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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Local and Personal

Mrs. O'Brien of Calgary arrived this week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. Medler.

Guy Lowenberg has vacated his office on Canyon Street and is now occupying his new building on Victoria Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson and family left yesterday on their annual three weeks' holiday and fishing trip in the Kaslo-Lardo country.

The Creston company of the home guards is now outfitted with the regulation khaki uniform, making their debut in them on Wednesday.

The C.P.R. eastbound cut out the stop at Stace Smiths' crossing on Tuesday. It may possibly be inaugurated again when apple shipping is in full swing.

The trustees have engaged a principal for Creston school, Mr. Masterton of Victoria, who wired acceptance on Saturday. A vice-principal has still to be secured.

Registrar Gibbs has again postponed the purchase of a fountain until cupid shows a little more activity. There was no call for marriage licenses in July. There were three births and one death during the month.

We were a bit previous last week in stating that the crate of gooseberry shipped by T. M. Edmondson on July 24th were the last of the season. J. M. Craigie surprised the Union officials by bringing in a crate on July 30.

The band gave another of their always popular dances in Mercantile Hall on Wednesday night, which attracted a good attendance and provided the usual good time. The music was by the band, assisted by Mrs. Brewer (Calgary) and T. E. Goodwin on the piano.

J. P. Newmarch of Vancouver, who has been relieving at the Bank of Commerce here for the past six weeks, left on Friday for Whitehorse. Y. T., where he will be located permanently. Mr. Mellish arrived the same day to take charge during the balance of Mr. Bennett's vacation.

A grim souvenir of the war reached Creston the early part of the week, a German bayonet, sent by R. Sinclair Smith to his wife here. It was picked up in a captured German trench and has every indication of having seen considerable actual service. It is on exhibition in S. A. Speers' window.

A letter from Principal Macdonald at Vernon, dated August 1st states that he is finding the military life more congenial than he had expected—except when on cook house fatigue; peeling potatoes and washing pots and boilers takes some time to get accustomed to. The eats are o k and the supply ample. The wrist watch arrived safely and is very highly appreciated.

ERICKSON

Mumps are somewhat prevalent here just now, at least one grown up having to take to bed with them.

Miss Nita Reid, who taught the Erickson school last year, has just been appointed to the staff of Grand Forks school.

Mrs. McKowan and children, who spent the past month, with her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. Cartwright, returned to Cranbrook last week.

The early evening hurricane on Saturday blew a monster pine tree down across the C.P.R. tracks near the hotel. The section crew got in some overtime sawing it up so as to not interfere with traffic.

Growers are complaining of a bit too much rain for the tomatoes, which are beginning to split and also take on a bad shape. In consequence the export of number twos will be heavier than at first anticipated.

At the meeting on Saturday night of the growers in this section it was decided to engage F. V. Staples to pack the seasons crop of cucumbers and tomatoes, and if this works satisfactory apples may also be treated similarly. R. B. Staples, W. H. Kemp and James Adlard were appointed a managing committee for the season for this work.

Billy Hall, with the Third Contingent, was heard from at Shorncliffe, England, on Thursday last. The troops are down to English army rations and Bill anticepates taking off a little surplus flesh as a consequence.

Score yet again for Erickson in the early fruit line. The first apricots went out on Saturday from the Littlejohn ranch. Contrariwise, positively the last gooseberries to be shipped went out Friday from J. M. Craigie's.

Miss Georgina Cartwright, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Cranbrook hospital the latter part of the week, is making a satisfactory recovery, and when her health permits will take charge of the Moyie school this term. Miss Melva Cartwright will have charge of the school at Huscrofts.

Erickson will entertain on behalf of the Red Cross funds once more, this time at the home of Mrs. G. Cartwright, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, August 18. There will be a variety of outdoor attractions, including tennis, and dancing on the green in the evening. There will be no admission charged, and all are welcome.

Third Contingent Boys Heard From

The first letters from the Creston boys with the Third Canadian Contingent arrived on Thursday last. They had calm weather for the whole voyage and had no protection whatever from submarine attack until within a day's sail of the Irish coast. Describing the trip, in a letter to his father, Billy Hall says in part:

Just a few lines to let you know that we have landed safely in England. We sailed on the Grampian, one of the Allan line boats, and couldn't have wished for a better trip. The sea was just like a millpond all the way, with a little fog in places.

Every night we had a whist drive, and the piano was going from morning till night. There was something doing all the time. We saw several whales and porpoises. We were not escorted till we were a day out from England. When we got up Saturday morning there was a little torpedo boat destroyer alongside us, which just kept running rings around us till we got into port. There was another destroyer in front of us a few miles and it rammed a German submarine.

Every morning we had physical drill and a fire drill. When call or the general alarm was given we had to rush downstairs and put on our lifebelts, close the port holes, then rush up to the deck, line up, and remain still; we got pretty slick at it.

I sure don't like travelling on an English train. Eight in a compartment, just like sardines. The English people go crazy when Canadians pass through; wave and holler just like a lot of kids.

The camp is about two miles from Shorncliffe, but if a fellow walks across the foothills he can get into Folkstone in 15 minutes. We are under canvas now and it seems alright. When I went outside the tent this morning the first thing I saw was a Canadian aeroplane. There are several hundred of them around. Altogether there must be 50,000 Canadians. Of course there are several camps, not all here. Where I am only about 4,000.

We didn't get a very good meal last night, and this morning it was a little bit worse. We were told it was field rations, so I guess I'll lose a little fat. We are only about 30 miles from the firing line and aeroplanes go back and forth all the time. I heard this morning that we were all going to be turned into a Scottish regiment. I don't know how true it is. The hops look good here. This is the hop country.

The letter is dated July 12th, at Shorncliffe camp. Billy admits it isn't a real good one, but its the best he can do till he gets on to his land legs once more.

Creston Observes War Anniversary

With the able assistance of the weatherman, who favored with an ideal Kootenay summer afternoon, Creston fittingly commemorated the first anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany, on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Proceedings started shortly after 2 p.m., when a procession of about 100 school children was formed at the Mercantile corner and headed by the Creston band marched to the town park, being joined at the armory by a detachment of the home guard under command of Color-Sergt. Callander.

After quite a large turnout of citizens from both town and country had disposed of themselves about the arounds, and the band had rendered a few selections, the company of home guards was put through some field exercises and squad drill, and then followed a programme of races for the children, some of the winners being:

Boys, under 10—George Broderick, Harry Pollett, Teddy Payne.

Boys, under 15—Denzil Maxwell, Ben Embree, Bert Boffey.

Girls, under 10—Georgie Barton, Marion Ash, Tresa Churchill.

Girls, under 15—Georgie Barton, Tresa Churchill, Lousie Romano.

Boys and Girls Race—Denzil Maxwell, Tresa Maione.

Men's race, 100 yards—Joe Goodwin, Albin White, Philip Indian.

There was also a race for Indian ladies which had four starters, but there were no entries for the fat men's, married or single ladies races.

At the conclusion of the races a baseball match between Creston and Erickson was announced which resulted in a win for Erickson 12 to 8. The clash was more or less a pitcher's battle with Maxwell shading his opponent by keeping the hits pretty well scattered until the final frame. Sam Hatfield handled the game satisfactorily. The score:

ERICKSON		CRESTON	
C. Embree, c	3	J. Cameron, c	0
R. Telford, 1b	2	A. White, 3b	1
R. Stocks, 2b	2	P. Hendron, 1b	0
C. Maxwell, p	0	C. McPeak, 2b	1
G. Craigie, ss	0	J. Goodwin, p	1
W. Long, 3b	1	A. Indian, lf	0
E. Botterill, cf	1	B. Arowsmith, cf	2
E. Craigie, lf	2	P. Boffey, rf	0
J. Long, rf	1	S. Hendron, ss	3
	12		8

Erickson	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	12
Creston	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	8

Throughout the afternoon the ladies of the Red Cross Society were active with a tag day campaign for funds and their efforts along this line were augmented by a donation of $13.50 unexpended prize money.

In the evening Mercantile Hall was comfortably filled for the patriotic rally, which was under the chairmanship of W. B. Embree. Among those contributing to the program were the band, whose four selections, particularly the "Serenade" were all well received. Mrs. F. Knott's solo number, "Jessie's Dream" was popular with all, dividing the honors with F. B. Callander's "Here we are! Here we are! Here we are again!" and "She is my Daisy," both of which assayed 100 per cent. There were two duetts, Miss Gertrude Knott and Mr. W. Truscott pleased with "Larbord Watch," while the Truscott brothers had a rollecking military number, "The Nobby Regulars" that fared well with the crowd, while the audience couldn't get enough of the warbling of the quartette of whistlers, Mrs. Embree and the Misses Gertrude, Muriel and Frances Knott.

The resolution expressing the determination of Creston citizens to continue to a victorious end the present struggle against Prussianism was introduced by Rev. F. L. Carpenter in masterly fashion, who in a 15-minute talk specially emphasized the fact that the war was only in its infancy, that before its victorious conclusion very many more men would be required and it was high time all citizens were very seriously considering whether the call was not to them to be up and doing in this tremendous struggle the empire is waging.

Speaking to the motion Mr. Ashley Cooper of Duck Creek, whose military career began in 1881 and who saw active service with one of the Canadian Contingents in the Boer war, and also has offered for service with every contingent gone overseas to date, called attention to the iniquities of the Prussian military system in times of peace as well as in times of war, and while feeling assuaed of the final victory by the Allies foresaw much fighting and bloodshed ahead of the empire in which every available Canadian should be ready to do his part.

Both speakers were applauded throughout their address. The motion having been regularly moved by R. M. Reid and seconded by A. Miller was then put and carried amid tremendous enthusiasm.

The proceeds of the concert were $35. After paying some slight expenses the balance will be turned over to the demonstration committee who will apportion it to the tobacco or sock funds or hand it over to the Red Cross to be expenked by them.

A few kind words are due those who took part in the program, which was arranged on very short notice by a committee from the band. And in turn the band is to be commended for the splendid music supplied throughout the day and evening. Many thanks also to the committees who handled the affair and to those who contributed prize money. And in this latter connection don't forget Duck Creek, whose citizens contributed $7.50 to the funds, In assisting all worthy causes Duck Creek people are second to none in the Valley.

ALICE SIDING

A. Matthews is back to haying after being abroad for a week with his team on roadwork at Erickson.

The eastbound express made its last stop at Smith's on Monday, unless arrangements are made to load apples here.

Miss Alice Carr is the Sidings delegate with the Moon camping party at Sanca Creek this week. There are about 14 young people in this year's camp.

This week will see the finish of 1915 raspberry picking. Reid & Mather made their final shipment on Saturday On the Pease ranch the end will come today or tomorrow.

A. L. Dougherty, who resigned as teacher here to take a school at Salmo, has withdrawn his resignation and the trustees are to be complimented on securing him for another term.

Miss Louise Webster, who has spent the past month with her parents on the old Corbett ranch, left for Morningside, Alta., on Tuesday, She will attend normal school at Camrose, this term.

Alice Siding claims the honor of picking the first ripe 1915 peaches' W. A. Pease having a crate of Elbertas on Tuesday for a starter. The Triumphs will not be in for a couple of weeks yet

KITCHENER

Mr. Downey of Cranbrook spent a day with the trout last week.

Mrs. C. Larson of Cranbrook is spending a week in our city.

Mrs. A. Johnson of Moyie spent the week-end with Mrs. V. Olson.

Mrs. Wakely and children of Cranbrook are spending the week with Mrs. Andeen.

Misses Hopkins of Cranbrook, daughters of Conductor Hopkins are guests of Mrs. Andeen.

Hunt & Gustfson returned from Sheep Creek this week. Gus, says no more prospecting for him.

F. Wooster of Sparwood has pitched his camp here for an extended holiday with the speckled beauties.

R. S. Bevan of Creston, accompanied by his brother, William of Estevan, Sask., spent the week-end with the trout up Goat River.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt and daughter returned on Sunday from a four-month visit with her parents at Carleton Place, Ontario. She reports a very pleasant time, but on her return remarked that those old mountains still looked pretty good.

Will Put Men on Land if Road Built

C. G. Mason of Benecia, California, who about 18 months ago came into possession of 350 acres of land in the Arrow Creek country, was here this week for his first look at his recently-acquired property, which is on Okell Creek, adjoining the Arrowsmith land.

Mr. Mason secured the tract in exchange for improved property in Vancouver, and after a good look over it he told THE REVIEW that in making the exchange he was confident he had made one of the best deals he had ever put through. He is not only immensely pleased with his own 350 acres but with that section generally, which he considers fully as good as any other part of Creston Valley.

Better still, if the government will provide a road to give comfortable access to the property Mr. Mason will undertake to bring in settlers to take up a good portion of the land as soon as the highway is completed. In this connection he had a conference with Road Supt. Benney on Tuesday when the question was gone into thoroughly, and the visitor assured that the matter would be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Mr. Mason's plan is to bring in a class of people who know something of pioneer life and to assist them over the first few years he will put in a portable sawmill and give employment at times when work on the land is out of the question, providing a payroll, and at the same time making lumber for building purposes available to the settlers at right prices. He was much taken with a water power on one corner of his place with ample capacity for a tidy little electric light plant.

Undoubtedly Mr. Mason means business. He has good recommendations on that score. His financial standing is unquestioned, according to Manager Burns of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Vancouver. Considering his modest request in the matter of better roads alongside what he stands prepared to inaugurate in the way of agricultural development he is surely entitled to prompt and favorable consideration by the powers that be.

SIRDAR

Mrs. Rogers and baby were Cranbrook visitors a few days last week.

Miss Ethel Price of Creston was a visitor with Mrs. E. J. Good last week.

Mrs. Dennes, who has been indisposed for some days, is around again as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Loasby were Creston visitors on Wednesday evening, for the patriotic concert.

Mrs. Ely and baby of Cranbrook, who have been visiting with Mrs. McCabe, left for home on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanson and Mr. and Mrs. Ryckman made the trip to Creston on the former's speeder one evening last week.

Sirdar has shown its patriotism in very tangible fashion this week when $86.50 was raised here toward the Creston Valley machine gun fund. This splendid showing is due in part to the good work of Mrs. Dennes and Mrs. Loasby, who made a thorough canvass of the district.

Indications point to a big run of red fish in the Kaslo streams this season.

In a recent Red Cross shipment of soldiers comforts from Trail were 18 pairs pyjamas.

Due to poor demand Pentictod's tax sale last week only produced $5,500 of the $8,000 taxes overdue.

Grand Forks raised almost the price of two machine guns on a one-day hustle for funds last week.

The Sun claims 20 men have been located in Grand Forks who will put up $50 each to purchase a machine gun.

Wm. Frawley of Greenwood owns a Plymouth Rock pullet that was hatched upon April 8, and began laying eggs upon July 20.

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)

I did not stint the outfitting of the ship, and when I finished, having left nothing out that either my own or Captain Matthews' experience or imagination would suggest, there was left of our joint funds enough to pay the wages of the officers and of the men out and back and no more—that is, allowing a year for the round voyage. The lines of the Rose of Devon were unusually good. She had a reputation for being a speedy boat, and that was more time than enough. It was my purpose to go around the world with her rather than retrace our course about Cape Horn after we reached the island, if we ever reached it, so we staked everything we had on the future. If my lady had had the least knowledge of the value of ships she would have seen how little way her £2,000 had gone, but she was as guileless as any other woman on that subject, and Master Ficklin was not much better. I lied to them both with a good grace and with an easy conscience. It was for her sake.

CHAPTER V.

Wherein the Duke is Marked in Farewell

But one thing strikes me as worthy to be chronicled before we embarked. When all was ready and everything aboard, I went back to Master Ficklin's in Tanstock, which was an easy day's journey from Plymouth Sound, where the Rose of Devon lay, to fetch my lady and her maid. Master Ficklin's house was a somewhat large one and was surrounded by a walled garden, perhaps two acres in extent, which ran back from the house to a little brook which bounded the village.

Master Ficklin was at his office, although it was yet early in the morning when I called, intending to fetch my lady to Plymouth by coach, a special coach which I had engaged, by the way. His sister said that Mistress Wilberforce was in the garden and that she had company. She offered to show me to her presence, but I said I knew the way and could go there myself. I did not like the word company overmuch since her fine friends had more or less forgotten her.

I passed through the hall, out of the back door and into the garden. I stood a moment, hesitating, wondering whether after all I had the right or the privilege to break in upon such company as she might be entertaining, when a scream which came faintly from the end of the garden decided me.

I broke into a run and in a few moments came upon my lady struggling in the arms of a man. What man, you ask? The Duke of Arcester! He had his arms around her, and although he was no great shakes of a man, he was much stronger than the slight girl he was gripping with. He held her tightly by the waist with one hand and with the other was trying to turn her head so that he could kiss her.

I was upon them before they realized my arrival. I grasped the duke by the collar of his coat with my left hand and with my right I fairly tore him away from my lady.

"Thank God, you have come!" she cried, reeling and staggering, her face flushed, her hair disheveled, her dress in disarray.

I heard that much and then the duke was upon me. Gritting his teeth and swearing frightful oaths he got to his feet—I had thrown him prone—dragged out his sword and rushed at me.

"You dog!" he cried. "You have balked me before and you interfere now. I have had enough of you and the world has."

He did not intend to give me any chance to defend myself apparently. My little mistress screamed. I heard her call my name and I suppose she thought I was done for, but sailors are proverbially quick witted, footed and handed, and I was not the least alert of seamen. I was wearing a hanger, a heavier weapon than the duke's dress sword, but its weight was a matter of no account to an arm like mine. I stepped aside as he lunged at me, drew it, and the next moment our blades clashed in earnest.

Now, I am a good fighter and no mean fencer. I can cross blades with any one on earth. My swift play must have looked to the duke as if I were surrounded by a wall of steel. Therefore he realized at once that his only chance lay in the energy and rapidity of his fence. Lunge succeeded lunge with lightning-like speed. I will admit that I was hard put to it for a time. It was with the greatest difficulty that I parried, but my lord was not built for the continuance of such violent exercise. Sweat came into his eyes, his thrusts grew less swift, if not less vicious, in their intent. After a few moments I saw that I had him. It was now my turn to attack. Something of the fury of my Saxon ancestors suddenly filled my veins. I beat down his defense by a series of terrific blows and finally shivered his sword. He stood before me panting, weaponless, yet, to give him his due, more or less undaunted. I raised my own blade.

"Would you strike a defenceless man?" he cried haughtily, still not blanching.

"You had no scruple in attacking a defenseless woman," I replied. "Nay," I thundered as he made a sudden motion, "stand where you are. What I shall do to you depends upon what I hear. If you move I swear to you that I will beat you down like the dog that you are."

I was amazed afterward at my temerity in thus addressing a duke, but you will understand my feelings. Without taking my eyes off of him I next addressed myself to my lady.

"Will you tell me now, Mistress Lucy," said I softly, "what this man purposed or said? I can see what he tried to do, but what was his meaning and intent?"

"He—he—wanted—me to go with him," faltered my lady.

"He renewed his offer of marriage?" I asked, with a sudden sinking of heart.

"No," whispered the girl.

"My God!" I cried. "Did you dare to—"

"Why should I marry a penniless baggage?" he sneered.

"I shall insure that you will remember," I said quietly, although I was blazing inside, "all the days of your life what you tried to do, the insult that you put upon this lady."

"Would you kill me?" he cried, as I stepped nearer to him.

"No," said I, "that would be too quick and easy an end to your punishment. I will put my mark upon you, her brand as a coward. Everybody who sees you will ask you about it, and you can explain it as you will. Two persons at least will know what the mark signifies, my lady and myself."

He stared at me absolutely uncomprehending, but before he could make a move I caught him around the breast, pinioned both his arms to his side and then I deliberately shortened my sword, holding it by the blade, and cut two long, deep gashes in his left cheek. He struggled and shrieked horribly as well, but I held him close until I finished.

"Now," said I to Mistress Lucy, "before I release him, one more question. Did—did he kiss you?"

"No," answered Mistress Lucy faintly.

"Good!" I continued grimly. "Had he done so I would have marked the other cheek.

He was a handsome man, but those two scars roughly crisscrossed would never be eradicated, for I had cut deep with deliberate purpose. After that I released him, and he staggered away spitting blood, his cheek bleeding, a horrible looking object.

"That will be a lesson to your grace," said I, "not to insult an honest woman. I have no doubt there are many who would rejoice to see you now."

"I will have the law on you. I will have your life,' he sputtered out.

"You can have anything you want," said I recklessly. "I am your master. with the sword and with everything else. Now go!"

He turned and staggered away and that was the last I saw of him. I heard after that he had the devil's own time explaining those marks. He proclaimed that they had been inflicted by a madman, which was nearly the truth, but in some way the story leaked out, and I should judge that my vengeance for the insult to my lady was as adequate as anything could be.

"I am come to take you to the ship," I said to her. "We must get there tonight to sail with the beginning of the ebb tomorrow morning."

"I am ready," she said, putting her hand upon my arm.

We went into the house and from there to the coach, with her maid and her baggage, after making her farewell to her kind hostess. In the evening we got aboard the ship, where I saw her safely bestowed in the comfortable cabin I had arranged for her and for her woman. When day broke and she came on deck we were under way for the Island of the Stairs. The great adventure had begun.

* * *

I pass over the events of the next six months, but not because they were uninteresting. Oh, no. One could not sail from Plymouth, England, to the south seas, touching at Madeira, the Canaries, Rio and Buenos Ayres and rounding the mighty and fearsome Cape Horn, without seeing many things of interest and participating in scenes as dangerous as they were exciting. But I am not writing a book of travels.

We were drawing near to the island we sought, according to the calculations of good Captain Matthews and myself, when something happened.

I had brought it on myself I realized, but that made it no more bearable. Indeed, I was mad, mad all through; outraged in dignity, humiliated in self respect, and were it not foolish to speak so of a man of my years and sturdiness I should say I was broken in heart.

My mistress had been so kind to me that I had dwelt in a fool's paradise. I awoke to realize that she had not forgotten the difference between our stations. I had forgotten it in these long months at sea. By heavens, the sight of her was enough to make a man forget anything if he loved her as I!

(To be Continued)

"When my wife starts talking on an embarrassing subject I always change it."

"I've tried that with my wife, but it was no go. She simply exhausted the new subject, and then took up the old one where she left off."

Mrs. Ryan—They do be afther sayin' that old man Kelly has got locomother ataxy.

Mrs. Murphy—Well, he's got the money to run wan av thim if he wants ter, but I'd raypher have a good horse any day.

Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so glorious a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until time has made possible the co-ordination of relevant diaries, and the piecing together in a narrative both lucid and exact of much which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered right that those mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons or brothers who have given their lives for the empire should have, with as little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare and precious consolation which, in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring.

And, indeed, the mourning in Canada will be very widely spread, for the battle which raged for so many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this callous and life engulfing war. But as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as, in the records of British army, the stubborn valor with which Sir James Macdonnel and the Guards beat back from Hougoumont the Division of Foy and the Army Corps of Reille.

The Canadians have wrested from the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and maimed, the right to stand side by side with the suberb troops who, in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the flower of the Prussian Guards.

Looked at from any point, the performance would be remarkable. It is amazing to soldiers, when the genesis and composition of the Canadian Division are considered. It contained, no doubt, a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it consisted in the main of men who were admirable raw material, but who at the outbreak of war were neither disciplined nor trained, as men count discipline and training in these days of scientific warfare.

It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being replaced, by some brilliant British staff officers. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as the present.

The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the campaign in Flanders. Like all salients, it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22 the Canadian Division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres—Roulers railway to the Ypres—Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets.

The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as every one knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air.

It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the 1st Brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from 5,000 to 9,000 yards, was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

It became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the 3rd Brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustments of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artilery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers still, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware—whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted—of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks on the whole of the newly-formed Canadian salient. If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular intensity at this moment on the apex of the newly formed line, running in the direction of St. Julien.

It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of April 22. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, and the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commander by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

At midnight the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and the Toronto Regiment Queen's Own, 3rd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Rennie, both of the 1st Brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve. All through the following days and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the 3rd Brigade.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered.

When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been destroyed by the enemy, and later in the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The fighting continued without intermission all through the night and to those who observed the indications that the attack was being pushed with ever-growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that the Canadians, fighting in positions so difficult to defend, and so little the subject of deliberate choice, could maintain their resistance for any long period. At 6 a.m. on Friday, it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

It was therefore decided, form dable as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario 1st and 4th Battalions of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade, which had been hurried to the front. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death.

The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

The measure of this success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

It is necessary now to return to the fortunes of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Turner, which, as we have seen, at five o'clock, on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after their first attack assumed the defence of the new Canadian salient, at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporized line between the wood and St. Julien. This Brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive, made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gas. The discharge was followed by two enemy assaults.

Although the fumes were extremely poisonous, they were not, perhaps, having regard to the wind, so disabling as on the French lines (which ran almost east to west) and the Brigade though affected by the fumes, stoutly beat back the two German assaults. Encouraged by this success, it rose to the supreme effort required by the assault on the wood, which has already been described. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, a fresh emission of gas was made both on the 2nd Brigade, which held the line running northeast, and on the 3rd Brigade, which, as has been fully explained, had continued the line up to the pivotal point, as defined above, and had there spread down in a southeasterly direction.

(To be Continued)

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. SOUGERE Co. 99, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Woman's Share in the War

When the war is over and the British people go back to the things that are of their own household, they will probably realize that while men fought nobly on the battlefield, women worked no less nobly at home. And with this realization will doubtless come an awakening to the idea that women who do their share of the work of a country might also be trusted with a share in its government.—Vancouver World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

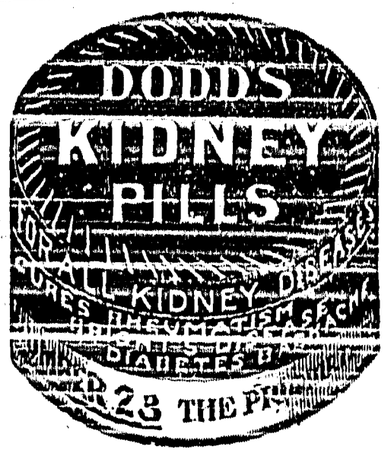
"I don't think I'll go to school today, mother."

"Why, Eddie; I thought you liked to go to school."

"I do, mother; but, you see, some of the boys in my class are not so far advanced as I am, and I thought it would be nice if I stayed away and gave them a chance to catch up."

Madge (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Auntie—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.



Writes Down Telephone Talk

The Telescribe Records Conversations Over the Phone

If Edison's new invention would put a stop to the foolish and prolonged conversation indulged in by some women on the telephone it will prove welcome to many who are pestered with the girl or woman with too much time on her hands and no consideration for busy people. This latest invention is a device by which telephonic conversations are automatically recorded. It is a small instrument which may rest on a desk and is called the telescribe. While the telephone is being used this instrument, started by the pressing of a button, is recording the conversation on a wax cylinder. A needle attached to a delicate diaphragm at the end of a receiver inscribes the vibrations upon a wax cylinder, is sent to a typist and is run off like any other phonograph record, the typist transcribing the conversation on a sheet of paper. This may be kept for reference. If the speaker's voice is desired to be preserved the wax record may be kept. Mr. Edison says that the instrument could be attached to any telephone and that it would record conversations with the speakers even 3,000 miles apart. In business houses the telescribe is expected to be of much value. When a person called for is out of his office the person calling him may speak his message and it will be recorded on the wax cylinder so he may read it when he returns. It will be valuable to newspaper reporters who obtain interviews or statements by 'phone, and to the persons interviewed, and it is expected to be of great service in court cases, where in the past it has been almost impossible to use telephone messages as evidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasping for Breath

Horrible Effect of the Poisonous Gas Used by the Germans

"If moving pictures of the terrible sights to be seen around Ypres could be shown in Canada, there would not be an able-bodied Canadian from Vancouver to Halifax out of khaki," declares E. H. Bradley, writing to his wife after he had visited the front and had returned to the Canadian headquarters at Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng.

"If you could see some of the agonized expressions on the faces of those brave fellows who fought at Ypres and are now in hospital, gasping for the sweet breath of life, victims of the poison gas shells and asphyxiating gases blown into the trenches, it would make you, woman as you are, curse such an enemy and cry out to heaven for vengeance.

"But they couldn't beat the Canadians, and the wonderful charge our boys made makes the charge at Balaclava pale into insignificance. It makes me feel proud to wear the maple leaf, and this spirit is predominant among our boys.

"The scene when the reinforcements marched down to embark for France will for ever live in the memory of those who witnessed it. Thousands of Kitchener's army lined the road from the camp to the harbor, cheering the boys from Canada, who were going to fill the gaps caused by that terrible week of fighting.

"I wished to heaven that there were 80,000,000 people in Canada instead of 8,000,000, so that more men like them could be sent across. It is men—and still more men—that we want, and that is the only remedy to crush for ever such pests of civilization as are the Huns."

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

The fifth anniversary of King George's accession, recalls the fact that few of our monarchs have escaped a serious war during the early years of their reign. Britain was at war with Spain within four years of George I.'s accession; George II., thanks to Walpole, had twelve years' peace before he also was involved in a European conflict; George III. found his country already at war with France on his coming to the throne; Queen Victoria, though at peace in Europen for seventeen years after her accession, was committed to a serious war in Afghanistan in the second years of her reign; and when Edward VII. succeeded, the Boer war was still at its height.

"General Joffre has by a stroke of the pen removed whatever temptations in the way of liquor may waylay French or British trobps in their respites from the trenches," says the Pall Mall. "It becomes a military offence to sell drink to any soldier in the zone of either army, and an equal offence to 'accept or buy' it. This does not affect, of course, the regular alcoholic ration, to the benefit of which there is abundant testimony."

Mrs. Parvenu—John, that Mrs. Kawler, who was just here, said she had been having a bad attack of ongwee. What's that?

Parvenu—Something catchin', perhaps. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

Mrs. P.—I did. I went through the C's, but didn't find no such word.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Indicator for Submarine

Will Enable Them to Tell Their Location Without Coming to Surface

Hudson Maxim has invented a position indicator for submarines which is cheaper and much better than those now in use in the various navies. This instrument will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on the device. He said:

"There was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies.

"These devices cost only $1,000 to instal in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs $17,000."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Economic Use of Horses

One of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is an insufficient return from work horses.

Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest, depreciation and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing?

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor, but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horse by feeding less feed or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Carson's Clever Retort

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Covenanters and the attorney-general in the new Coalition cabinet, is usually very serious in demeanor, but he is a master in the art of making witty and telling retorts.

Sir Edward who is an eminent lawyer, during one case in which he appeared had more than one passage at arms with the judge. His lordship finally between attention to a discrepancy between the evidence given by two of Sir Edward's principal witnesses, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a tavernkeeper.

"That's so, my lord," instantly retorted Sir Edward. "Yet another case of difference between the bench and the bar."

The British Tommy's admiration of the Canadian as a soldier is well expressed by Pte. A. McNeil of the 1st Northumberland Field Company, Royal Engineers, serving with the 28th Division of the British army.

Having referred to the supreme bombardment of Ypres when the shells from German guns poured into the British lines at about 100 a minute, Pte. McNeil says:

"This was the time when the Canadians lost very heavily, and also suffered much from the gas. They are a fine lot of fellows—the finest out here without a doubt, and if the second contingent you speak of is anything like the first, keep on sending 'em. We can do with as many as you can send."

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

Canada's Grain

Western Canada Grain Exhibits Carry Premier Honors Against the World

The winning of seventeen prizes out of nineteen entries of Western Canadian grains at the San Francisco exhibition is only another in the long line of victories achieved by the prairie provinces of Canada in this connection remarks the Calgary Herald.

It is a fact that Western Canada exhibits wherever they have been shown in the last ten years have swept the boards, no matter by what they have been opposed. It was the same at the dry farming congress as at the International Irrigation association.

All this goes to show what every western farmer can accomplish if he but applies himself. Our governments, Dominion and provincial, are giving the agriculturist every chance to learn how to get the best results, both in quality and quantity, from his land.

The chief requirements are the purchase of good seed and the careful preparation of the land. Results such as have been achieved at the Panama Pacific exhibition should spur every grain grower in the west to greater effort.—Saskatoon Star.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GAS NO NEW GERMAN IDEA

Canadian Finds Reservoirs Marked 1914 and Respirators With the Date of 1911

"A letter, received in Loanhead, Midlothian, by friends of a corporal serving in the Canadian contingent, states that his company, on capturing one of the enemy's trenches, found eight reservoirs of poisonous gas marked 1914, and also respirators dated 1911.

"The discovery would seem to indicate that the plan of using poisonous gas was no new thing with the German army, as has been generally understood to be the case.

The first recorded case of extensive use by the Germans of gas against the foe was north of Ypres on April 23, when the French lines were driven back two or three miles after a cloud of gas was wafted into their trenches from the German front.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An amusing story is going the round of the Tyne shipyards at present concerning the recent visit of the king, accompanied by Earl Kitchener, to certain local works. The royal party was in the drawing office of a celebrated firm recently, when the door opened somewhat noisily, and a youth entered, apparently in ignorance of the presence of the visitors. "You are not one of the draughtsmen, are you?" inquired his lordship of the new-comer. "No, sir, I am the office boy," was the reply, given with such an air of self-importance that the habitually stern face of K. of K. relaxed. Turning to the king, the war lord gravely exclaimed, "Your majesty, the office boy."

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Worn by every member of the family

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Progress in the Far North

Pioneer Tells of Development in the Peace River Block

Mr. H. L. Propst of Vanrena, Alberta, who has just made the first shipment of wheat out of the Peace River country, to the Winnipeg market, is one of the pioneers of that great fertile district, which is now being linked up with the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the building the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

"When grain reached the price it was this winter," says Mr. Propst, "I saw where it was possible to haul the grain and just as soon as the steel was laid to end of grade I started my teams. Had we been two days later we would have lost the chance as the snow was practicaly all gone by the time we reached the end of steel. In crossing the Peace River the gorge is some 700 feet deep, and it required doubling on the hill, and as it was getting bare of snow it required seven teams to get the heaviest loads up the hill, which is one and one half miles long. It took seven days for this trip from Vanrena to Peace River Landing. The wheat will realize about 80 cents per bushel all clear, after expenses are paid."

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

The Secret of the Swiss

There is no Swiss race. There is no Swiss language. The people of Switzerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swiss.

Of the twenty-two cantons fifteen are German, five are French and two are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that twelve of the cantons are strongly Protestant and ten strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland stands solidly and harmoniously for Switzerland. The German Swiss of Schaffhausen are not for Germany; the French Swiss of Geneva are not for France; the Italian Swiss of Ticino are not for Italy; and this in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy respectively. Racial ties and ties of language may be strong, but the ties of patriotism are much stronger.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

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Made in Canada

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, AUG. 6

A Valley Creamery

Just now some gentlemen who are interested in seeing the Valley developed in every possible direction are quietly at work trying to find out about how many dairy cows there are in the Valley this year, what their average output of milk would be, and whether the owners might or might or might not be in favor of patronizing a creamery if reasonably conveniently located.

The dairy authorities at Victoria are also being consulted as to the probable cost of building and equipping a modern creamery, cost of maintenance, quantity of cream required to run it to advantage and the minimum number of average cows required to provide the required quantity of cream—along with such other information as may be of interest in promoting an industry of the sort.

As soon as all the information is collated, general conditions being reasonably favorable, the people of the Valley will be asked to pass judgment on the proposition. Other ports of British Columbia have found creameries a gilt edge investment. They ensure a uniform quality of butter at a fairly uniform price for cream, and constant ready money to the patrons. If the Valley has sufficient cows, whose owners will guarantee to sell their cream to the creamery steps should be taken to have one started here.

A Machine Gun

With Fernie, Nelson, Kaslo, Trail and other centres in the Kootenay busy with campaigns to raise funds to purchase a machine gun or two for the 54th Battalion, it was only natural the same fever should break out in Creston.

Although nothing in the way of a hustle for funds has been undertaken at least two schemes have been put forward. One to get 32 men to put up $25 each has been abandoned, some prospective contributors excusing themselves in advance by remarking that if they had that amount of money they would use it to pay some of their debts.

The second move is to circulate a subscription list, each donor giving the amount he can stand; small contributions thankfully received, larger ones in proportion. This latter method is the correct one, provided the men behind the gun have looked the Valley over carefully, and after making due allowance for non-contributors, are convinced the money is obtainable and are prepared to devote the necessary time and labor to go git it.

Undoubtedly the Valley should do something in this connection, and if most of us will make a little sacrifice, and some real hustlers will handle the lists the money can be raised. Unless we are willing to devote the needed time and energy to thoroughly canvass the whole district the matter should be left in abeyance; the theory that it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all does not apply in this matter.

Erickson's Enterprise

Erickson has a grand vegetable crop in sight this season, and the growers in that district are determined that if the maximum price is to be obtained for highest quality products uniformly packed the aforementioned top price should be theirs this year.

To bring about this ery-much-to-be-desired state of affairs the tomatoes and cucumbers grown in that section will be put up by a competent packer in the warehouse there, and before being nailed up for export will be gone through by a competent inspector, to the end that every package going out from there and marked first quality will open out as guaranteed on reaching market.

This will entail some extra expense, of course but it should be more than offset by the higher price received for the goods—if there is any truth in the market quotation that dealers will pay quality prices for quality goods, and we believe they will; O. J. Wigen knows they do for strawberries, at least.

The move will be watched with universal interest by Valley ranchers. The system is correct, most all admit, and if the financial returns are at all in proportion to the added expense and maybe some slight additional labor to the individual grower, we may expect later on this season to see a start made on the same line with the apple crop—a consummation very much to be desired.

Heading for Trouble

With Erickson growers getting together in an effort to have the vegetables from that section go out exactly as represented, a little incident at Creston depot on Wednesday last tends to show that the same commendable spirit does not pervade at least one rancher in the immediate neighborhood of this town.

We refer to the shipment of a box of green apples. While being put on the train the box accidentally fell to the platform, breaking it open, revealing the old fraud of a layer or two of really fine fruit on top, while in the middle nothing but very much under-size apples none too free from blemish.

For pretty much the same kind of practice on the part of a few ranchers the Creston Fruit Growers Union was last fall fined the minimum penalty of $10 and costs in the hope that all and sundry would kindly take notice that the era of exhorting the growers to observe the act was at an end and that in future the law courts would be resorted to to enforce the regulations governing fruit for shipment.

The unfortunate feature to these attempts to unload inferior fruit as the first-class article is that the whole community suffers for the reprehensible (if deliberate) conduct of a few individual ranchers. If this practice continues and the inspectors are unable to cope with the situation, which is hardly humanly possible, selling agencies will be forced to insist on the fruit being packed under the agencies' supervision or refuse to handle the product of parties found guilty of such practices—or go out of the business.

Teachers May Thrash

The sometimes-questioned right of a teacher to administer corporal punishment to a refractory scholar has just been established by Judge Lampman of Victoria.

A scholar at Spring Ridge school recently gave some "lip" to his teacher, who remonstrated with him about his habit of coming late to school, whereat the lady teacher proceeded to administer the strap. In the attendant struggle to escape punishment the scholar got a few sends on the leg. Result, teacher convicted by magistrate on charge of assault on pupil and fined $5.

The case was appealed to Judge Lampman, who held that "there was no doubt of the right possessed by the teacher to administer corporal punishment" and that in this case the teacher had not overstepped the mark.

The judge held that discipline should be maintained and that if scholars in the habit of telling teachers to "shut up," etc., chose to mix things up a bit while receiving punishment they had no cause for complaint if the strap is applied to some other parts of their anatomy other than their hands.

Judge Lampman's finding is quite correct, and in best interests of the younger generation, generally speaking. The doctrine of spare the rod and spoil the child is as souud to-day as when it was uttered. In the school as in the home a certain amount of strap is essential to the all-round education of a "regular" boy—the other kind we need not worry about—they are too rare.

PORT HILL

Bonners Ferry Herald: C. A. Manthe, of Spokane, train master of this division of the Great Northern railway was in town Wednesday on his way to Porthill. The object of his visit was to inquire into the advisability of putting on a station agent at Porthill, the agent at that place having been taken off some time ago.

Increasing business on the K.V. branch originating at Porthill makes this action almost necessary. The Idaho Coninental mine is producing a lot of tonnage for the railroad. The mine is averaging a carload of ore a day, and for the past three weeks has shipped in a car of oil each week, the oil being used by the traction engines which haul the ore from the mine to the railroad. A considerable amount of machinery, wood pipe, etc. has also been shipped in this summer by the mine. It is reported that lately Porthill has been pushing the Bonners Ferry station for honors in the volume of freight business handled.

Pound District Act and Pound District Act Amendment Act

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11, of the above Act, Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Hugh Stewart McCreath of Creston, as poundkeeper of the Pound established on the premises occupied by him and located on Sirdar Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in the said town.

W. J. BOWSER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B.C.,
July 28th, 1915.

In Navy Blue $19 Serge Suits

for men we offer you the greatest value in clothing ever known in Creston—something you will not be able to duplicate at this price for many months. These suits have just arrived. They are the latest style, good wearing materials, correct for fall and winter wear, and we have a full range of sizes. Inspect these to-day, while the stock is complete. While they last, any suit $19.

Boys and Girls 25c. Cotton Sweaters

These are splendid value at 35c. each, but to clear them out we place the balance of our stock on sale at 25c. There is a nice range of colors and we have all the sizes from 24 to 30. At this price they will move quickly. Therefore, do not delay buying.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Don't Take Any Chances

Butter is being sold in town without a printed wrapper, which is strictly against the law, and liable to a very heavy fine.

We can supply you with Butter Wrappers printed as you desire them with the special process ink. Prices:

200 Wraps $1.25. 500 Wraps $2.50
1000 Wraps $3.75

We supply the highest grade Butter Parchment wrapper and guarantee the printing will not affect contents.

Don't take any chances. Order to-day.

Review Office

CRESTON : British Columbia

Owing to the wet summer Grand Forks council has cut the water rates for town sprinkling 50 per cent.

The owner of the military camp grounds is demanding a monthly rental of $300 from the city council.

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 ears long after the price is forgotten

News of Kootenay

The Fernie Ledger ceased publication last week.

Kaslo's Junior Red Cross Society has thirty members.

The water in the lake at Kaslo is lowest this summer than for several years past.

The new coke loader which the Coal Co. have installed is working very satisfactory.

Italian reservists in the Crows Nest Pass expect to leave for the war on Aug. 10 or 11.

At Cranbrook Mrs. Chas. Magee had sweet peas 7 feet 3 inches high on Thursday last.

The garden truck at Blairmore and Coleman suffered some from a hailstorm last week.

Nelson boy scouts are canvassing the city for old razors for the soldiers on the firing line.

Cranbrook ladies are collecting pickles and preserves to be sent to the soldiers at Vernon.

To date Fernie has supplied three nurses for field hospital service in Belgium and France.

At Nelson the telephone poles are being ren oved from the main streets and placed in the alleys.

Hosmer wants to be made the winter detention camp for the aliens at present interned at Fernie.

Revelstoke is looking for 100 men with $10 each to purchase a machine gun for the 54th Battalion.

Kaslo will donate a machine gun to the 54th, James Anderson heads the subscription list with $100.

A. C. Bowness, mayor of Cranbrook has purchased a three hundred acre farm on St. Mary's Prairie.

Nelson Baptists have voted $50 of the church funds to purchase machine guns for the 54th Battalion.

Up to Saturday close to $400 of the necessary $1,000 had been subscribed towards Kaslo's machine gun.

A Cranbrook hardware man is collecting old razors to be put in shape and sent to the soldiers overseas.

Port Hill right now claims to be doing as big a freight business for the Great Northern as Bonners Ferry.

Kaslo observed the anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany with a patriotic church service.

A new 100 ton ferry was completed Wednesday at Porthill for the use of the public in crossing the Kootenay river.

Cranbrook has some 50 mechanics ready to go to England to help out the shortage of munition makers in the Old Country.

An effort is being made to form a co-operative company of local capitalists to operate a general supply store in Blairmore.

Ladies baseball teams of Elko and Baynes Lake played a full nine-inning baseball game at Elko on July 23. The score was 7-7.

Revelstoke ladies are raising funds to supply a machine gun for the 54th Battalion from that city's Women's Canadian Club.

100 Italian reservists at Rossland and Trail are in readiness for a sudden call to rejoin the colors in the fight against Austria.

Swifts have closed their butcher shop at Revelstoke. This big firm of meat packers are quitting the retail trade entirely in Canada.

Weed inspector Shannon states that Mirror Lake has fewer noxious weeds than any point in Kootenay, with Kaslo a very good second choice.

Cranbrook Herald:—Another train crew is being put to work this week on the Crows Nest Pass. Freight traffic on this line isslowly improving.

Cranbrook had the heaviest rainstorm in twenty years on July 28th. Rocks weighing half a pound were washed along the streets for hundreds of yards.

Fernie Free Press:—At a military court held this morning one of the guards in charge at the local detention camp was fined $10 and relieved of further military duty for striking one of the prisoners.

Fernie Free Press:—The prospects for a good hunting season look very bright. Deer are very plentiful and bear are beginning to become a nuisance around the small farms. Harry Gould saw two big timber wolves on the road between Fernie and Morrissey last week.

CANYON CITY

Lauie Felkner has charge of the sawmill again.

The Carfra family moved to Trail on Saturday last.

Otto Johnson has purchased John Carfra's horse and rigging.

Andy Wickholm is busy clearing and burning on his new purchase.

Congratulations are due Effie Johnson on passing her Entrance exams.

We hear Miss Gertie Knott has been engaged to teach the Glenlilly school for the coming term.

John Carfra, jr., of the 54th Battallion is expected to visit Canyon City during the second week in August.

Frank Staples was taking orders for Duck Creek strawberry plants on Friday last and reports many sales here.

A bull pine, measuring about two feet in diameter, fell across the C.P.R. track at the Erickson crossing on Saturday evening, smashing the telegraph wires. The section gang soon made a clearance for trains.

A school meeting was called on Wednesday evening of last week to consider the resignations of Secy. Turner and Trustee Knott. Jack Wood occupied the chair. A. D. Pochin was the only nominee to fill R. Turner's term, which expires June, 1916. F. Knott, after some persuasion, agreed to finish his term, June, 1917.

A good deal of consideration is due Muriel Knott on account of her not passing the high school exams. However, when one considers the 12-mile round trip daily she made going to and from school, by saddle, wheel, and often afoot, there are few 18-year old girls who could possibly pass. Muriel will not quit. She will commence after Christmas, and we all hope with success this time.

Friday evening last over sixty Canyon City people gathered at the school to give John Wood, jr., of the 54th Battaliou, a farewell sendoff. Mr. Knott occupied the chair in his usual able manner. The program was good considering the short time taken to prepare it. Mrs. H. White gave an exhibition of club swinging, which was well done. The comb music by the Misses Knott, Turner and Whitehead caused a good laugh. The Belgian national anthem was sung in that language by Mr. and Mrs. Vanackeran. Mr. V. also thanked John Wood on behalf of Belgium for his offering himself to free that country from the German demons. Major W. H. Burritt made the presentation of a folding camera, which was the gift to each of Canyon City's soldier boys—J. Carfra was to have been present bnt word was received that he could not get his leave until August 6. At the close of the gathering all crossed hands in a circle and sang Auld Lang Syne, and when "He's a jolly good fellow" was sung a couple of the boys present shouldered the kahki-clad boy and carried him about the schoolroom. He He left on Sunday for Vernon, B.C.

College Education

Dr. G.W. Kerby, principal of Mount Royal College, Calgary, was a caller at THE REVIEW office yesterday, en route home from a tour of the Kootenays. He spoke at the civic patriotic meeting in Nelson on Wednesday and also gave a patriotic address at Rossland on Monday.

Dr. Kerby is well-known as the author of "The Broken Trail," and widely known throughout Canada for his educational work and practical interest in young people. As the head of Mount Royal College he has helped to make that institution one of the foremost of its kind in the dominion.

Mount Royal College is designed to meet the practical needs of the young people and parents in sending their sons and daughters there may be assured of their receiving not only the best mental training but they will also have thrown around them every safeguard. The college provides business courses, academic courses, public and high school grades. Courses in music, fine art, expression, physical culture, dramatic art, domestic science, and has a fine ladies' college course,

Dr. Kerby lays great stress on the educational value of the college residence. The lady teachers reside in the girls residence and the masters in the boys' residence. In all departments there are some eighteen teachers and instructors. The new calendar is a work of art and contains every detail of information.

Owing to scab and other troubles theoutput of number one apples in the Vernon district will be light this year.

A subscription is being taken up in Sandon to provide a machine gun.

The canning factory at Brilliant is preserving two tons of fruit daily just now.

The Herald thinks Cranbrook is a natural center for a wooden toy factory.

There are 32 applicants for the vacant position of clerk and treasurer at Vernon.

The big furnace at Greenwood smelter is again in operation. It was blown in on July 26.

Penticton is shipping a car of apricots per day during the season. About 7000 crates is the estimated crop.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks is running to top capacity, handling 100,000 tons of ore each month.

Penticton is shipping apricots to a jam factory at Hamilton, Ontario, The total yield will be 10,000 boxes, as compared with 1,000 in 1914.

Thursdays 11 a.m.

The last forms of THE REVIEW close at noon on Thursday of each week.

Reading notices of any and every description must reach us before 11 a.m. Thursday to ensure insertion.

Changes of advertisements must reach us by Tuesday noon.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

A High Class Residential and Day College Non-Sectarian — Calgary — *For Boys and Young Men Girls and Young Whmen Non-Sectarian*

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accounting, Tpyewriting, etc. MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course, Vocal, Instrumental and Theory ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Preparation for the University and Teachers. Ladies College course for girls. French conversation classes. FINE ART—China Painting, Watercolors, Leather Work. etc. EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art, Public Speaking. HOTSEHOLD SCIENCE. For full information and Calendar apply to
REV. GEORGE W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Calt Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 525

C. G. BENNETT — Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 — Sirdar Avenue — Box 14

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Letters About Pensions

How to Direct Correspondence to Get Prompt Attention

The militia department advises that all correspondence with the department in connection with pensions should be sent directly to the president of the pension board, militia headquarters, Ottawa, thus facilitating prompt attention and answers. Hundreds of letters are arriving every day in connection with claims for pensions, and as most of these letters are sent without any specific departmental address, the time of the minister and deputy minister and their clerks is unnecessarily taken up in sorting out the pension correspondence.

It may be noted also that the flood of correspondence in connection with desired information regarding soldiers at the front is also imposing immense burdens on the officials, and the total correspondence of the department has increased by several thousand letters per day.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

C. P. R. Service in Russia

Through Freight Service From the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway

The traffic arrangement by which the C.P.R. will represent the Russian government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The Company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. If it would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C.P.R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway is a chief element. The Canadian Pacific, in its round-the-world tours, uses, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway line which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine—the wood, oil and coal using engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ex-Soldiers Will Settle in Canada

It is said that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been negotiating for a very extensive settlement of time-expired soldiers on Canadian farm lands at the end of the war, settlement to be carried on by the C.P.R. colonization department.

The C.P.R. holds extensive lands, especially in Alberta, which require settlers, and such an arrangement would be an admirable one for Canada, Great Britain and the Empire.

A Newark woman wouldn't come out of a burning building because she couldn't find her stockings. The firemen, though, had plenty of hose, so she was rescued.—Guelph Mercury.

Corns Cured Quick
Applied in 5 Seconds
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

Populate Our Farm Lands

Only Eleven Per Cent. of the Land Occupied by Farmers

There are two clearly defined and contrary forecasts of the after effect of the war on Canada. The pessimists declare that our immigration will suffer because all able-bodied men will be needed in Europe; that capital will not be loaned to us because it will be required to rebuild the shattered cities and public works; and that all the conflicting nations will be compelled to patronize their own farms and factories to save them from ruin.

The optimists contend that our immigration will be swelled by thousands who will be tired of perpetual conflicts; that capital, regardless of sentiment, seeks the most profitable fields; and that if we cannot get it in Europe we can get it in the United States; and that the assistance of Canadian factories and farms must be called upon to help rehabilitate Europe.

Men of high standing and sound judgment are ranged on both sides of this controversy, but there are indications that the optimists are prevailing. At any rate, economic history is fairly consistent on one point—the trade of a victorious nation thrives when the period of readjustment, immediately following the termination of a successful war, is over.

There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. Volume Number 4 of the Census, dealing with agriculture, which has just been issued in bound form, states that the total land area of the Dominion is 2,306,502,153 acres, of which, at the date of the Census, the nine provinces occupied 977,585,513 acres. Eleven per cent. of the land in the provinces, or 109,948,988 acres, was occupied by farmers, while the land considered suitable for farming was 36 per cent. of the total.

How to secure from these vast areas the production of which they are capable is our chief national problem. If we could solve it we would be assured of corresponding industrial development, and the necessary capital to finance both agriculture and industry. Canada needs an immigration policy which can succeed in settling experienced farmers from Europe and the United States on our vacant, fertile lands.—Industrial Canada.

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lime in Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and upbuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is the demonstration of the vital part played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms' regular series, by the Experimental Chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

The nature of lime and limestone.

The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.

Comparative values of lime compounds.

The application of lime compounds.

The use and misuse of lime.

Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

What to Expect

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother.

"I'll tell you, answered the young father, confidently. "He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any kid I ever saw."

Medicinal Plants

Large List of Plants, Which Can be Grown in Canada, and Command a Good Price

To describe, or even to give a list of the five hundred varieties of plants that come under the head of medicinal as given in a more than ordinarily interesting bulletin by Assistant Dominion Botanist, J. Adams, M.A., would take up an exceptional amount of space. Mr. Adams entitles his publication, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." It is Bulletin No. 23, second series, of the Experimental Farms, and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Director Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farms, makes a correct estimate when he says, "Such information as is contained in this publication should be of value to many of our farmers." Dominion Botanist Gussow explains that the bulletin owes its preparation to the numerous inquiries received from time to time relating to the cultivation of plants possessed of certain medicinal or health-restoring properties. Mr. Adams, who was formerly lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica at Dublin, Ireland, suggests that no farmer runs any risk by devoting a small plot of about an acre to drug culture as an experiment for a few years. But for anybody to go headlong into the business as a speculation would be unwise.

After dealing with soil, climate, cultivation, collection, drying, imports and exports, and explaining the terms used, Mr. Adams gives prominence, with faithful illustrations in outline, to the medicinal plants in demand. These briefly are:

American White Hellebore or Indian Poke, flowers May and June, poisonous, occurs in swamps and wet woods from New Brunswick to British Columbia; price 8c to 10c per pound.

Hop, flowers July and August, ripe September and October, occurs in thickets and on river banks from Nova Scotia to Manitoba; cultivated in Ontario and British Columbia; 25c to 55c a pound.

Golden Seal, flowers in April, ripe in July or August, native in woods of Ontario, must be cultivated; $5.45 to $5.75 per pound.

White Mustard, flowers all summer, occurs in fields and waste places; 8c per pound.

Black Mustard, occurs in fields and waste places; 10c per pound.

Senaca Snakeroot or Mountain Flax, flowers May or June, grows in rocky woods from New Brunswick to Alberta; 40c to $1.15 per pound.

Sacred Bark or Bearberry, occurs in moist situations in the mountains of British Columbia; 8c to 10c per pound.

American Ginseng, collected about September, occurs in woods in Quebec and Ontario; $5 per pound.

Caraway, flowers May to July, occurs on waste ground in Eastern Canada; 6c to 9c per pound.

Peppermint, flowers July to September, occurs in wet ground from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 9c to 16c per pound.

Spearmint, grows in wet grounds from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 7c to 20c per pound.

Mr. Adams, in addition to giving description and exact illustrations, in every case quotes the market price. Following the plants in leading demand, he comes to those used in moderate or small quantities, such as Irish Moss, Ergot, Male Fern, White Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, Juniper and so on. These occupy 24 pages, two to five to a page, and then we have foreign medicinal plants which might grow in Canada. A list of 54 publications and a comprehensive index add to the instructiveness and interest of an exceedingly valuable bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Flour Milling Flourishes

While Western Canada is essentially an agricultural country, a number of industries, particularly those that are related to agriculture, are growing up in the country. Industries devoted to the manufacture of raw products from the farm into finished materials are in a flourishing state, as may be judged from the announcement made by one of the leading flour milling companies in the west a few days ago, that the plant at Brandon, Manitoba, is to be doubled in capacity. The present plant of the company at Brandon has a capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of oatmeal daily. A new cement tank elevator with modern cleaning plant is also to be erected.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A clumsy carver once sent a goose into a lady's lap. His apology was better than his carving. "Ah, madam, how potent your charms are, they attract not only the living but also the dead!"

She—Why do you refuse Ethel's hand to Mr. Nocoyne? Don't you want your daughter married off?

He—Yes; what I am trying to avoid is having a son-in-law married on.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

PROF. SMITH.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

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

Soldiers' Plea for Shells

Glasgow Workmen Visit Firing Line and See Need For More Munitions

"We have returned from the front determined to do our best and to persuade our fellow workmen to do their best to turn out munitions at top speed," is the message a party of skilled craftsmen have brought back after a visit to the British forces in Flanders, where every opportunity was afforded them to see the war in all its stages.

The result apparently has justified the unique experiment undertaken by a large firm engaged in the production of ammunition in Glasgow, which found that its output was falling considerably short of the capacity of the plant. The firm, convinced that its employees were not giving their best services, obtained permission from the government to send eight of its men to France to see for themselves the conditions under which the British army is fighting.

According to the men's report, hundreds of soldiers and officers interviewed by them in the trenches and elsewhere pleaded, without exception, for more shells.

"They now return as war missionary workers," said a member of the firm, "and I am satisfied that the result will be a great increase in our output."

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house-surgeon sent out and found a piper whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house-surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

Two Thousand Acres Cleared by Aliens

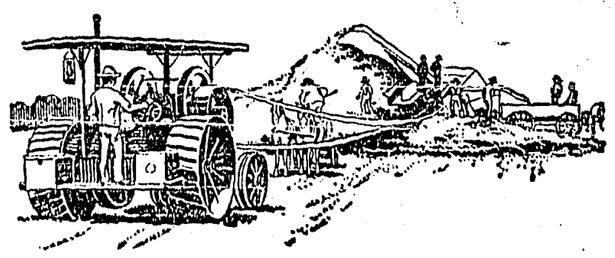
Four Thousand More Set Aside—Part is Being Cropped This Year

The 2,000 odd alien enemies interned in the big concentration camps at Kapuskasing and Spirit Lake, in Northern Ontario and Quebec, have already cleared about 1,000 acres of good arable land at each camp, and the government has now set aside another 2,000 acres at each point for further clearing. Part of the land is being cropped this year. By next year it is expected there will be a considerable settlement in these districts, and as a result of the war two new towns will spring up along the National Transcontinental.

Reports from the camps show that the prisoners of war are, on the whole, well satisfied with their conditions, and many of them have indicated their intention of taking up land in the neighborhood and remaining there as permanent settlers after the war ceases.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

"World power or downfall" was the challenge of Prussianism; and the world is ringing Germany with steel, grimly determined to fight that issue to the end. And there can be but one end, albeit that is far off. We who have stood half a world away and watched this cataclysm know what this end must be. We can feel at last strength that fights in France, in England, in Belgium, in all the foes of "kultur." The Lusitania taught as nothing else could have done.—New York Press.



PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

A most durable oil for binders, separators, disc plows and farm machines of all kinds. It is heavy bodied, yet free running; takes up the play and saves wear. Not affected by weather.

Standard Gas Engine Oil, an absolutely reliable lubricant for all types of internal combustion engines—either gasoline or oil burning.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured especially for the lubrication of steam tractor and stationary steam engines.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

FERTILE LAND IN THE FAR NORTH OFFERS HOMES FOR MILLIONS

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE YET UNSETTLED

In the Peace River District Alone there are 25,600,000 Acres of Splendid Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands, Most of Which are as yet Unoccupied

Back to the land! For a goodly number of years throughout the length and breadth of Canada editorial writer have been devoting veritable rivers of ink to the sending forth of this message. Bankers, business men, money magnates and all those who realize that a nation's welfare depends upon the farmer, have taken up and reiterated this cry.

Yet, though all of varied Europe, Great Britain, the United States, have sent large bodies of immigrants, in numbers ever increasing year by year, Western Canada still offers for the asking, millions of fertile acres. Of this unoccupied territory one of the greatest stretches is the Peace River District. Within its confines every man, woman and child from battered, beleaguered Belgium might find a home and there each man could own a quantity of land that, compared in area with his former holdings, would seem to him stupendous.

In addition to the demand of back to the land a protest has been raised recently by economists against the prevalence of wheat mining which has long marked the three prairie provinces. The fertile acres on both sides of the Peace, which are as yet scarcely more than surveyed, can fulfil the land demand of hundreds of thousands of men and too, offer a soil that is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, which the economists want, and which is the greatest and most lasting form of agriculture.

The district of the Peace comprises a tract of forty millions of arable land through which runs the river of that name, a stream as wide as the Mississippi and navigable for some six hundred miles. It enters the plains through the Pouce Coupee Valley on the west and passes out at Fort Vermilion, and with its tributaries effectually drains the entire area.

The outbreak of the European war causing millions of men to forsake their ordinary callings has terribly depleted the number of agricultural laborers upon that continent. And unreaped, burned or rotting crops and unsown fields mark the lands at war. So that Canada, as never before had open to her a collosal market which will accept the produce from every tilled acre of her soil.

With this fact in view the possibilities of the land of the Peace are worthy of examination. For many years wheat with as high an average as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown in and around Fort Vermilion, some six hundred miles north of the nearest railway. Statistics given to the Alberta government in the year 1908 showed that between forty and forty-five thousand bushels of wheat had been delivered at Fort Vermilion and there ground into flour. At this point the Hudson Bay Company have for the past twenty years operated a flour mill with a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. It is the most northerly milling plant in the American continent and there is only one other in the entire world that even nearly approaches its location in latitude. This yield of wheat from the north has never been figured in the crop statistics of either of the provincial or of the Dominion governments. The reason for this is that it was grown, milled and consumed north of latitude 58, and therefore does not figure in the supply of wheat from Western Canada.

The reports of the department of agriculture for the province of Alberta during 1913 show an amazing array of figures. The following concrete report is quoted from the crop report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province. In the land district of Peace River alone there are 40,163 square miles which reduced to acreage would show 25,600,000 acres and during last season there was under cultivation an aggregate total of only 35,158 acres, less than one-six-hundredth of the area, sown to all kinds of cereal products. The average yield per acre for wheat in this district was 23.86 bushels, for oats, 42.42 bushels, and barley 31.16 bushels.

However, the country is not adapted alone to the growing of grains. Garden vegetables of the finest quality are to be found during the summer months and small fruits, including even strawberries, have been raised less than three hundred miles south of the Arctic circle. At the government experimental station at Fort Vermilion they have grown every kind of vegetable, including asparagus, corn and tomatoes, as well as the hardier kinds. While the corn and tomatoes do not always ripen fully, the superintendent has produced some remarkable specimens and of the other vegetables, whatever have grown and matured, have reached a degree of greater perfection than in countries far to the south.

To one who has never inquired as to the why and wherefore, these statements seem to be a trifle outrageous. That currants and strawberries, those dainty nurtured products of warm climates, should grow in a country where blizzards are supposedly the rule for six months in the year seems to the uniniated, preposterous. If blizzards raged with all the fury of their northern strength, strawberries or even wheat would scarce obtain a chance to grow, but such is not the case. The average mean temperature as compiled by the Dominion government meteorlogical offices at Dunvegan and Fort Chipawyan is 58.4 degrees, which is easily the equal of places situated far to the southward. Then, too, altitude has much to do with plant life and a comparison of altitudes demonstrates some truly astounding facts. Any Dominion government map issued within the last few years places the altitudes of various places in tiny figures beside the name of the town. Lethbridge, Alberta, is 2,932 feet above sea level. Calgary, 3,428 feet. Edmonton 2,183. From thence northward until the height of land is reached the topography of the country has a gradual slope downward until at Peace River Crossing the altitude is only 1,225 and at Fort Vermilion 950. It is a well known botanical fact that altitude has as much influence upon plant life as any other factor in development; and this particularly low altitude, in a measure explains why the farming resources of the Peace River Valley are among the most remarkable in the entire world.

The winters are shorter and while the degrees on the thermometer may register a few lower than in some other places farther to the south, warm Chinook winds from over the Rockies temper the atmosphere wonderfully. Then, too, during the growing season the hours of sunlight are truly remarkable. From two o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. of the same day, there is daylight—bright daylight. Consequently fewer days are needed to ripen growing products and at Fort Vermilion wheat has fully matured in 86 days from the date of planting.

The rainfall during the summer months is also one of the leading factors in vegetation possibilities. The Dominion Meteorlogical records compiled for the last few years show that the annual precipitation at Peace River Crossing averages 17.17 inches. This is remarkably high considering the length of time. From the first of June until the end of July, the two months that growing things require the most rain, the mean precipitation is 3.32 inches, and while the warm bright sun of August shines down to mature the crops old Jupiter Pluvius takes a holiday, working but very little, his average falling away below that of any other month with the exception of April.

Thus with the world at war and the demand to go back to the land being more strenuously repeated every day this fertile tract, larger than the New England States and one-third as large as all of Great Britain and Ireland lies waiting to meet in no small way the demand.—F.J.D., in Family Herald, Montreal.

Humane Methods

Britain Hesitates to Make Use of Deadly Explosives

For some time past British military authorities have been attacked for not making use of gases against the Germans.

Now it is stated that King George as representative of a race which has ever practised chivalry and mercy, opposes the use of turpinite, whereas Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance Germany's methods of warfare.

Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the war office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with the far superior explosive invented by the Frenchman, Turpin, in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and next to the English government.

Turpinite is a brownish liquid readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor.

An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small calibre.

"Why isit that the strawberries at the bottom of your boxes are always so much smaller than those at the top?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"Ah, madam," said the grocer, "you don't put it quite correctly. You should ask why the berries at the top of the boxes are so much larger than those at the bottom." Judge Quarterly.

The Increased Wheat Production

Wheat Crop of Western Canada Sufficient to Feed a Population of 34 Millions

It is a notable fact that the wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1640, show that the highest prices prevailed during war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was $3.65 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below $1.76. In order to appreciate what these figures meant it must be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to day.

The nations now engaged in war are among the greatest wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics giving their production for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bus.
Austria	59,636,000 bus.
Belgium	15,042,000 bus.
France	322,731,000 bus.
United Kiugdom	56,691,000 bus.
Hungary	166,675,000 bus.
Russia	975,790,000 bus.

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan is omitted for the same reason. Serbia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Neither do these totals include the wheat production of Turkey and Italy.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated; but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent., it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over 40,000,000 bushels.

Throughout Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could in herself easily supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion government report there are 320,173,195 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 73,777,065 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop, the world would face a surplus instead of a shortage.

But although it is not possible in a single season to bring all the fertile land of Canada under cultivation, wonderful things are being accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat-producing provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent. would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three provinces last year was 9,336,400 acres. An increase of 20 per cent. will mean an additional 1,867,000 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. If the present crop is merely an average crop, the increase will result in an increased production of 35,473,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6¼ bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,675,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

Potash Deposits in Utah

Important Discovery in Utah Means Much to the United States

Extensive deposits of alunite, a potash-bearing mineral, have been discovered near Marysvale, in Southern Utah. They are high up in the Tushar range, outcropping on the crest of a ridge that leads from the main divide at an elevation of approximately 11,100 feet above sea level and extends down to about 9,900 feet, the lower end being 4,000 feet above the railroad at Marysvale.

A recent report of the United States geological survey states that outside of Germany there is no known commercial supply of potash salts. The importation of these salts in round numbers for the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, has averaged 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and $11,000,000 in value. These figures, however, represent only a part of the potash salts entering the United States, as they do not include the imports of salts used as fertilizers. The quantity of this class of material imported for consumption in the United States during the same period has averaged about 700,00 tons, valued at $4,300,000 annually. Thus it is apparent that the annual importations of potash salts exceed $15,000,000, all of which has been stopped owing to the British embargo on the German supply of potash. The United States government has sent out men into every state of the Union prospecting for these deposits, and it is reported that potash has been discovered in several other states.

A concert in aid of the fund for something or other had been arranged in the village schoolroom, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear. The favorite soprano, before she appeared to sing, apologized for her cold. Then she started:

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree-e-e—ahum—On a willow tree-e-e-e—oh—"

Her voice broke on the high note each time. Then a voice came from the back of the hall:

"I'll hang it on a lower branch, miss!"

HOW GERMANY WAS OUTWITTED IN DESIGNS ON BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

FORCED TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR TREACHERY

Long Cherished Ambition of the Kaiser to Secure the Mastery of the Seas, and the Futile Means he Adopted to Accomplish His Worthy Object is now Interesting History

A battle was in progress between Britain and Germany, long before the present war was declared, a battle of wits. One victory was scored in London ten years ago, the results of which are now being seen.

When, with the advent of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, Great Britain decided on the construction of her first dreadnought, the news caused great excitement at Berlin. The Kaiser had often declared his determination to secure control of the seas, and how could this be done if Britain kept ahead all the time? Orders were given to the chief German spy to secure plans of these new British ships at all costs.

The German Secret Service or spy system was the self-considered finest in the world. Its cleverest agent was set to work in London, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance with a man employed at the Admiralty.

The smart spy was an adept at the game, and employed all his art to improve on his acquaintance, all the time keeping his ulterior motives well hidden. It seems that he led up to the subject by speaking of the disappearance of some other plans, and suggested that the admiralty secrets were too well guarded to be spirited away. The man from the admiralty admitted that the secrets were well guarded, but thought he could get them if he wanted to. "I know a shipbuilding firm that would give £5,000 for those plans," the German spy said. The other hesitated and shook his head. "No-o," he said; "it isn't worth while." The German offered £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, and finally £12,000, but each time he was refused. "I'll give you £15,000," he said at last. "All right," said the other; "if you bring £15,000 in Bank of England notes round to my rooms I'll let you have the plans."

The German agent paid over his £15,000 and received in return a series of plans of the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible, those battle cruisers of ours which have already made history. The plans were hurried to Steinhauer, the master spy, who himself took them to his royal master. The German designers rubbed their hands. If this was Britain's best, they would have no trouble in beating it. So they designed a vessel which was to be bigger, faster, and much more powerfully armed. It was to have a speed of 25 knots, a displacement of 15,550 tons, and a main armament of twelve 9.2-inch guns. This vessel was laid down. She was presumed to be the mightiest battleship in the world. As a matter of fact, she was out of date before her keel was completed! Still, the Germans did not know that. They went on building, and in due time the ship was launched. She was christened Bluecher, and cost $6,250,000. This was the ship which was caught on a baby-killing raid and was blasted from stern to stern and sent to the bottom of the sea by Sir David Beatty. The German admiralty, while chuckling to itself at having caught Great Britain napping, had a terrible awakening. They found that they had been tricked. Their cleverest spies had been fooled in the simplest manner. The British admiralty had been cognizant of what was going on all the time, and had deliberately engineered the deal. Those plans upon which the Germans had set so much store were false. The Bleucher was doomed to destruction before she was built. She was designed five years behind her time.

Never has a power been outwitted so neatly! When the dreadnought was launched the Germans discovered that they were building a poor 25-knot boat to beat one of 28-knots, the faster ship having also the heavier armament. The ships that Germany is turning out today are only the equals of those we built in 1911. Since then, the British navy has forged ahead in every way, gaining in size and speed of ships, number and range of guns, etc. The Germans looked to their spy system for salvation. Their spies were themselves spied upon, and the net result is that the navy which was to lower the Union Jack wherever it flew over the ocean, is riding at anchor in the Kiel canal behind booms, chains, mines and every safety device ever invented. Should that navy ever come out, the German sailors will find themselves no better a match for the boys of the Bulldog breed than were the spies who were gulled so easily into parting with $75,000 for plans that were obsolete and useless.

Ancient Marine Insurance

The Earliest Known English Policy Dates Back to 1613

"At the time of the Crusades it was no unusual thing for travellers to insure their lives against capture; and the insurers had to pay whatever ransome might be demanded for their release. Those, however, who were too poor to effect insurances of this description were perforce obliged to depend upon the money placed in the boxes for the reception of 'God's pence.'

"By the end of the sixteenth century insurance companies had been instituted all over the country; vessels were insured for five months when their voyages were to Flanders, Portugal and Norway; for twelve months when the ship sailed to the coasts of Italy, the Azores, Peru, Brazil or the Indies, and notification of loss was received for the former until the end of three months, while six and even as much as twelve months were permitted for the latter. When these stipulated times had elapsed no claim could be admitted, under any circumstances.

"It is also interesting to reflect that assurance policies were paid in England despite the fact that the original transaction had at first been settled on the continent, and naturally what was first settled in England could likewise be discharged upon the continent. From this it would appear that progress had been made in the development of marine insurance companies. The earliest English policy extant dates back to 1613, and was unearthed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

The following is the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate of the year's acreage put into grain in the prairie provinces:

Wheat acreage—1914, 10,530,000 acres; 1915, 12,809,000 acres. Increase wheat acreage, 22 per cent.

Oats acreage—1914, 6,237,000 acres; 1915, 6,693,000 acres. Increase oats acreage, 12 per cent.

Barley acreage—1914, 1,967,000 acres; 1915, 2,221,000 acres. Increase barley acreage, 15 per cent.

Flax acreage—1914, 1,005,000 acres; 1915, 861,000 acres. Decrease flax acreage, 14 per cent.

Total—1914 acreage, 19,739,000; 1915 acreage, 22,860000. Net increase acreage, 16 per cent.

A representative of English linen interests, now in Saskatchewan, is quoted as saying that he is ready to buy from the Saskatchewan farmers from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of fibre. It must be pulled and baled into twenty-pound bales. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax growing province or state on the American continent, and many millions of dollars worth of flax have been going up in smoke.

Antiseptic Bullets

Carry Narcotics to Deaden Pain and Antiseptics to Heal Wound

A new bullet that carries in its nickel jacket first-aid kits filled with narcotics to deaden pain, and with antiseptics to heal the wound it makes has been invented by Alexander Foster Humphrey of Pittsburg.

The new anaesthetic, antisepetic bullet contains both narcotic and antiseptic drugs. There are enough of the former so that a wound even in a vital part will cause little pain or shock to the nervous system. And while the narcotics are bringing relief to the wounded man the antiseptic preparations are cleansing the torn tissues and checking the flow of blood.

The Humphrey bullet is exceedingly simple in construction. It looks exactly like any bullet at first glance, but a closer inspection will reveal two annular grooves pressed into its nickel jacket.

The grooves are where the first aid drugs are stored. The one nearest the tip is for the narcotics and the other for the antiseptics.

The drugs are encased in layers of gelatine, and when the grooves are filled a thin coating of paraffin is spread over the top.

The paraffin coating is melted by the friction of the bullet in the rifling of the projecting weapon, and in its flight through the air, so that the drugs are ready to begin their work of healing as soon as the missile finds its mark.

The small amount of gelatine which is used to hold the drugs in place is entirely harmless, and is quickly absorbed by the blood. The anaesthetic is also absorbed by the system almost instantly, and in a very short time produces nearly complete insensibility to pain. At the same time the antiseptic is checking the hemorrhage and uniting with the blood to soothe and heal the torn flesh.—Tit-Bits.

Alfalfa in Alberta

Farmers in the Lethbridge district began cutting their first growth of alfalfa during the beginning of June. Cutting at this early date shows how Alberta suits this class of crop.

Again one can see that with fair weather a fourth cutting is more than a possibility and, at any rate, there will be excellent cover crop a few weeks after the mower has gone over the field for the third time.

Farmers in Southern Alberta are beginning to realize more every day the great prospects this crop holds out for them.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest, says Everybody's. "Isn't that fine?" said the first. "We have a man on every base." "Why, [illegible] they."

New Goods
This Week

Mayflower, Red Rose
and Mylotis
TALCUM

Tipperary Stationery

Glycerine Rose Soap

Glycerine Violet Soap

CASTILE SOAP in Bars

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

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

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry,
and Oysters
in Season

We have the goods, and
our prices are reasonable

Bull for Service

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local and Personal

Mumps are somewhat prevalent in the Erickson district.

J. T. Black of Nelson, chief constable for this jurisdiction spent Friday in Creston.

The first crate of 1915 peaches was gathered on Tuesday at the W. A. Pease ranch. They were Elbertas.

The export of peaches commenced on Wednesday, Mrs. Boffey being the first to have them for shipment—three crates for a starter.

W. G. Littlejohn took home another first-of-the-season diplomas on Friday last, when he shipped the first of the Valley's 1915 apricot crop.

R, Hood has the distinction of bringing in the first Yellow Transparent apples for shipping this year. They went out to Crow points early in the week.

Tomatoes in exportable quantities were available for shipping on Monday when the first of this years crop went east. They were from F. Putnam's ranch.

Tom Bundy, who has been shipping clerk for O. J. Wigen at Duck Creek since June, is back on the C.P.R. payroll going on duty at Kingsgate on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Nichols, who was reported dangeriously ill with bronchial trouble the early part of the week, is now on the mend, recovering as nicely as could be expected.

The Union made a shipment of a mixed car of potatoes and apples on Tuesday to Blairmore. There were less than 100 boxes in the car, the potatoes going close to twelve tons.

The C.P.R. has refused the request of the band to erect a bandstand adjoining the station platform, at the flagpole. The boys are hoping to start work soon on the stand, on the lot next the bank.

The next Red Cross function will be at the home of Mrs. Geo. Cartwright, Erickson, on Wednesday. August 18. There will be tennis and other outdoor attractions afternoon and evening. The Creston band will also attend.

About the heaviest windstorm this season raged for about half an hour at all points in the Valley early Saturday evening. Considering the loads of fruit many of the trees are carrying the damage was exceedingly light.

The first of this year's honey yield went west on Saturday, when Stocks & Jackson sent a couple of hundred pounds to the A. Macdonald Co. Nelson. The yield of honey will not be as good per hive this year as in 1914, owing to too much wetness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bevan and children of Estevan, Sask., were Friday to Tuesday visitors with the former's brother, R. S. Bevan here. They will spend the balance of a month's holidays at Chilliwack and Vancouver.

This week will practically end raspberry shipments for 1915 though an odd crate or two may keep coming in for some days yet. During July alone the Union handled 2,686 crates. For the whole season the Union and Timmons shipments combined will be very close to 4000 crates.

All the Creston Valley teachers graduating from Vancouver Normal School last term have secured schools for the year. Miss Gertrude Knott at Glenlilly, Miss Jean Palmer at Ladner, Miss Georgina Cartwright at Moyie, Miss Melva Cartwright at Deer Lodge, and Miss Bertha Hurry at Creston.

The all-Kootenay Regiment has been asked to have 250 men in readiness for overseas service almost immediately, and it is announced C company has been chosen. So far as we can learn Creston will not be represented on this draft. According to Pte, Biddulph all the men from here are in A and B companies.

Letters began arriving from the boys with the Third Canadian Contingent the latter part of the week. They are in camp at Shorncliffe, England, and had a delightful sail across the Atlantic. They are getting active service rations now and Billy Hall is expecting to reduce rate considerably as the menu is rather meagre at times.

Cranbrook Herald: Dan Dezall and R. Cassels left for the Prairies the first of the week via the overland route. They will travel in luxury and live on the fat of the land on route. It is to be regretted that Dan has left the city as we expect the Creston Review man will be after his scalp, or perhaps the wily Dan has heard that there are still gooseberries at Erickson to be picked and hied himself to the land of gooseless berries.

The August meeting of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. A. Lidgate and daughter, Ruth, are away on a visit with friends at Nelson.

The successful students at the recent high school examination can secure their certificates at the drugstore.

Miss Augusta Doyle, who has been visiting her parents for the past month, returned to Cranbrook on Sunday.

Monday took the cake for hotness so far this year. It got up to 86 in the shade that afternoon 84 was the record previously.

H. A. French, postmaster and general merchant at Port Hill was among the out of town visitors for the demonstration on Wednesday.

Miss Helen Barton is away on a holiday with friends at Cranbrook. Miss Dorothy Carpenter came home on Tuesday from a weeks' vacation at Moyie.

C. J. Mason of Benecia, California, was here the early part of the week looking over a tract of 350 acres which he recently purchased in the Arrow Creek section.

Still nothing definite on the sale of Block 812 to Peter Virigin and associates. Neither has the Great Northern started work dismantling their line between here and Port Hill.

Geo. Mawson left on Friday for Weyburn, Sask., where he will spend at least the next four months on harvesting operations, and will likely spend the winter in Winnipeg.

John Johnson of Duck Creek, who was the first to have ripe raspberries this season, is also the first to report ripe plums. He has been picking the Peach variety since the early part of the week.

Sirdar has raised $86.50 toward the machine gun fund. A meeting is called for Saturday night, 8.30, Mercantile Hall, to arrange for a thorough canvass of the Valley. Ladies are specially invited.

Sam Hatfield claims to be the first to dine off 1915 Valley grown corn. He enjoyed this seasonable luxury on Sunday—a few ears of the White Cory Variety, of which he has an acre and a half on his ranch.

The former and the latter rains are having a bad effect on the Valleys tomatoes. Besides causing them to split more than a few are taking on a bad shape and the yield of No. 2's will be greater than anticipated.

Miss Ethel Huscroft has retired from her position at the telephone central and intends taking a commercial course at business college. Miss Alice Heath succeeds her, Miss Hendron taking the morning shift however.

Angus Currie is back to town from a months' trail-cleaning on the Summit Creek trail as far up as Mother Lode. He is accompanied by Pete the Packer who reports seeing a young grizzly bear near Corn Creek on his last trip;

The biggest funeral in years to the Indian cemetry was that of Saturday last when the remains of the 10-year old son of Indian Pete were laid to rest. It was the last of the family as his wife and baby were buried about three months ago.

Official announcement is made this week of H. S. McCreath as pound keeper for the newly-created pound district, the pound to be kept on his premises on Sirdar Avenue. Animal owners should note that the new law becomes effective on August 14.

At a final meeting of the growers in the Erickson district, as far this way as Crawford's corner, on Saturday it was decided to hire Frank Staples to pack this year's crop of tomatoes and cucumbers. If the plan works satisfactorily apples may also be handled.

Subscription lists are in circulation now to raise money for the purchase of a machine gun to be presented to the 54th Battalion by the residents of Creston Valley. So far the response has been up to expectations. There will be a citizens meeting in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night to arrange for a thorough canvas for funds.

Principal Macdonald advises that Capt. Forrester's prize of $5 for the candidate at Creston taking the highest marks in British and Canadian history at this year's Entrance Examination goes to Miss Vida Gobbett, who made 81 in Canadian and 69 in British history—a very satisfactory mark. Elmer Dew was a fairly close second. All the candidates made quite a good stand at history. Of the 24 papers submitted only four were below 60. If Miss Gobbett will call at THE REVIEW office we will be pleased to hand over the $5.

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