LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
OCT 18 1915
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915 No. 39

Erickson

H. Brownrigg returned on Thanksgiving Day from Coaldale, Alberta, where he has been harvesting for a month past. He reports they have had some snow and plenty of cold weather in the Lethbridge section.

Frank Staples left the early part of the week for Morrissey Mines and is now on duty as guard at the alien internment camp at that point.

Mr. and Mrs. Levesque were Port Hill visitors on Sunday.

E. Martin mourns the loss of one of his milch cows which passed away rather painfully on Friday last as the result of too big a feed on dry beans on the Stanley ranch, followed by a big drink of water.

Mrs. E. Martin left last week for a short visit with friends at Cranbrook.

Miss G. Cartwright, teacher at Moyie, spent Thanksgiving at her home here. She was accompanied by Miss Snider.

R. Sinclair has the job of harvesting the potato crop on the Leadbeater ranch, George being absent on threshing operations in Alberta.

R. Dodds and John Graham are spending much of their time at Canyon City where they are loading lumber for the Canyon City Lumber Co. As high as five cars a week have gone out recently.

Potato harvest is under way in this section but yields are not so heavy as last year for some reason.

R. J. Loug is in the Kitchener country in quest of big game this week. In the absence of both Milt Beam and G. Leadbeater Erickson is connting on Bob to uphold the district's reputation in the hunting line.

Walter Hall is in receipt of word from his son, Will, that he is in France and by now will likely be under fire. He reports locating a former Valley citizen in the person of "Lord Sundown" among those sent to fill vacancies in the 31st Battalion, to which Billy is attached. He also mentions falling in with Bob Graham who, since being wounded some months ago, is now on military police duty at Shorncliffe.

Miss Dorothy Smith of Port Hill was a guest of Mrs. W. W. Hall on Sunday.

The W.C.T.U. is having an open meeting in the schoolhouse this Thursday evening. Rev. R. E. Pow is to deliver an address.

Alice Siding

Principal Dougherty of the Alice Siding school, spent the Thanksgiving vacation with friends in Nelson.

Chas. Sutcliffe was along the flats on Tuesday looking for a few cattle to fill up a car the P. Burns Co. was shipping to Nelson. He got a couple of head from Victor Carr.

The plum and tomato harvest is completed now, and another three weeks will see the finish of the winter apples and all other vegetables.

Mrs. Churchill was hostess at this wesk's meeting of the Soldiers Ladies' Aid on Wednesday afternoon. In spite of the threatening weather the turnout was good.

In addition to ducks and grouse local hunters are now bagging an occasional snipe. Messrs. Boydell, Pease aud Dick Smith take turn about night-watching for the early snowfall, so as to be first to the hills for the deer.

Misses Alice Carr, Ruth Smith, Bertha and Mrs. Pease, and Dick Smith and Earl Pease were the Alice Siding quota at the Friday night dance at Creston.

Advices from Duck Creek are to the effect thar Matt. Hagen is spoon-feeding a Flemish Beauty pear and hopes to be able to report something bigger than the Barton jumbo before snowfall.

Owing to the 1914-15 mild winter the supply of wood required for the school this year is about two cords. Andy Matthews has the contract filled already yet so soon.

Mrs. John Johnson of Duck Creek was here on Wednesday for the Soldiers' Ladies Aid meeting. All the ladies are heartily invited to join in the good work.

Miss Olga Wigen of Duck Creek was a week-end guest of Miss Alice Carr.

Jack Boydell is reported to have startled the residents of Duck Creek on Tuesday. While shooting on the lake at that point he gathered in three Mallards at one one shot from his big game rifle. Can you beat it, anyone.

Red Cross Having Concert - Dance

Creston Red Cross workers have decided to co-operate with the other Canadian centres in a special effort to raise funds for the British Red Cross Society work by having a patriotic concert and dance in Mercantile Hall on Thursday evening next (Trafalgar Day) Oct. 21.

It is proposed to have a concert programme until 10.30, after which a dance will follow and refreshments served.

The admission to the entire affair is 50c., children 25c. As it is a purely patriotic affair the ladies are asked to provide the refreshments.

The Red Crofs ladies are hard at work getting up a really fine programme, while the "hop" afterward will be equally enjoyable.

The proceeds will be devoted entirely to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war. In such a worthy cause a crowded house should be on hand Thursday evening next.

Grand Forks fall fair paid out $1,875 in prize money this year.

1,700 workers from Canada are now employed in English munition factories.

Canada's net debt is now $484,841,633 —an increase of $141,455,049 in the past year.

The United States will increase its standing army to 120,000 men, with a trained reserve of 300,000.

The marriage of President Wilson to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, will take place in November.

Great Britain has now a million men on the firing line in France and 500,000 more on the way there.

1915 has proven the best season on record for the C.P.R. hotels at Banff, Field, Lake Louise and Glacier.

The exhibits at Greenwood fair this year were not as numerous as formerly. The show of poultry was really fine.

At Greenwood fair, Joe Duhamel had a sunflower 15 feet high, and some tobacco grown on his ranch near Midway.

The United States wheat crop is just over one billion bushels—111,000,000 bushels better than the highest previous year, 1912.

The Red Cross has been advised to go for as possible specialize on mufflers, mitts and sox. The mufflers should be 51 inches long and 10 inches wide and the sox at least 12 inches long and an 11-inch foot.

Local and Personal

Mrs. F. L. Carpenter will receive Thursday, Oct. 21st.

Barrister C. R. Hamilton of Nelson is a visitor here to-day.

Mrs. James Johnstone of Nelson was a visitor here yesterday on Women's Institiute matters.

C. G. Bennett spent Thanksgiving Day with Mrs. Bennett and children, who are still in Cranbrook.

Geo. Johnson left on Wednesday on a business trip to Nelson, Miss Zalla Johnson accompanied him.

For Sale—Driving horse, top buggy and harness. The whole outfit for $100. Apply Review Office.

Geo. Gunn, a former provincial police officer at Creston, now at New Denver, arrived in town yesterday.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service in Creston Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Creston had four degrees of frost on Thursday of last week, the mercury at the observatary getting down to 28 that morning.

Creston Methodists will have their anniversary services and usual Monday evening concert the early part of November this year.

R. E. Beattie of the Beattie-Murphy Co., Cranbrook, is here this week in charge at the drugstore until a successor to Mr. McBean is secured.

Mr. Ogilvie, superintendent of the provincial fish hatchery at Gerrard, went up the Goat river on Tuesday in quest of cut-throat trout spawn.

Up to time of going to press construction had not commenced on the extension of the government telephone line from Sirdar to Creston.

Sirdar had an export trade of two cars of cinders on Tuesday. Section foreman Romano and crew are "dolling" up the Creston yard with them.

A. Lindley returned on Tuesday from a trip along the Crow and reports considerable success in disposing of a slice of the Valley's 1915 potato crop.

Two cars, principally apples, are being loaded at the Fruit Growers Union warehouse this week, and at least another two cars will go out by local freight.

What will probably be the Valley's final shipment of plums went out on Wednesday, J. W. Dow and C. C. French dividing the last-of-the-season honors.

Rev. Mr. Mahood of Queen's Bay will conduct morning service in Christ Church on Sunday at 11 o'clock. There will celebration of Holy Communion at the close.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyd spent the Thanksgiving holidays with Kitchener friends. Mack had his rifle along and brought four grouse back with him on Tuesday.

The next social fixture is fixed for Saturday evening, October 30, when Christ Church Ladies Guild are having a hallowe'en social and dance in the Parish Hall.

The Overseas Club Tobacco Fund subscription list at the bank stood at $11 yesterday noon. A letter from the club acknowledging receipt of $4.50 is also in evidence. Have you contributed yet?

The ladies are reminded of the meeting Speers' Hall on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21st, to complete the organization of Creston Valley Women's Institute. Mrs. Johnstone of Nelson is expected to be present.

Owing to the very rainy evening the fortnightly whist drive at the Roman Catholic rectory was not as largely attended as usual. The top-scorers on Wednesday night were Miss Lyda Johnson and Mr. Van Ackeran.

Creston lost one of her most popular and quite an old-time citizen on Tuesday, when W. McBean, who has been manager of the drugstore for some years past, left for Winnipeg. Billy has been trying for months to go to the front but owing to his small size could not get past the recruiting officer. At Winnipeg he is confident he will connect with the medical corps, or any other corps that will get him into the fighting, and the best wishes of an army of friends throughout the Valley go with him.

Patriotic concert and dance in Mercantile Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 21st, under Red Cross auspices. Admission 50c. Children 25c. Refreshments served. Proceeds in aid of British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies.

Mrs. Barton's jumbo 13-inch Clapp's Favorite pear held the championship for just one week. Yesterday Tom Butterfield wrote us from Duck Creek that on the N. Craigie ramch there's a Bartlett that measures 16 inches from top to bottom and on around, to the point of commencement. If Mr. Butterfield's veracity had ever been questioned, even at Alice Siding, we would require an affidavit, but even in this extreme case we accept the the statement of D.C.'s modern George Washington unhesitatingly.

Duck Creek

F. Samon of Proctor and H. E. Dill of Nolson, who have been camping on Lewis Island, were Duck Creek callers on Friday.

Mrs. W. B. Embree and children and Miss Audrey Craigie of Creston, spent a long week-end at Duck Creek, guests of Mrs. F. J. May.

Miss Barbara Mawson, Creston, was in Duck Creek from Saturday to Monday, visiting Miss Florence Bathie.

A large party from Duck Creek were present at the band dance on Friday last at Creston and greatly appreciated the new music. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Duck Creek was represented at the Presbyterian chicken dinner by Miss Anna Hagen and T. Butterfield.

W. Green of Winnipeg, and Bob Dixon left on Tuesday for a little jaunt into the hills in front of Sirdar. Prospecting.

No letters have been received from the boys on the firing line.

John Cooper left on Tuesday for Morrissey where, in company with a number of members of the Creston company of the 107th Regiment, he will do guard duty at the alien enemy internment camp. John was 18 years of age in July and Morrissey may only be the first stop en route to Berlin.

It is reported that Pte. J. Johnson did not accompany the draft from the 48th Battalion to France, but that he was taken ill a few hours before the troops left and therefore had to be left in the hospital at Shorncliffe. No further details as to his complaint or condition are to hand.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Grady were Creston callers on Wednesday and attended the whist drive at the R. C. rectory.

Miss Violet McPeak of Vancouver is staying with Mrs. Grady.

Once more Mr. Craigie has come to our rescue and Duck Creek can again come back at her challengers with a Bartlett pear, grown on the Norman Craigie ranch which, when cut open down the centre and measured from stem to top went 8 inches. This measured all all the way round would have been 16 inches at the very least, and has Mrs. Barton'i Clapp's Favorite beaten by many inches. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be good.

Canyon City

Miss G. Knott, who is teaching at Glenlilly, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr and Mrs. F. Knott.

Mrs. B. Snyder was a visitor with Mrs. Hall last week on her way home from a visit with friends at the coast.

Mrs. F. Corneil and children, who have spent tue past few months at the old home in Michigan, returned to the Canyon on Sunday.

The school now shows an enrolment of 29 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 22.

Potato harvesting is the order of the day hereabouts. The Irish apples are an average crop hereabouts.

Mrs. Rodgers and Floyd took advantage of Friday's fine weather for a motor trip through the Canyon.

Little Helen Pochin celebrated her fifth anniversary on Wednesday last when a birthday party was giyen to a number of her young friends. The Kemp children from Erickson were among the out of town guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waylett spent Sunday with Creston friends, making the trip on the new motor cycle. With a few more trips over the course Fred will be able to at least equal Dick Bevan's best Ford time.

The demand for lumber still keeps up. This week the company is reported to have received an order for 20 carloads.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Blair arrived home on Monday from a two weeks' trip to Winnipeg.

Mr. Mudie is a visitor in Alberta at present.

Fraser Bros. are planning to commence the erection of a commodious barn shortly.

Con. Hall has secured the contract of supplying the school with wood.

Monday's Nelson News had a despatch from Vernon that J. E. Wood and J. W. Carfra were drafted from A Company for overseas service. No details as to departure were given.

Kitchener

Messrs. Huscroft and Aikins of Creston went up Goat River on Tuesday.

Miss Nederlid is spending a few days with friends at Yahk.

G. A. Hunt was at Goatfell for a week baling hay.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt and daughter spent a week with friends in Creston.

Rev. Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo spent a few days after birds around Kitchener and was lucky enough to get a deer with a shotgun.

Had only the idea of leave of absence occurred to him a little earlier Dr. Dumba might have carried his own messages.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd of Creston spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt.

Messrs. Hunt and Miller were out prospecting for a few days on the east fork and Cameron Creek.

Was it homesickness to see a real bull moose that sent Col. Roosevelt into Canada on a hunting trip.

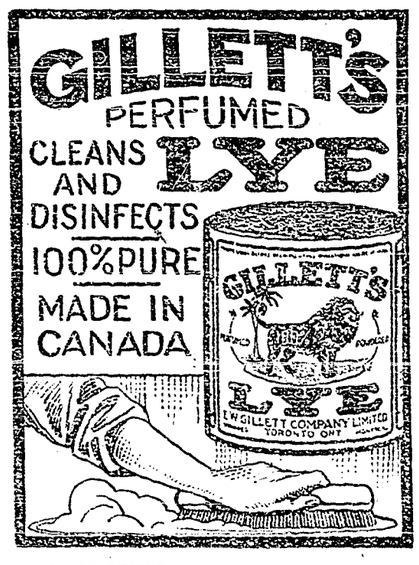
Mr. Ogilvie of the provincial fish hatchery at Gerard, is here looking for cut throat trout spawn. He is accompanied by J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Trail, and R. J. Long of Erickson.

The Russians having dug out, and the Tutons having dug in, the Allies now want the U.S. to dig up.

Japan has announced that she will send the Russian army all the shells they want. Just a few years ago they sent them more than they wanted.

Less than 2 per cent of Canada's male population has enlisted for overseas service—the lowest of all the colonies. There are 600,000 males in Canada of military age.

Now that the alien enemy situation is well in hand the Canadian government will cut down the Mounted Police force from 1,500 to 900 men.



What Germany Has Lost

Germany has lost three million men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiau Chau—more than a million square miles of German territory and more than ten million people who acknowledge the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihilated for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea and the little traffic she carries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbors. Of her great and costly navy only submarines are at large and active—all the rest have either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or because of fear of the enemy lies concealed at Wilhelmshafen or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power.—New York Times.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

Wireless in Antarctic

One of the objects of Sir E. Shackelton's present South Polar Expedition is to establish a wireless station in the Antarctic, the staff to be relieved once a year. The main purpose of the station would be to keep the civilized world acquainted with the meteorological conditions around the Pole. Theoretically the power of such a station need not be very great for a long distance transmission, but during Capt. Scott's Antarctic investigations it was discovered that the Aurora australis (the South Pole equivalent of the Aurora borealis in high northern latitudes), by "damping" the ether waves, somewhat counterbalanced the lessened interference of sunshine.

Cause For Tears

From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sounds of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so father went up to investigate.

"What's the matter up here?" he inquired.

The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother. "Nothing," he chuckled, "only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me any."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Compulsory Service in Straits

The Straits Settlements is the first colony in the British Empire to ordain compulsory military service. By a bill passed by the legislature all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are ordered for training.

THE ONLY CURE FOR A WEAK STOMACH

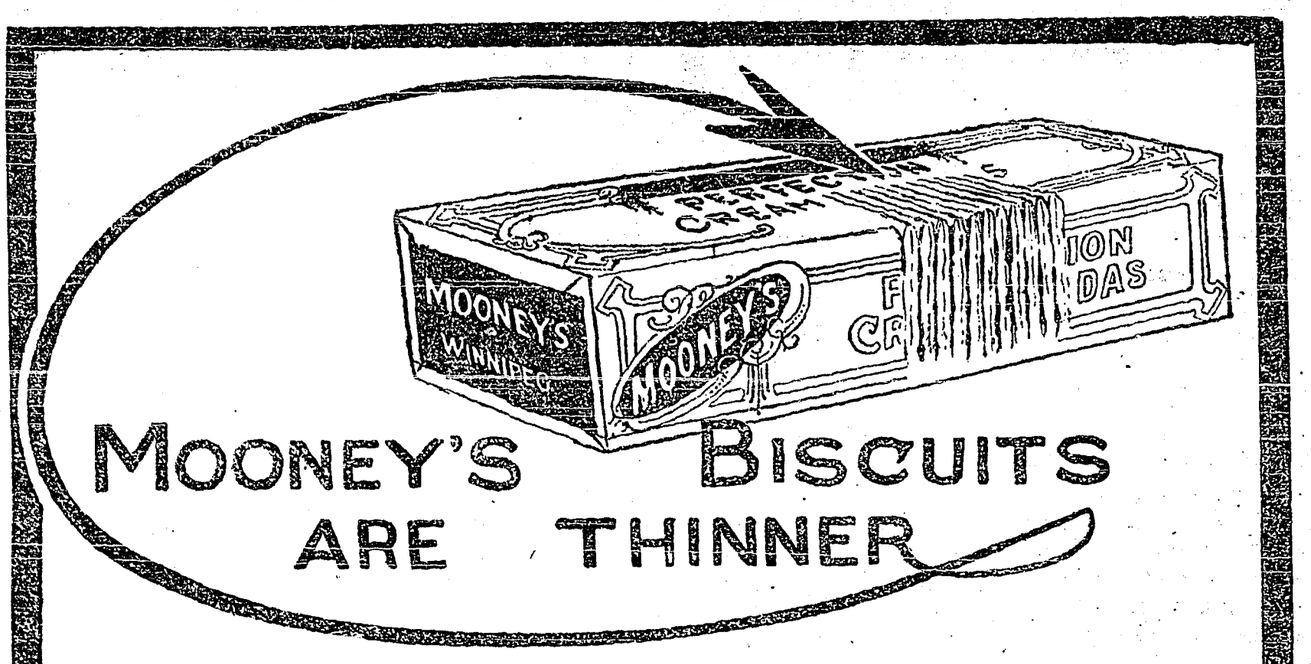
Indigestion and Similar Troubles Must be Treated Through the Blood

Indigestion can be treated in many ways, but it can only be cured in one way—through the blood. Purgatives cannot cure indigestion. By main force they move on the food still indigested. That weakens the whole system, uses up the natural juices and leaves the stomach and bowels parched and sore. It is actually a cause of indigestion—not a cure. Others try pre-digested foods and peptonized drugs. But drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its power and makes the trouble chronic. The digestive organs can never do the work properly until they are strong enough to do it themselves. Nothing can give the stomach that power but the new, rich, red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So the reason for the success of this medicine is plain. Nothing can stimulate the glands and nothing can absorb the nourishment from the food but pure red blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines in giving that new, rich blood. Miss B. E. Johnson, Hemford, N.S., says: "For months I was a great sufferer from indigestion; food of any kind was distasteful to me, and after eating I would suffer much. Naturally I grew weak and was but a shadow of my former self. I was taking a doctor's prescription, but it did not help me in the least. Then I read of a case similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. By the time I had taken six boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared, and I could eat heartily of all kinds of food. More than this I found my general health greatly improved through the use of the Pills. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for indigestion."

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

Mrs. Homespun—This paper says a wife in Formosa costs five dollars.

Mr. Homespun—Well, a good wife is worth it.



That makes them neater, crisper, daintier, more appetizing;
The one biscuit good enough to take the place of your own baking,
Fresh as the biscuits from your own oven.

Think what that means! Freedom from a broiling kitchen—leisure on the porch or in the parlor. Time to do the little knick-knacks that have been neglected.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

Are the creamiest, crispest crackers made.

They are baked in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg—right at your very door.

Use **MOONEY'S** and be sure of a biscuit that is absolutely fresh; a biscuit that will satisfy the family,

In tempting packages or sealed tins as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

Scientific Station in Spitzbergen

The German Scientific Station in Spitzbergen, which was founded in 1911 by Professor Hergesell, and has been constantly in operation, summer and winter, since that time, ceased its valuable activities at the outbreak of the European war. A party of scientific men which had sailed for Spitzbergen to relieve the staff was recalled, and the party at the station also succeeded in getting back to Germany safely with all their instruments and other equipment. This institution has carried on extensive investigations of the upper air with baloons, and was, in fact, founded primarily to study the conditions likely to be encountered by the expedition which Count Zeppelin proposed to take to the North Pole in an airship.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 13, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. ALG. SIROIS.

France and the War

One of the finest things in all history is the manner in which France has arisen to her responsibilities during the war. The nation has almost been reborn since August 2 of last year. Those of us who did not accept the idea so diligently propagated by Germany, that France was decadent, were not indisposed to think that her people had become frivolous and insincere. We have seen them reach a height of self-denial and heroic endeavor without parallel in the country's history and unsurpassed in the annals of mankind.—Victoria Colonist.

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Of course," was the answer. "Did you think it would go through?"

In view of Lord Michelham's offer of a thousand pounds to any British airman who should succeed in destroying a Zeppelin, the Journal of Paris, asked him whether "French aviators would be allowed to share in these magnificent prizes."

"Of course," replied Lord Michelham, "I never thought of making any distinction between your men and mine."

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3

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 POUGERA CO. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY 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.

Trying to Rouse Feeling in Spain

"Ever since the war began Germany has been trying to hypnotize Spanish opinion by the prospect of regaining possession of Gibraltar," says the Gazette.

"It is understood that Germany has now gone farther and traced an elaborate program for the division of Morocco between Spain and Germany.

"For some time German agents have been active at Madrid trying to stir up feeling against the Allies in hope of inducing Spain to try to seize Gibraltar, now owned by Great Britain.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

English in Russian Schools

The English language is to be substituted for German in most of the commercial schools of Russia as one of the compulsory subjects of the curriculum. This step was ordered by the minister of finance, at the request of the school authorities.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute security, prompt returns.

GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.,
160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD.,
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To
BARTLETT & LANGILLE
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange
A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION
Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, Manager — S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.
UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.,
Licenned, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
227 GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS.
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG.
Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value
Get the 1916 Catalog
JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Cudlowe, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
My full name is .....
Occupation..... Address.....
I was born on.... day of.....19..

Where The Speed Comes From

The *steel-lining* is the secret of "Speed Shells" success. An exclusive feature of

Remington UMC

"NITRO CLUB" and "ARROW" SHELLS

It strengthens the head. Permits high compression. Prevents side-expansion. Puts ALL the power into a straight, hard drive. Practically a gun within a gun. Try a box. Prove for yourself that "Speed Shells" *get more birds.*

The Expert's Choice

is a Remington-UMC Repeating Shot Gun. Just handle this gun for a moment. Then you'll understand why only the Remington can satisfy the expert's needs. 22

Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

110 UNIVERSITY AVE. - - - TORONTO, CANADA

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915

CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.

G. A. G. MACDONALD, V.S., M.D., C.M., Principal.

WHY THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO FORCE THEIR WAY TO CALAIS

ONLY 57 MILES FROM GERMAN FRONT TO DOVER

Would Rather be in Calais than Paris, for once there the Invasion of England would be a Possibility, but Their Chances of Penetrating Solid Defence are Very Small

Only fifty-seven miles separate the German army on the western frontier from Dover, and that army would rather be in Calais than in Paris, for once there the invasion of England would become a possibility. Whether it could succeed nobody can tell. Certainly it would be attempted. It is on this account that from Dunkerque to Calais, a distance of some nineteen miles and a half, there is almost a solid British army. It is by no means a front; it is a solid mass of troops and fortifications and big guns, one flank resting on the sea, the other upon the French army to the south. It is generally understood that if the Austro-German armies can dispose of the Russians, can force them back into a position where they can be held by a much smaller force than is now pressing against them, the German plan to detach every man they can spare to make one last desperate effort to hack their way through the British forces that stand on their way to Calais.

Before the war began it was not supposed that any invasion of England would be possible until the British navy had been destroyed, and since the British navy is the largest in the world, the possibility of it being put out of action was hardly considered. It has been learned, however, since the beginning of the war that Germany has guns capable of hurling a ton of metal a distance of perhaps 26 miles. In other words, Germany has a gun that can drop a shell from Calais to Dover, and some miles beyond. How many of these guns Germany has nobody but the German authorities know, but if she can make one she can probably make a score, and when one contemplates a battery of twenty of these guns firmly placed at Calais, and not only dropping shells into Dover, but commanding the English Channel, the immense importance to either side of holding Calais becomes apparent.

The prospect of a gun hitting a ship twenty odd miles away does not appear great until one understands how the range is obtained. By means of floating buoys the range may be as precisely obtained as though the target was on land. Control of the Channel having been secured long enough for the Germans to set out their buoys, and destroy the mines that now protect it, other mines could be sown, and guarded by a submarine patrol and shielded by the huge guns, which, so far as we know, outrange by several miles the most powerful naval guns of the allies, it might be possible for Germany to make an attempt at landing a few army corps in the British Isles. At the present time the approaches to both Calais and Dover are heavily mined, and any vessel attempting to reach either port unless in charge of a pilot with a map of the mine fields before him would be courting destruction.

Unless these mine fields could be cleared away the big German guns would be useless, but mine fields can be cleared, as has been proved by the operations in the Dardanelles. The best system is to explode mines in the vicinity of anchored mines. This may be done either by towing the counter mines over the mine fields, and exploding them by wires leading from the towing boats, or it may be done by naval guns dropping high explosive shells upon the mines, the explosion being timed to take place a few feet under water. Since it would be necessary to clear a space of only some eighty square miles, it will be plain that the task would be no insuperable one. The big guns mounted at Calais and the Channel cleared of mines, the Germans would then sow mines of their own, and on the inside of this narrow lane they could operate their submarines. The peril of warships entering the mined area, in range of the Calais guns, the mines themselves and the submarines would be great.

However, Germany will have to win a greater victory than she has yet achieved in this war before she can get to Calais, and once established in Calais she will have to face attacks from both land and sea before she can get her big guns in position. Having the guns mounted there, commanding not English Channel, but a very narrow strip of it, her mine destroyers and mine layers will have to face British ships operating on the outskirts of the lane, out of range of the big guns, and yet with the mine layers in their range. Moreover, as she proceeds with her task of clearing the Channel her ships will come into range of the British guns at Dover, as well as the guns of the British ships near by. Finally, before any landing is possible she will have to smuggle her fleet, or a part of it, out of the Kiel Canal to guard her transports. On the whole, the Kaiser would appear to have about exactly the same chance of landing an army in England that he has of winning this war.

Favors Armour in War

A. Conan Doyle Suggests Shields and Helmets For Soldiers

Sir A. Conan Doyle, in a letter printed in the London Times, advocates the use of armor in modern warfare.

"When Ned Kelly, the bush ranger, walked unhurt before the rifles of the police, clad in his own hand-made armor he was an object lesson to the world," writes "Sherlock Holmes.', "If the outlaw could do it, why not the soldier?"

"Such actions as that of May 9, where several brigades lost nearly half their number in endeavoring to rush over the 300 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for unprotected troops to pass over a zone which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks or you must find artificial protection for the men.

"It has always seemed extraordinary to the writer that the innumerable cases where a Bible, a cigarette case, a watch, or some other chance article has saved a man's life have not set us scheming so as to do systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance.

"As a man faces a hostil rifle his forehead and his heart are the only points presented which are certainly vital. The former would be protected by such a helmet as the French have now evolved. The second should be covered by a curved plate of highly tempered steel, which need not be more than a foot in diameter. With this simple and light equipment the two centres of life are safe.

"With these precautions the death rate should be greatly reduced from rifle and machine-gun fire as also from shrapnel. Nothing, of course, will avail against a direct shell burst, but granting that the individual life would be saved this does not bear upon the capture of a position, since so many would fall wounded that the weight of the attack would be spent before the stormers reached the trenches.

"For this armor which will give complete protection is needed, and since, as your correspondents have shown, the weight of this is more than a man can readily carry, it must be pushed in front upon wheels."

Sir Conan Doyle pictures a great number of plates, held together like the shields of a Roman tortoise, and pushed by the men, who crouch behind them. When one is disabled it can be readily dropped, and the gap closed. Others are fixed sideways upon their wheels and used upon the flank of the advance to prevent an enfilading fire. There is not one tortoise, which would attract a concentrated fire of artillery, but each company or platoon forms its own.

These numerous armor plated bodies rush with small loss over the space which has already been cleared as far as possible of obstacles, and so have some chance of reaching the enemy's lines, not as an exhausted fragment, but as a vigorous storming party with numbers intact.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOWN MERCHANTS TO EXTEND TRADE

SHOULD MAKE ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL DISPLAY

The Store in the Small Country Town has Opportunities that are Denied to the Larger Towns, and their is Good Business In Many Special Lines not Usually Carried in Stock

Unless he has been there, the average person has only a hazy idea of what Gaspe is. He gets the name mixed up wtih salmon, basin, penisula, coast, etc., and only when he has landed safely at Bakers Hotel, does he realize that there is a village bearing the name of Gaspe, Que., with half a dozen stores and a number of houses. The chief industries are fishing and lumbering. The population is approximately 1,000 and the town is located on the south side of the harbor formed by Gaspe Bay.

The stores draw trade from the residents, tourists in summer, and from farmers and fishermen. They are all typical general stores, most of them having nothing in the way of display windows, many of the windows being composed of small panes. The largest store has a modern front, but there is not the incentive to make attractive displays there is in a city. Yet this store finds that by making moderate displays, their business improves.

The equipment and displays are in many instances superior to those in some of the city stores. The fixtures, while not of the latest type, are clean and attractive. The show cases are modern, well trimmed, and bring in a lot of extra business. There is a cash carrier system, a well-appointed office in the gallery, and a second floor, equipped with splendid wardrobes for clothing; and large stocks of heavy goods.

Furniture is also carried in stock.

The store in the small country town has opportunities that are denied to the larger towns. Gaspe has no exclusive hardware store; consequently this business is divided up between the general stores. Robin, Jones & Whitman have spent considerable money making a department worthy of the name of hardware—an unusually fine one for so small a town.

It was remarked that in a town like this there are opportunities for selling lines peculiarly adapted to country towns. Take the case of flashlights. Almost everybody who can afford one, carries a flashlight around at nights, for the town has no illumination of any kind. The sidewalks in places are dangerous, but it is not necessary for a man to break his neck before he becomes a prospect. This firm made a point of keeping a good line, selling for a dollar or a dollar and a half. When a large number of flashes have been disposed of, there is a regular sale of batteries.

In the fall it is customary to make special displays, and on specially dark nights in winter, they are shown on the counters, etc.

Among the most admirable things seen in this store by the writer was a showcase of fishing tackle. As everybody knows, Gaspe is noted across the continent for its salmon and trout fishing, and followers of the sport are among the most profitable tourists to the town. Unfortunately for the hardwareman, it often happens that fishermen bring their tackle along with them, fearing that supplies will not be procurable in Gaspe. Salesmen finding this out, do their utmost to induce sportsmen on future occasions to leave their tackle wants until they reach Gaspe.

If the fishing industry brings only a small amount of business in flies, hooks, leaders, rods, reels, etc., to the Gaspe general stores, it helps out well in other directions. Wealthy Canadians and Americans who bring their yachts here every year, send their orders ahead to the guides, who purchase foodstuffs at local stores, the order including large supplies of tobacco and cigars. River guides are paid handsomely by their employers, and when the season's work is done, much of the money received is spent on hardware. Many of these men trap in winter, and business goes to the general stores for trappers' supplies.

Cordage and nets are important items in this part of the country. A big demand is felt for a 12-15 thread, of which Robin, Jones and Whitman dispose of about fifty coils every year. Of salmon twine they sell about a thousand pounds per year, this being used by the local fishermen for making nets.

It has been said earlier in this article that small, out-of-the-way places like Gaspe offer opportunities not available to dealers in the town. Two lines successfully carried by this firm are gramophones and cameras, and supplies. Very little was done in gramophones until recently. Last year the turnover in this department amounted to five hundred dollars, chiefly in records. In order to push this line, a machine is kept on view all the time, and now and again, a tune is played.

The photograph end of the business has assumed large proportions, so that it is now almost a department in itself. No deveolping or printing is done. Competition with mail order houses at 5 cents a film is almost impossible. Also, whereas a tourist needs a roll of films immediately, he can usually afford to wait to have his film developed. Photographic supplies have been handled now for two years, and this year the business done is four times that of the first year. A good line of cameras is handled, also films, trays, printing frames, etc. One sale took place while the writer was in the store. A tourist had been looking at one or two cameras, but was leaving the store without purchasing. He was stopped by the buyer, to whom he explained that the five dollar camera in stock did not close very well. He was shown a $10 one, was asked to try it, and if it did not give satisfaction, to bring it back. He took the camera, and paid for it.

There is a regular demand for canoe nails. Several firms make Gaspe canoes, a canoe known all over the country as specially suited to salmon fishing in the rivers. Some Gaspe builders make as many as forty of these canoes per year.—Hardware & Metal.

Britain's Concern For Canada's Grain

Anxiety Over the Question of Ocean Transport

British authorities are interested in the movement of Canada's wheat this fall. They have asked the Canadian government for an estimate of the quantity which will be available for export, and when the movement can be started.

An estimate is being made by the Grain Exchanges and similar authorities. An unofficial calculation places the exportable amount of Canadian wheat at a hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth.

In Canada there has been anxiety over the question of ocean transport. Tonnage has been short since the war began. For a time it was difficult to secure ships to carry hay and oats from Canada to the armies. The British government solved this problem by providing a fleet of eighteen freight ships. It is hoped that the admiralty may do something of the same kind to help the movement of wheat this fall.

If the British authorities do this it will solve one great problem, and will leave only the difficulty of exchange to be dealt with. With the present rate of exchange against London the business of paying for Canadian wheat is a matter of delicate negotiation. It is not, however, believed that the negotiations of the British authorities include anything in the nature of a proposal to purchase the Canadian crop at a fixed price. The authorities in Ottawa do not believe that any such proposal will be advanced.

Using Washing Soda

Washing soda is a strong alkali and must be used cautiously as a cleanser. Used in cleaning cooking utensils while it "eats" the grease and the scorch, it also eats the metals of which the pots are made. When a woman carelessly throws a "handful of soda" into a pot, or "lets it soak," she is soaking the scorch and the metal, too. That is one reason many pans chip or "wear out" easily. Washing soda is better employed in cleaning the sink and waste pipes.

Mr. John W. Harper of New York last survivor of the Harper Brothers, book and magazine publishers, died on August 14th, at his country residence at Biddeford Pool, Maine. He was 84 years of age. There were four Harper Brothers and they all became well known as publishers. They came of an old Long Island family. The grandfather, James Harper, was a farmer and teacher, who lived at Newtown, L.I. The father of the four Harper [illegible] who worked up and down Long Island.

Scope of the Red Cross

This Worthy Society Should be Endowed in a Permanent Way

The scope of the Red Cross is practically unlimited. The idea of universal charity which actuates this Samaritan society is capable of indefinite extension. The war has been like an immense microscope which has revealed Red Cross opportunities in increasing magnitudes.

The primary intention of the founder of the Red Cross was to give the wounded lying on the battlefields immediate attention.

The Red Cross now aims not only to succor the wounded in the actual firing zone but also to nurse them back to complete health in base and convalescent hospitals. It has further extended its scope to include prisoners of war, and it is now beginning to see that all misery occasioned by the war, even in its most ultimate effects is a proper object of Red Cross activity.

The war executive of the British Red Cross has lately decided that the care of those totally incapacitated by the war is work that properly devolves on the Red Cross, provided that the funds permit. It is thus evident that though armies may disband, the Red Cross never can disband. It has become one of the most fundamental institutions of modern civilization. Its success and prosperity are the supreme test of our humanitarianism. The state of the Red Cross treasury is a decisive index of our capacity for universal sympathy.

The immense task which confronts the Red Cross should stimulate the public to endow this worthy society in a permanent way. The movement on foot in a great many Canadian towns to provide the Red Cross with a certain and annual income is a policy which should be encouraged and developed. A flourishing Red Cross is as much a criterion of true national greatness as a triumphant army.

Germany's Crime

It is no mere rhetoric or sentiment which speaks of the nations as finding their souls in this struggle, nor are we doing the Germans an injustice if we say that the leading characteristic of German conduct is the repudiation in public relations of everything that belongs to the soul in private relations. There is no concealment about this, and it cannot be called a malevolent inference of their enemies, for it is an avowed part of their philosophy of life that there is no law which binds their own state or can limit its action in war or peace. To them it is merely stupid to speak, as the bishop does, of hope, faith and love prevailing in the world or regulating the dealings of modern nations. —Westminster Gazette.

Improving Trade Prospects

Indications Point to a Considerable Measure of Buoyancy

The Guide says in part: "According to the last Dominion census there are 204,140 farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The estimated value of these principal crops alone would give each farmer in Western Canada an income this year of nearly $1,700. In New York state alone the average income per family is under $600. The Western Canadian farmer is in a better position financially than any other class in this district. The fall of 1914 saw a general tightening of credits. Less material was probably sold to the farmer, but collections were closer and mortgages were reduced or wiped off completely As a result, the country districts faced 1915 with less encumbrance of debt than formerly, and if the 1915 crop harvests as promised, the farmer of the Canadian prairies is the best logical object of the business man's attention from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean." In other words, the big return from the incoming Canadian crops warrants Canadian wholesale and retail merchants in preparing for improved trade conditions almost immediately. The demand for merchandside of all kinds will be felt even by the manufacturers and increase western-bound business on the railways. At the same time orders for munitions and other war supplies are circulating a great deal of money throughout the country. We do not look for and do not want a boom, but it seems probable that even during the war Canadian trade may recover a considerable measure of buoyancy. —Toronto News.

Canada's War Contribution

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theatre of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. France, England and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically, at least, she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development. Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a frightful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.—Lindsay Times.

Modern Entrenching Spade

Invention of a Canadian Proving Its Value in the War

The present Canadian entrenching spade is a very notable and admirable exception to the general rule, that combination tools are not a success.

It is an invention of a Canadian and is protected by a Canadian patent. It is one of the very first patented inventions to be extensively used by the Canadian forces in this great war. It combines in one very simple and efficient device, two very distinct and highly important instruments, i.e., the entrenching spade itself, and a shield and rifle rest. It is simply a spade blade of well known shape but of specially hard steel, which will act as a shield. It is made to be readily detachable from its handle. A little to one side of its centre it is provided with an opening larger than a rifle barrel. Through this, the soldier can thrust his rifle, the hole being sufficiently large to enable him to sight it. With the blade driven vertically into the ground, the rifle rests on the lower wall of this opening and thus has its weight easily supported. While crouching behind the blade in firing, the soldier is amply protected.

This device is actually in use on the firing line in large numbers. It is one of the few inventions made since the opening of the war and almost immediately put into use, extensively.

The army and navy officials in England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States, as well as the patent offices of these countries are being continually flooded with thousands of inventions for all possible uses in this war, and it is highly probable that one result of the war may be the production of many really valuable inventions which would otherwise never have come to light.

Several Berlin Socialists, including the former editor of a Socialist newspaper, have been arrested upon suspicion of high treason. They are charged with having published a pamphlet containing an article from the Berne Tagwacht severely criticising the attitude of the leading Socialists supporting the government.

U. S. Trade With Allies

$76,000,000 Worth of Horses and Mules Exported

America threw into the war hopper in Europe in the fiscal year ended June 30 horses to the value of $64,046,534 and mules to the value of $12,720,143. These went for the most part to the armies of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, and were purchased by agents of these governments in all sections of the United States and shipped chiefly from New York City, Newport News, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

These figures stand out prominently in the full tabulation of imports and exports for the United States for the fiscal year, and were announced by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The total imports are shown to be $1,674,169,740, approximately $219,000,000 less than last year; the total exports are given as $2,768,489,340, about $400,000,000 more than last year.

One of the marked points of the tabulation is the fact that the exportations to Germany for the year amounted to $28,863,354, whereas, a year ago they amounted to $344,794,276. Austria-Hungary's exportations amounted to $1,240,000, compared with $22,718,258 last year.

This is far more than offset, however, by the exports to the United Kingdom, France and Russia. The United Kingdom took from the United States in the fiscal year, goods amounting to $911,892,454, as compared with $594,271,863 last year; France took goods valued at $369,397,170, as compared with $159,818,924 last year, and Russia, $37,474,380, as compared with $30,088,643 last year.

This shows that the gain in trade with the allies is almost twice as much as the loss with Germany and Austria Hungary. New York Herald.

"See that man over there?"

"Yes—very ordinary looking. What's he ever done?"

"Well, he isn't much for looks, but he can come nearer findin' a drink in a dry town than any other man ye [illegible]"

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, OCT. 15

Proportional Representation

A Democratic Method of Electing a Truly Representative Parliament.

I appreciate very much having this opportunity of discussing the important question of electoral reform. The first question which naturally arises is whether our present system of election, parliamentary and municipal, is satisfactory.

Edmund Burke once said:—"The virtue, the spirit, the essence of the House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the nation."

How do our present methods, the single-method and "block" vote systems of elections, assist us in focussing the opinions of the electorate into a truly representative council such as Burke defines? I will endeavor to show, by arguments gathered from various authorities, that they are defective in the extreme.

Frequently a minority of the electors controls the policy of the country by electing a majority of the House, and again frequently a very considerable minorty gets no representation at all. I will give instances in support of this.

Gladestone Lost to Minority

In 1886 Gladstone was hurled from power by a minority of the electors. Tho he had a majority of 55,000 in the country, yet his opponents had a majority of 104 in the House, and as a result the Home Rule question has clouded the political atmosphere of Great Britain for a number of years.

In 1910, in the Scotch boroughs, the Conservatives polled a majority of 3,000 odd and elected only 9 members, while the Liberal minority elected 59. This means that a Conservative member represented over 28,000 voters, while a Liberal member represented only 6,000. In the general election in Wales, in 1909, over 52,000 Unionist votes did not elect a single member.

In the British House of Commons in 1900, the Unionist majority of 134 should only have been 16, had it been proportionate to the voting in the country—but on the other hand, in 1906, when the Unionists were defeated, the Liberal majority of 356 should only have been 104.

Exaggerated Change-Over

You can see how this exaggerated change-over, this so-called great political landslide, absolutely disproportionate to the opinion of the electors, would effectively kill any continuity of policy in the government of the country.

In the British Columbia elections of 1909, proportionately the government majority would have been 2 only, instead of 34.

The same thing—only worse—in Manitoba. There the opposition polled nearly 58 per cent of the total votes in the 1914 election.

One independent member had a greater majority than the combined majorities of all the cabinet ministers; nearly enough votes to spare to have elected, under a fairer system, a second independent member.

The Case of Toronto

Mr. Hoag, on examining the election returns of the eight Toronto members sent to the Provincial Legislature in 1914, found that 24,000 Liberal votes, 21,000 Conservative and 1,000 Independent votes—that is, 65 per cent, of all the Toronto votes—had no effect whatever on the result. I could give scores of similar examples.

By our present system, then, about half of the electors are practically disfranchised; they are not represented, or their votes are thrown away; they are not effective. Sometimes the minority is not only not represented, but it is actually penalized. I will give an illustration of this.

Birmingham has about 70,000 electors 10,000 Unionists, 20,000 Liberals and 10,000 Labor. She is entitled to seven members, one for every 10,000 voters. Under the present system the Unionists elect the whole seven

This is the point: were it not for the presence of the 20,000 Liberal and Labor voters the city would only have four members, who would be Union- [illegible] al and Labor voters adds three [illegible] to their opponents.

Establish the idea in your minds that the just representation of the 70,000 electors of Birmingham is not by 7 Unionist members, but by 4 Unionist, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor member and you will at once realize the need for reform.

Municipal Electors

Now we will consider the "block" system, which is used in Ottawa to elect the board of control. The block vote allows every elector to give one vote each to as many candidates as there are seats to be filled.

Suppose a city to be divided on some important question into three parties very nearly equal in strength, and that there are 9 seats vacant, Now if each elector votes his full party "ticket," that party which has the slightest majority over each of the others will elect its whole 9 candidates, and naturally the others elect none, altho they may have polled nearly two-thirds of the total vote.

Then at the next election a mere handful of votes change over with the result that that party is completely wiped out and a new board is elected. which is practically what happened in London Country Council elections in 1907. This naturally leads to an extremely wasteful expenditure of public money.

Can these unfair, unjust and bungling systems be improved upon? Can every vote cast by an elector be made effective in assisting to elect some man of his choice? Can every party of the people be represented in proportion to its voting strength?

I claim that these evils, and others too, can be removed by the adoption of the single transferable vote system for electing representatives.

Works Out in Belgium

There is ample evidence from Belgium and other countries to prove that:

It reproduces the opinions of electors in parliament, city councils and other deliberative bodies in their true proportion.

It secures that the majority of electors shall rule and all considerable minorities shall be heard.

It gives electors a wider freedom in the choice of representatives.

It gives representatives greater freedom from the financial and other pressure of small sections ot constituents,

It ensures to party representation by their ablest and most trusted members.

By this system the present single and double-member constituencies and wards are done away with, and in their place districts are formed which will elect from three to ten members each—the more the better.

This means that we will no longer have one member of parliament representing a geographical constituency in which many men of opposite views will happen to live together—instead of this, each member in parliament will represent a unanimous constituency in which men think and will together; and the value or uselessness of a man's vote will cease to depend upon whether he lives on one side or another of a geographical line.

No system for the representation of minorities is possible without making this change.

Gerrymandering

One serious objection to the single-member constituency is the strong temptation it offers of "gerrymandering," that is, arranging the boundaries of a constituency in such a way as to give one side an unfair advantage.

The single transferable vote system, as I will presently show, would enable the 70,000 electors of Birmingham to group themselves into seven sections of practically equal size, each section returning one member; so that there would then be 4 Unionist groups, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor group, each returning one member.

Under the system each elector has one vote and only one, but that single vote is transferable. The voter's duty is very simple. He simply takes the ballot-paper and places the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he perfers most, the figure 2 against the second choice and so on. That is all that the voter need trouble his head about. It is important to remember that.

When a voter marks a second, third and fourth choice, he is practically saying to the returning officer: "If my first choice has enough votes to elect him without mine, or if he stands no chance even with it, then so that it shall not be wasted, transfer it to my second, or if he does not need it, to my third choice."

How Process Works Out

What does this process of voting mean? I will try to visualize it for you in a manner outlined by J. Fischer [illegible]

Taking Birmingham as an example, there are seven seats to be filled and suppose there are fourteen candidates running for election.

Imagine the voters to be three crowds of people—Conservative, Liberal and Labor—marching on to a level space on which are built fourteen enclosures, one for each candidate; and each enclosure so built as to be capable of holding, when full, the 10,000 voters necessary to elect a member (this number being called the "quota").

The candidates stand at the gate of their enclosures, and the crowds first fill up that of the most popular candidate.

As soon as an enclosure is filled the gates are closed, and the voters who are shut out—not wishing to waste their votes—make their choice among the remaining candidates of their own political faith who still need more support (that is, their votes are transferred to candidate whom they have marked No. 2, or if he is already elected, to No. 3).

When the whole of the electors have distributed themselves in this manner, it is found that the Conservatives have filled the enclosure of one of their candidates completely, and that of another very nearly, while to others they have sent only a handful of votes.

The Liberals have not filled any one completely, but have distributed themselves fairly evenly among their candidates.

The Labor party, who only ran one candidate, have filled his enclosure completely, and many of their party left over have refused to enter any other (that is, they did not choose to mark a second preference).

The candidates who are filled up are at once declared elected, and then the occupants of the least filled enclosures are told that as there is no prospect of that enclosure ever being filled, they are at liberty to come out and enter another—not being that of an elected candidate. (This is the exclusion of the candidate lowest on the poll and the distribution of his ballot-papers).

Most of the voters will take advantage of this liberty and move to another enclosure of their own party. Some will not, there is no compulsion (that is, one is not compelled to mark any further preference).

The emptying of the least filled enclosures will go on in this way until, finally, there will only be seven left, whereupon the owners of these will be declared elected.

You can see now that Birmingham by this system could elect—and would elect—4 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Labor member to represent them in parliament.

Australia Pledged To It

In Australia the present Labor government is pledged to it, and even the opposition recently declared itself in favor of proportional representation methods for the election of the Australian senate.

So that these countries may have [illegible] Humphreys, an English authority, has been sent out from England for that purpose.

With proportional representation, elections in general would be fought in a cleaner spirit, with less vindictiveness, and most of the bribery now practiced would be made impossible.

It has been said by men who should know, that in those countries that still retain the single-member constituency, at least half of those constituencies are determined by the floating and, unfortunately, generally purchassable vote. This means, of course, that those countries are governed by the floating and purchasable vote.

In a single-member constituency, two men oppose each other personally and often bitterly. Their friends and party adherents are lined up with them. Soon it becomes clear that the man who can secure the largest number of these floating purchasable votes will be elected. Hence the temptation to win by money, promises or whiskey becomes great.

With proportional representation man is not pitted against man in such a manner that to win a candidate must destroy his opponent. Both may win. Every man who has a following in his district equal to the quota will be elected. His success does not prevent the success of another. Neither must party crush party. Both may be successful, Any party strong enough to cast the quota of votes will be represented, so there will be neither the temptation nor the power to purchase enough votes to materially affect the election.

Late Hon. Monk's View

As the late Hon. F. D. Monk said in 1909: "There are no two opinions on that subject; it becomes impossible in a large constituency to have recourse to corrupt methods, and to the large number of devices used so often to defeat the free and independent will of the electorate."

In a single-member constituency it sometimes happens that an elector has to choose between a man of his own party whom he actively dislikes and a man of the opposite party. that is, "vote for a 'yellow dog' or for the other side:" the result is that he will not go the polls at all. It is of little use asking the electors to use their intelligence if on the day of the poll they have no means of doing so.

But the larger the constituency the better and more widely known, the more representative and independent are the men who are brought forward as candidates.

Voting with the single transferable vote ceases to be merely mechanical operation, the voter becomes conscious of the fact that in voting he is selecting a representative.

Proportional representation will awaken a new interest in political and municipal issues among people who long ago lost all hope of ever having a voice in the affairs of the country. [illegible] often find a constituency, not nearly gerrymandered, that has had for years leanings towards one political party. What happens?

Those of the minority party, disheartened by repeated defeats have given up hoping; with some this situation has led to indifference and the abandonment of political struggle, while with others it has aroused anger and bitterness which—when class, race or religion are involved—sometimes leads to violence.

Two Classes Unrepresented

It has been estimated that in the United States and Canade over 3,000,000 Socialists and Labor voters are unrepresented. As a result the breach between Labor men and the rest of the community widens daily. If the cause of this injustice were removed, the social upheaval which we are told threatens the civilized world after the war might be averted.

Prof. Dupriez, a prominent Belgian, recently said that since the introduction of proportional representation in Belgium, electoral campaigns have gained in dignity, corruption is almost entirely eliminated and that now one scarcely ever sees the rioting and violence with which elections too often used to end in the larger Belgian cities.

Gain to the Member

Now from the viewpoint of representatives themselves. If a man has devoted himself to public life, it is only right that he should be sure of remaining in it so long as he has the confidence of a sufficient body of electors. Under such conditions he can do better work and accumulate more experience than if he is liable to dismissal at any moment by that small minority of electors whose change determines the result in a single-member constituency.

Under the present system the representative is often so afraid of offending that small minority as to be scarcely able to call his political soul his own. He is compelled, if he wishes to keep his seat, to dance to any tune which any handful of his supporters may choose to play.

The new system, on the other hand, encourages every representative to be true to himself. No mere fraction of a constituency gave him his seat and no mere fraction can take it away.

Proportional representation is a fundamental reform, it is the soil from which other reforms could spring; but even it will accomplish very little so long as people continue to take interest only in those things which immediately concern themselves. Eternal vigilance is the price of all good government as well as of liberty.
—R. H. Hooper, Ottawa.

At Penticton the recruiting officer averages one recruit per day for overseas service.

The Bank of Commerce is having J. G. Mullen, manager of the Phoenix branch, also manage the branch at Greenwood.

Vernon Red Cross ladies had a jam day on October 2nd, when over 100 bottles of fruit were turned in at headquarters.

Just a little cool, these October mornings. Makes you think of Heavy Underwear, Stronger Boots, in fact, Warmer Goods all over.

Months ago, we anticipated this and now have on hand all of these lines you require—Prices low, and quality high.

We will be pleased to show you these.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Kitchener Hotel, situated at Kitchener in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

LENA ANDEEN, Owner and Administrator.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson in, the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

W. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Creston Hotel, situated at Creston in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

J. B. MORAN, Prop.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the King George Hotel situated at Creston, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

J. H. DOYLE,
For the Creston Trading Co.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sirdar Hotel, situated at Sirdar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

WM. MORRIS, Prop.

MINERAL ACT

FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

NOTICE

Empire, Invincible, Dodger, Job Trotter, Mark Tapley, Pickwick, Last Chance and Royal Canadian Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District.

Where located: On Iron Mountain adjoining the Emerald Group.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for Iron Mountain, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85946B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 31st day of August, A.D. 1915. W. M. MYERS

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 Specialty

Grand Forks claims to have shipped 34 cars of fruit up to Oct 9. The total for the year will be 60—40 cars of apples and 13 of prunes being most notable.

AS OTHERS SPEAK OF US

Rough on Kaslo Kootenaian

Guelph, Ont., Mercury:

A cabbage that weighed 25 pounds was grown this year at Creston, B.C. That's nothing to get excited about. There are several cabbage heads editing Tory papers who weighed much more than that.

Creston Doing Her Bit

Winnipeg Free Press:

There will be no issue of the Review next week. We are taking a week off for a little mental and physical relaxation—and to do the annual window-cleaning and have the office towel laundered. The net receipts from the sale of the towel-washing by-products will be donated to the machine gun fund.—Creston Review.

By way of pendant to that time honored merry jest about the office towel, it may be noted that this same issue of the Creston paper records that Creston had already contributed $358 to the machine gun fund, "with no systematic canvas begun yet," and the Creston workers for the Red Cross had shipped several lots of shirts, socks, surgical bandages and other things, and had just raised $136.85, and were busy as beavers. In which Creston is typical of every other community in our country.

And Idaho's Gone Dry

Greenwood Ledge:

Charles Rykert has lived 36 years in Kootenay. He does not visit Nelson as often as he did in 1891. He probably gets cocktails nearer home.

Four Pies to the Apple

Cranbrook Herald:

Creston has certainly produced some luscious fruit this season. Mr. F. G. Little, mayor of that thriving burg, and Mr. R. S. Bevan, city clerk, have forbidden fruit that would tempt anybody. On Tuesday Conductor Joe Jackson brought into the city a box of apples which were a delight and a sight to behold. Twenty-seven apples filled an ordinary apple box. Mr. Jackson brought four of the apples—not the largest ones by any means—to the Herald office to prove what the Creston people can produce. The four apples placed in a square covered fifteen inches of space and weighed seven and a quarter pounds. Each apple will make four regulation size open face pies. One of the specimens measured nineteen inches in circumference. Tom Caven will remember this particular kind of fruit, as he ate one some time ago at a Masonic banquet. On that occasion the flavor was so good Tom devoured the whole in a short time, core and all. Mr. Little was most particular as to who should be responsible for the delivery of his box of apples in Cranbrook, so Joe Jackson, an up-to-date conductor, was chosen for the occasion. Two of these miniature pumpkins are now at the home of ye editor and will be sliced with the cross cut saw on Sunday preparatory to being converted into ye old-fashioned apple pie.

A Victoria Old-Timer

Mrs. Mallandaine, of 560 Simcoe Street, had a very pleasant "at home" and re-union on Friday, 24th September, with her old friends to the number of about fifty. The occasion was the anniversary of her arrival from England 53 years ago, and also of her 84th birthday. Her friends of the early days presented her with many gifts of flowers and other tokens. Among those present were her sister, Mrs. A. A. Townsend and Mr. C. C. Redfern, who arrived on the same ship with her. There are at present not more than seven or eight still living here out of the 300 or 400 people who arrived by the same vessel. Mrs. Mallandaine was assisted in receiving her friends by her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Lawrie, and her sister. Mrs. A. A. Townsend, and all united in wishing her many more years of health, and many happy returns of the day.—Victoria Colonist.

Mrs. Mallandaine of Victoria is the mother of Capt. Mallandaine of Creston, who is at present stationed at Morrissey in charge of the alien internment camp there.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The Free Press claims there are no idle miners in Fernie.

Wild ducks are unusually numerous in the Waldo country.

Anti-prohibition petitions were in circulation at Natal last week.

Cranbrook retailers report a decided improvement in business during September.

Trail will have at least three basketball teams this year, and maybe four—a ladies'.

September was the busiest month the Cranbrook mining recorder has had this year.

At Fernie the money subscribed for machine guns is being transferred to the Patriotic Fund.

For beating a $20 board bill at Nelson, H. W. Brainard has been sentenced to 60 days in jail.

The work at Kaslo postoffice is becoming heavier each month, according to Postmaster Kane.

Ledge: Since the war the poker chips in Kaslo and Nelson have grown too weak to whisper.

During its year just closed Rossland Red Cross Society raised $6,581, and has $1,389 unexpended.

At Kaslo the married men are complaining because bachelors get the preference on city work.

Two ripe strawberries were picked last week at Lille, the highest town in the Canadian Rockies.

Deer are coming in so thick at Wardner that the local butcher may be forced out of business.

Since recruiting began 515 men have presented themselves for medical examination at Cranbrook.

The C.P.R. is advertising for tenders for the loading of 1,250 tons of rock for rip-rap at the Frank slide.

At Natal Geo. Kometz lost a valuable cow a few days ago, a packing needle lodging in the heart.

A 2-pound 7-ounce potato from a local ranch attracted a whole lot of attention in Kaslo last week.

The Kootenaian observes that conscription may be necessary to fill the vacancies in Kaslo city council.

Some of the big red apples in the Elko valley measure 14 inches in circumference, and some a wee bit more.

122 names were added to the provincial voters list at the revision which closed at Rossland, October 5th.

The B.C. Telephone Co. has just purchased a building and will fit it up specially for a "central" office at Kaslo.

Wardner ranchers are complaining of the poor cattle guards on the C.P.R. One day last week three cows were killed.

The Baker Lumber Co. at Waldo has a crew of 65 men at logging operations. They sold 400,0,000 of lumber last month.

Ellis Sweet, an Elko rancher, claims to have put up 100 tons of timothy hay this year, and to have seven acres of roots stored in his cellar.

Cranbrook cannot quite understand why this year's poultry show should only receive a government grant of $90. Trail gets $100 and Nelson $240.

Moose have again made their appearance in the Elko River valley, and are wintering there in small bands of two or three. Last summer a cow dropped two calves in the vicinity of C.P.R. headquarters, about 40 miles north of Michel.

The Kelowena cannery will be converted into a vegetable evoporating factory and will convert 250 cars of Okanogan vegetables into a substance that makes soup by the addition of hot water. The preparation is for European war use.

Greenwood smelter is employing 55 men at present.

Grand Forks new $20,000 hospital was opened last week.

The young people of Greenwood, do not like the idea of giving up the skating rink to the soldiers.

The two machine guns Greenwood citizens are presenting the 54th Battalion will be delivered in January.

Penticton growers are being canvassed for a car of apples to be sent to the Canadian soldiers in France.

To October 7th the Okanagan shows an increased export of 107 cars as compared with the same date in 1914.

FOR SALE

JERSEY HERD—Cows, Calves and Bull. Boys gone to war

C. WRIGHT, - Kuskanook, B.C.

CALLING CARDS?
- - - We Print them

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. 824

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

It was past noon by this time. I made sure of it by looking at the sun and confirming it by my watch, which I most carefully kept running during all our sojourn on the island, which indicated close on two bells, 1 o'clock. Our talk of the ship recalled me to my self.

"I think," said I, "that we had better postpone the exploration of the island until another day and go back to our landing place. If I know the men on that ship they will guess that we have escaped to this island and they will bring her round to this side, where we may have them under view and they us."

"Think you that they can come at us?" she asked, in sudden alarm.

"I think not," I answered confidently, "but still to make sure I should like to have them under observation."

Well, to make a long story short, we retraced our steps over the broken path until we reached the stairs on the other side. The descent of them was much easier than the ascent, and by 2 of the clock we stepped on the sand again. There before us in the offing was the ship. We saw them quite plainly, and I doubt not they caught sight of us immediately also. They were scarcely a quarter of a mile away from the reef, perilously near, I thought, and we could mark them crowding the rail and staring landward. We could see them brandishing their weapons and we could imagine the yells which must have arisen from the decks when they caught sight of us.

The ruffians aboard the ship did not content themselves with simply staring at us, for presently they assembled on the port quarter—the ship was under all plain sail on the starboard tack at the time, the wind having fallen to a gentle breeze during the day — and clambered into the cutter, swinging at the davits. As she was lowered into the water, fully manned, Mistress Lucy drew closer to my side, seizing my arm with both hands.

"Let us fly! They are coming to take us!" she cried in great alarm.

"But they are on a vain errand," I reassured her.

"But why? How can you know that? Oh, Master Hampdon, let us hasten away."

"We have a protector," I answered confidently enough.

"God?" asked she.

"His handiwork," I replied as I indicated with a gesture the barrier reef over which the waves were breaking.

"But we passed it."

"Yes, in a light dinghy, and you remember the difficulty and danger. They will never surmount it in the heavy cutter. They will not attempt it, trust me."

"But if there should be an opening?"

"I don't believe there is one," was my reassuring reply. "I have no fear that they can get at us."

"And we can't get to them," she answered more composedly.

"I have no wish so to do," I laughed.

"You don't understand me," she persisted. "What keeps them out keeps us in."

"Yes," I admitted, "that is true, but for the present I don't mind being kept in so long as they are kept out."

She looked at me quickly and confessed afterward that my words begot some quick suspicion which she admitted was unworthy of her and unwarranted by any act of mine, but I looked so placid that it soon passed from her mind. As a matter of fact, I had not appreciated the significance of my words. I should have been perfectly willing, I should be still, to pass the rest of my life alone on that island or anywhere else with my little mistress only. I was happy then. I had got her to myself; she must look to me for everything. The haughty little queen of the quarterdeck was now the humble dependent by my side.

CHAPTER XII.

Inside the Barrier

We trudged along the sand parallel to the boat, which was following the course of the barrier reef, seeking what I knew they would not find, an entrance to the lagoon and thence to the island. The lagoon narrowed in places, until had it not been for the roar of the waves in the reef a hail could easily have carried. I am ashamed to say that I used insulting gestures on occasion, whereat some of them stood up in the boat and shook their fists in our direction. Although I was sure they could not reach us, [illegible] and a barrier to us. After they had rowed [illegible] they gave it up and went back to the ship, which had followed their course.

By this time the day was far spent. We retraced our steps and came to the place where I had hauled up the dinghy. We were hungry. The provisions we had taken with us we had eaten during the journey. The first business was supper. I had noticed some cocoanut trees and other strange tropical fruits, so I had no fear of starvation. We could live on the island indefinitely; therefore I was not sparing with the provisions. We kindled a fire and made shift to boil some coffee. We had neither milk nor sugar, but the taste of civilization did us good.

For the night I capsized the boat and drew it close against the coral wall, spread the sail and boat cloak upon the clean, dry sand, gave her one blanket and bade her take her rest. It was snug, dry and comfortable.

"But you?" she asked.

"I shall do very well here with my boat cloak and one of the blankets, and I shall lie across the stern of the boat between it and the cliff, out of sight, but within touch or call if you need me."

"I am afraid," she said softly.

"Nothing can come to you except over my body, and I am a light sleeper. Anything will rouse me," I said reassuringly.

"I would not have you harmed, either," she persisted.

"I shall not be."

"There may be wild beasts."

"I do not think there is an animal on this island," I laughed, "and we have seen no signs of man. The ship certainly would have attracted the attention of some one had not the island been deserted."

"But those men out there?"

"You forgot the rampart that God has flung about us. Now, madam, you can go to sleep in safety, I assure you."

"Before that," she said, dropping down on her knees in the sand and motioning me to follow her example, which I did awkwardly enough—I hope I am not a mocker or disbeliever, but I confess that I didn't often bend the knee—"we will have a prayer together."

She had slipped a little prayer book within her dress, and she now drew it forth from her bosom and by the light of the fire read the Psalm of David, which begins: "Out of the deep have I called unto Thee, O Lord, Lord hear my voice." And then she prayed using some of the old collects of the church and adding one of her own making in which she besought God to care for us further, while she thanked Him for having raised up a defense for her in my poor person, only she did not so describe it. I listened very humbly, saying a heartfelt "Amen" at the end.

There was a silence for a little space when she had finished, and in that silence I devoted myself before God to her service again, and then she rose and gave me her hand.

"You have been a true knight and gentleman," she said softly, her eyes shining, "and I thank you."

I could only take it dumbly and stare at her like the great fool I was, whereat she smiled brightly, although her eyes suddenly filled with tears.

"And now," she added; "God keep you. Good-night."

I then kissed her extended hand, which she suffered without resistance.

I sat for a long time before the fire, thinking and making plans for our escape. The ship didn't give me much concern, because I was sure she couldn't come at us and in the end she must go away and leave us.

A long time I sat there until I finally fell asleep. I must have slept some time and soundly for I was wearied. It was she who awakened me. When I opened my eyes and saw her sweet face bending over me and heard her dear voice calling me I declare I almost felt as if I had died and gone to heaven and was being welcomed by an angel.

Our first waking thought was for the ship. She was still there in the offing. She had been move to during the night. I could imagine what fierce debate and wrangling there were aboard her.

The day that passed was much like the afternoon before. Although we were by this time persuaded that the reef was an absolute protection, a vague possibility that they could devise means to pass it in some way kept us uneasy on the sand. We must have them under observation. We were eager to explore the beautiful vale enclosed by the huge rampart, but we did not dare to be where we could not watch the ship. We did walk along the shore and ascend the giant stairs in the afternoon, then, while she watched the sea within calling distance of me, I managed to penetrate the jungle with ax in hand, so that finally I made shift to cut down a cocoa palm tree, and we gathered as many delicious nuts as we could carry and returned to the shore.

(To be Continued)

The Clown—The tight-rope walker and his wife have another acrobat in the family.

The Contortionist—How's that?

The Clown—The doc's just announced the arrival of a bouncing baby girl.

Hate Song Horrifies The Germans Now

Campaign Launched to Keep Lissauer's Product Out of the School Books

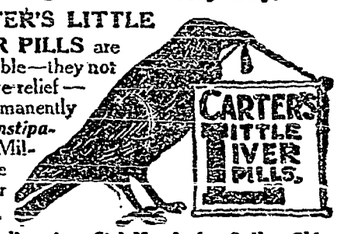
An interesting campaign has been launched to put the lid on Lissauer's Chant of Hatred against Britain. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, organ of the powerful Centre party, prints the following contribution: "A Christian cannot today read Lissauer's hate song without having it go against his grain, even despite all Britain has done to us." The object of these lines is to start a popular agitation to keep the Lissauer song out of all books which are destined for the school children. The German press is asked to give this agitation the widest publicity.

The Berliner Tageblatt adds editorially: "We read Lissauer's successful hate song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely like rubber stamps. 'Gott strafe England' panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times."

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

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



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

To Raze Ottawa Sagging Tower

After having slowly but steadily sagged for years, the tower of the new Victoria Museum in Ottawa, which has been in a dangerous condition for the last twelve months, is to be taken down, and it is stated by local engineering experts that there is a possibility that the whole building may have to be razed.

The Dominion public works department has already asked for tenders for the removal of the tower.

Every Woman Can Use

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depression to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debility and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are at once safe, certain and convenient. They clear the system and purify the blood. They exert a general tonic effect and insure good health and strength, so that all the bodily organs do their natural work without causing suffering. Every woman of the thousands who have tried them, knows that Beecham's Pills act

To Certain Advantage

Worth a Guinea a Box

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

The kindly chemist stood behind the counter glancing benignly at the chubby youngster over the bottles.

"Mister," said the small boy, "I want a bottle o' them pills you sold my father the day before yesterday."

"Certainly, my little man," the chemist replied. "I hope they are doing him good."

"Dunno, if they're doing him good," replied the youngster, "but they are fitting my new air gun a' right."

Poultry Breeders' Great Opportunity

Every Canadian Producer Should Endeavor to Produce More and Better Eggs

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.39. That is to say the individual fondness for eggs had increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in these twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,833,239 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599, and the egg production amounted up 58,571,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,548,723. Here again, although the increase was close upon sixteen million, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of $111,696.

Last year, the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen while of poultry in 1914 we exported in value $206,370; but we imported $406,366, a difference of $199,996. These figures, striking as they are, are almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7 of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the Development of the Industry," by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time prices generally have increased and been well maintained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomena, but contents himself with proving that it is so and that the increase in every particular is common to all the provinces. He also gives particulars of import of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to $5,411,684, of which Russian supplied $1,640,923, the United States $999,890, Austria-Hungary $470,767, Italy $410,902, China $219,472, Egypt $130,300, Holland $121,739, Belgium $108,268, Norway $68,960, Germany $58,005 and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the amount of a million and a half dollars, or of eggs alone to the sum of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

Good Record of C.P.R.

Most people know that the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses over eleven thousand miles of country in Canada, encounters even tropical and arctic weathers; cuts its way through the rugged and difficult country along the shores of Lake Superior; crosses the endless prairies of the west; and finally runs through the glories of the Canadian Rockies where the road in some places has been hewn out of the mountain sides under towering peaks; through great canyons; and in other places tunnels and spiral rails have to be negotiated, all necessitating care in operation. But in spite of all these difficulties the Canadian Pacific has not killed a single passenger in a train accident during the past two years, which is a record Canada can place against the recent boast of the Pennsylavinia Railroad not having killed a passenger in three years. Especially so when it is considered that the latter road has not the same climate conditions to face and the easy country through which it traverses.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole well out of the way of even a stray bullet. "Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant sternly. "Get out of it immediately." The usually good-natured Irish face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature. "You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but, all the same, O'im the one that found this hole first."

"I believe our climate is changing."

"Think so."

"Our winters seem to be getting warmer."

"Well, the women wouldn't wear enough clothes. The climate had to change. The women wouldn't."

Horns vs. Profitable Gains

Dehorning a Practice That May Save Many Dollars to Stockmen

Horns on cattle are becoming unpopular. This statement applies chiefly to the feeder kind that probably will be run together in lots of three or four to a carload in size. Horns, originally, served a purpose, but that necessity for protection has long since passed away, and instead of being useful, horns on cattle are now a nuisance of the worst kind. Dehorning is a practice that may save many dollars to stockmen, and who is there that does not need to economize in the industry today in order to return the profits that satisfy? Generally stockmen like to run their feeder steers loose in a large box stall or yard, and that is where the horns are put to a use that decreases gains, and furthermore, when a man's eyes and face are in danger the arguments for dehorning stand indisputable.

The process at the start is simple indeed. It has been explained time and time again, yet during this spring we have noticed many calves that have been allowed to start horns which must result in nothing less than obstacles to their profitable finishing and that of their mates. A stick of caustic potash moistened and rubbed on the buttons some time before the calves are three weeks old will prevent their growth, and help to bring about a polled animals. The feeder prefers the animals without horns; they feed better, they ship better, and they reach the slaughter house in better shape. This is enough to warrant the raiser of beef cattle making liberal use of the caustic potash.—Advocate.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R. F. D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

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

Hog Cholera Serum Tried

Gratifying success is reported from the Essex county seed farms, two miles north of Amherstburg where extensive tests of cholera serum have been tried on a large herd of hogs, under arrangements with and by special permission of the Dominion department of agriculture. A double treatment with serum and virus such as has been adopted by the federal government of the United States of the Union was given to 165 hogs, and all are doing well showing no signs of reaction and gaining in weight. The treatment, which is simply a form of vaccination, is believed by A. McKenny, B.S.A., to be entirely successful and complete reports of the tests which are the most extensive ever made in Ontario, will be submitted to the government.

"We must have an organ to support us," said the practical politician.

"Just what I was saying to my monkey," observed the itinerant musician.

BUY "ADAMS" WAGONS

Strongest and Best—See the COCKSHUTT Agent

Sunlight Soap

For you, Madam, a day's washing done in half the time, with half the work and half the expense —if you use Sunlight.

For your clothes—none of the rub and wear of the wash board —no risk of injury from injurious chemicals.

Just pure soap perfectly made is Sunlight —good in hard or soft water, warm or cold. Kind to the hands.

Will you please remember the name ?

Sunlight

FOLLOW **5c.** DIRECTIONS

Predicts Higher Cost of Living

Oxford Professor Sees No Decline in Prices After the War is Over

There will be no more cheap prices. After this war the world is in for a period of rising prices, declared Dr. Slater, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, in the first of a series of lectures on economic phases of the world war.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there will be a period of poverty after the war. There will be no necessity for poverty and such poverty as there is will be due to misapplication of the productive powers which will be available.

"It will be the poverty which comes from wasted resources and not from inadequate resources. There will be no return to pre-war prices. That means that there will be a permanent readjustment of our methods. There will have to be a permanent rise of wages and other permanent readjustments to meet the higher prices.

"The proper policy for the trades unions is to accept the war bonuses not for the duration of the war, but for the duration of the higher prices."

Be Thankful, Be Careful

One chastening thought must also be with us. It is shown abundantly that we are richer than Germany, but it also costs us far more to wage war an dto subsidize our allies. Let us be very thankful that our resources stand the tear as finely as they do; but let us beware of thinking that for that reason any of us would be justified in squandering his part of them upon avoidable private expenditure.—London Daily Chronicle.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Great Irrigation Project

The Dominion government is now considering the starting of an irrigation project in Southern Alberta, which will be one of the largest irrigation schemes on the continent.

A number of engineers have been sent to the territory known as the Pawoki district of Southern Alberta. Engineers also are out on the Crow's Nest line and what is known as the Milk River district, getting information as to the water courses, contour of the country and cost of irrigation of nearly every available acre in the southern country. Water is to be taken from St. Mary's River, the Bell Milk, Waterton and other streams.

The magnitude of the project considered by the government will be understood when it is stated that nearly all of the portion of the province heretofore known as the driest section is embraced in the scheme.

To Asthma Sufferers.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

C.P.R. Photographic Competition

A photographic competition recently organized by the C.P.R. is highly commended by the Canadian film and camera industries. Photographic dealers say that they have not been so busy for a long time, and bless the thought of the C.P.R. Hundreds of amateur photographers will from this on be enlisted in the cause, which is that of obtaining pictures along the line of the whole system—pictures snapped unpreparedly and spontaneously, and which are so much more telling than the formal pose. The C.P.R. has its own photographers, of course, with Mr. Bennett in charge, but these competitive pictures will, it is anticipated, produce unstudied scenes at the summer resorts, on the lakes amid the hills and valleys—scenes endowed with the brightness of holiday life. These, when the awards are made, will be used in the folder literature of the company, which desires bright and unstudied glimpses of the human side of things throughout the country in the warm summer days, when so many of our people are in the country.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Cockney Busman (to driver of waggon loaded with scrap iron)—Now, then, admiral, pull on one side. You can't have all the road.

Driver of Waggon—Who are you calling admiral, you red-faced potato-can pusher?

Busman—Now, admiral, don't get out of temper even if you are taking the German fleet home!

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "*Crown Brand*" *Corn Syrup*.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "*Crown Brand*"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"*LILY WHITE*" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.
Works—Cardinal—Brantford—Fort William.
Head Office - - - Montreal

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED
Hull, - - - Canada

CASH IS YOURS

and easy to get if you take on the agency. All automobile owners want cheaper tires. We offer tires at cost to our privileged members. Membership fee is only five dollars. You save it on purchase of one tire. If you want agency for your territory you must be alert and write at once for particulars and plan. When you show the plan you book the business. If you own a car you should become a member yourself. Acme Tire Club, 12 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief.

Paint on **Putnam's Extractor** tonight and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of **Putnam's Extractor** today.

Tourist—How far is it to the village of Slocum?

Native—Folve mile, sir. But you be walking away from it.

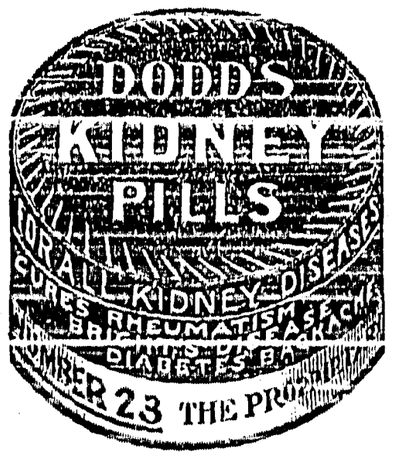
Tourist—But the sign post directed me this way!

Native—Ah, yes! But we've 'ad all the sign posts turned round to fool the Zeppelins.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Music Dealer—And here's the "Lucia" sextette—a very popular record.

Mrs. Rox (virtuously)—No, not for a family machine; there's too much of this sex business nowadays.



"Un-American"

Who will say that there is not absolute justice and the highest morality in a practice that permits Belgium and France and those who are fighting their battles to purchase munitions where they may? Certainly no American who understands the principles of liberty and freedom for which his country stands and has ever stood. The cry for an embargo upon export of munitions from this country contains not a shred of Americanism. It is not only un-American but anti-American. It is simply and solely of Germans, by Germans, for Germany. And just as it is essentially pro-German and anti-American, so it is inherently and absolutely immoral.—New York Herald.

A Pill That Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

The War and the Empire

The war, by which our enemies in their ignorance hoped to dissolve the union, has immeasurably strengthened this faith and accelerated this progress. Never have the sister nations felt so near to each other as in this hour of their common trial. Never have they seen co clearly how all that each holds dearest depends on their united efforts now and their closer union hereafter.—London Times.

CANADIAN PACIFIC UPPER LAKE STEAMERS

leave Fort William at 2 p.m. and Port Arthur 3 p.m. for Port McNicoll, connecting with "Steamship Express" for Toronto and all points in Eastern Canada and Eastern States—S.S. Alberta Sundays, S.S. Keewatin Fridays, S.S. Manitoba Saturdays, S.S. Assiniboia on Tuesdays and S.S. Athabasca on Thursdays. Train connecting with these steamers leave Winnipeg at 18.05k day prior to sailing. Call on Canadian Pacific Passenger Agent, corner Main and Portage. (Phone M. 370-371), and make reservation.—adv.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Krupp's Great Safe

Krupps are credited by the American consul at Nuremburg with having just turned out a safe which will baffle even scientists to open. In order to make a hole large enough to admit the hand 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed. It is believed that this safe has been specially constructed for the kaiser as a haven of refuge for him when the final crash comes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Any rags? Any old iron?" chanted the dealer, as he knocked at the door.

The man of the house himself opened the door. "No, go away!" snapped the householder irritably.

"There's nothing for you; My wife is away."

The itinerant merchant hesitated a moment and then inquired: "Any old bottles."

She—A clock is different from a man.

He—In what respect?

She—When it strikes it keeps on working.

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN
Apply to District Offices of
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

Protect Our Homes

Our Boys are in the trenches. But we Canadians have a man's work to do,—right here at Home.

We are threatened by cowardly enemies. From these we must protect ourselves.

The Peabodys Overall Factory (Walkerville, Ontario) was bombed on the night of June 20th, because of its activity in making uniforms for Lord Kitchener's Army. The Windsor Armoury's destruction was attempted the same night because soldiers were sleeping there. The same enemy agency attempted to blow the C. P. R. Bridge at Port Arthur, also the Welland Canal. Attempts to kill and destroy in this cowardly manner have been made all over the Dominion.

So—Rally to the Home Guard.

This Patriotic Movement for the protection of our homes and public institutions is sweeping across Canada.

Your King and Canada Need You.

Every man, woman and child of you.

To support the Home Guard is merely a pledge of the loyalty and the patriotism of those who cannot go to the front.

So—Support the Home Guard.

Clip the attached Coupon. Sign it and get a handsome Home Guard Button Free from the nearest store which is Agent for PEABODYS "Bomb-Proof" Overalls. Every PEABODYS dealer is official distributors of Home Guard Buttons and Uniforms. See the news columns of this newspaper for the official representative of the Home Guard in your town, he will give you your Home Guard Button.

Yours for Loyalty and Home Protection,

THE PEABODYS COMPANY,
Limited,
Walkerville, Ontario.

Cut out this Coupon and Exchange it for a Home Guard Button Free.

I will lend my moral support to the Home Guard. I will do all I can to assist our Government to Protect the Home.

As a pledge of which I will wear a Home Guard Button.

Name _____

Address _____

Present coupon for Exchange at the nearest Agent of Peabodys Overalls.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Young Pigs For Sale

Grade Berks, 6 weeks old, will make good growth before cold weather.—STOCKS & JACKSON Mountain View Ranch, Creston,

After October 1st

In order to keep the Drug-store open under present conditions we are compelled to place our CREDIT SYSTEM ON A MONTHLY BASIS, with exceptions only in case of illness. We have instructions from Cranbrook to adhere to the above rule as it is necessary if we are to meet OUR obligations

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

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 [illegible]

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

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

Local and Personal

Principal Masterton and W. de Macedo of the Creston school staff, and A. L. Dougherty, principal at Alice Siding, spent the Thanksgiving vacation at Nelson.

The P. Burns Co. made a shipment of another carload of beef cattle to Nelson on Wednesday—the second within a month. There were 24 head in the lot, principally Indian stock.

Frank Ebbutt got away on Tuesday, via the overland route, to go on duty at the internment camp at Morrissey, He took passage on Capt. Mallandaine's saddle horse, and hoped to negotiate the mileage in two days.

The Fruit Growers Union made the final shipment of 1915 tomatoes on Wednesday, when a few crates brought in by W. Levesque went east. the first tomatoes for export also came from that section, from R. B. Staples ranch.

With such regulars as Hugh McCreath, Bill Crawford, Dr. Henderson, C. O. Rodgers and some others failing to put in an appearance as per usual on Tuesday it is superfluous to state that there was no October meeting of board of trade.

Mr. Lee, electrician at the Sullivan mine, Kimberley, was hung up here Saturday for repairs to his Ford at the Bevan garage. While homeward bound from Spokane he had a breakdown between Port Hill and Creston, and had to be towed in by R. S. Bevan.

Messrs. John Cooper (Wynndel), F. Staples (Erickson), and B. H. Turner and George Meade, jr., left the early part of the week for Morrissey Mines, near Fernie, where they are now on guard duty at the alien internment camp under command of Capt. Mallandaine.

Since Mack Boyd's return from his hunting trip in the Kitchener country deep peace reigns in the hills hereabouts, the bears and other fauna having time to come out of their holes, lick their paws and examine the scenery a little bit, pending the return of Milt Beam.

The first of the season's Red Cross ten-cent teas was on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Victoria Avenue, which attracted a fine turnout of the workers, the proceeds being slightly over $5. The depot will be open on Tuesday to receive and give out work.

Dan Cameron, chef at the Creston Hotel, got quite an agreeable surprise in Friday's mail, when he received his bronze medel for service in the Fenian Raid in 1870. Mr. Cameron held the rank of sergeant of a company in the 69th Regiment—a volunteer corps raised in Glengarry country, Ontario. He got his Fenian Raid land grant some years ago.

Capt. Mallandaine, who is now at Morrissey Mines in charge of the alien internment camp, was a passenger through to Nelson on Sunday on business in connection with raising two companies in that city for the 107th Kootenay Regiment. In reporting the matter the Daily News gives him the rank of major, though at the hotel he still modestly registers as Capt. Mallandaine.

R. L. T. Galhaith, Fort Steele, the Kootenay Indian agent, and A. Megraw of Vernon, inspector of Indian agencies for British Columbia, along with Thos. Wilson of Victoria, inspector of Indian orchards, were here on Tuesday in connection with an Indian agricultural competition which was inaugurated this year. Owing to the small acra available for cultivation on the Creston reserve none of the local redmen were prize-winners.

Business was suspended at Cranbrook for several hours on Thursday last to give the citizens a chance to ihspect a box of "crabapples" from F. G. Little's orchard, which the mayor had sent to the city of sackcloth and ashes via Conductor Joe Jackson. And as Ben Palmer was heard to remark, "Them was some apples"; some of them almost as big as Tom Caven's head immediately after he had made his first and only speech at Victoria, last session, and had been duly congratulated by Sir Richard. They were some of the mayor's noted 1915 Nonsuch, and but 27 of them were needed to fill a standard apple box. Some of them weighed over 2 pounds, measured 19 inches in circumference, and one of them furnished the makings of four ordinary Cranbrook apple pies. After looking them over carefully Editor Sullivan of the Herald frankly admitted that he was a Gardener. Mally says that get Adam and Eve into the lock-pot in the garden of Eden. Provincial Horticulturist Winslow please note.

John Huscroft paid Kitchener one-day visit on Tuesday, returning the following afternoon.

Mike McCarthy left last week for Canal Flats, where he will be on his old job operating a steam shovel on the Kootenay Central.

C. O. Rodgers is away on a business trip to Regina, and possibly Winnipeg. He is hustling for sufficient contracts to keep the mill running pretty well up to capacity all winter.

Monday was the quietest Thanksgiving Day Creston has had in years, even the customary dance at night being conspicuous by its absence. Hunting parties were numerous and some good bags of ducks are reported.

A Vernon despatch to Monday's Nelson News states that J. W. Carfra and J. E. Wood, two of the Valley's recruits with the 54th Battalion, along with three others, "are transferred to the overseas draft 54th Battalion from A company."

M. C. Hunt of Grand Forks, of the provincial horticulturist's staff, was here last week gathering up the customary supply of apples for the department's usual winter-keeping experiments. About 20 boxes were forwarded Victoria for the work.

Among the October building permits is one for a new stable at the Kootenay River ferry which Fred Hurry is erecting in his spare time. Business would seem to be brisk at the ferry for this time of year, he had almost 50 round trips to handle last Sunday.

Creston Red Cross workers are hoping at their meeting on Tuesday next to have a barrel of jam and preserves on hand to pack for shipment to the men on the firing line. If you have a jar or two to contribute please leave it at S. A. Speers' store any time up to Tuesday afternoon.

Ashley Cooper was in town on Tuesday from a little trip to Kootenay Landing. He is of opinion that Alberta has been getting some pretty severe weather as the ducks on the lake are unusually numerous for this time of year in B.C. Miss Ethel Cooper left for Calgary the same day.

The civilian clothes of Pte. S. A. MacDonald reached Creston on Friday last. Notice to get rid of ordinary wearables was posted in the Vernon camp earlier in the week and there is considerable speculation here as to whether this means the 54th Battalion is being got ready to go overseas or to proceed to wintertraining quarters at the coast.

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P. for Ymir was shaking hands with Creston friends during the eastbound train stop on Tuesday, on his way to Kitchener for a few days hunting. He is not looking for a provincial election or the vote on prohibition until spring. Incidentally he remarked that Trail is having the most prosperous time in the city's history right now.

The band's thanksgiving dance on Friday night proved the most successful of the several held to date. The band had a larger range of selections in their musical offerings and their ability to handle them right for dancing was freely commented on by those present. They were ably assisted by T. E. Goodwin on the piano, and T Butterfield (Duck Creek) on the violin.

When all the returns are in the Presbyterian ladies are confident their 1915 thanksgiving dinner will show a surplus of close to $50, which equals the 1914 net receipts. This year's spread was in Speers' Hall which is admirably adapted in every way for these affairs. There was an abundant supply of chicken and all other seasonable good things and efficient staff of helpers to see that all were promptly and amply served. The ladies, through THE REVIEW, wish to express their thanks to all who helped in any way in making the affair its usual success.

Had not Editor Power been pretty much all in from much mountaineering we fancy he would have been sorely tempted to put out out a Kootenian "Extra" to announce the gathering of thirty-six (36) cups of second crop strawberries on a Kaslo ranch during September and October. Here in the famed Creston Valley where we shipped out almost that number of crates last month, to say nothing of the quantities consumed locally, one is hard put to account for the Kootenaian's horticultural exuberance. The event will be of considerable historical value to future generations of Kaslites in that they will be able to recall the big German war as having taken place the year Kaslo had a 36-cup-crop of second growth strawberries.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests The bar is s upplied with only the best brand of goods.

J. H. DOYLE Manager

We have just opened a shipment of

Dr. Jaeger's Pure Wool Goods

The merits of these goods are well known.

The company has always been British, entirely under British control, and the greater part of the company's goods are made in the British Kingdom.

The lines we carry include:

Men's Socks at 40, 50 and 55c.

Men's Sweaters in different shades and styles.

Men's Hats at $1.50.

Men's Underwear, in Shirts and Drawers and Combinations.

In Ladies Goods: Hosiery, Sweaters and Hats.

Children's Sweaters in plain and ribbed styles, buttoned fronts, also to button on the shoulder.

Children's Socks in tan and black at 15c.

All goods sold at Montreal and Toronto prices.

Catalogue of styles and prices free, at the

The Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

Seasonable Wearables

The distinction of high-class exclusive workmanship—the assurance of knowing that the style is correct beyond the question of a doubt—the merit of select and durable materials—the economy of a reasonable price. All these features are included in the new shoes we have to offer for fall. See them in the window, or better still, come in and try on some.

We have a special line of English made Boots that we guarantee will give the greatest satisfaction on a hunting trip or the heavy work on the ranch at this time of year.

We have these same boots in boys sizes—just the thing for everyday wear these days.

Wool Sweaters—good goods at rock bottom prices and a nice assortment of colors to choose from.

Rubbers—Our fall stock just opened up. Not a bit too early to be buying them. All sizes at close to cost prices.

F. H. Jackson
General Merchant
Phone 83 CRESTON