

**MARVEN'S
WHITE LILY CAKE**

Devon Pound Cake Devon Genoa Cake
Devon Sultan Cake Devon Fruit Cake

THE CAKE THAT LOOKS GOOD AND IS GOOD

J. A. MARVEN, LTD.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
MONCTON HALIFAX ST. JOHN

REGAL

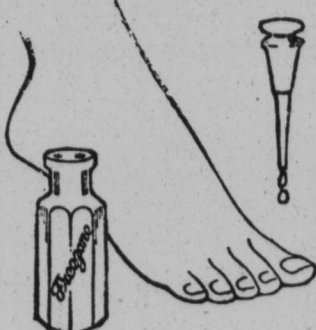
The Big Value in FLOUR

IN making tea biscuits and pastry, there is no flour that gives better satisfaction than "REGAL". Biscuit makers consider "REGAL" the BIG VALUE in flour.

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.
Limited
MONTREAL

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Frezzone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! A tiny bottle of Frezzone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the callus, without soreness or irritation. Frezzone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful!

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. HAMBRICK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.
Have you any patriotic drug-gists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.
Your affectionate son,
Hon.
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

France To Demand Reparation

Paris June 24—(By The A. P.)—France has decided to require complete reparation from Germany for the sinking of German war ships at Scapa Flow. This announcement was made by M. Leygues, minister of marine, yesterday, that he had warned the French Ministry of Marine previously that the German fleet interned in Scapa Flow was not being watched with sufficient care.
The budget committee then decided to ask Premier Clemenceau for further information on the sinking of the ships, and what steps the government proposed to make to have the loss made good.
Newspaper comment, in some cases shows much bitterness over the acts of those whom the Figaro calls "a perjured race with no respect for their plighted word."

Parliament Is To Adjourn For Summer July 5

Ottawa, June 24—Parliament is to adjourn for the summer on July 5 providing present plans do not miscarry. It is understood that this date has been decided upon by the cabinet, and that, in an effort to conclude by that time one or two important measures, including the aid to highways measure, the franchise act, and civil service reclassification shall have to be laid over until the promised autumn session.
It is understood that in regard to civil service reclassification the whole question will be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons for special consideration and a report made when parliament meets in the fall.

Presbytery of Miramichi

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Miramichi held at Charlottetown, Tuesday, there were present from the Miramichi district Revs. J. H. A. Anderson, L. H. MacLean, W. M. Matthews, George Grant, F. W. Thompson, Alex. Firth, George Fattier and J. M. Fraser.
The Presbytery appointed standing committees for the ensuing year and arrangements were made for dispensing communion during the summer season at each of the mission stations within the bounds. Commendations to the General Assembly, which met recently at Hamilton, Ont., reported dutifully and briefly reviewed the work of that body. The minimum salary of ministers had been increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and a manse and ordained ministers will henceforth be paid at the rate of \$1,500 a year. A good deal of the time of the Assembly had been taken up with a discussion on the wisdom of the term-office of Eldership of the Church being limited to five years. The question was, on motion, sent down to Presbyteries and will come up for final discussion next year.

DOAKTOWN

Doaktown June 25—The saw mill owned and operated here by L. B. Ames, was totally destroyed by fire last evening between seven and eight o'clock.
The origin of the fire is so far an unsolved mystery as the flames broke out suddenly shortly after the crew had quit work and gone to their homes. The whole mill was destroyed, but sawn lumber, which was piled nearby, was saved. The loss will probably be about \$4,000, and only about \$1,500 is covered by insurance.
The highway bridge across the Miramichi, near the mill, caught fire, but was saved from destruction.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.
Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white, at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvellous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

From Fighting to Farming



(1) A Soldier and His Family on a C. P. R. Colony Farm. (2) A Soldier Seeding the Soil. (3) A Typical Colony Farmstead.

Not many months ago two men were in the same position in France—the one an officer, the other a private. They both were in at the end and in the short interval since the armistice was signed have come back to Western Canada, received their discharge from the army, and are now occupying comfortable homes in one of the farm colonies prepared for returned soldiers by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Alberta.
Here in these colonies are soldiers of all ranks, a number of whom were in the firing line up to the signing of the armistice. What surprises one most is that so many of them have so soon got back to practical work again and the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be congratulated on having had the foresight to adopt a practical scheme which has made it possible for a large number of men to begin farming on their own account to so short a space of time after their release from military duties. But this company has a reputation for making it easy for the right kind of men to get a start at farming, and its soldiers' settlement scheme is only an elaboration of its original "Ready Made Farm" and settlement plans, by means of which many of Western Canada's most enterprising farmers were enabled to

begin farming in a new country under most favourable circumstances and which has contributed in no small measure to their present success.
The soldier settler in these farm colonies has an unusual opportunity to make good. He finds on the farm a comfortable home ready for him to move into with his family and effects. There is a good barn for his horses and cows, his water supply is provided for, his farm is fenced, and he has forty acres of land broken and ready for crop which will bring him a revenue during his first season. For this farm he is not required to pay anything for three years; time enough to give a man an opportunity to bring his farm to a fine state of development and with average luck to have acquired a fair sized bank account as well.
Moreover, if he is unable to purchase live stock, farm implements and seed, he is provided with a team of horses and harness, two cows, a few chickens, poultry, some necessary implements and small tools and seed for his forty acres, for which payment is to be made under an agreement entered into for the purpose.
Some of the larger implements are available for use by the colonists in common, a set being allotted to

every three farms and use by them in turn under the direction of the colony superintendent. A fixed charge per day is made for the use of these implements.
The colony superintendent is an expert agriculturist and it is his duty to assist the colonists with advice as to the best manner of conducting their farming operations. His headquarters is the central control farm, a farm somewhat larger than the rest of the farms in the colony, which is used largely for demonstration purposes, and among other functions, serves as a supply depot for male live stock. The central control farm is situated at a point most conveniently reached by all the settlers in the colony and will no doubt become their chief meeting place.
A more enthusiastic community of farmers will be hard to find anywhere than these in process of formation in these veterans' colonies in Alberta. To see the men at work, for themselves, on their own farms, over what they have gone through is an inspiring sight. The spirit of mutual help and co-operation that is everywhere evident, speaks well for the success of the venture. These farm colonies are sure to become centers of considerable agricultural activity.

ALFALFA AND PROSPERITY



If there is one crop more than another on which the prosperity of a country may be firmly established it is alfalfa—the king of fodder crops. This wonderful crop has been the foundation of successful irrigation agriculture in the United States, and history is now repeating itself in Canada. In Southern Alberta already an important alfalfa growing district—government reports show that there were 30,500 acres in this crop this year—farmers are using more and more of their irrigated lands every year for the growing of this valuable fodder, and it is only a question of time when the irrigable lands of Southern Alberta will rank among the largest alfalfa producing areas on the North American continent. The country is still young. Thousands of acres of irrigable land have not been touched by the plow. Thousands more have been broken during the last two seasons and are not yet ready for the crop, as it does not do well until the soil has been thoroughly integrated—a process which is best accomplished by the growing of one or two other crops before alfalfa. Then, too, during the last two years the most urgent call has been for wheat.

For the growth of alfalfa, Southern Alberta is extremely well suited. Alfalfa requires abundant sunshine and a warm summer temperature, and Southern Alberta has both. During the summer months, the days are much longer than they are farther south, and the sun shines almost continuously. Alfalfa does best on rich, deep, well-drained soil. These are special characteristics of the soil in Southern Alberta. Alfalfa thrives best under irrigation, in arid and semi-arid climates. The climate of Southern Alberta may be said to be semi-arid, and under irrigation alfalfa grows there to its highest perfection. In the Lethbridge irrigation district, which is the oldest of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, alfalfa is beginning to be looked upon as the mainstay of the farmer. Yielding from three to four tons to the acre, and in some cases even more, in two cuttings, and selling at from \$25 to \$30 a ton, alfalfa has brought farmers returns of \$100 an acre and upwards in one season. It is no wonder that a visitor driving through this country recently and seeing the beautiful green alfalfa fields on every hand would pronounce it one of the most prosperous districts in the whole of Western Canada.

But besides these very satisfactory returns from the sale of the hay, alfalfa is of inestimable value on account of the improved condition in which it leaves the soil in which it has been grown. Endless yields of other crops have been obtained on land previously growing alfalfa. In 1918, which was by no means an extraordinary crop year, 657 bushels of potatoes to the acre were raised at Lethbridge on land which had been in alfalfa the previous year. Wheat on similar land yielded on successive years 55 and 59 bushels to the acre. Corn nearer to the present two

acres of land near Lethbridge that were planted to tomatoes for a few years, produced 35,000 pounds of ripe fruit in less than two months after being set out.
And this is not all that can be done with these irrigated lands. To obtain the fullest revenue would require that no roughage be sent from the farms as such, but only in the form of butter, cheese, beef, mutton and pork. The plant food contained in alfalfa hay is often worth more than the money actually received for the hay itself, high though this is. If only unmanufactured products were sent away this valuable plant food would be left on the farm, giving it every year increasing fertility. It is held that for every acre of irrigable land at least one head of cattle, or a proportionate number of hogs or sheep, can be supported all the year round. This fact is beginning to be appreciated, and it means that many times the number of livestock at present kept can be maintained on these irrigable lands. And as the number of live stock increases, the prosperity of the country will grow correspondingly. These are already signs that the time is not far distant when the irrigable areas of Southern Alberta will become the home of the most closely settled and most prosperous mixed farming and stock raising communities in the Canadian West, and indeed, one of the most prosperous communities on the whole of the continent.