabbage weighing twenty-five (25) pounds from the ranch of Sam Fraser, Erickson, picked on July 27th, was on display in the drugstore window on Tuesday and Wednesday. Naturally it attracted a whole lot of attention both on account of its size—38 inches in circumference—and weight and its early-season maturing. Inspection showed that it was almost as firm as Gibraltar and a perfect specimen of its kind in every respect.

This fellow was part of a three-ton crop growing on the Fraser ranch this season, two and a half tons of which have already been marketed, some five and eight-pound heads going east as early as June 25th. It is the Copenhagen Market variety, and grown on a strip of land which was cleaned up last fall.

This has been a great year for vegetables on this ranch. Due to favorable weather, the right soil and intelligent cultivation the Fraser's have led the province, we have no hesitation in saying, for outdoor cabbage, and are first to have ripe tomatoes, while from the Union sales manager we learn that the head lettuce from this ranch has been in great demand with Union customers.

Further corroborative evidence that the Erickson section leads the Valley in early vegetable production at least is shown by the records. In addition to the Fraser's early cabbage and tomatoes, E. J. C. Richardson is this year's earliest cauliflower; Roy Staples is the first to export cucumbers, and M. R. Palmer is the early-potato man.

And barring strawberries Erickson can justly lay claim to the honor to send out the first raspberries, loganberries, blackberries and dewberries, W. G. Littlejohn being the early bird in all these lines. In raspberries John Johnson of Duck Creek had a few cups for his own use ahead of the Littlejohn fruit, but not enough for shipping.

Just now a canvass is being made of the Erickson district to have, if possible, this year's vegetable output packed at the warehouse there under competent supervision and sent out backed by a guarantee of uniform of each crate. It is favorably considered generally, and if adopted should facilitate considerably the sale of Erickson quality vegetables.

Patriotic Demonstraiton
CITY PARK, CRESTON

Wednesday, Aug. 4
2 O'CLOCK P.M.

Your King and Country Call You. Be on hand early.

Local and Personal

Schram jar tops at the Creston Mercantile Co.

N. Winlaw and gang are here this week loading three cars of poles for eastern shipment.

There is a healthy demand for Creston cooking apples just now. 40 boxes went east on Wednesday.

J. H. D. Benson, manager of the Imperial Bank, Nelson, was a Creston visitor the early part of the week.

The fire guardian's station at Lookout Mountain was opened this week, H. Hamilton is in charge again this season.

Mrs. W. C. Forrester arrived home yesterday from Grassy Lake, Alberta, where she has been visiting for three weeks past.

Jim Scott is back from his trip to Rosetown, Sask., and states that the grain crop in that section looks promising at present.

The first of the year's blackberries and dewberries started moving on Monday. W. G. Littlejohn is the with both of them this season.

Monday night's rain is the heaviest reported in the Valley this year. The downpour measured better than an inch, or 100 tons to the acre.

The woods seem to be full of school teachers this year. Creston had over 125 applicants for the two vacancies here—several B.A.s in the lot, too.

Principal MacDonald, with the 54th Battalion at Vernon was decorated this week—with a wrist watch, a present from his pupils and some Creston friends.

Creston Anglicans had morning service last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Mahood of Crawford Bay taking charge. He will hold service here once a month for the present.

At the school board meeting on Monday the trustees re-engaged Mr. Boadway as janitor for another term. The contract for 20 cords of cordwood was awarded H. S. McCreath.

Thos. Wilson, of Vancouver, inspector of Indian orchards, spent a few days in this section the latter part of the week. He was doing a little entomoligic reasearch work this trip, specializing on the mosquito.

Up to the time of going to press there is nothing definite to be handed out about the Doukhobor purchase of Block 812. Likewise the Great Northern has not yet made a start to dismantle its Port Hill-Creston branch.

A Lindley, sales manager for the Fruit Growers Union, left on Wednesday on a business trip through the Crow to place the early vegetable crop. He had the 25-pound cabbage from the S. Fraser ranch among his samples.

Although the first of each month had been fixed upon as pay day at the Fruit Growers Union, everything owing the 120 clients of the Union for June business was paid in full on July 26th. About $4,000 was disbursed.

The Creston's two out-of-town high school pupils were both successful in the recent intermediate grade examinations: Miss Laura Edmonson at Nelson and Miss Ella Dow at Cranbrook, the latter scoring top marks for the grade.

Fruit Inspector Fletcher was here over the week end. This year his territory has been extended down to Robson on the Arrow Lakes and intervening points including Kaslo and his stops here will be less frequent in consequence.

ALICE SIDING

A. J. Collis has this week added a Jersey cow to his herd.

Miss Bertha Pease was a Sunday visitor with friends at Duck Creek.

Guy Lowenburg returned on Friday from a two-week fishing trip in the Kaslo-Lardo country.

Albert Stewart who left here a few weeks ago for the prairie has struck a job as teamster at Lethbridge, Alta.

Berry shipments are on the down grade now and another week will wind them up. Mather & Reid are the leading exporters with 350 crates out up to Monday night. W. A. Pease follows with 203 to the same date.

Rather to the surprise of the trustees the resignation of A. L. Dougherty, principal of the Alice Siding school for the past two terms reached Secretary V. Carr the latter part of the week. He has secured a school further west, we understand.

J. Boydell and C. Pease were Friday to Sunday visitors in the Kitchener country on a fishing trip returning with close to 400 choice samples of the speckled beauties, all over the regulation eight inches. They report bear somewhat numerous around the camp. A couple of deer were also seen.

Erickson is not entitled to quite all the diplomas for these first-of-the-season shipments. On Wednesday Victor Carr was the exporter of a pair of goats, the Valley's inital export in this line. They were headed for Nelson for a little special training for a big K.P. initiation next month.

Open Tenders and Select Teachers

Special meeting of the Creston board of school trustees was held in the schoolhouse on July 26th. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications: Letter from Miss Hurry accepting position offered. Letter from S. A. Macdonald resigning his position as principal. Telegram from Miss Munro also resigning her position. These were accepted.

Letter from Superintendent of education in answer to one sent by secretary in regard to funds. This letter stated that no further advance could be granted this board by the treasury department until such time as money had been received by them covering the advance granted on the 1914 assessment.

Hurry—Jackson—That the secretary be instructed to interview manager of the Bank of Commerce with a view to securing loan to pay July expenses.—Carried.

Tenders for janitor, wood and kalsomining were taken up. No tender for kalsomining was received. Hurry—Jackson—That H. S. McCreath's tender for wood be accepted.—Carried. Jackson—Hurry—That R. Boadway's tender for janitor work be accepted.—Carried.

Applications for the vacant positions were discussed. Several names were selected for Division III., with Miss Hardman of New Westminster leading. The secretary was instructed to wire Miss Hardman asking if she would accept. [Later: Miss Hardman has accepted.

Names were selected for principal and first assistant. Their qualifications and ability will be enquired into before appointment is made. To date 120 applications have been received.

J. MALLANDAINE, Secretary.

Penticton retail merchants will give a machine gun to the 54th Battalion. Three of them have put up $200 each.

Revelstoke trustees have filled the five vacancies on the teaching staff. The vice-principal is getting $85 a month.

Penticton had a tax sale yesterday. 278 pieces of property were offered, against which there was $6,000 arrears of taxes.

Greenwood is not satisfied with its superior school. The trustees want a high school, which will cost $900 a year additional.

The Kootenaian claims the boat between Nelson and Kaslo feeds more passengers than the Kuskanook on the Landing—Nelson run.

Unofficially Greenwood is quite a military camp. The Home Guards drill three times a week; also a company of Italians, some of whom are old soldiers.

Fernie Italians, who are reservists, are said to be slow in answering the call to enlist for active service with their native country in the fight against Austria.

Wrist Watch for Popular Principal

The sudden and rather unexpected departure of Principal MacDonald of the Creston Public School to Vernon, where he in training with the 54th Battalion for overseas service, put anything even in the nature of a presentation of any sort out of the question at the time of his leaving. By now, however, he is in possession of a very serviceable reminder of Creston's appreciation of his worth both as citizen and teacher, in the shape of a wrist watch, from his pupils and some of his numerous friends, which was forwarded him this week, enclosed with this address:

DEAR MR. MACDONALD:

We, the pupils of the Superior Division of Creston School, hereby wish to express to you our appreciation of you as teacher and citizen.

We have always felt confident of your ability as a teacher and principal and the results recently made public have by no means lessened that confidence. Your influence in school and community has always been on the side of good, and you have won our admiration and esteem by your sterling qualities of character.

We commend your action in devoting yourself at this critical time to the service of your king and empire. It is only what we might have expected from one of your ability and principle. While we regret your removal from amongst us our regret is tempered by our pride in your noble purpose.

We ask you to accept this wrist watch as a slight token of our friendship and esteem, and so wear it as a memorial of your stay among us. May success attend your efforts, and whatever awaits you in the future may the Divine blessing be yours.

Signed on behalf of the pupils: Lyda Johnson, Mabel Huscroft, Jennie Nichols, Erma Hayden, Alex. Lidgate, Ronald Lidgate, Lionel Forrester, David Dow.

Mr. MacDonald is attached to D Company at present but will transfer to an artillery corps if one is raised in British Columbia. Before coming west he was a member of an eastern field battery and naturally has a preference for that arm of the service.

ERICKSON

Roy Staples is the Valley's first cucumbers exporter this season. He sent a crate east on Tuesday.

Erickson's showing at the Entrance examination was disappointing. We counted on at least one candidate being successful.

After the garden party on Wednesday of last week W. H. Kemp found a watch on the lawn. The owner can secure it from him.

Sam Fraser harvested a 25-pound cabbage on Tuesday. This is the daddy of this years crop of almost three tons. 75 per cent, of which is already shipped.

The trustees, we hear have secured a lady teacher for the school for the coming term, She comes from the coast and has splendid recommendations.

The McLeod store was on the move last week. It was apparently on the road allowance and was placed about 50 feet further back on the lot by the gang building the new road to the depot.

Last week's list of early birds was incomplete in that no mention was made of E. J. C. Richardson who was number one with cauliflower. This week W. G. Littlejohn again gets mention for shipping the inital crate of both black and dewberries.

A meeting of the growers in this section was held the latter part of the week to discuss the question of having the Erickson vegetables packed at the warehouse here, thus ensuring a standard pack. The outcome was to name a committee of nine to canvas the district and report at a later meeting. W. G. Littlejohn presided, with Jas. Allard as secretary.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

CHAPTER IV.

Wherein We Decide to Go Voyaging

"Let's put the two pieces together and take them to the light and see if we cannot decipher it," said I. "Mistress Wilberforce," I continued, "I have the sailor's premonition that we are on the track of something that will greatly better your fortunes." And I read:

"In ye yeare of oure Lorde 1595 I, Philip Wilberforce, Bt., of ye countie of Devon, being ye captaine of ye good shippe Scourge of Malice, didde take ye grate Spanisshe galleon Nuestra Senora de la Conception, after a bloodie encountre, wherein mine own shippe was sunke. Ye lading of ye galleon was worthe muche monaie, milliones of pounds sterling, I take ye. Withe manie jewelles and stones of price, pieces of eight and bullione, together with silkes and spicerie. Being blowne to ye southe and weste manie days in a grate tempeste, ye galleon was caste awaye on Ye Ilande of ye Staires. We landed ye treasor and hidde yt in ye walle. Alle my menne being in ye ende dead ye natives came over ye seas in their grate canoes and tooke me, being like a madde manne. Godde mercifullie preserving my life, I escaped frome them and at last am comme safe into mine owne sweet lande of Englande once more. Toe find ye mouthe of ye treasor cave, take a bearing alonge ye southe of ye three Goddess on ye Altar of Skulles on ye middle hille of ye ilande. Where ye line strykes ye knicke in ye walle with ye bigge pamme tree bee three hoals. Climbe ye stones, enter ye centre one. Yt is there. Lette him that wille seek and finde."

When I had finished reading we both stopped and stared. There was much in it, of course, that we could not possibly understand. We could only comprehend it fully if we were lucky enough to stand beside the "Stone Gods" on the island itself. Still the general purport was sufficiently clear. Sir Philip Wilberforce had evidently concealed a very considerable treasure there. If we could find it our fortunes would be made, or hers rather, for I swear I never thought of myself at all.

"Think you," my little mistress began at last, her pale face flushing for the first time, her bosom heaving quickly, "that the treasure may still be there?"

"Who can tell?" I answered. "The island may have remained unvisited since Sir Philip's day."

"But would treasure last so long?"

"Stored in a cave gold and silver would last forever. Everything else would have rotted away probably."

"How could we get there?" she asked.

"If you had a ship," said I, "well commanded and founded and manned you could reach the spot without difficulty."

"How much would it cost?"

Well, I quickly and roughly estimated in my mind the necessary outlay. Such a vessel as she would require might be bought for perhaps £2,500 or £3,000. Provisioning and outfitting, together with the pay of the officers and crew, would require perhaps £1,500 or £2,000 more, or a total between five and six thousand pounds. And she had but two! I was about to tell her the prohibitive truth when the solution of the problem suddenly came to me. In one way or another I had been a fortunate voyager, and I had saved up or earned by trading and one or two adventures in which I had taken part something over £4,000, which was safely lodged to my credit in a London bank.

"I should think," I said slowly, "that £2,000 would be ample to cover everything."

"Ah," she said, "exactly the sum that Master Ficklin said was left of my mother's fortune."

"Yes," said I, and then I added in duty bound, "But you surely would not be so foolish, Mistress Wilberforce, as to risk your all in this wild goose chase?"

"If you were in my position, Master Hampden, what would you do?"

"I am a man," I answered, "accustomed to shift for myself. I might take a risk which I would not advise you to essay."

"I must shift for myself, too," she said, her eyes sparkling. "The Goddess Chance, which had ruined her father, was evidently jogging her elbow. "Indeed, I shall take the chance," she persisted.

"But you could easily live on £2,000 for a long while," I urged against my wish, for I was keen to go a treasure hunting with her for a shipmate.

"Not such life as I crave. If I cannot have enough for my desires I would be worse off had I nothing."

Well, I was arguing against my wishes fro ma sense of duty, so I at last gave way. After all, the treasure might be there. If so, it was hers, and it would be a shame not to get it. The pulse of adventure leaped in my veins.

"So be it," I said.

"Will you help me to make my arrangements? You are accustomed to the sea, and—"

"I will do more than that," said I. "With your gracious permission I will go with you."

"To the island?"

"To the end of the world," I replied. Whereat she stared at me a moment, then looked away.

She extended her hand to me and I tried to kiss it like a gentleman. I made, no doubt, a blundering effort, but at least it was that of an honest man.

"I must go and get ready to go to Master Ficklin's in the town," she said softly. "You know the house."

I nodded.

"Come to me there tomorrow and we will talk further about the project."

When we broached the subject to Master Ficklin the next day at his house, he would not hear of it. He examined the parchment with interest, but poohoohed the tale because, forsooth, it had no legal backing and was couched in the phraseology of the sea rather than in the dry verbiage of the law. He pointed out that he had only succeeded in saving this last £2,000 of my lady's fortune because he had skilfully concealed its existence from Sir Geoffrey. He asked pertinently what would happen to her when all was gone and she had found no treasure, the very existence of which he affected to disbelieve.

A very hard headed, practical person was Master Ficklin. I had stern ideas of duty, too, and Master Ficklin's good sense ever appealed to me. Yet when did mere good sense ever appeal to a woman against her wish? My lady had the gambling instinct, too. I wonder she did not have it stronger since 'twas in her blood!—and she would fain challenge fortune.

The end of it was she made over her £2,000 to me without requiring me to give any bond, which Master Ficklin would fain have insisted upon and which would have been embarrassing indeed for me, for my bond would have been my own capital, which I was going to embark in the enterprise in secret. I had saved up that money with no one knows what foolish dreams. I realized those dreams would come to naught. I had no one dependent upon me. Brother and sister I never enjoyed, and father and mother were both dead. What need had I for money? Let her have it whose desire was greater. I might have bargained for a share of the treasure did we find any, but I scorned to do it. I would give all and expect nothing for it.

At any rate, not being in any hurry, although I was frantically urged by my lady, who could scarcely possess her soul in patience before she began her treasure hunting, I looked about a good deal in order to get just what I wanted. Finally from a merchant of Plymouth I purchased a stout little ship of three hundred and fifty tons burden, called the Rose of Devon, which had been engaged in the West Indian and the American colonial trade.

It was my first design to have gone as master of her myself, and my lady would fain have had it so, but after reflection I decided it were better to have a much older man than I to command so long as she went as a passenger, and so I engaged a worthy seaman, one Samuel Matthews, old enough to be my father, with whom I had often sailed; in fact, the man under whom I made my first cruise. I did engage myself as mate, however, and I even tried in vain to induce Master Ficklin and his sister to go with us.

It seemed proper in venturing among islands filled, according to common report, with savage peoples, to provide for fighting. Therefore, after consulting with Captain Matthews, whom I fully acquainted with the entire project in all its details, I shipped a crew of thirty men and I provided in the equipment plenty of muskets, pistols and cutlasses, with the necessary powder and ball, and in addition a small brass cannon which I mounted on the forecastle. Nor did our cargo lack means for friendly trading and barter should such be found practicable.

Naturally the unusualness of these preparations attracted attention, and Captain Matthews and I were overwhelmed with applications from adventurous men who desired to make the voyage, surmising that it was after treasure of some sort.

I left the work of engaging the crew to Captain Matthews. He had as boatswain a seaman named Pimball, in whom he placed great confidence. He was a villainous looking man with a white scar running from his left eye across his cheek, caused by a cut he had received in some fight, and the line of white showing against the bronzed, weather beaten cheek he sported did not improve his appearance. But that he was a prime seaman was evident. Captain Matthews seemed to have great confidence in him.

To anticipate, when we boarded the ship I liked the crew not much better than the boatswain. I will say this for them, however, that a smarter, quicker set of seamen never hauled on brace or laid on yardarm. It was not their skill or strength or courage that I did not like, but they were not the kind of men I would have sought for a ship of my own, and the presence of my lady and her maid, a worthy woman, a long time servant at the castle, who had elected to follow her fortunes, made me timid, yet I was not unusally apprehensive. I had a sublime confidence in my own ability to deal with any man or any group of men.

(To be Continued)

Sugar Beet to Replace Wheat

As there is some talk of substituting wheat for sugar beet in Belgium, Poland and France this season, it will be interesting to ascertain what area is usually devoted to the latter crop. We find, on reference to a publication of the British board of agriculture, the following statistics bearing on the subject. Sugar beet area cultivated: Belgium and Holland each about 150,000 acres, France about 550,000, a total of 850,000 acres, therefore, if all the area were seeded with wheat, the aggregate crop of the three countries might be increased by 20,000,000 bushels. Other countries in Europe usually have the following areas devoted to sugar beet: Austria-Hungary 1,050,000 acres, Italy 130,000 acres, Russia 1,900,000 acres, Spain 100,000 acres, Sween 70,000 acres.

Seed Grain Relief Cost $11,000,000

The minister of finance made the statement that since August last the Dominion government had advanced, for the purchase of seed grain for settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the sum of $8,159,958.25, and for relief to settlers in the drought-stricken districts of these two provinces, the sum of $3,515,000, making a total of $11,674,958.25. It is expected that further amounts will be paid out on these accounts before the fall, and to cover the probable additional expenditure, a further sum of $750,000 will be required.

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Exports of Wool to U.S

In further explanation of the announcement made by the Dominion live stock commissioner on the exportation of wool from Canada it is now stated that under a new order the shipment of wool grown in Canada is permitted to the United States under a guarantee that the wool shall be used for manufacturing purposes only in the mills of that country, and that no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported from the United States.

Applications for licenses to export wool grown in Canada should be made directly to the department of customs, Ottawa, where full information will be furnished. Under these arrangements the markets of the United States will be open to the wool growers of Canada.

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British Control Copper

The possible establishment of a copper refinery at Vancouver and the probable impetus given to copper production by the war should prove a very welcome development of a very grievous tragedy. British Columbia will benefit by any efforts made to stimulate copper production. But the matter goes a little farther than appears at first sight. It is said that the British government has bought out the whole of the American copper producers, which consist of the Guggenheims, Lewisohns and other hyphenated millionaires of German extraction. The British government has, in fact, become the copper trust and the situation is delightfully humorous.—Vancouver Province.

Conserve the Live Stock

Farmers and Ranchers Should Not Dispose of Their Young Breeding Stock

It has come to the knowledge of the Free Press that one of the large cattle and packing industries of Western Canada has contracted to deliver in France before the end of October, 1915, 50,000 head of cattle, principally young heifers and feeding stock and that these animals are for the purpose of re-stocking the French farms. There is no question as to the bona fides of the contract. The first shipment of cattle was to have been made in May, but this, owing to shortage of boats and possibly to th activity of German submarines, was not accomplished. Preparations, however, are going forward with a view of getting them across as soon as possible.

While it is apparent that all of these cattle are not necessarily to be drawn from Western Canadian ranches and farms, it is highly probable that the greater bulk of them will be purchased in Western Canada. The farmers of the west have an absolute right to sell their cattle at any age they please, the only limit to that right would be a Dominion government embargo on the ground that the country, in view of the war, cannot spare present or prospective food stuffs. This is a measure which is not likely to come into force, unless conditions as to cattle supply become more acute than they are at present. Naturally the government will be slow to move in view of the fact that the cattle are for the help and comfort of our French allies.

While the above is true, the Free Press would be negligent in its duty, did it not point out first to the owner of young stock, and particularly young female stock, and second to the country at large, that even a very fancy price at the moment is really poor business. For a concrete example it is only necessary to go back to the past winter, when remount horses were being bought and when, in spite of warnings, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the horses sent forward for remount purposes were mares. Today, the western provinces, if not actually short of brood mares, have not nearly as many as it would be profitable to breed. On the very heels of the government demand for remount horses, came government advice to breed every mare possible.

The writer saw in one draft of some 2,000 remount horses, mares that it was nothing short of a crime to allow to go out of the country. It was not as if there were no geldings to take their places. Geldings could have been obtained. Possibly at that time they would have cost a little more money, but it would have been the best kind of economy to spend it if by so doing the breeding stock had been retained in the country.

With regard to the cattle, the Dominion government figures declare a decrease in the cattle for the whole Dominion of Canada of 18 per cent. in something like eight years. There have already been very heavy marketings of young females to the United States and it is no exaggeration to say that there is at the present time, not 5,000 young heifers to spare in the Canadian west, to say nothing of 50,000—that is, these animals should not be allowed to go out of the country if our farms are to be kept up to a reasonabble degree of efficiency in the matter of supplies.

This matter of not allowing young female stock to go out of the country does not rest wholly with the man who produces it. If he is short of food, or in ned of money, he has a right to sell when and what he can, but it is surely time that some broad scheme was devised whereby this waste would be prevented. To allow these young animals to be shipped out of Canada now, as far as the Canadian west is concerned, is a repetition in another form of "killing of the goose which lays the golden eggs." If the west allows its young breeding cattle to go to France, where is it to be re-stocked from? Not from Eastern Canada, for it has been depleted almost as badly as the west; not from the United States, for they are shorter than Canada. While there are many farmers who are short of money at the present time, it might surprise the public generally to know that there are numbers of western farmers who have money to invest, and surely there is no way in which it could be invested to better advantage than by retaining this young stock in the country. The man who sells now does not do so because he is anxious to help re-stock French farms, which is no doubt a laudable work, but he sells because he needs the money, and thinks, rightly or wrongly, that he needs the immediate price of a yearling so badly that he sacrifices the profit on the two-year-old, which he would get by keeping and breeding it for another year. He would be just as willing to sell this young animal to his brother farmers to breed or feed, as he is to sell it to go to France.

There are thousands of acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, to say nothing of land in other districts, that are immediately available for stock raising and feeding purposes, and surely if some of the progressive farmers who have money could get together and discuss this matter carefully and fully with the large packing house interests and the railways some scheme could be worked out whereby the farmer in need of money and with young stock to sell, could get the money he needs and at the same time the stock be retained in the country, fed and used for breeding purposes. It seems like a joke that the railway companies have granted special low rates on the bringing in of breeding stock, and on the other hand, breeding stock is being shipped out by the carload.

The farmers are complaining, and with a good show of reason, that they are not getting what they should get for their produce. On the other hand, the people in the cities and towns are finding living so costly that it is no exaggeration to say that with many of them, they must have relief or go elsewhere to live. There are surely brains enough in the Canadian west to devise some means whereby the west can increase its production so that living will be more reasonable and at the same time the producer will receive an adequate return from his labor.

Probably nothing is more significant of the bad management which is going on, than the fact that, while the production of hogs increased more than 50 per cent. during the year 1914, and the producers of these hogs were obliged to take a price for them which was not profitable, the decline in the price of pork products, such as bacon and ham, was so small as to be largely negligible.

The Free Press does not feel that it is in a position to offer an adequate solution to this problem, but with so many organizations meeting and passing resolutions, from which nothing practical ever comes, it begins to look as if the live stock business in Western Canada is very much in the same position as Joe Cannon described the United States in its attitude towards Germany, namely, "that there are too many notes and resolutions and too little acting." We have live stock organizations of all kinds in the different provinces; we have a Western Live Stock Union, which covers all three western provinces; we have men in the live stock business, both that of producers and handlers, that are second to none in their knowledge and ability we have a country admirably adapted for live stock production and there is a market for all that can be produced. Surely then it cannot be an impossible task to devise some means whereby live stock production can be put on a profitable basis to the producers and at the same time, the necessaries of life be supplied to the people of the cities and towns at such prices as will enable them to buy good food and plenty of it, and further, to devise ways and means whereby all surplus production, over and above the country's requirements can find a steady market at reasonably profitable prices.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A friend called on a Scottish merchant who did a large continental business to offer him his sympathy. "This war must hit you very hard."

"Verra hard," said the merchant. "I've over-saxteen hundred poonds owin' me ower in Germany, an' I'm no' sure I'll ever see a bawbee o't."

"Indeed, that is most distressing," "Och, ay; but no' a'together, for I owe five thousand poonds tae thae same Germans."

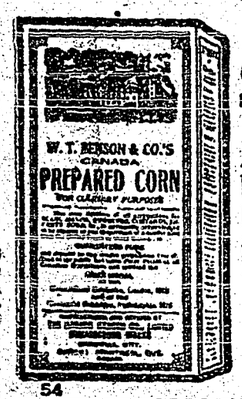
"Say, ma, have you noticed how fat the cat has grown lately?"

"No, but I've noticed how scarce the mice are."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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

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

68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

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, Nos. R.2 R.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.

WANTED.—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for particulars.—National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

Canada After the War

The statistics of immigration show that the European wars of the last century were all followed by a marked increase in the flow of emigration towards the North American continent. That happened at the close of the Napoleonic wars, when the maritime provinces received a great influx of settlers. After the Crimean war again immigrants poured into Ontario and Quebec and a similar tide occurred after the Franco-German war. This phenomenon was specially visible in the United States, which during the greater part of last century remained the chief centre of attraction for the European expatriates. Canada's turn came notably after the South African war, and it is a reasonable conjecture that the end of the present world conflict will be marked by a tremendous outflow of returned fighting men to the Dominion. —Toronto World.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

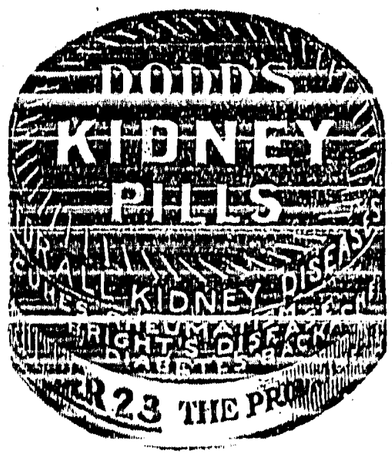
"What did you learn at school?" the manager asked the fair applicant for the stenographer's job.

"I learned," she replied, "that spelling is essential to a stenographer." The manager chuckled. "Good! Now, let me hear you spell 'essential.'" The fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a second. "There are three ways," she replied; "which do you prefer?"

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

Mrs. Homespun—What'll we contribute to the minister's donation party?

Farmer Homespun—Wal, I dunno, Hannar! Taters is 'way up, pork is 'way up, fowl is 'way up; we'll save money by giving him money.



Slump in Mining

War Having Bad Effect on Canada's Mineral Development

The war has had a bad effect on the mineral development of the Dominion. This is owing to the fact that prospecting has been greatly curtailed since the war began and also because development of claims has been extensively hampered.

The government grants a 21-year lease to all claims on condition that a certain amount of development of the mine or well is made during the first year. Now many claim workers have applied to the government for an extension of time because the required progress has not been made during the first year. Recently discoveries of oil have been made around Great Slave lake, but so restricted is the circulation that the claims remain unworked, this in spite of the fact that the prospectors have reported "standing knee deep in crude oil." Any other time there would have been a boom.

St. Vitus Dance In Young Children

Can Only Be Cured by Enriching the Blood and Toning up the Blood

One of the commonest forms of nervous trouble that afflicts young children is St. Vitus dance. This is because of the great demand made on the body by growth and development, together with the added strain caused by study. It is when these demands become so great that they impoverish the blood, and the nerves fail to receive their full supply of nourishment that St. Vitus dance develops. The remarkable success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing St. Vitus dance should lead parents to give this great blood-building medicine to their children at the first signs of the approach of the trouble. Pallor, listlessness, inattention, restlessness, and irritability are all symptoms which early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demand upon them. Here is proof of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mrs. Alfred Sochner, R.R. No. 5, Dunnville, Ont., says: "Our ten-year-old daughter, Violet, suffered very severely from St. Vitus dance. The trouble came on so gradually that we were not alarmed until it affected her legs and arms, which would twitch and jerk to such an extent that she could scarcely walk and could not hold anything in her hands steadily. She suffered for about five months before we began giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had not taken these long before we found that they were the right medicine, and after she had taken nine boxes she had fully recovered her former health, and strength. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every parent having a child suffering from St. Vitus dance or any form of nervousness."

In troubles of this kind no other medicine has met with such success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why They Cheered

When Al Saunders struck the sawdust trail in Scranton, Pa., over a year ago, the throng in the great Billy Sunday tabernacle broke out in cheers. It was a country-wide event. Why the people cheered so vociferously, and the story of this man's life before and after conversion, including the year of miracles of grace, will be told in a two-part serial story in the Sunday School Times, an every-week religious paper published at Philadelphia, Pa. Partly because of a desire to spread this man's testimony to the saving power of Jesus Christ, the Sunday School Times will send a three weeks' free trial of their paper including this two-part story as long as the printed supply lasts, if you mention the article wanted.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Unexpected Chicken

A stranger, arriving in a small town, hailed a passing resident and inquired, "Can you direct me to a place where they take boarders?"

"Hemmandhaws keeps 'em," the man replied.

"Is that a pretty good place?"

"Fair to midlin'."

"Have chicken very often for dinner?"

"Reg'lar and unexpected."

"What do you mean by regular and unexpected?"

"They have chicken reg'lar every Sunday—"

"I see—"

"And they also have it when an automobile unexpectedly kills one in the road."

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

"I am in politics for my health," said the Boss.

"But you seem pretty well fixed financially," expostulated the mere voter.

"True, but my health requires a certain amount of physical comfort and enjoyment."

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Costliest of Wars

Cost of Present War Will Exceed All the Wars of Nineteenth Century

That this is the most expensive war ever waged is beyond dispute. To our empire it is already a costlier business than the whole of our great and little wars of the nineteenth century put together. The overthrow of Napoleon, spreading over many years and campaigns, involved us in an outlay of $4,000,000,000. Our three greatest wars in the last century, including the Napoleonic, cost $5,750,000,000—a total which our ultimate liability in the present war will assuredly exceed. Our South African War bill was $1,250,000,000—small by comparison.

The most striking contrast, however, may be obtained by reference to the long Crimean campaign, for which we had to pay only $350,000,000. The greatest previous war of recent times, the Russo-Japanese, involved the contestants in less than $2,500,000,000 together. Months ago France's outlay on the present war exceeded her expenses in the German campaign of 1870-71, which totalled $1,580,000,000. France, indeed, has spent on the campaign during a few months far more than she did in all her Napoleonic wars during the twenty-four years from 1791 to 1815—a matter of no more than $1,275,000,000.

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.

The Walls of Canada

Then, as to the recruiting capacity of the United States, is it really so much inferior to that of Canada? In 1914 the Canadian Permanent Force consisted of 3,520 men and the active militia of 73,900, but we had nobody to tell us of our impotence and to the present war we have sent fully fifty thousand, more are going all the time, and we have thousands more ready and eager to go. We are not great on coast fortifications, but as we see our men marching to the ships we paraphrase the Sparatan King and say: "These are the walls of Canada and every man is a brick."—Montreal Herald.

"Today for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going."

"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instalment men taking it away."

A Good Thing

When It Comes Along Don't Let It Get Away From You

"I really feel that it is hardly possible to say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a lady.

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered from indigestion and chronic constipation, caused by the continued use of coffee and rich, heavy foods. My ailments made my life so wretched that I was eager to try anything that held out a promise of help. And that is how I happened to buy a package of Grape-Nuts last spring.

"That ended my experiments. For in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I wanted and needed. From the day I began to use it I noticed an improvement and in a very few weeks I found my health was being restored.

"My digestive apparatus now works perfectly and chronic constipation has been entirely relieved. I have gained in weight materially, and life is a very pleasant thing to me so long as I use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I have found by experiment that if I leave it off for a few days my health suffers.

"A physician in our town has great success in treating stomach troubles, and the secret of it is that he puts his patient on Grape-Nuts food—it always brings back the power of digestion."

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.

Dietetic Blended Meals

Blended Rations Served on C.P.R. Dining Cars Adapted for the Traveller

"How much may a man eat on a train journey and still not have indigestion?" Such was the problem facing Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of the C.P.R. dining car system, and this problem he thinks he has solved with the aid of Dr. Harvey Wiley, the well known specialist of New York. Here, for instance, is a recommended selection of foods for breakfast, luncheon and supper on the Imperial Limited:

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream. Fried Eggs with Rasher Bacon. Corn Muffins. Cocoa. 85c.

Luncheon—Chicken Bouillon. Spanish Omelet. Peach and Tapioca Pudding. Coffee. 95c.

Supper—Mock Turtle Soup. Lamb Chops. Bread. Rice Pudding. Coffee. $1.15.

According to Mr. Cooper, one needs on a train journey only about two-thirds of the quantity of food which would be assimilated while engaged in ordinary occupation at home, and ascribes the overeating on trains as due to the desire for a pleasant interlude on the train journey. This new scheme of "Dietetic Blended Menus" is therefore introduced not with the object of inducing travellers to spend more money, but to spend less, the object of the railway being to secure contented and not dyspeptic travelers. With each menu is presented a short homily on food written by Dr. Wiley to the following effect:

"The four essential elements of food are the proteins, or nitrogenous foods, the carbohydrates, such as sugar and starch, the fats, such as oil and butter, and mineral matters, such as lime, potash and phosphoric acid.

"The dietetic blended foods on the Canadian Pacific dining car service menus have been arranged so that the traveller in choosing one of these suggested meals will secure a ration which is dietetic, that is, nourishing and wholesome, and at the same time properly blended. Thus each of these blended rations will supply all the nutritional need of the traveller and not burden the digestive apparatus with any excess of the essential elements of food. As a result, the traveller will be better nourished, will suffer less discomfort and be in less danger from injury by overeating than he could possibly be if, without expert knowledge of the nature of foods, he should select a meal for himself."

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The Pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

Origin of Khaki Uniforms

Khaki Worn by British Army For More Than Forty Years

In a recent article on the "The Art of Deception in War" it was stated that "in the Boer war khaki first came into general use." This (a correspondent points out) is not in in accordance with the facts. Khaki has been in the British army on active service for more than forty years. It was in use in the Jowaki Expedition in 1877. Again all troops (British and native) engaged in the Afghanistan war, 1878-90-80, wore kahki. Even the shoes were tan-colored leather, sword belts and sabre scabbards were tan colored leather, helmets were covered with khaki covers and pugarees. Buttons and buckles were not polished. The pomp of the parade ground was entirely absent. In the second campaign of that war, 1789-90, the carrying of colors into action was abandoned, they being left with the depots at the base. By the way, khaki is a Hindustani wird, meaning brown.

Charles W. Morse, the noted financier, began life humbly and hates false pride.

"False pride," Mr. Morse said at a dinner in New York in honor of his new steamship line to Bermuda, "besides being silly is a very real impediment to business success.

"I'll never forget the wise advice that an old employer of mine once gave to a youth who had a good deal of false pride.

"The youth was complaining about the hard times his enforced idleness and so forth. My old employer cut him off gruffly with the words:

"'Well, George, if you can't obtain a position these days why don't you look up a job?"

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother: "Ma, my little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on: "I say, ma!"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"

Honest Confession

Marjorie—Everybody seems to notice whether you go to church.

Madge—Yes, dear, that's the only reason I go.

"A relative of mine that I never saw before came to the house last night."

"Never saw before, eh! What's his name?"

"He hasn't put over yet, but we intend to christen him William."

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT

"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer" Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO. Dept. 234 Walkerville, Ont. American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

(50)

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Big Acreage This Year

The Largest Area of Wheat Ever Sown in Canada

The largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada is how the census and statistics branch of the Canadian government describes the present in an official bulletin.

The bulletin say: "Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.8 per cent., than the area sown for 1914, and more by 2,602,100 acres or 25 per cent. than the area harvested in 1914, the area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter-killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres), and also through drought affecting spring wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under double stimulus of patriotic impulse and the high prices, twenty-five per cent. in excess of last year's harvested area, but it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported, the area to be harvested of fall sown wheat in Canada is 1,208,700 acres, the balance of 11,687,000 acres having been sown this spring.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Candling of Eggs

The live stock department at Ottawa has issued a timely bulletin on the candling of eggs. The value of this bulletin is largely in the excellent illustrations, which would be difficult to reproduce in the ordinary newspaper, and the attention of those interested is therefore directed to the procuring of pamphlet 3, poultry division, revised edition, livestock branch, Ottawa. By writing for this, it is possible to obtain the latest and most practical information for candling of eggs, which should be packed for winter use.

Stranger—What're they going to do to that man? What's he done?"

Phoney Pete—Oh him! He's rehearsing the crowd for the tenderfoot stunt they're goin' to pull off tonight if they kin catch one snoopin' round.

Your Liver is Clogged up

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

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

Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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 30

The First Anniversary

Of course you are making ready to be "among those present" at the big patriotic demonstration on August 4th. The names of the gentlemen making up the committees in chare of the affair are a sufficient guarantee that the event will be worth while in every respect.

The occasion is one that is entitled to a commemoration such as has been arranged for. Luckily, too, the date falls at a time when the ranchers, particularly, can take a half day off with the minimum (if any) financial loss and inconvenience, and certainly a half day away from the daily round and common task to participate in such a worthy demonstration will buoy us up physically and mentally for the strenuous times in which we are living.

While in some quarters opposition has been encountered on the ground that the specific day chosen for the affair should be spent more seriously. With this view THE REVIEW is not in accord. In the everyday life of most of us we get enough of the serious side of this awful conflict; what should be aimed at is a demonstration that will give due prominence to the work that lies before us in seeing the conflict through to a successful conclusion, and at the same time intersperse some of the brighter features common to an outdoor gathering of citizens. Variety is the spice of life, even in war times.

With some athletics, patriotic addresses, and a great big Valley family supper in the afternoon, a patriotic concert in the evening and the proceeds from the whole affair going into the Red Cross treasury, a more sane and appropriate passing of the first anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Prussianism can hardly be devised.

This is how the committees are shaping up the day's proceedings. Don't let any feeling you may entertain against the affair because of its seeming over-seriousness or lack of that quality detain you. Its a big day in Canada's history and cannot be too-fittingly honored.

Its Results that Count

The results of the Entrance examination are now public, and never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has such an equally-good showing been made by Creston school—so good, in fact, that very few centres in B.C. equal it.

Of twelve candidates writing everyone of them succeeded in passing, with an average of 65·4 each, or more than 100 above the requisite number to pass. In addition one of the candidates stood sufficiently well up to capture one of the twenty medals offered by Lieutenant-Governor Barrard, which are open to province-wide competition.

The names of the successful candidates in the High School examinations are also announced and show that three of the five students at the Creston superior school have passed; besides, two of last year's pupils, who attended at Nelson and Cranbrook, also obtained certificates. While the showing in the high school is not so remarkable, a pass list of sixty per cent is good any year, and compares well with other Kootenay and Boundary centres.

Taking things by and large Creston's educational standing is considerably enhanced by these announcements and THE REVIEW extends its congratulations to teachers and scholars alike on the satisfactory outcome of months of faithful instruction and study.

This splendid showing will donbtless be as gratifying to Principal MacDonald as it is to those here who maintained that he filled the position of headmaster as capably as could be desired. While there may be room to question Mr. MacDonold's qualifications as a disciplinarian these results leave no room for doubt as to his ability to impart the necessary instruction to pass candidates at examination time.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be argued that the graduation of every candidate in a class of twelve was a fluke or a piece of good fortune (had there been thirteen and one or two fail there might have been room to claim the reverse owing to the unlucky number). It is proof positive that Mr. MacDonald has the ability and gets results—and after all that is the prime requisite in any teacher. The inculcation of morals, good manners and general deportment are matters for home instruction very largely.

Proficiency in these latter matters comes with experience and age. In a country like this where, up to now, we have had to largely depend on the east for a supply of teachers we quite naturally got the younger element, and, likewise, quite naturally if they have a long suit it is educational ability. We have every confidence in Mr. MacDonald being able to overcome the minor defects, under which he is said to labor, as the years roll around, and we trust that after a safe return from a gallont fight against the hosts of Potsdam Creston may have the good fortune to once more have him at the head of our educational institutions.

Kitchener's Claim

Some adverse comment is heard these days concerning the putting down of that bit of trestle sidewalk on Victoria Avenue—not that the walk is entirely unnecessary, but rather on the score that the money might have been spent to better advantage at other points in Ymir.

A well-known citizen of Kitchener, amongst others, calls our attention this matter. While agreeing that the bulk of the annual grant for roads should be spent in the more-densely populated portions of the riding, he states that the Kitchener section has not received the attention in this connection to which it is justly entiled.

As all know the Kitchener country is the rendezvous ideal for the outdoor pilgrim. The trout fishing is good and the mountains are inhabited by game that has seldom felt the presence of a hunter. The trails are intricate and in climbing these mountains the hunter leaves his horse behind and becomes a quadruped himself in mounting to the highest ledges and chimneys.

This section of Ymir takes off its hat to few other parts of B.C. when it comes down to furnishing primeval fishing and hunting grounds. This class of tourist trade is one of Kitchener's industries and as such is worthy of consideration at least to the extent of seeing to it that the necessary trails are opened and kept reasonably clear for traffic.

While the hunter and fisherman counts on doing a whole lot of rough traveling once the hunting grounds are reached he naturally prefers points contiguous to the hunting fields, or those centres which boast of good trails into the big game or fishing grounds.

Money for public improvements is limited this year, we know, but that is no reason why one of Kitchener's biggest assets should be jeopardized. No matter how small the appropriation it should be made go as far as possible in making and keeping this point in good repute with those who seek recreation in the mountain wilds.

Patriotic Picnic Specials

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

You're rather busy these days with so much other work to have time to prepare a home-made lunch.

Besides, the weather is too hot for any extra work in the kitchen.

Any of the items set opposite this will materially lighten your labor and provide something appetizing and easily served.

All our stock is selected quality, and you will be pleased with them.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Killed at Start of Charge Into Foe

A copy of a letter written by Private Martin of the Princess Pats to Mr. Burn-Murdock the father of William-Burn-Murdock, who was killed in action on May 8th, at Ypres, has been received by Mr. Burn-Callander cousin of the deceased and as "Bill Murdock" was on a footing of such friendly cordiality with the people of this district we feel that it would be of interest to put into print part of the letter showing with what unflinching courage and determination he did his duty to the last.

Part of the letter was censored, but we are able to reproduce the following extracts.

Belgium, May 22nd,

I must say it gives me some measure of satisfaction to have been the friend of a man like your son Will. You asked me whether we left Canada together. We sailed in the same boat as reinforcements for the Princess Pat, although we came from different battalions. There were six of us that formed a friendship that we all trusted would last through the war, but to my sorrow I am the only one left. Poor Will was killed and Private Moncour was wounded on May 8th, on the 9th Ptes. Massey and Kennedy, who with myself formed Wills most intimate friends, were wounded whilst carrying ammunition to the firing line under a heavy shell fire. Again I was the lucky one to escape unhurt, and on the 12th a shell burst in the trench we were occupying, wounding Private McLochlin in the arm, so that was the finish of our comradship as it left me alone.

Will and the rest of us left England on the 10th of March and arrived at Dickebusch on the 14th, when we joined up with the rest of the battalion. Our first experience of trench fighting followed the same night, and poor Will had the unpleasant task of burying Lieut. Wilmott and two men who were killed in our trench. We made several trips to St. Eloi trenches without a casualty and then marched to the town of Poperioghe were we rested for ten days and left there Easter Monday. Will was in great spirits and we had a great time marching to Ypres, where we relieved French troops in the trenches at Polygon woods, about five miles east of Ypres. These trenches were dry and the weather fine so we did not have much cause to complain, we came back to "supports" [illegible] and then went to the trenches again and I am sorry to say we had to stay there till we lost so many of our brave men, among them Will.

On May 2nd there was an order for a general retirement along what was termed the Ypres Salient when the Germans had us infiladed with artillery fire and machine guns. This movement was carried out without the loss of a single man, but we paid for it next day, we lost about 160 men through shell fire, but the worst was yet to come. We were relieved and went into support trenches about three miles back of the firing line. Even there they would not let us rest and threw two shells into the trench that was occupied by Will's section, which killed four men and severly wounded seven. That night we went into the firing line and worked like fiends building up our trench, but unfortunately it was to be of no use.

This was the 7th. At three o'clock on the morning of the 8th we were relieved by the right half of the battalion and Will and Pte. Jack Kennedy and myself went into a dug-out to sleep. About 6.30 a.m. we were awakened by the most hellish bursting of shells anybody ever heard. It is admitted out here that it was worse than Neuve Chapelle, Will proposed that we had better man the support trenches as we were out of touch with our company. We rushed through a storm of shrapnell and high explosive shells, and when we got into the trench we had to literally walk over our poor fellows. We got to the trench o k and had to sit tight for an hour or so while they got through the shelling. At last the word was passed that the Germans were advancing, and their artillery ceased. Will climbed on top of the parapet and commenced rapid fire at them. They must have had snipers out somewhere because poor Will was hit in the head with a bullet. I took what few effects he had and buried him at nightfall, Pte. Kennedy making a cross to put on the ground, we could not do much as we had to abandon our kit, and at the present time the Germans occupy the woods alongside which he was buried. Poor chap he was happy till the last minute and we were counting up the Huns we had hit until that minute, after that our spirits were gone and it seemed to bring it nearer to us although even before then the dead and wounded were all round but nobody whom we knew.

If I should be spared and at any time you or one of the family would like to visit the spot where Will fell I should be only too pleased to accompany you or them to the spot.

Sometimes we that are left wonder if it is worth the sacrifice. If it was not for the shortage of shells we would be able to advance. The Germans use gas. Why cannot we use it? The Belgians wonder and ask how it is—we are in the same spot and have no answer. Man for man we have them beat; yes even at three to one our infantry can beat them, but one cannot beat 15 inch high explosive shells nor four inch, five inch, or six inch either. Shrapnell is good but it will not do any damage so long as troops are entrenched as well as the Germans are. They themselves admit that they cannot face our infantry, so there must be something wrong and the sooner the people at home get this cause and remedy it, so much the sooner will the war end.

We were told four times in the last two days that Italy has joined the Allies and has already invaded Austria, but we have seen no confirmation of it in the papers yet; all we see is a lot of abuse thrown at a man in whom the whole British Expeditionary force has implicit confidence, I refer to Lord Kitchener. It would shake the morals of our troops to the foundation if they lost their faith in him: then their trust in General French would wane and the Huns would have us where we now have them,

I am forwarding Will's watch and badge by registered mail at the first opportunity, so again extending you my deep sympathy, and assuring you of all his comrades regrets at the loss of so gallant a soldier, I remain,

Yours Faithfully,

PTE. J. MARTIN.

Our B. C. Budget

A dog poisoner is at work in Vernon.

Vernon has raised the hotel license fee from $300 to $500 a year.

Revelstoks school board is buying its year's supply of cordwood at $3 per cord.

Rossland has just purchased a new team for its fire department at a cost of $602.

Trails new high school will open this fall with Mr. Hindle of Kaslo as headmaster.

C. E. Leppard of Calgary is the new principal of Nelson school, at $170 per month.

Wheat threshing commenced in Vernon district on July 21—much earlier than usual.

Fernie will probably follow Cranbrooks' lead and cut the police force down to two men.

For snow sheds the Kettle Valley railway is buying 13,000,000 feet of lumber at the coast.

Trout fry is being put in the Kettle river and Boundary creek from the Dominion hatcheries.

Freight now reaches Greenwood in three days from Vancouver, over the Kettle Valley railway.

Kaslo has fired Chief of Police Jardine because he failed to rid the city of the red light district.

Roosville valley ranchers shipped strawberries to Alberta points this season for the first time.

Nelson had a patriotic ice cream and soft drink day on Saturday with the result that $140 net was raised for the Overseas club tobacco fund.

Cranbrook Herald:—The situation so far as local railway men is concerned is improving. A number of men are being put to work on the road and it is expected that in course of another month every railroad man in the city will be working steadily.

Order-in-Council

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA
June 30th, 1915

Present:
HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act Respecting Pound Districts it is enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order-in-Council made public by notice in the British Columbia Gazette, constitute any part of the Province of British Columbia not within the limits of municipality into a pound district;

And whereas under the provisions of this Act application has been made to constitute that portion of the County of Kootenay, known as Creston, and comprising the following area: Commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot 525, and following a line in an easterly direction to the S.E. corner of Lot 525, and continuing easterly to the S.E. corner of Sub Lot 15, thence north to the N.E, corner of Sub Lot 17, thence westerly to a point on the east line of Lot 524, thence in a northerly direction to the N.E. corner of Lot 524, thence west to the N.W, corner of Lot 524, thence south to the point of commencement, a pound district.

And whereas notice of intention to constitute such district a pound district was given in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and following such notice objection was made by certain proprietors within the proposed pound district;

And whereas a further notice was published requiring a majority of the proprietors within the proposed pound district to forward a petition requesting that the proposed pound district be constituted;

And whereas in response to the latter notice 64 occupiers of the total number of persons qualified to sign the petition have signified their approval of the application;

And whereas the Act provides that if the petition of the majority of the proprietors be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Finance and Agriculture, then in such case the proposed pound district may be constituted;

On the recommendation of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Agriculture and under the provisions of the "Pound District Act,"

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the County of Kootenay known as Creston and comprised within the above description, be constituted a pound district.

H. E. YOUNG,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., July 14, 1915.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.
MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

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

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

Few Town Schools Exceed Creston

The coast papers containing all the figures in connection with this year's Entrance and High School Examinations are just to hand, and as we predicted last week there are only eight other schools in the whole province with a showing better than Creston—that is with more pupils writing and all passing.

In this connection it is worthy of note that six of these are city schools (four of them in Vancouver and one each at Nelson and Victoria. The other two places rivalling Creston are Oak Bay with 27 and Armstrong with 17—to Creston's 12. Armstrong's record is extremely creditable. One of the pupils from that school stands highest for the whole province, with 840 marks out of 1,100. One other pupil from there is also over 800; ten are over 700; three over 600, and two over 500. At Oak Bay the average marks per pupil is below Creston.

For the whole province 3,366 candidates wrote and of the lot 2,916 were successful. At Nelson Div. I. has a perfect showing, every one of 22 pupils graduating. Cranbrook has a pass list of 10 out of 15. Fernie almost got into the charmed circle, passing 13 out of 14. while at Kaslo but 9 out of 17 were successful.

Ranking next to Creston is Enderby with every one of nine pupils passing, one with 791 marks, and the others all over 600. To Enderby's credit must also be set down the fact that it is the only "centre" (two other schools sending pupils there to write) to show a perfect pass list—18 out of 13. And a still more noteworthy feature at Enderby is that the teachers there have only had two months' pay since the New Year, and as a consequence the schools may not re-open after vacation.

In the High School results Creston figures more or less as a "morning glory" with its five candidates, three of whom were successful. On a per centage basis we have a ten per cent, better showing than Cranbrook and almost the same lead on Fernie. Kaslo excels us by precisely 1 per cent. Nelson by 2, Golden by 3, and Revelstoke by 35. The other Kootenay points are not in our class, though all of them had more candidates writing.

All told 2,871 pupils tried and 2,136 were successful. They wrote at 48 centres. 28 of these had a better pass per centage than Creston, 2 equalled us and 17 were lower. In this department Enderby high school well sustained the town's educational reputation by graduating 8 out of 9 pupils.

KITCHENER

B. Johnson was a Yahk caller on Sunday.

The iron cross is responsible for many a wooden cross.

Several of the Cranbrook fishermen spent the week-end in this district.

R. J. Long of Creston, chief fire ranger, was a caller in the city last week.

Geo. Pacey left for Creston on Saturday, after a week's holiday at the Forrester camp.

If Germany sinks many more ships loaded with mules she may have to go to war with Missouri.

Messrs, Olson and Josephson went up the river on Saturday and fished down on Sunday. They report lots of fish.

G. A. Hunt and C. Gustafson left on Sunday for Canyon Creek, which stream they will follow to the summit where they have some assessment work to do.

Henry Ford has started a campaign to discourage gluttony by which millions may be saved; the more saved on foolish luxuries like groceries the more one has to expend on necessities like gasolene.

DUCK CREEK

E. S. Butterfield spent Sunday at Canyon City.

Haying is in full swing now. The clover crop is exceptionally heavy.

Bill Truscott of Erickson is spending a few days here, running the planer at Monrad Wigen's mill.

Raspberries are still being shipped. Tomato shipments are expected to start from here about Tuesday next,

Carl Wigen was a Creston caller on Monday. Misses Amy and Emma Johnson and E. Url made the grade on Tuesday.

We understand that the Kaiser will make the earth tremble shortly. That will undoubtedly happen when the last of his world-conquering schemes falls crashing to the ground.

Wore has been received from Harry Bathie, another of Duck Creek's soldier boys, who is stationed at Camp Sewell, that his company is under orders to leave in 48 hours for the Old Country.

On Saturday a party of fourteen young people from this district leave for their annual camping trip to Sanca Creek. The party will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. S. Moon, and a good time is expected, provided the weather man is considerate.

Word was received from Pte. Douglas Butterfield on Wednesday to the effect that the 48th Battalion arrived safely in England on July 12 and that they are stationed at Shorncliffe camp. Particulars of the trip follow—when he has time to write more fully. All letters for the boys from this point should be addressed as under:

Rank. Name. No.
No. 2 Company 48th Battalion
care Army Post Office,
London, England.

News of Kootenay

All wild fruits are plentiful at Michel.

Rossland has a fine blueberry crop this year.

Cranbrook had it 91 in the shade on Thursday last.

Trail Methodists are having their church renovated.

Elko has a ladies baseball team. So has Baynes and Waldo.

Proctor citizens contributed $80 to Nelsons machine gun fund.

Fernie Chinamen have put up over $40 to the machine gun fund.

The Fernie Ledger announces that it will cease publication at the end of July,

Cranbrook has secured an assistant principal for the public school at $100 a month.

Fernie's 1915 tax rate has been fixed at 24 mills, with Nov. 1 as the last day for discount.

For the balance of the summer Nelson drugstores will not open on Sundays until 7 p.m.

Cranbrook's patriotic sports day on July 22 was a large success, with total receipts close to $800.

During the past six months there has been but one fatal accident in the mines in the Crows Nest.

They are collecting old razors at Nelson which, when put in shape, are sent to the soldiers at the front.

Grouse are plentiful in the Sheep Creek country, though a little smaller than usual, owing to the wet season.

Silverton has supplied 18 men for overseas service and now the citizens are rustling funds to purchase a machine gun.

Cranbrook is thinking some of starting a campaign to raise the price of a machine gun for its company in the 54th Battalion.

A collection campaign is on at Fernie to raise $2,000 to purchase two machine guns for the Fernie Company with the 54th Battalion.

The Cranbrook orchestra announces that it is still in business, though it has found it expedient to reduce rates in order to make it stick.

Trail fruit men have organized an association to devise ways and means to protect themselves against Chinese and American competition.

Twelve of Trail's fourteen Entrance examination candidates succeeded in passing. One of them had one mark to spare, while two were over the 700 mark.

Dan Dezall has been decorated with the gooseberry picking championship medal by the Cranbrook Herald. His best effort for eight hours was exactly 32 crates.

Every town in the Pass gave a majority against prohibition in the vote on that measure last week. Frank's plurality was 122, Blairmore 110, Coleman 71.

Owing to each dairy being put to an expense of $200 to put in a bottling plant Trail council has amended the new milk by-law making delivery in bottles unnecessary.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—The cherry crop this season has by no means proved a big success, as in addition to a considerable loss by "dropping" there has been a serious mortality due to splitting of the fruit, caused by the excessive rain.

Two Extra Specials

Machine Oil
We are going out of this line for keeps.
We have on hand quite a large quantity of Oil which we are bound to clear out this season.
The price will astonish you. Get your supply early; it won't last long at the figure we offer it.

Vinegar
We have the best quality at very close price. No better time than now to se- your supply for Pickling. Our double-strength Vinegar we specially recommend.

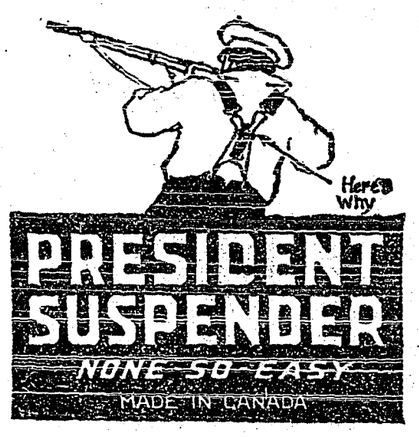
Jackson's TEAS—the BEST in Caeston

Frank H. Jackson
General Store Phone 81 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., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000
FARMERS' BUSINESS
The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 325
Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables
Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE
H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Phone 56 Street Avenue Box 14



METROPOLITAN FASHIONS FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—and at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's and misses' shirtwaists, blouses, skirts, summer dresses, smart hats, lingerie, and dainty garments for children and babies. This interesting little book, filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request, and articles ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation, October, 1914, and the new management has brought the service of Montreal's largest store up to a very high standard. Request for the "Summer Bargain Bulletin" should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department 8.

Save Us From Our Friends

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose they wondered how we could afford an auto.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Not exactly. They asked if I knew how much you owed on it.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper as follows: "I have a horse that has been afflicted for the past year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him, as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon." In the next issue this answer appeared: "When the nag is looking all right, sell him to some one."

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

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.

Steel Passenger Cars

It Is Claimed That the Heavy Steel Equipment Does Not Lessen Danger From Accident

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to diminish loss of life in collisions. The replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately $650,000,000 and incidentally has considerably increased the cost of operation, as heavier locomotives are required to haul the trains. The president of the Chicago & Great Western Railway says:

"These heavier locomotives, with heavy steel equipment behind them, running at high speed, in case of accident become more destructive than any of the trains in the days of the wooden car; in fact, we have records of the complete destruction of steel sleeping cars in rear-end collisions, and it would be impossible to build a steel car that would resist the shock of a rear-end collision from a train running fifty or sixty miles an hour."

The submission of steel for wooden cars has also dealt a serious blow to the lumber industries of the Pacific North-west and has increased the danger of forest fires. Car material provides a market for the common grades of lumber and the elimination of this market has meant a large proportion of waste left in the woods. Waste left in the woods means increased forest fires hazard, and greater difficulty in clearing land for agricultural development, so that in the opinion of the Pacific Coast lumbermen the cost to Uncle Sam has been much more than $650,000,000—indeed, it would be more like a billion dollars—all of which has ultimately to be paid by the public.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Preparing to Plant Grass

Fertilizer is Made Available by Thorough Tillage

We easily confuse what is good for a soil and what is good for the crop. Fertility is made available by thorough tillage. The airing and the mixing and the grinding of soil particles by means of tillage prepare some part of the strength of the soil for immediate use by plants. An increase in available fertility results from tillage up to a certain point. On the other hand, a plan may demand such physical condition in the soil that tillage, as usually given, does more harm than good, says Alva Agee, writing for the National Stockman.

We do not want a loose seed bed for grass, and we cannot afford to have it for small seeds of most plants when they are starting life. It is more important that the ground be reasonably firm when grass is seeded than it is that the ground should have had its fertility somewhat increased by plowing and harrowing.

If the ground can have enough tillage to restore it to something near its original firmness before plowing there is a gain in fertility and at the same time favorable physical conditions for the plants are restored. If the tillage isn't sufficient to put the ground back into a firm condition, or if the preparation is not at a time of the year when heavy rains will firm it, the grasses that grow in the new seed bed will suffer more from the tillage that was given than they will gain from it. We emphasize the point that timothy, bluegrass and most other grasses demand a firm soil, and that is an essential consideration unless the ground is so rich in organic matter that water will be held throughout the season even when the soil is naturally somewhat loose.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Sunflowers For Poultry

On the prairies, where in many cases shade trees are scarce, the poultry have some difficulty in finding shelter from the sun during the hot weather. To appreciate the desire of poultry for some form of shade it is only necessary to watch them on a very warm day in summer. They take advantage of the shade provided by every building, tree, post or implement that may be near.

Generally speaking, sunflowers are planted in the same manner as corn except that they develop better if the plants are placed about 4 feet apart. They do not require particularly rich soil, and are able to resist considerable drouth. The numerous, broad leaves of the sunflowers make them especially desirable as a source of shade for poultry. The seeds may also be dried and stored for winter feeding. These sunflower seeds have a laxative effect when fed to poultry.—Nor'-West Farmer.

One More "Scrap of Paper"

Contrary to Article 1 of The Hague Convention, which forbids the use of torpedoes which do not become harmless after they have missed their mark, examination of torpedoes from German submarines recently found in the English channel proves that their immersion apparatus had been systematically jammed so as to turn the torpedo into a floating mine. This is a fresh violation of international law.

Tired of Him

He—I always pay as I go. My grandfather—I don't think you'll ever become bankrupt.

How the World Sleeps

Most people sleep on their sides, with their knees drawn up. Elephants always, and horses commonly, sleep standing up. Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India sleep with their heads turned tailward over their back, and the beak thrust among the feathers between the wing and the body. Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds, sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle. Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their forelegs. Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together, and blanketed by their bushy tails. Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Joffre

He became captain at 24, and there he stuck. His tossled hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. But he knew his powers. On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches to carry off the superfluous moisture of the spring flood in his fields. "Je m'y connais en trenchees. C'est mon metier," he said. And we may be thankful that the construction of trenches was Joffre's "metier." Certainly he has turned it to good account during the present war. And it was as a specialist and fort builder that he won promotion. In 1884 Joffre was sent to Formosa, where he won a decoration and the nickname of "the man with the eyebrows." A colleague who was with him in Indo-China said of him: "He seldom smiled, and spoke still more rarely, and he never punished unless in an extreme case. The natives feared him because of his silence; they loved him because of his justice."—The London Citizen.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms give him Baby's Own Tablets. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them Mrs. Philias Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, which we have used for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Airmen Are Sportsmen

The fate of an airman who comes to grief generally becomes known to his comrades, and through them is communicated to his friends at home. The explanation of this is that a practice has sprung up on both sides of dropping messages into the opposing line reporting exactly what has happened to any flyer who has been forced to descend. One of these messages, dropped in the British lines showed an intimate knowledge of London. After mentioning that a particular airman had been taken prisoner, but was uninjured, the message continued: "Hope the British aviators are going strong. Give my regards to Leicester Square, dear Piccadilly, and Mayfair. Sorry can't stay."

A certain fellow-feeling has been established between the rival airmen in the north of France, and an aviator who is compelled to descend in the enemy's lines is always sure of kind treatment if he gets in touch with members of the flying corps.

Our Trade With Italy

Italy, our latest ally in the struggle, did a total trade with Canada last year of $2,802,000. Our imports from Italy amounted to $2,147,000, and our exports to $655,000. Undoubtedly one of the benefits of the war will be closer commercial relations between the various countries which now comprise the allies.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Capitalist (just rescued from the water)—Well, mister, I'm much obliged to ye for hauling me out of the water, an' here's three and fourpence for ye—all the change I've got about me now."

"Oh, no; keep your money. I wouldn't think of robbing you."

"Not 'tall; not 'tall! 'Twould have been lost anyhow if ye hadn't rescued me."

There's a Difference

"He doesn't choose money to wed a [illegible]"

"Pop or Krupp?"

INFLUENZA Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., 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.

Does it Pay to Can

Homemade Products Are Always Better and More Economical

Does it pay to do your own canning? I have heard many women say, with some emphasis, that it does not, since you can buy good fruit at a reasonable price and obviate the discomfort of working over a hot stove on a hot day. After considerable experience and the keeping of expense accounts for several years, my wife has convinced herself that even with sugar at seven to ten cents a pound it pays.

Last season she put up only fourteen pints of preserves and thirty glasses of jelly at a total expenditure of $4.68. Almost every housewife knows that good fruit costs from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a can and that jelly, except inferior grades, cannot be bought for less than fifteen cents a glass. Homemade products always bring a better price than factory-made goods. Thus, in placing a value on her preserves and jellies, she adopted very conservative figures, with the result that the fourteen pints and thirty glasses would, if sold in the open market, net her eight dollars. In other words, to buy at a store just what she now has as the result of her own efforts she would have to pay nearly twice as much as she actually paid for the material.

Of course prices vary in different localities and the fruit must not be purchased at the beginning of the season. The sugar used cost four and a half, six, six and a half and seven cents a pound, the latter price being paid for that used in the grapes and plums. Even at ten cents a pound there would have been a good margin in favor of the homemade product.—C.F.S., in the Country Gentleman.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

The Nation's Task

The Germans have made us a prouder if a sadder, people than we were. We entered upon this war—in large measure unprepared—in defence of one of the smallest, most prosperous, and least ambitious of nations, when its frontier, contrary to Germany's treaty engagement and ours, was violated. We shall henceforth pursue the war to its only possible end in the full knowledge that we are championing not merely the cause of freedom in Europe, but the cause of the great human family. We may well hold our heads high today. We could, at the price of honor, have remained out of this struggle; we chose the stony road.—London Daily Telegraph.

A good story coms from the home of a well known Scottish divine, says Reynold's Newspaper. Brooding over the wanton brutalities of the Germans one of the servants, while endeavoring to obtain the guidance of the head of the house in the matter, gravely remarked: "If ony o' thae Germans get to heaven it'll put a lot o' folk aff being guid."

BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

Worth a Guinea a Box

the safest, most reliable and most popular—for the common ailments of stomach, liver and bowels, is always

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Equal Suffrage in Denmark

First Tried Out in a Limited Form, the Women Now Enjoy the Full Franchise

Eight years ago the women of Denmark were without the vote in any sphere of government. The other day the Danish parliament passed a bill conferring unqualified franchise on women. It has been a rapid advance for the suffrage cause. The first victory was gained in 1907, when the women were given the ballot in the election of charitable and educational bodies. A year later the franchise was extended to women who were taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers in all elections but those for parliament. This test of suffrage on a restricted basis has by its own results won the wiping out of all political handicaps on the once voteless sex.

The Oil For the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa? Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

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

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

MRS. ALLAN.

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

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

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

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 5 for $2.25, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE MUCH GREATER THAN ANY OTHER

MAN ENJOYS THE FREEDOM OF THE OPEN FIELDS

Country Life Invariably Makes for Health as well as Freedom and Independence, and Offers Many Other Advantages to the Ambitious

There are at least three ways of looking at the problem of country life. First, we may take the viewpoint of the pessimist who finds nothing desirable in country living. He dearly loves to harp on the decadence of rural communities; their lack of wealth and commercial opportunities; their low moral standards; their deplorable dearth of educational privileges; their pitiful narrowness. In fact, this unhappy person tells us that one might just as well be buried alive as to live year in and year out in the country.

We turn, in the second place, from the misrepresentations of the pessimist to the viewpoint of the optimist. The latter regards country life solely through rose-colored spectacles. He is fond of exploiting hobbies. He minimizes the defects and exaggerates the virtues of rural surroundings; he tells only half-truths in his eagerness to persuade people to return to the soil. By so doing he simply injures his argument, and many ignorant people are unwittingly led into divers pitfalls when they attempt farming as a profession.

In the third place, we may take a broad, cheerful, common-sense view of country life, realizing that no spot on this earth either urban or suburban is an unalloyed Paradise for twelve consecutive months There are clouds in the country as well as sunshine; drawbacks as well as advantages. But there is a charm and a healthful variety about country life and country interests that we feel cannot be duplicated in any other environment. That one may live in happy and successful life and country surroundings we know from experience. We were born and bred in the country. We know it in all its moods. We love the unspeakable silences of field and wood, the limpid purity of the streams, of the somber shadows of the forests, the incense of firs. We love the noise of buffeting winds the musical choiring of insects, and the exultant litany of birds. We delight in the swift rising darkness of the gloaming, the immensity of the night, and the glory of the star-swept spaces. Each season brings its joy. The spring with its promise and potency of infinite unfoldings; summer with its loves, its refulgent life, its blossoms; autumn—the time of fruitage, and mellow harvests. Last of all, we welcome old winter with its snows, its ice storms, its breezy interludes, its sleeping fields.

There are men and women who are planning to spend their old age in the country. They are looking forward with some degree of enthusiasm to their native villages where one's last days may be spent in peace and quietness. There are many longing eyes from the city cast countryward. The man who has been unfortunate, the bankrupt, the diseased, all look to the country as to a place of refuge, an asylum, where one may find the healing balm which shall bring life and hope to both body and soul. We believe that the country is not only a good place to die in, but to live in. It is not only a good place for the sick or unfortunate, but for the vigorous and successful also. We believe that the country furnishes all the things which make life worth while. Let us consider what the country does for those who seek its borders.

In the first place, it gives health—not only life, but abounding, pulsing life. The country will cultivate that desirable condition of body and mind which makes the man or woman "seventy years young instead of forty years old." Some years ago, a newspaper published a cartoon which we wish could be framed and placed in the hands of every country boy and girl contemplating leaving the farm for the manufacturing plant toward which a procession of young people were eagerly approaching. On the front of the factory the words "Go Back" were printed in large type. On either side of this command were two gigantic black hands raised in warning. On one was printed in startling white letters the words: "High Prices;" on the other: "Poor Health." The city has rightly been called "the graveyard of the national physique." Glance at the working people as, at the noon hour, they pour forth from factories, shops, restaurants, offices. Look at their thin faces, thin stooping shoulders, thin gaunt figures. The majority of these are young people. The glamor of city life dazzled their eyes, and they left the farm to come hither. The artificial life of the city has sapped their energies, the tension has been too great, the unwholesome excitements offered by the city have shattered their nervous systems; many of them are not only physical but moral wrecks. The outlook for them would, we believe, have been far brighter had they remained in the country. At least so far as health goes, they would not so early have become bankrupt.

The advantages and attractions of the city have, from the beginning been over-exploited. In considering the urban and the suburban life, the latter has been made to suffer by comparison. The city has ever renewed its wasted energies by drawing on the country for fresh life and vigor. We do not think it overstepping the mark to say that the majority of the men in our cities who are eminent for leadership and for intellectual and moral attainments are country-born and bred. In politics and in all the learned professions, our truly great men, who are not only centres of energy but who also hold high ideals, boast of a farming ancestry. Their strength of both body and mind they owe to those vigorous, hard-working, clean-thinking men and women who tilled the soil and glorified in their work. Statistics prove that, other things being equal, longevity is greater in the country than in the city. Not but that there are notable exceptions to this rule, but those by no means disprove the fact.

Country life not only makes for health, but it affords a feeling of independence and freedom so essential to self-respect. Think of a brief moment of the slavery of the masses of laboring people in the city. They are rung in to their work by a whistle and rung out by a bell; they are always under the critical supervision of an overseer, who takes note of every lapse of energy and reports the same to headquarters; they are subject to dismissal without a moment's warning; they are thrown out of employment at the dictum of the trades union, and involved in the turmoil and suffering of a strike. Think of the grime, smoke and dust, the foul stifling atmosphere in which they labor so many hours a week, month in and month out! Contrast all these circumstances with those of the men who till the soil. Think of the freedom of the fields, the diversity of farm interests, the enthusiasm which comes from being creators, of making capital first hand; almoners of nature's bounty; of being, in fine, independent of the rush and scramble for mere existence because themselves the producers of the necessities of life; to say nothing of the attractiveness of working under the open sky where sun and winds make for superb health and clear brain.—Margaret Woodward in Countryside Magazine.

Paris of To-day

A Transformed City in Which All the Vanity and Show Has Passed Away

The American visitor to or resident of the French capital never again will see the Paris to which they were accustomed, writes Albert J. Beveridge in the American Review of Reviews. The old city of vanity and show, of surface and neurotic delights, of ennui and over-fashion, has passed away. The intellectual pessimist, the blase in life and character, that tinseled gaiety in conduct which the sated mistook for pleasure—all this has gone.

None of these things is in vogue any more in Paris. The American who thought he knew the Paris of yesterday will return to find himself amid new surroundings. The serious, the thoughtful, the idealistic, even the religious make up the moral, spiritual, and intellectual atmosphere of this transformed city. A new spirit of industry, too, is in the air—or rather industry in a new guise; industry in the sense that everybody has something to do, everybody is doing something, and that something noble, pure, unspotted of gain, and everybody is finding that the joy of unselfish doing is sweet and wholesome. To put it in terms which the American frequenter of Paris will better understand, let us say that the smart, the flippant, the irreverent, the idle are no longer fashionable.

"Our feelings are so deep that we can find no words to express them," said M. Bergson, the noted philosopher, the leader of the new school of French thought. "Our emotion and our purpose," said he, "can manifest themselves only by a great calmness, which almost may be said to be exaltation."

All this was visual to the visitor in Paris toward the end of the winter of 1915, for Paris was a place of sadness and mourning, but also of heroism and resolve. Her streets were deserted of young men, as indeed is true of every town and city of France, and of her fields and vineyards also. They are all at the front, or in reserve depots, waiting for the order to launch themselves into the conflict.

"Yes," said a highly informed and moderate-minded young woman of one of the best families of France, "Paris is deserted, and we are proud of it. We would not have our men stop behind—not one of them. Where should they be, if not at the front?"

And Paris does seem deserted to one who knew the Paris of old, with its crowded streets, its overflowing cafes, the whirling activity of its thoroughfares. There are many people about, to be sure, and sometimes the grand boulevards seem well filled. But the Parisian visitors of a year ago would hardly recognize the French capital of today, so great is the disparity between the teeming life of the place then and its comparative meagreness now. Also, the atmosphere of gloom is so great that one newly arrived feels it instantly and keenly, although the sensation wears off after a week or two under the anesthetic of time and custom. This feeling of depression which falls upon the visiting observer is deepened by the darkened streets at night; for while there is light enough to make one's way about the central and more frequented thoroughfares, yet the city as a whole is very sombre after sunset. An American thoroughly familiar with his Paris found great difficulty in making his way on foot from a residential quarter to the hotel section. No blazing arc lamps longer flare, and the system of electric lighting which was wont to make the Paris nights so brilliant awaits the issue of war to resume its illuminating work.

Control of Cutworms

Department of Agriculture Issues Instructions for Dealing With Infested Areas

The following important memorandum has been issued by the authority of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture:

"The department of agriculture has received numerous reports of serious injury by cutworms from all parts of Canada. In the prairie provinces particularly large areas of crop land have become infested, and in many places fields of grain have been almost totally destroyed. The 'Nor-west Farmer' has advised the Dominion entomologist that destruction by cutworms under field conditions by the use of properly prepared poisoned bait is practical and has this year been demonstrated in dry areas of Western Canada. In 1914, bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, three fruits, water in half gallons, stopped outbreaks of cutworms under field conditions. This year, in Southern Alberta, the department has devised and proved the value of a mixture of shorts, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 gallons; oranges, 8 fruit. The shorts and Paris green are mixed thoroughly together, the juice of the oranges is squeezed into the molasses, and the pulp and skin chopped into fine bits, and then the liquid is poured in. Clean cultivation and the destruction of weeds are essential. Lands infested this year should be ploughed deeply in the early fall. The chief injurious species in Saskatchewan appears, from specimens received, to be the red-backed cutworm; in southern Alberta an army cutworm, not hitherto recorded, was the chief offender."

A bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control" has been issued.

Giving Credit

A critic critiked the most he could
About our faults complainin',
And if he hasn't made us good
He's proved most entertainin.'

MORE PROFIT IN FARMING NEEDED TO STIMULATE BASIC INDUSTRY

NEED OF BETTER MARKETS AND CHEAPER CREDIT

Sir Donald Mann is of the Opinion that Farming Must be Made More Profitable or the Back-to-the-Land Movement will Never Accomplish the Required Results

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., was recently asked by the Toronto News what in his opinion was the chief thing to do for Canada in order to re-establish prosperity. His answer is given below:

Farming must be made more profitable. The back-to-the-land movement will never advance beyond the magazine article stage, and the exodus from farms will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making something more than a living. Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships and the scant savings that are made from a life's work, and appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and hope for riches in the city.

The attractions of the city are many. Sanitary conveniences, public libraries, swimming baths, athletics, shorter hours of work, have all contributed to the 65 per cent. increase of urban population that occurred within the decade covered by the last census; but back of it all lies the hope of greater gain. It has always been a difficult thing for governments to hold the balance between agriculture and industry. It will always be difficult. But since there is no more important task, it is well worth the best efforts of our men in public life.

The question must be approached from the national standpoint, for the country's development is built upon its natural resources, of which agriculture is the most important. To secure immigration is important; to direct it into proper channels in this country is not of secondary importance. It cannot be directed to the land unless agriculture offers a sufficient reward for the capital and labor applied to the land.

That in the ten years covered by the census the rural population increased only 17 per cent., is sufficient evidence that the tide of immigration is not flowing on to the land; and this in a country in which only one-third of the land fit for cultivation is occupied. This is not alone a farmer's problem. It is everybody's problem. The three great interests—Industry, Finance and Transportation—cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is successful and all must unite to bring about that success.

There are many things that might be done for the farmer. May I emphasize two of them, viz., more primary markets and better credit facilities. One of the farmer's difficulties in my farm days—and I understand matters have not improved much since—was to find a nearby market for small quantities of vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy and meat products, produce ready for markets, but not in sufficient quantity to justify a wagon-haul to the city. Although the individual farmer may have only a small quantity, the aggregate amount is large and, for the most part, perishable. The aggregate waste and loss of these products is considerable. Germany has worked out a rather elaborate system of markets; and as these suggestions are only as to what shall be done when the war is over, I would advise that an investigation be made then as to how they do, or did, their marketing in Germany.

Agricultural credit facilities involve many technical difficulties with which I do not pretend to be familiar, but I understand that France and Germany have led the way, while Denmark has copied the German system, and Australia the French system, with success. It is stated that, so far from being a drag on the government of the latter country, the loans to the farmer at four and a half per cent. interest have actually yielded a profit.

Protect the Birds

Birds Help Man to Keep Insects Under Control

The true lords of the universe are the insects, according to a zoological article in the Smithsonian annual report, on the value of birds to men, in which the author, James Buckland of London makes the statement that, although man imagines himself the dominant power of the earth, he is nothing of the sort. Although man has attained predominance over the fiercest and most powerful reptiles, he and his works would be of little avail before an attack of insects, which include a greater number of species than all other living creatures combined. Some 300,000 species have been described, while possibly twice that number still remain unknown.

The author says that these hordes feed on nearly all living animals and practically all plants, and multiply into prodigious numbers in an incredibly short time. Computations show that one species, developing thirteen generations a year, would, if unchecked to the twelfth generation, multiply to ten sextillions of individuals, while a single pair of the well known gypsy moths, if unchecked, would produce in eight years enough progeny to destroy all the foliage of the United States. One pair of potato bugs, he states, would develop unchecked 60,000,000 in a single season, at which rate of multiplication the potato plant would not long survive.

According to Mr. Buckland's article, insects are quite as astounding in their consuming qualities as in their rate of increase; a caterpillar eats twice its weight in leaves a day, and in proportion a horse would consume a ton of hay in twenty-four hours. Certain flesh-eating larvae consume 200 times their original weight in twenty-four hours; in this manner an infant would devour 1,500 pounds of meat during the first day of its life. It is reported by a specialist that the food taken by a silkworm in fifty-six days equals 86,000 times its original weight.

Through a predominating insect diet, and on account of exceedingly rapid digestion, the birds become the most indispensable balancing force of nature; without their assistance man with his poisons, the weather, and animals, as well as the parasitic predacious insects, would be helpless. The author then states how the bird is a benefit to man in a great number of ways; in checking insect invasions, in preserving forests and orchards, their service in the meadows and gardens, their value in protecting live stock, and their usefulness in the preservation of health and elimination of disease.

Instances of the birds' service to man include the introduction of the English sparrow into New Zealand, with the resulting elimination of the thistle and the caterpillar, which were ruining the land and crops, and the saving of Australian agriculture from the grasshoppers by the straw-necked ibis, in individual craws of which an average of 2,400 grasshoppers was found. The story of Frederick the Great, wherein he is alleged to have ordered all small birds killed because the sparrows had pecked at some of his cherries, and the resulting lack of fruit but a fine crop of caterpillars two years later, gives a graphic lesson.

The "Scalp Act" of Pennsylvania, which paid in bounties $90,000 for the extermination of hawks and owls, lost for the state $3,850,000 in damage to agriculture due to the increase of small rodents which resulted. When Montana was free from hawks and owls it became so overrun with destructive rodents that the legislature offered rewards for them—a task which the banished hawks and owls had performed free of charge. During the first six months such large sums of money were paid out that a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the act before the state went bankrupt. In 1912 Lord Kitchener pointed out the necessity of prohibiting the destruction of certain Egyptian birds which prevented insect pests.

Canada's Horse Supply

Big Demand For Horses Will Likely Occur After Peace Has Been Declared

The 1910 census gave 3,182,789 as the number of horses not on farms. There has probably not been any appreciable decrease in that number since then. That number added to the 21,195,000, the number estimated by the department of agriculture, on farms January 1st, 1915, makes a total of over 24,000,000 horses in this country, and we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Three times the number of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent. of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part very mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than $100 per head and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and most of these are doubtlessly either old mares or non-breeders.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. According to the best information obtainable European Russia had, prior to the outbreak of war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent. of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000. A very large number of horses in Russia will be destroyed in the war and the remainder will no doubt be needed by Russia for her own agricultural and other work.

The demands on this country, which has one-fourth of the world's supply of horses, will, therefore, be large and will probably continue for a number of years, for the rehabilitation of the depleted horse stock of any country is a slow process. This country, however, will be in position to meet this demand if the farmers owning good mares will see that they are bred. The owners of such mares should see that they are bred to high-class stallions and produce the kind of stock for which there is always a good market. The production of superior animals of any kind is generally profitable, while the production of inferior ones is seldom so.

Profits From Scrap Piles

The Economic Value of the Utilization of Waste Material

One hundred practical conservationists, business men who are the pioneers and leaders in an American industry in its comparative stage of infancy, who, by collecting and utilizing waste products of mines, mills and factories, are enabled to do an annual business of approximately $700,000,000 attended the first annual banquet of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor recently. Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Guild warmly praised the waste material dealers for their prevention of waste in raw materials, by which means they add to our national wealth, reduce the cost of living, provide new national industries and increase the prosperity of our country. The waste material dealer, he asserted, is the surgeon of industry. He recited at length the many curious and useful services rendered by the reclaimers of waste products. The utilization of cotton-seed oil and of cottonseed, until very recent years a mere waste product of the cotton crop, he pointed out, is now valued in the United States alone at $50,000,000 a year.

The genius of saving, as shown in the fact that we are now exporting steel strings to Europe to be turned into tooth brushes for the European peasants, using the wornout painters' brush, soaked with white lead, by cleaning and using the worn bristles to provide inexpensive and durable scrubbing brushes, the exportation of American cotton stockings discarded by our housewives who seldom darn them, where they are unravelled and used as a cheap packing in the manufacture of graphophones and electrical machinery, while the patched and darned European stockings, not having any other use, are exported from Europe to this country for their only possible use as paper stock, were all recited as instances which clearly show that America is gradually but surely awakening to the possibilities for enormous profit in waste products.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Patriotic Fund is a splendid thing, a noble testimonial to Canadian sense of responsibility to the men who from among us are offering their lives for the cause of the British flag and freedom. Altogether throughout the Dominion the families of nearly 8,000 Canadian soldiers are already being enabled by the Patriotic Fund to live in comfort and decency; and thousands will yet be added. Even so, the Patriotic Fund will hold out for a year or more yet.—Ottawa Journal.

"Jack proposed to me in such an original way."

"How, dear?"

"He asked me if I would permit him to add another engagement ring to my collection."

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.

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P. BURNS & Co.
Limited

CRESTON - B.C.

Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

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

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.

Local and Personal

A Picnic Lunch? See Speers' advt., Page 4.

C. O. Rodgers returned yesterday from a short business trip to Nelson.

Malt and white wine vinegar for pickling at the Creston Mercantile Co.

Mrs. Attridge and the Misses Doyle were Sunday visitors with Sirdar friends.

A new crossing has been put down on Fourth Street opposite the Armory and Creston House.

Mrs. W. B. Dutton and daughter of Seattle, Wash. arrived on Friday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore.

The first of the Valley's 1915 cucumber crop went out on Tuesday to Blairmore—one crate of them from the Roy Staples ranch.

Rev. F. L. Carpenter was at Cranbrook the early part of the week for the quarterly meeting of the East Kootenay Methodist district.

Mrs. Nelson and children of Yahk are spending the week here with Mr. Nelson, who is in charge of the gang of Italians reparing the C.P.R. fences.

W. A. Heron, a former manager of the King George, who has been living at Nelson since the New Year, paid Creston a visit the early part of the week.

The westbound passenger was two hours late on Monday, owing to a freight wreck at Cowley, Alberta, in which the fireman of the freight was badly injured.

The C.P.R. has a crew of thirty or forty Italians making head-quarters here at present. They are repairing the fences on the right of way between here and Duck Creek.

With both Capt. Mallandaine and Lieut. Bennett out of town the Creston company of the East Kootenay Regiment is being drilled by lance corporal F. B. Callander.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Loasby and party were in from Sirdar on Wednesday night, coming up on the yardmaster's speeder, and doing the thirteen miles in a little less than 45 minutes.

Growers in the Erickson section may have all their vegetables packed in the warehouse at that point and thus be able to guarantee a uniform pack for all their produce this season.

A. L. Dougherty, well known in Creston, who has taught at Alice Siding the past two years, has resigned that position. We understand he will be principal at Salmo the coming term.

The results of the High School examination were announced in Friday's dailies. Three of the five Creston school candidates were successful. Miss Jennie Nichols in the preliminary course; Alex Lidgate in the advanced course; and Alice Heath in the full course.

The Dr. Henderson prize of $5 for the candidate at Creston making the highest marks at the Entrance examination goes to Miss Lyda Johnson. Announcement of the winner of the Forrester prize in history will be made on advice from Principal MacDonald, who is at Vernon.

The patriotic demonstration on August 4th will be held at the park. The programme for the day is not complete in every detail, but there will be sports, speeches, music and supper in the afternoon, with the band and Red Cross ladies handling the evening features in the hall.

A 25-pound head of this year's cabbage was on display at the drugstore on Tuesday and Wednesday, and that 38-inches round of cabbage certainly attracted a lot of attention. It was produced on the Sam Fraser ranch at Erickson and was a very acceptable gift to THE REVIEW for the boosting we are giving that district.

Constable Forrester was summoned to Sirdar on Wednesday to investigate a cattle-killing case. A cow belonging to P. Lombardo was found dead that morning, the owner alleging that it had been shot by another member of the colony, which belief was apparently shared by several others of the faithful. When Cap. arrived the critter had been buried. This aroused his suspicion and when the beast had been dug out and skinned no trace of bullet holes were anywhere visible in the hide. However it was found that bossy's face was disfigured and her neck very badly dislocated. Likewise her remains were discovered in the neighborhood of some tolerably steep side hill; leaving little room for doubt that she had missed her footing on the high spots and ended her career a hundred or so feet lower down.

Getting ready for patriotic picnic?

Machine Oil? See Jackson's advt., Page 5.

Fine or coarse Windsor salt at $1.75 per 100 lbs. at the Mercantile.

Mrs. Ashmore of Slocan City was calling on Creston friends, Saturday.

C. Collins, the customs officer at Eastport, Idaho, was a Creston visitor on Wednesday.

Miss Proctor of Calgary, who has been Mrs. Medler's guest for two weeks, returned home on Friday.

Postmaster Gibbs is again issuing money orders payable in Italy. This service was discontinued on August 8 last year.

Geo. Pacey left on Wednesday for Calgary, Alta., and will spend the next three months helping harvest the prairie grain crop.

Raspberry shipments are gradually falling off at all points in the Valley. Another week of fine weather will see the last of them marketed.

Sugar continues to hold its own at $1.80 for the 20-pound sack at present. At this time last year the same quantity was retailing around $1.40.

All Creston's house decorators are over-busy. The trustee board did not receive a single tender for kalsomining and painting the school interior.

Mrs. Brewer and daughter, Rowena, and Mrs. Ewing, of Calgary, Alta., are spending a comple of weeks here with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith.

Creston's teaching staff will be a brand new one throughout the coming term. Miss Munro wired her resignation on Friday, which was accepted at Monday's meeting.

A subscription list to raise cash for the soldiers tobacco fund was opened at the Bank of Commerce on Monday morning. Up to Thursday noon voluntary donations totalled $4.50.

The Red Cross depot over S. A. Speers' store was open to receive and give out work on Tuesday. The society acknowledges a donation of 2 pairs sox and two wash cloths from Miss Gibbs.

The very last of the season's gooseberries went out on Saturday. They were from the Edmondson ranch, and for size were about the best of the year. It took about 40 berries to fill some of the quart cups.

The trustees have accepted the application of Miss Bertha Hardman of New Westminster for a position on the Creston school staff. She is an experienced primary room teacher and will be in charge of that division here, Miss Hurry taking Miss Munro's room.

W. Crawford and Geo. Huscroft were Monday and Tuesday visitors in the Goatfell country. They report outdoor living decidedly disagreeable during Monday night's rainy spell and are convinced the rainfall was fully what the authorities claim—100 tons to the acre.

The first special train to go east through Creston in at least a year went through on Saturday morning. In the party were General Manager Bury, Vice-President Hall, and Supt. Peters of Vancouver. There were five cars on the train and Conductor Cayen was in charge.

This is sweet pea week at THE REVIEW office, lovely boquets from the gardens of Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Walter Hall and Mrs. Forrester adorning the business office. The colors are superb and so fragrant that a small bunch of them placed in the printery eclipsed the odor of the office towel completely.

The Red Cross depot will be open next Tuesday afternoon to receive and give out work. Will those who have tag money to turn in kindly bring it on that day. All those on the committee who possibly can are asked to come to the depot that afternoon to make final arrangen ents for collecting for Red Cross at the demonstration on Wednesday next.

Dan Dezali to-day holds the record for berry picking in the Kootenays. Monday at the Dalmer ranch he picked 32 crates of gooseberries right off the bushes with ungloved hands in eight hours. With amazing rapidity the berries would drop into his can as if by magic. This beats the Creston record, so our genial friend Joe Jackson informs us.—Cranbrook Herald. Assuming that Daniel was using the pint cup and 24 of them to the crate he picked exactly 384 quarts of fruit. He certainly beat the Creston, Duck Creek, Kaslo and every other record. Horticulturists assure us that 100 quarts is a phenomenal day's pick. Dan must go slower in future or he will be put out of the union.

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