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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Launch Patriotic Fund Campaign

Mercantile Hall was comfortably filled with an enthusiastic audience on Tuesday night for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. F. Nation of Victoria, the organizing secretary of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

From 8 to 8.30 the Creston band enlivened proceedings with several selections in their usual good style, after which the meeting opened, Mr. H. Lyne occupying the chair. Mr. Lyne delivered a short and to-the-point opening address, eulogizing the troops from all parts of the empire for the splendid way they had rallied to the flag voluntarily; no urging or persuading had been necessary to get our troops on to the firing line. In fact Mr. Lyne said it was an easier matter to get the British soldiers into the trenches than it was for the officers to keep them there whenever the slightest opportunity presented itself for our boys to get out and at the enemy. Mr. Lyne contended that it was this splendid response in men and money from Canada, Australia, India, and the other British possessions that was convincing the enemy that the task of winning was hopeless, and hence the many despatches now appearing in the papers as to Germany calling on the neutral nations to open, if possible, peace ngatiations with the Allies.

Mr. Nation opened with the customary complimentary references to the Creston Valley; had the committee at Victoria known what a thriving centre this was he felt sure they would have asked Creston for somewhat more than $800 alotted the community.

The first part of his address was mainly statistical as it were. In September, 1914, there were but 33,000 Canadian troops on active service. Now the total was 160,000, and another 80,000 is being called to the colors. For the first thirteen months all Canada had given to the Patriotic Fund a little over $5,200,000 and the expenditure for the same period had been slightly over $3,200,000. In connection with this expenditure $3,192,000 had been paid to dependants, only $14,428 being required to administer the fund, which was less than one-half of one per cent of the amount handled—the bank interest on the funds deposited more than paying all administration expenses. Mr. Nation explained that the surplus of better than $2,000,000 was considered necessary because it was felt that as soon as the war was over contributions would cease and at least this amount would be required to look after the returned soldiers until all were in shape to take up their former or other occupations.

Mr. Nation argued that the voluntary contribution system of raising money for this purpose was the ideal one. It were impossible to invent a tax system that would spread the cost equitably. A land tax, for instance, would hit the land owners heavy, while the man who specialized in stocks and bonds and other monied interests would escape entirely—and just now was not a good time to put any additional burden on property owners. The best evidence that the fund was being handled to the best possible advantage was shown by the liberal manner in which the banks, insurance companies and other big business interests were contributing. Were the fund being mismanaged they would not be likely to make such large donations until things were run on an economic and business system. It was the solemn duty of all who stayed at home to see that the dependants of those left behind had a reasonably comfortable living and to do this there were only two channels through which this could be assured—the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross.

For 1915 it was hoped to raise $9,000,000. Of this British Columbia had undertaken to raise $750,000. This was not out of proportion to the other provinces, especially when it is remembered that in August the dependants of B.C. soldiers were paid $143,000. It is computed that in 1916 at least 6,000 will [illegible] and as for the past thirteen months the average amount paid dependants was $18.53 for the whole province, the total B.C. is giving is sure to fall far short of the amount received.

In closing Mr. Nation pointed out that a greatly increased contribution from many points was necessary because of a decrease in giving at others due to men having rallied to the flag leaving fewer behind to keep up the financial aid. He cited one point where a year ago $1,300 was raised. Now there only six men left in that centre. Last year Creston gave $256. It is asked for $800 for 1916—about 75 cents per head of the Valley's population of 1,200. Hazelton, B.C. with 500 population had last year given $3,200. Phoenix with 1,500 population was this year giving $18,000 to the Patriotic Fund and another $12,000 to the Red Cross.

At the conclusion of the address it was decided to name a committee to make a thorough canvass of the Valley to secure the $800, either on the one-payment plan or instalments as desired by those giving, and the following have been chosen to handle the canvass:

Kitchener—G. A. Hunt.
Deer Lodge—Miss M. Cartwright.
Rykerts—Chas. Rykert.
Across River—F. K. Hurry.
Sirdar—Mrs. Loasby, Mrs. Dennes.
Duck Creek—O. J. Wigen.
Alice Siding—Mrs. Pease, A. Miller, Jas. Compton.
Erickson—Mrs. G. Cartwright, W. W. Hall, W. H Kemp.
Canyon City—Mrs. C. S. Hall, Mrs. Knott, Geo, Graham, C. Blair
Creston—Mrs. Cherrington, Mrs. Hayden. Messrs. Gibbs, Edmonson, Bevan, Lyne, Adlaad, J. W. Hamilton and Rev. F. L. Carpenter.

Duck Creek

O. J. Wigen was a Creston calier on Tuesday. Mrs. Grady and O. Hindley were in on Wednesday.

Joe Wigen and R. and E. Uri left on Tuesday for McNeilly and Kitchener for a few days deer hunting.

Mrs. May and T. Butterfield returned from Nelson on Sunday.

Mrs. May received word from her husband on Tuesday saying he was at the front in France and up to time of writing was quite well. His only kick is that he has been placed on the strength of the 10th Battalion, instead of the 31st with the other boys from Duck Creek.

E. S. Butterfield returned from a two months' stay at prairie points on Friday last.

The opening dance at the new hall on Saturday last was quite a success. About 22 couples were present, the music was up to the usual high standard that is only obtained here, and for a new floor that article was not bad. Quite a large party from Creston was in attendance, and Alice Siding and Canyon City were well represented.

The Patriotic Fund needs the support of every rancher in Duck Creek. Be it little or big, give all you can afford—and then a bit more—remembering that by money alone can this war be won.

It is with feeling of deepest sorrow that we this week report the death of Norman Craigie's valuable milch cow, which recently gave its former owner, (W. A. Pease of Alice Siding) such a good yield of baseball bats, etc. During Norman's absence from home the inquisitive creature got into the shack and ate a box of yeast cakes and an umbrella. Naturally the yeast cakes started to work and raised the umbrella, with the result that the cow died of suffocation. The funeral will be to-morrow. No flowers by request.

Golden Red Cross Society with a paid-up membership of 59, raised $585 for all purposes for the year just closed.

Italians employed at Trail smelter contributed $170 of their October pay to the Italion Red Cross.

Grand Forks has a potatoe crop of 2,029 tons. If the ranchers will sell at $20 unsacked and unassorted a vegetable evaporating plant will commence operations.

Organize Branch Patriotic Fund

Before proceeding with the closing exercises of the citizens patriotic meeting on Tuesday night chairman Lyne propounded the question of proceeding with the re-organization of the Creston branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The audience seemed favorable. So on motion of Messrs. Lindley and Gibbs the good work was taken up, and the following officers elected:

President—H. Lyne.
Vice-President—J. Cherrington.
Secy.-Treas.—C. G. Bennett.

Finance Committee—G. Cartwright (Erickson), C. Blair (Canyon City), C. M. Loasby (Sirdar), O. J. Wigen (Duck Creek), J. W. Hamilton, Dr. Henderson, P. G. Ebbutt, Creston.

Relief Committee—Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. Henderson.

The innovation of having the relief committee composed of ladies is a wise one, as the work consists of seeing that the dependants are amply provided for—if necessary an increased grant being made at intervals to facilitate matters.

In a tidy little speech R. S. Bevans moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Nation for his timely address and to Mr. Lyne for the able way he had discharged the duties of chairman. Bandmaster Goodwin and the band boys were thanked for their kindness in turning out and for their timely help in the evening proceedings.

The hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the platform with the speakers were Messrs. Bennett, Bevan, Ebbutt, Hamilton, who in turn were ably reinforced by members of the band.

Local and Personal

Farmers' Institute meeting to-night.

Guy Lowenberg was a Nelson visitor the early part of the week.

Mr. Lafon of Victoria, chief forester for British Columbia, accompanied by H. Houston of Nelson, are Creston visitors. They arrived yesterday.

The Red Cross Auxiliary's Christmas box for the soldiers at the front was shipped yesterday. It contained 55 pairs of sox which were filled with chocolates, gum, tobacco, etc.

F. H. Jackson is in receipt of a letter from an out-of-town customer complimenting him on the excellence of his teas, which she claims have a superior flavor and go farther than any she had previously used. See the letter in his advt. on Page 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore entertained the trustees, teachers and a few other friends in honor of P.S. Inspector Dove, who is an old friend of both the host and hostess. The affair was quite informal, cards and music being the features, with refreshments.

That all the cattle disappearing down near the boundry have not been taken by the Indians was demonstrated last week when a heifer and calf, which Campbell Blair had given up as gone for keeps, turned up minus their horns and with their ears slit—a process said to be adopted by a rancher south of the line to identify his stock.

A very interesting presentation took place at the depot Saturday noon when Conductor Joe Jackson was the recepient of a branch of a raspberry bush growing in the C.P.R. garden here on which were almost a dozen choice ripe raspberries. Dick Bevan made the presentation and in accepting them the genial Joseph admitted that as Adam and Eve had been thrust out of the Garden of Eden as punishment for their transgressions, so had Cranbrook been similarly dealt with for her evil ways in that the circle of the banana belt had been shortened so as to exclude Cranbrook, and establishing Creston as the permanent centre. As it was 10 below zero at Cranbrook that morning Joe had his ear laps carefully tucked up under his official headgear, for use along the line east of Goatfell.

The principal item of business before the trustees at the November meeting, on Monday, was the report of Inspector Dove. There are two outstanding features to it—his complimentary references to Principal Masterton and the teaching staff, and the recommendation that as soon as finances permit that another teacher be secured so that the principal may devote all his time to purely high school work.

Sirdar

Mrs. Doolan, accompanied by Mesdames Loasby and Dennes, left for Cranbrook last Friday. The two latter ladies were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Cameron and Mrs. Doolan respectively.

Miss Jessie Dow is a Sirdar visitor, the guest of Mrs. C. Loasby.

Messrs. Topham and Conelly were trailing the elusive deer locally, but with no luck.

Mrs. English is visiting friends in the ternninal city.

James Blair of Atbara has completed a contract for supplying cordwood for Sirdar residents.

We understand on good authority that the dance at Duck Creek last Saturday was a great success and wish to congratulate the promoters in acquiring their new dance hall, which is second to none in the Kootenays.

Mesdames Tuohey, North, and Gallant were Creston visitors between trains, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brownrigge, who recently came here to reside, have moved into the Watson house. Mr. Brownrigge is in the mechanical department of the C.P.R.

Kitchener

H. Rymell returned home to Kitchener from Kamloops last week after several months absence, spent with the Canadian Northern in charge of railroad work.

Chief J. T. Black of Nelson and W. C. Forrester of Creston paid this town a flying visit, Thursday.

K. K. Laib of Spokane stopped off here for three days this week to shake hands with old friends. He was on his way from Sheep Creek, where he has considerable mining interests, to his home in Spokane.

O. Benson left a few days ago for Vancouver and other coast points.

Miss Nederlid, of the Kitchener Hotel staff left for Yahk, Monday. Mrs. Andeen was also a Yahk visitor, Monday.

G. A. Hunt was home from camp for the week-end.

Mr. Joe Dubie, our noted hunter, paid us a visit Sunday, and reported having bagged and brought to camp the finest and fattest white-tailed buck that ever browsed on the sun-kissed slopes of Mount Kitchener. All in knowing how to do it, eh, Joe?

J. E. Miller is still on his winter's vacation studying animal life away out among the timber.

Alice Siding

Trainie Long arrived from Pincher Creek on Thursday to join his mother, Mrs. M. Long, who has taken "Douglas Villa" for the winter. He is going to school at Creston.

Ranchers with hay stacked on the flats complain that the cattle still running on the bottom lands are going through fences to feed off the stacks.

Misses Alice Carr and Bertha Pease and Messrs. T. Midford, Dick Smith, and Earl Pease assisted at the housewarming exercises at the new Duck Creek Social Clubhouse on Saturday.

The residece on the Swanson ranch is now occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Compton and family moving in the latter part of the week.

Since the advent of snow deer hunting is veay much in vogue. "Dad" Baines was out of luck on Sunday, failing to secure one on two attempts—once at a bunch of five and the last trip at a group of three. Dick Smith would have had one Tuesday when a fine buck crossed the government road between him and a couple pedestrians some distant off—a little too risky a shot even for Dick.

That 18-rod plot on the Pease ranch which last year yielded 52 sacks of carrots has more than sustained its reputation for 1915. From an area slightly less than 36 rods all told 105 sacks of the yellow boys have just been harvested.

Insp. Dove Thinks Highly of Staff

The regular monthly meeting of the Creston school board was held in the school building on Nov 15th. Present: Trustees Jackson and Mallandaine. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

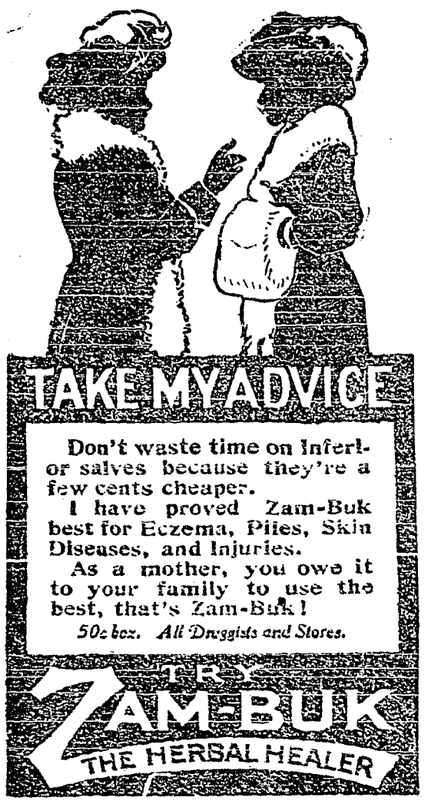
Trustee Jackson reported that the small cupboards had been supplied as requested, the large windows repaired and the stand pipe placed in grounds; blackboards had also been ordered. He also reported having received $4 for one of the smaller stoves on hand. Trustee Mallandaine reported receiving $5 from F. K. Hurry for lumber.

Communications: Letter from THE REVIEW requested payment of account four months overdue, and secretary was authorized to pay same. Secretary reported having written department re the extension of lunch hour by request of some of the parents. Department stated they would investigate. Letter from superintendent in answer to one from Secretary Mallandaine re funds. Superintendent stated that although the district still owed the treasury department $146.24 he would request them to advance $1,000. Later he advised the board that his request was not granted, and urged the board to induce the ratepayers to pay up the small amount due so that advances could be made on this year's assessments.

Since last meeting of the board the school has been visited by Inspector Dove, and his report to hand. He drew the attention of the board to several necessary improvements in and around the school; was particularly keen on the protection of the children and building in case of fire. In regard to this he pointed out the inadequate supply of water, further protection near the furnace, double doors in main hall, all school doors to be kept unlocked during school hours, and fire drill at frequent intervals. He finished his report with the following remarks:

"I am pleased to be able to add that you have an earnest and hardworking staff of teachers who are doing good work but I would recommend you to add, as soon as possible, a teacher for the High School work, as the public school work can hardly help but suffer when the same teacher has to do two years High School work as well as the Entrance work."

According to teachers reports the attendance at the school had decreased during October, several families having left town for the winter.



War Material on Big Scale

Mill Produces 2,000 Miles of Khaki in One Week

The chief argument advanced by the enemies of compulsory military service is the danger of crippling the essential trades of Great Britain, and particularly the industries engaged in the manufacture of war material. An idea of the tremendous scale on which war equipment of every description is being manufactured in Great Britain is found in statistics relating to the textile industries in Leeds and other Yorkshire towns where mills big and small are working night and day to turn out huge quantities of khaki cloth not only for the British troops but for those of the allies as well. The belligerent troops are now taking to wearing khaki and the other allies are evidently doing the same, for French, Russian and Italian officers are often seen wearing khaki uniforms of the regulation type.

In one big mill in Yorkshire 2,000 miles of khaki, about fifty-six inches wide, is being woven, dyed and turned into 200,000 complete suits for soldiers in a week. When the war started how and where to get khaki and tailors to make it up into garments quickly enough to keep pace with recruiting and needs of the forces in the field was almost as serious a problem as that of inducing men to enlist. Both these problems, however, were solved with equal rapidity.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Transportation of Wheat Crop

Arrangements to secure adequate facilities of transportation for the western wheat crop are in the hands of a committee of the government consisting of Sir George E. Foster and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Burrell, Reid and Meighen.

It is anticipated that sufficient ocean tonnage will be available for the purpose and every effort is being made in that direction. The question of ocean rates, which are inordinately high, is also receiving attention. They showed an upward tendency before the war and the conditions which have since arisen including the scarcity of tonnage, have not operated to improve the situation.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Why do you call your book of poems a snare?"

"Because everybody who reads it wants to hold me."

He (at 11.30 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.

She (stifling a yawn)—Not at this hour I think.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Let us think—NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, free literature, at Druggists or Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. SUPERV.

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Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

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

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"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR CARS CO. LTD.,
WINNIPEG

Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Value of Oil Cake

Its Richness in Protein Makes it a Splendid Balance to Other Rations

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beefmakers and milkmakers are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether.

Oil cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbo-hydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance these can be fed to far greater advantage makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil cake or old process meal is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter oil cake is the best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that you can't economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.—Canadian Countryman.

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successively in treating many ailments.

No Excuse For Apathy

We have victory within our grasp if every man in the British empire will devote his whole energies to war service. That service can be rendered in a multitude of ways; there is none who cannot do something; yet after a year of war we find scores of men offering the feeblest of excuses for their self-indulgence and apathy. Now apathy leads to only one end in a war of this character. Reflection on the lessons of the past year constitutes a clarion call to service and sacrifice, and yet further service and and sacrifice. If any man hangs back let him ask what the German he affects to condemn is doing. For this war can be won, and won within reasonable time. But it can be won only by the British empire and the devotion of the whole resources of the British empire to this one supreme purpose.—Times of India.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Only More Horrible

A Philadelphia school teacher has lately been instructing her pupils in Grecian mythology. It is the plan to have the children read the tales aloud, and the next day recount them in their own language. One lad, to whom was given the assignment to render in his own language the story of the Gorgons, did so in these terms: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the Islands of Hesperides, somewhere in the Indian ocean. They had long snakes for hair, tusks for teeth, and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."

War and Manhood

"The evil effect of war on a nation's manhood has been revealed in a remarkable manner by the Japanese conscription system," says the Japan Magazine, published in Tokio. "It is now just twenty years since the war with China, and the males born that year now come of age for army service. After an exhaustive examination of the physical condition of the young men born in that year it has been discovered that they do not compare favorably with those born either before or after the war. The very extraordinary decrease in the number of recruits fit for conscription this year, as compared with all other years since the war with China, shows a distinct effect on the birth rate due to war. As to physical condition, it is found that this year only thirteen per cent. of the recruits come up to the highest standard of physical excellence required by the army, whereas in ordinary years the percentage is about forty two.

The Only Way

"What a lively baby!" said Brannigan. "Have ye had his picture took yet?"

"Not yet," said his proud father. "I've tried to, but after an hour's hard labor the photographer advised us to go to a movin' picture studio!"

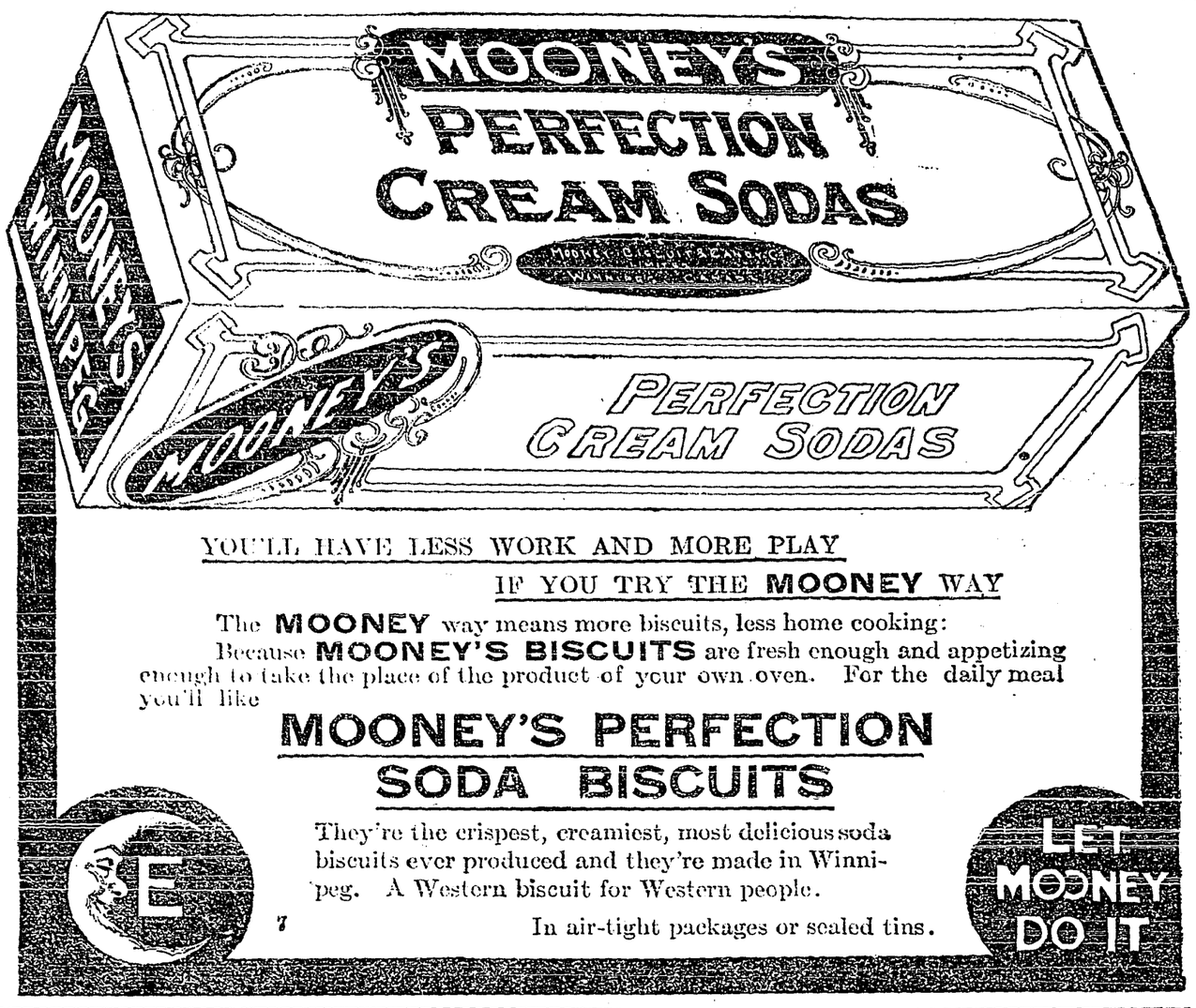
"This picture," said the artist, "is my masterpiece."

"You told me last month it was a pot boiler."

"I thought so. But a pot boiler is something you paint merely to sell. I can't sell it."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at his carpet."



Our Navy and the Submarines

The navy has not astonished its organizers; it has merely revealed the resource and adaptability they knew it to possess. The devices used against the submarines are of its devising; they have been wonderfully clever, varied and successful, almost completely so against the smaller boats. They can not, of course, be mentioned; but their effect has been to make the daring captains and crews of the submarines more afraid of our navy and what it can do than is the navy of the submarines. When the war began there was one chief foe of these vessels. Now there are many, as dark and elusive as they. A great secret sea-war has been carried on, much to our advantage.—The Nation (London).

"You say that you were the only man at the summer resort?"

"Yes."

"How about the one who kept the hotel?"

"He was a shark."

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

"Why—er—no. I didn't quite get to the point of asking him that. I just said you were a fine girl."

The taxation of salt as a source of national revenue is common to many countries. There are ten countries in the world, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland and Turkey where government salt monopoly prevails.

"Did she thank you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

PERSONAL.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Two years ago I was in a very nervous, generally run-down condition, so that I awoke in the morning more tired than when I retired. The doctors thought I had heart trouble and treated me for it but I got no benefit. I heard of Dr. Pierce's remedies through a friend who had been to your Invalids' Hotel for an operation (which proved entirely successful) and I at once got the 'Favorite Prescription.' I took three bottles altogether and at the end of three weeks I felt entirely cured and have been well and strong since, without a single bad spell. I stopped taking it about three months ago and am glad to tell any one how splendidly your medicine has healed me."—Mrs. John Lewis, 53 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.

The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs with no alcohol to rapidly stimulate and no narcotic to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

Get it now! All druggists.

A Great Book Every Woman Should Have.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this various book.

Alberta Dairy Industry

Seven Million Pounds of Creamery Butter in One Year

The wealth of the province can no longer be measured by the bushels of grain that are grown nor yet by the number of cattle that are on the ranges, for there is another factor which enters very largely into the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that is the dairy industry, says a report from Edmonton. To doubt this is to fly in the face of facts and figures, for last year there was manufactured in the province of Alberta over five millions of pounds of butter, and this year the output of butter from the 56 odd creameries will reach the seven million pounds mark. This does not, of course, take into consideration the amount of dairy butter that is daily marketed in the different towns and cities throughout the province, nor does it take into consideration the value of cheese manufactured in the district, which in every year amounts to a considerable sum.

A fair average price for butter is 25 cents a pound, and figured on this basis the output of this year represents a large sum of money, more than most people would imagine is being made by the farmers in this one branch of the agricultural industry.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

Lowered German Flag

A characteristic story of British foolhardiness is told with regard to a square in a French village during the three days of the German occupation.

In one corner a flagstaff had been erected, and from it the German flag was flying. Two sentries were posted about a hundred yards apart, each about the same distance from the flagstaff. Stopping at the flagstaff they lowered the German colors and hoisted in their place the Union Jack. Then with the stolen flag as a trophy they dashed off again.

And the German sentries only a hundred yards away never noticed what was happening.

Aeroplane Wood Rangers

Forest fires in the woods of northern Wisconsin are now hunted by an airman who travels in a flying boat. Heretofore the view a ranger had of the surrounding forest was limited to that given from the top of a 60 foot tower. The airman recently discovered a fire 30 miles away and gave its location and extent accurately. An additional advantage of the flying boat is that it can reach the scene of a fire within a few minutes where hours would be required by the forest ranger using ordinary means of travel.

Two ancient cannon balls were dug up recently by British soldiers when trench digging near Ypres. One weighs between 25 and 26 pounds, and the other just over 3 pounds. It is thought that both cannon balls are the relics of one of the numerous sieges of Ypres, which has had more than its share of bombardment. The last siege was in 1794, when the French took the town from the Austrians in a few days.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

No Virtue in Radium

Not Yet Proved of Great Value as a Fertilizer

Radium is one of the newest fertilizers on the market, and as yet, little is known by the general public as to its real value though much has been said and written concerning it. At the Illinois Station it was tried out on corn and soy beans and found wanting in both cases. Out of 24 average results only 50 per cent favored the radium. In all classes the average variation from the check or unfertilized plant was so slight and so evenly distributed for and against "as to lead only to the conclusion that radium applied at a cost of $1, $10 or $100, per acre produced no effect upon the crop yields either the first or second season."

The experimenters at the Illinois Station claim that even if the radium fertilizer were to increase the crop yields "the effect would be that of a stimulant and the increase would be secured at the expense of the soil. Thus the soil would not be enriched in fertility, but actually impoverished by such treatment."

This year it is being tested out at the Ontario Agricultural College, but it is too soon yet to get definite information from this source. From present indications, however, it may prove of some value. Until its actual value has been determined we would advise the farmer to buy what he knows to be good.—Family Herald, Montreal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"You must learn to feed your families scientifically, my dear women," said the food lecturer. "Certain articles of diet develop certain qualities."

"Then," asked a little woman in the audience, "would you advise against giving a quick-tempered husband a hasty pudding?"

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out doors."

"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

Mining Stock Promoter—Where can I hide? The police are coming!

Chief Clerk—Get into the card index card case. I defy anyone to find anything in there.

WHAT CAPTURE OF DARDANELLES WOULD MEAN TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

DESTROY GERMANY'S HOPE OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

Greater than any Colony Germany has Lost in the Great Part of Asia Minor where she had Intended to Build a Second Germany with the Assistance of Turkey

Writing in New York Tribune, Mr. Frank H. Simonds says that at Constantinople as at Quebec a great empire and a magnificent colonial dream are at stake; the German place in the sun is being lost or won. The struggle upon the Gallipoli Peninsula, in so far as its immediate strategic results are concerned, is pretty generally understood. All men know, for instance, that if the Allies force the Narrows, and permit warships to appear before Constantinople, the way will be open for Russia's huge accumulation of grain to reach its market; and it will be possible for Russia freely to import the munitions so desperately needed. So far as Russia's campaign is concerned, the fighting at the Dardanelles is of the most tremendous importance. It is important, too, as solving the Balkan question. Greece will be rendered a negligible quantity with the allies in Constantinople. Bulgaria and Roumania will have to make their terms with the masters of Byzantine. Turkey will be put out of the fighting. The whole strength of the allies can be concentrated upon Germany and Austria.

But, as Mr. Simonds points out, important, and indeed vital, so far as this war is concerned, as will be the results of the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula, where the Turk is fighting with his back to the wall, just as the point where he first entered Europe more than five centuries ago, they are more important still in that upon the battle depends Germany's dream of colonial empire. It is true that the British navy and British and French soldiers have already wrested from Germany all her colonies. Her flag flies today nowhere but in Europe. But greater than any colony she has lost is that great part of Asia Minor where she had intended building up a second Germany, with the assistance of Turkey. It is true that she has not yet grasped the prize. If Constantinople falls she can never grasp it. She will be forever doomed to remain a central European power with not a square mile of colonial empire.

It is only in the past forty years that Germany has had the opportunity of acquiring colonies. By the time the German confederacy had been established as an empire, and she looked abroad, she found that practically all the rich territories of the world had passed to some other power, chiefly to Britain or France. Her expansion upon this continent was barred by the Monroe Doctrine, which she had never accepted, but which she has feared to challenge. There was one great field, however, in which, granted certain conditions, she need fear no rival, and that was Asia Minor, once the centre of prosperity and civilization, but now almost a desert, though rich in all the possibilities of industrial and commercial life. It was and is part of Turkey; but Turkey alone could not hold it against Germany. The first step, then, was to alienate Turkey from what European friends she had, to bcome her champions for a time, obtain necessary concessions, and then when the moment arrived, to destroy Turkish authority in the great colonial empire she meant to build up.

In a very few years the preliminary moves had been made, and with the greatest success. Germany became the favored friend at Constantinople, Turkey turned from Britain, and, assured of Germany's support, ceased to fear Russia. Germany encouraged misrule in Macedonia, meaning one day to establish her own order there. She stood staunchly by Turkey in her persecutions or Serbs and Bulgars. In 1908 her plans were threatened by the Young Turk movement, but arrangements satisfactory to both parties were made and Enver Pasha, the leader of the Young Turks, became a German agent. The war between Italy and Turkey, however, which Germany tried hard to prevent, was a more serious blow, not because Italy acquired Tripoli, but because Turkey's military weakness was revealed to the Balkan States.

They made war upon Turkey, and almost succeeded in driving her out of Europe. German diplomacy, however, averted this crisis, and succeeded in making trouble among the Balkan powers, with the result that Bulgaria fought Greece and Serbia, with disastrous results. The war had not the ending Germany expected, for Serbia emerged stronger than ever, and Serbia was the real barrier between Austrian territory and Turkish territory through which Germany had planned to run her famous Bagdad railway, for which she had already secured concessions. There can be little doubt that one of the chief reasons why Germany urged Austria forward against Serbia was her determination to have Serbia made a mere vassal state, so that the railway to Turkey could pass through Serbian territory. If Constantinople is lost to the Turk, then Asia Minor is lost for all time to Germany, and her last hope of a colonial empire is crushed.

Asks for Comforts

The National Service Committee Receives Important Announcement

The national service committee, the executive body of all nationally organized women's societies in Canada, and under whose direction the collection of comforts for the troops overseas has been placed, has received an important announcement from the Canadian war contingent association in London. The message was contemplating the formation of a central organization for co-ordinating the work of various luxuries to the British troops. Meanwhile the war office recommended the women of Canada, as with other portions of the empire, to concentrate on the following garments:

Mufflers, 58 inches long, 10 inches wide, gray, khaki or heather mixture.

Mitts, 8 inches long, short thumb, no fingers, stitches being cast off at the knuckles.

Socks, always essential, the leg at least 12 inches long, the foot 11 inches.

This Seems the Worst

Culmination of Inhumanity and Stupidity

By what process of reasoning can the Germans conceive that by murdering powerless non-combatants by Zeppelin night attacks on cities they can conquer a spirited and brave too?

Would it not be common sense to believe that such attacks would stir all the virile blood in the most sluggish shirker of military duty and prompt every Briton to rally to the defence of his children and womenkind, no matter how indifferent he might be to any military enterprise in which the government of his country chose to embark?

Of all the stupid as well as inhuman things that the Germans have done during the past year this seems the worst.—New York Sun.

The naval service department received word that the men taken north on the schooner Burleigh had completed the foundation work for the wireless station on Maunsell Island, in the northeastern part of Hudson Bay, and also the erection of buildings to house the larger gang who will erect the wireless station at Fort Nelson and by the spring of 1917 will be ready to aid vessels sailing in and out of the bay. Another wireless station will also be erected on Hudson Straits.

Acts of Kindness

Rewards go to People Who Do Their Work Just a Little Bit Better Than is Expected

Miss Florence Moberly, a trained nurse, faithfully attended the Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, and later was equaly kind in nursing Mrs. Batterson. Now comes the reward of $60,000, which is left to her by the will of the clergyman's wife. Not every act of kindness has a spot cash value of that extent, but it gets its pay large or small in some coin quite as good as gold.

A modest railroad brakesman aided an elderly lady from a train, and she was so pleased by the kindness that she told her son about him. The son happened to be H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and the young railroader was lifted from one place to another until he became an important man in the business world. A street railway conductor in Philadelphia won a notable promotion and an increase of 200 per cent. in pay who was powerful enough to help the poor man who had helped him. A Philadelphia bank president says that the courtesy of minor employees brought to his bank a new depositor with $100,000.

The rule of life is everywhere the same. All the rewards go to the men and women who do their work just a little bit better than is expected of them. Nobody pays anybody anything for an act of insolence or discourtesy or ill-service. "You may insult me, but don't insult a customer," said the head of a great business to an elevator boy who displayed more rudeness than tact to his unknown employer. So that $60,000 reward for faithful nursing is only notable by the size of the appreciation, not in the quality of it.

First Ascent of Mt. Gelkie

Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour announced, on returning from Albrta and British Columbia that he and Prof. Edward W. D. Holway, of the department of botany of the University of Minnesota, had climbed to the summit of Mount Gelkie, in Alberta.

It was asserted that they were the first to attain the summit of that mountain, 11,016 feet high.

The final ascent was made on Aug. 5, Dr. Gilmour said. The physician added that 5,000 feet of the way was up a nearly sheer wall of ice and snow, in which the explorers had to cut steps.

Both Dr. Gilmour and Prof. Holway are members of the Canadian Alpine club and the American Alpine club.

To Promote Peace

Ford Planning a Submarine That Would End All Wars

When Henry Ford of Detroit has his conference with Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in Washington, he has a great surprise in store for armament makers. Mr. Ford announces that he has plans for a new submarine "fish" that will outpoint anything now known and cost less than one per cent. as much as a dreadnought.

"It would be no trick at all to build a submarine one-fourth of the size of those now in use that could carry a pill at the end of a pole with sufficient explosive power to hoist the mightiest dreadnought ever built out of the sea—and I'm going to tell Secretary Daniels so when I see him," said Mr. Ford.

"And the best part of it is that these new submarines would cost only a fraction of what the present ones cost and only a fraction of one per cent. of what our latest dreadnoughts will cost.

"Submarines equipped with gasoline engines for their entire motive power can be made to weigh a quarter of what the present ones do. They can be made to be propelled and guided, not only from side to side, but up and down in the water, entirely by their own power. They can be made to swim around with as much freedom of motion as a fish.

"The submarines of which I speak are coming as sure as fate if the nations refuse to disarm. If we don't make the new boats first, some other country is going to. As soon as one nation has them perfected the other nations are going to find out about them and make them too.

"I believe that the greatest agency in bringing about peace is education. But if the time ever comes when they are needed, these submarines will themselves exert a wonderful influence in procuring disarmament.

"They will immediately make our $15,000,000 battleships obsolete. There will be no use in putting millions in ships that can't stand up against a terror of the deep that costs only a few thousand dollars. With the explosives that can be obtained the loss of life will be so appalling that the very terror of it will be an influence for peace.

"And, best of all, they will cost so little to make that it will hardly pay the people who now demand war for the sake of commercial profit and they will be forced to forget war and go into peaceful pursuits in order to make a living. When the profit in money is taken for war, desire for it will be greatly lessened."

Mr. Ford refused to disclose just what sort of an engine he believed could be installed in a submarine to give the power he promised outside of the fact that it was a gasoline motor.

The Unsuccessful Farmer

Staking All On One Line of Production is Poor Business Policy

A few days ago, we won't say whether it was here or in a neighboring town, a banker was standing in a general store and watched a farmer walk in and buy 50 cents worth of navy beans, $1.00 worth of salt meat and three cans of corn. In a social conversation which followed the banker asked the farmer how long he had lived upon the farm he is now cultivating, and was informed that he had been there three years.

During that afternoon the editor and the banker were enjoying a social visit at the bank when the same farmer walked in and wanted to borrow $50. The banker informed him that business conditions were such that he would be unable to accommodate him. The farmer had scarcely gotten out of sight when in walked another farmer and applied for a loan of $100, which he received almost immediately.

This aroused the curiosity of the editor and he asked the banker for an explanation. He recited to us his observations of the forenoon down in the store and said: "No man is a safe financial risk who will stay on one farm three years and then buy navy beans, canned corn and salt meat to make his fourth crop on."—Exchange.

This gives us food for thought. Many of our farmers when they get into a special line of production forget that at the same time they might be producing the necessities of life without additional expense. The ranchers in the wheat sections of the west for a time produced practically nothing but wheat. Gradually, however, they realized that the buying of vegetables, fruits and meats was running away with a large percentage of the profits. In some of the dairy districts farmers sell milk, and buy meat from the butcher, bread from the baker and fruit from the storekeeper. Of course not all of them do but the practice is not uncommon. The reason of it is in the majority of cases that they have not stopped to think what it means. It is an undisputed fact that practically all the food can be and should be produced at home, but usually the farmer who makes a business of producing some special crop becomes a buyer of nearly everything else. Montreal Family Herald.

The Teutonic Herod

The London Express, commenting upon former Zeppelin raids, says: "A little English child is of more value to us than the whole black brood of the Hohenzollerns, and our rulers should find courage to state definitely that Great Britain will not rest until the Teutonic Herod is tried and punished for the killing of English babies."—Victoria Times.

ONLY WAY TO PEACE OF WORLD IS ABSOLUTE DEFEAT OF GERMANY

DEMOCRACY OR MILITARY AUTOCRACY THE ISSUE

Yale University Professor Tells Americans that the Allies are Fighting for Principles of Freedom, and Waging War Against the Defenders of the Divine Right of Kings

In the opinion of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale there is only one possible way in which peace can come to the earth, and that is by the absolute overthrow of Germany. Writing in the New York Times he says: "The triumph of the Teutonic allies, or even a drawn battle between the two mighty forces ranged on the two sides of the supreme issue, would not bring peace to Europe or to the United States, or peace and good-will among the nations of the earth. For teh temporary defeat or half defeat of the cause of independent nationalism and of democratic representative government cannot avail for their being permanently defeated. The cause of an autocracy supported by an armed force under the control of a divinely appointed war lord cannot be ultimately in the ascendency. There will be war in the heaven and war on the earth until this supreme issue is settled.

Prof. Ladd believes that the people of the United States have not yet thoroughly grasped the fact that the allies are fighting for exactly those principles to which the United States was dedicated. They are fighting for government of the people for the people by the people. They are waging war against the defenders of the divine right of kings. If the theory of the divine right of the kaiser to do whatever he pleased with the power with which he is invested, and answer to no one but God for his actions, were to triumph in Europe, how long would it be before an effort would be made to extend the theory to other parts of the world? The Monroe Doctrine, in the opinion of Prof. Ladd, would be laughed at; the integrity of China would disappear; Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland would probably follow Belgium into the Prussian maw; independence would be crushed in the Balkans, and Turkey would be given a free hand for further massacres.

For these reasons the sympathies of the people of the United States, and if need be their activities, as Prof. Ladd asserts, ought to be unanimously with the enemies of Germany. He reminds German-Americans that, while it is now true that Germany is fighting for her life just as certainly as is Belgium and every other belligerent country this was not true of her before the war began. A claim to this effect was both hypocritical and false. Not only was Germany rapidly expanding, but she was expanding largely through the efforts of the very power to which she ascribed a murderous jealousy namely, Great Britain, for it was Britain that cleared the seas of the world of pirates, opened scores of free ports all over the surface of the earth and took the lead of all the other nations in extending commerce under the principle of the open door and free, or at worst, fair trade.

Prof. Ladd says that the issue of vastly more importance to the United States than any other issue that can arise in the war is: "Whether a representative democracy or a military autocracy shall be dominant in Europe and the Near East, and so most aggressive over the whole civilized world; whether the national existence of the weak shall be defended or mighty empires shall trample them under feet." He rebukes those citizens who think the interests of the cotton growers of the South, the interests of the beef packers and agriculturists in the west, and the interests of the importers of New York are worth considering when compared to the one great issue. He reminds them, too, how "savagely and shamelessly some of these same interests swindled the American government during the stress of the comparatively insignificant and causeless war with Spain."

After warning the people of the United States of the great peril that a Teutonic triumph would bring to their doorstep, he calls attention to another grave danger, that presented by the German-Americans, who are hoping for a German victory, and doing everything in their power to bring it about. Their propaganda means that they have become American citizens without any idea of the obligations thereby imposed upon them; that they do not understand the basic principles of government to which the United States is dedicated. These men, however signally they have failed in swinging American public opinion toward Germany, Austria and Turkey, nevertheless constitute a grave danger to American institutions, especially since they have banded themselves together avowedly for political purposes. The danger from them will not immediately disappear with the defeat of Germany, and they may yet bring great trouble to land of their adoption.

Constantinople Streets

Cosmopolitan in Every Sense Are the Scenes in This Eastern City

There are probably few cities which have been oftener described than Constantinople, a city which has appealed to so many different tastes. In "World Pictures," Mortimer Menpes' daughter Dorothy, speaks of its streets as her delight. "They literally teem," she says, "with color; the wares were bright, the sellers were bright, the buyers were bright, and the sun shone down brightly.

"Water carriers, oil-carriers soldiers, policemen, women muffled to the chin, black slaves, Turkish gentlemen dressed in black European clothes with fezes ranging from new crimson color to weather-beaten lobster shade, thronged the dark narrow streets or rather lanes. On either side were the regular Turkish shops, little low cupboards with slanting slabs on which the bath towels, slippers, daggers, silk goods and the usual rubbishly stock in trade were displayed.

"Then there are streets filled with men of a totally different stamp, there are the workers, patient and industrious. Gold beaters, carpenters, jewelers, fez-makers tinkers, tailors and candle stick makers, all hard at work. Here I spent most of my time for the atmosphere of the hammer and anvil were more congenial to my mind than the close scented air of the buzaars."

From South Africa to Fight

Men of Botha's Army Cannot Wait For Enlistment of Overseas Corps

"A bottle of water and three biscuits daily composed the rations served out to Botha's army in the recent campaign," says a young English Dutch trooper encountered by a London correspondent. Having gone through the German-African campaign in safety, he and a party of comrades have come to England at their own expense to enlist for Flanders, being too impatient to wait for the contingent which is to be raised by South Africa. The young troopers anticipate that General Louis Botha will be given a close run in the elections by Hertzog. They believe the latter to be loyal, but say he is very jealous of internal autonomy for South Africa. "The intense enthusiasm of the overseas people is exemplified by the fact that this young trooper's family has already lost a father, killed in German-Africa, a son wounded at the Dardanelles and a daughter lost on the Lusitania, yet the father who accompanied her son to England, is quite willing that he should enlist again."

To Raise Recruits

More Attention to be Paid to Recruiting in the Smaller Places

Major-General Hughes has announced that he is considering a new plan in connection with recruitng this winter, the effect of which would be to give the young man in smaller centres a better opportunity to offer his services. The minister first pointed out that the original call was for 20,000 men. This was increased to thirty, seventy-five, one hundred and ten, and finally to one hundred and fifty thousand men. These have been practically all raised, the majority in the larger centres.

If authorization is given to increase this number, the minister stated, more attention will be paid than in the past to the towns and villages of Canada. If twenty men or more volunteer in a village or small community they will be trained and billeted in the locality throughout the winter. In villages and towns of one thousand and over, fifty men will have to volunteer before arrangements are made for them to be trained and billeted at home. In towns around four thousand, one hundred must enlist in order to receive their training in the home community while larger towns will be expected to raise a whole company, or one hundred and fifty men, before the same privilege is extended. The minister is at present hard at work on this plan and will probably be in a position to make a more definite announcement in the course of a short time.

France and Neutral Nations

In October last year the Bulletin de l'Alliance Francaise was started for the special purpose of counteracting some of the German inventions which had been sedulously circulated in neutral countries. Ten thousand copies of the paper were mailed every fortnight during the first month of its publication, and since that date the number has risen to 200,000 copies. They are sent chiefly to private persons and institutions which have requested to be kept in touch with the French view of events. In November, the paper was brought out in French and Spanish solely; since then it has been found necessary to publish it in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Italian and English. Among the subscribers to the funds of the publication are President Poincaire, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences and many other public bodies and private individuals.

An 18 inch torpedo ordinarily contains about 132 pounds of gun cotton. Larger torpedoes contain up to 200 pounds of the explosive.

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, NOV. 19

Do Your Bit

Almost any day now you are sure to have a call from the lady or gentleman, as the case may be, to whom has been assigned the task of canvassing your neighborhood in the interests of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

While at first blush $800 looks like a whole lot of money to raise in the Valley, the task is not nearly so burdensome as would appear, seeing that the individual payments may be spread over a period of 12 months if detired, and divided into a dozen equal payments, or any arrangement that best suits the convenience of the giver.

So far as can be an effort should be made to make as substantial a first payment as possible. This will not only lighten the labors of the treasurer, whose duty it will be to see that these instalments come in, but will make surer the raising of the entire sum asked for, as it has been found in many B.C. towns where the monthly instalment plan payment system has been adopted that some have failed to meet their obligations beyond making the first donation in many instances.

Right now dependants of soldiers who enlisted from the Vallry are drawing in the aggregate considerably more per year than the sum we are asked to raise. When we wished our soldier boys goodbye, good luck, a safe return, etc., they departed convinced that we would see to it that those they left behind would be looked after.

In such a cause as this we cannot well be false to the trust placed in us, individually and collectively. When the collector calls give your bit cheerfully. Don't overlook the latter detail; it costs you nothing extra and makes the solicitor's task much more pleasant.

Illegal Inconvenience

It would appear from the recent action of the C.P.R. announcing that on November 30th the train service from Lardo to Gerrard and the boat service on Trout Lake would be discontinued indefinitely that at least one other corporation besides the banking institutions needs a little legislative correction.

We presume when the line was constructed it received a government bonus, land grant, free right-of way, or special consideration of some sort, in return for which the country it traversed was guaranteed a minimum train service of some sort.

This supposition looks reasonable seeing the Dominion government has established a fish hatchery of some importance at Gerrard and which, if railway service is withdrawn will be forced out of business, to say nothing of the Western Canada Timber Co. which since August has shipped a million feet of lumber and has another three million feet in its yards.

Undoubtedly in the past couple of years this particular line has not been a money-maker. But what of the fat years that preceded 1914? Have not the net profits of the good years at least equalled the losses of the lean ones?

But even admitting the balance is unfavorable to the C.P.R. are these people who have located homes and invested capital in that part to be sacrificed simply because this few-mile feeder of a dividend-paying transcontinental railway [illegible] a few dollars a month during a year or two of general business depression—and this in spite of certain covenants entered into prior to construction?

This is a matter that should not be entirely overlooked right here in Creston. Right now passenger traffic on this end of the Crow line could hardly be lighter than it has been for months. What if the same economical management that proposes to completely isolate Lardo Gerrard, Trout Lake, etc., should give us attention next with a tri-weekly or mixed freight and passenger service west of Cranbrook?

The railway company got the concessions or special considerations; Lardo and the other places must have the minimum train service at least.

Shop in Creston

The Christmas shopping season is almost here again—and onr disagreeable friend old financial stringency is still with us. This latter circumstance, along with the cool autumn evenings, makes the perusal of mail-order house catalogues a popular pastime with many householders just now.

In a way these illustrated price lists are not wholly a business evil—they at least assist the women folk, to some extent, in their selection of Christmas gifts and gives some idea of just how many friends they can remember with something not too bad on their more or less limited cash capital.

After having got together all this information the catalogue should be forgotten for a few days, until the would-be purchaser has made the rounds of the local stores to see if the same thinge, or something eunally as acceptable, can be had right here in Creston at about the same price.

This is a matter that it is not good business to overlook in your own interest; to say nothing of the bigger and broader principle of patronizing home industry on every possible occasion.

We have no intention of saying Creston merchants can suppiy exactly what you want in all cases, but we do insist that so far as their capital will allow they carry a quite complete line of all staples and devote a lot of attention to having most of the special season lines—at prices that come as close to cost as it is possible to have them conducting business on the system adapted to the Valley under present day conditions.

During the past twelve months most of us have found the local merchant a mighty good friend to have around when we were "a little short of cash and needed a few things at the store"—if he hadn't been here it would have been a bit inconvenient you'll admit. As to the 'big money' there is in storekeeping—well just try it yourself just now and you are liable to come to the same conclusion as a certain other gentleman who started in some months ago, and who isn't even dreaming of the day when he will be rich enough to retire, comfortably fixed for life.

You need the local store, the local merchant needs you, and the community needs us all. At least be generous enough to give the home store a chance to supply your needs all the year round. Month in and month out (your-credit-is-good and some trade accommodation always considered) the local store gives you pretty good satisfaction, giving you what you want you want when you want it, your money back if you are not satisfied, or an on-the-spot exchange for other goods.

Blairmore school pupils have contributed $20 to buy Christmas presents for the soldiers at the front.

During its year's work New Denver Ladies Patriotic Club sent out 348 articles 218 pairs of sox being most prominent.

For Your Christmas Baking

From many lands there has been gathered together in our store the finest and most tempting ingredients for the Christmas baking. We welcome one and all to inspect these goods. They will bear the closest analysis for we selected them from among only the most choice of samples. Kindly order all goods for holiday baking as early as possible as some of these are going to be short this year. Let us suggest a few of the more important lines

Raisins..... Juicy, luscious fruit brought in for the Christmas trade. Only brands of recognized quality are stocked, and please remember Valencias are exceedingly short this year.

Currants.. We have been fortunate in getting in a supply of Currants in spite of the trouble in Greece. Supply is much less than last year and will not last long.

NUTS..... For the Christmas baking every housewife wants some sound, well-flavored nuts. Stale Nuts spoil things, so let us show you our new goods.

PEELS..... All kinds of Peel are ready. As Peel is an important ingredient of the Plum Pudding and Christmas Cake great care should be exercised in its selection. Give us an opportunity to show our attractive stock.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Our B. C. Budget

Fernie had its first outdoor skating on Thursday last.

Fernie had a touch of zero weather Saturday morning.

A veterinary surgeon has now located permanently at Golden.

Greenwood school had a total enrollment of 97 pupils in October.

This year's hallowe'en was the quietest in Cranbrook's recent history.

At Grand Forks the Presbyterians vote 84 to 24 in favor of church union.

It cost $95 for street sprinkling in Grand Forks' business section this year.

About 200 carloads of vegetables were raised this year around Grand Forks.

Last week there were five typhoid patients in the hospital at Grand Forks.

Strictly fresh eggs went as high as 70 cents a dozen on Nelson market, Saturday.

The crop of vegetables in the Grand Forks section this year is placed at 3,000 tons.

Sixteen members of Vernon Methodist Church have already enlisted for overseas service.

Kelowna will ship over 1000 cars of fruit and vegetables this year. There will be 150 cars of onions.

Revelstoke Red Cross workers made up and dispatched almost 50,000 articles for their year just closed.

Only nine miners from Fernie so far have gone to England as a result of the English Commissioners visit.

The public school at Hillcrest has an enrollment of over 200 children, who are looked after by three teachers.

In the pass thirteen months, in one way or another, Rossland has raised over $17,000 for patriotic purposes.

To date Grand Forks has shipped 60 cars of fruit and 36 of vegetables. Of the vegetables 30 cars were potatoes.

At Penticton some ranchers are donating stove wood to the Red Cross, which is subsequently sold by the society.

Kaslo's monthly contribution to the Patriotic Fund has been figured out at about 8 cents per month per head of population.

Geo. E. Thompson, a Kelowna rancher, has just gathered 60 boxes of apples from a Canada Baldwin tree, 20 years old.

At Kelowna 205 tons of onions have this year been grown on a 5½-acre plot. At $13 a ton this means an income of $500 an acre.

The vegetable evaporating plant is compelled to employ about 30 Chinamen. White help for the work cannot be had at Vernon.

Don't Take Any Chances

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

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

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

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

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

Review Office

CRESTON : British Columbia

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Snowdrift, Golden Eagle, and Blue Bird Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located:—near head of Fawn Creek.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for D. G. Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90788B and F. L. Murodff, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90787B, 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 Improvemets.

Dated this 28th day of October, A.D. 1915. W. M. MYERS

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Minoru, Searchlight, Lone Star and Cook Fractional Mineral Claims situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Cold Creek, a tributary of Sheep Creek.

Take notice that I, W. M, Myers, acting as agent for the Nugget Gold Mines Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 903C, 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 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of October, A.D. 1915 W.M. MYERS

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Happy Joan, Caledonian Fractional, Hillside, Riverside, Golden Belle, Riverside Fractional, Golden Belle Fractional, Altruas, Starlight, Daisy, Sunshine Fractional, Daisy Fractional, Beaver, Lodestone, Margaret and Twilight Fractional Mineral Claims situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located:—On the North Side of Sheep Creek, near mouth of the North Fork.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for D. G. Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90788B and F. L. Murdoff, Free Miner's Certificate No. 90787B, 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 notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of October, A.D. 1915 W. M. MYERS

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Creamery Meeting Favors Industry

Although not as largely-attended as the cause warranted, a satisfactory feature of the crowd on hand for the creamery meeting on Saturday night was that it was made up pretty well of men who are into the dairying business—and whose butter has a reputation for being in good demand in local stores.

W. V. Jackson, who has been the prime mover in this direction was unanimously elected chairman, and R. Walmsley was chosen as secretary. After briefly pointing out that, to him, a butter factory seemed to be an industry that the Valley could suppor to the splendid advantage of every rancher directly, in that it assured a steady and satisfactory market for the Valley's cream supply, and at the same time lessened to some extent the labor attached to handling dairy cattle and stating other reasons why such an institution would increase the Valley's properity in other directions, the chairman called on the secretary to read some correspondence on the matter from Henry Rive, the provincial dairy instructor.

Mr. Rive says in part: "For a creamery operated by a Limited Company, or co-operative association, the produce of at least 300 cows should be available. Taking into consideration the cows that in any year do not freshen, and those that meet with mishaps, together with others whose owners finally decide not to support a creamery, this means that from 500 to 600 cows should be present within shipping or hauling distance for cream. If an institution is conducted by private enterprise only it is possible, by economy in management—the proprietor serving as manager, butter maker, salesman and secretary—to effect a start when fewer cows are to be found in the neighborhood. Under the Agricultral Associations Act loans have been granted for purposes of this kind. The project must, however, stand a reasonable good chance of success, and must be approved bv the Department of Agriculture."

Mr. Rive estimates the cost of a creamery (25x45 ft.) of the cream type, suited for pioneer work in a district such as this, at from $2,500 to $3,000 He figures the building and site will get away with from $1,000 to $1,500, and the necessary plant will take another $1,200 or $1,500, with a buttermaker and helper necessary for its successful operation. He also states that during the 1915 season the average price for butter fat (not butter) was from 30c. to 35c. per pound.

In figuring the cost of erecting a creamery building in the Valley Mr. Jackson pointed out that the cost would run below those figures as an offer of a site and lumber for its erection had been received.

D. Learmonth, Jas. Cook, C. O. Rodgers, A. Cartwright, P. G. Ebbutt and others, were all heard in warm support of the proposition. The creamery at Nelson was cited as an instance of a privately-owned creamery operating with little more than 100 cows, which was making money for the owner and paying 35 cents this year per pound for butter fat.

Mr. Ebbutt discussed the question at some length calling attention to the fact that the creamery was only one of several good things that might reasonably be expected to follow were a butter making plant established here. The supply of milk which must come as a result of enlarged dairying operations would mean the keeping of more pigs, and the consequent better prices which obtain in a section where hogs can be bought in quantities. Properly handled, too, the marketing of the ranchers eggs could be combined with the selling of the butter. Possibly, too, a smah mill could be operated so that feed could be bought in its raw state and milled here—cutting down the milling charges somewhat, besides obtaining lower freight transportation rates.

While it was generally felt that the necessary number of cows were not yet available, when C. O. Rodgers assured those present Canyon City district had one hundred now in sight to help out the creamery, with assuredly more to follow when the factory started, the situation does not look anywhere near hopeless. To find out exactly how many dairy cows there are in the Valley, the chairman named P. G. Ebbutt, A. Cartwright, Fred Smith, Jas. Cook and C. O. Rodgers to canvass their respective localities and will secure others to do similar duties in the other parts, and report at a meeting to be held later.

In the interval Mr. Jackson is writing the creamery operators at Kelowna, Salmon Arm, Courtenay, Duncan, and other points in the province for some inside history as to the starts they made. The figures as to cost of erecting building and some of the machinery will also be checked, and another meeting will be called later when definite action will be taken.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

To keep up interest in the curling game at Cranbrook this year's membership fee has been out from $10 to $7.

The Kimberley mines are working 125 men this winter. This is the largest force the company has worked for years.

Fernie reports a shortage of curlers for this winter. The roarin' game will not have more than 110 devotees this season.

Nelson council may invest $125,000 of the city's sinking fund in the forthcoming Dominion of Canada loan of $50,000,000.

The Arlington Hotel at Trail is increasing its accommodation by putting a two-story annex on the opposite of of the street.

Tom Crohan of Fernie has just returned from a trip to Uruguay, South America, where he has purchased a large cattle ranch.

As the local militia companies are using the building as an armory Fernie may have to go without an indoor skating rink this winter.

The anti-dancing citizens of Kaslo are urging the trustees to not allow the pupils at the high school the use of the assembly room for dancing purposes.

Nelson Presbyterians voted in favor of church union by a showing of better than three to one, although only about 50 per cent of the total vote was cast.

The Rossland Rod and Gun Club prize for the biggest fish caught during the season on an artificial fly goes to a Mr. Niven with a 2-pounder from Columbia.

Allowing 100 gallons per day for each person it is estimated that the present water supply at Cranbrook would be ample for a city of 15,000 population.

Fernie Free Press: A German was taken into custody yesterday and upon his person was found a complete plan of the Morrissey internment camp and trails leading thereto.

The fish hatchery at Gerrard will get no more spawn from Sheep Creek. Residents in the United States, who originally stocked the Creek, have protested to the Domminion Government.

Conductor Joe Jackson is now among Cranbrook's near-great citizens. He has been chosen second vice-president of the Liberal Association, of which T. M. Roberts is now the head.

The Cranbrook Conservative Association officers last year discharged their duties so well that all were re-elected by acclamation for another term. W. B. McFarlane is the president.

Cranbrook school trustees at their last meeting appointed two "hookey" constables who will see to it that the city's motto of "a school for every child and every child at school" is strictly observed.

The Cranbrook hens are wise to the fact that a hard winter is ahead. Ben Palmer's Buff Orpington pullets are laying double-shelled eggs these days—both hard-shelled; like the redoubtable Ben's Baptist convictions.

Cranbrook's domestic water supply reservoir at its present level is holding 1,005,000 gallons—sufficient to allow five streams to be used for fire-fighting purposes for eighteen hours and still keep the city supplied for drinking purposes.

Cranbrook Herald; Passenger traffic is heavy on the Crow these days. The heavy fall of snow is driving the people from the prairies to the more protected places in the mountains. In some of Wednesday's westbound coaches people were packed like sardines in a box.

In his noble endeavor to not only preach but also practice thrift, Editor Power of the Kootenaian appears to be missing some really inexpensive good things of nature. Due to his early-to-bed habit it was necessary for some citizens to utilize the telephone to arouse Mr. Power from his slumber to view a superior display of northern lights at Kaslo the other night.

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The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

I sat there motionless, my bared sword at my side, listening. I could hear nothing, no sound except her soft breathing and once in awhile the sough of the night wind through the trees outside, which penetrated faintly into the cave, and at infrequent intervals the cry of some night bird came to me, but there was no sound of humanity.

How long we sat there I know not. It was my purpose to keep awake the night through, and I think I must have kept awake the greater part thereof, but toward morning my head dropped back on the pile of ingots, and I fell asleep. Yet I did not relax my clasp upon the sleeping figure lying upon my breast. It was she who awakened when the dim light began to sift through the narrow opening into the little cave where we sat.

"Master Hampden," she said, bending over me, having arisen without disturbing me, "it is morning."

I sprang to my feet instantly, as she shook me gently and grasped my sword as I did so, whereat she laughed.

"Why did you not awaken me?" she asked reprovingly.

"I don't know. I must have"—I began in great confusion.

"You must have gone to sleep yourself," she laughed.

"I am ashamed," I replied, "that I should have failed in my duty to keep good watch. I didn't waken you when I might because you needed sleep yourself, and then, like a big animal, I went to sleep myself."

"I am glad," she said, smiling at me, and I could just see her lovely face faintly in the dark twilight of the cave, "that you did and nothing happened."

"It is just as well then," I said, smiling in turn, "we have both slept. I feel greatly refreshed."

"And I."

"Thank God!" I said fervently.

"What is to be done now?" she asked.

"First, breakfast."

I broke open a cocoanut with my ax. I had become expert at it, and we had food and drink in plenty and for variety some of the hard bread which still remained which I had brought with us and other fruit. I lighted the lantern for a moment and went toward the sound of the falling water. The cocoanut shell made an excellent cup, and I brought her enough clear, cool, sweet water to lave her face and hands. Save for the stiffness of the constrained position and some slight pain caused by the damp we were both fit for any adventure.

Well, we should have need of our strength. When we finished our meal and our refreshing ablutions, she looked at me inquiringly.

"Well, what next?"

"The next thing," said I, "is to see what is toward."

"You won't leave the cave," she said, catching me by the shoulder.

"I should find it difficult were I so minded," I answered, smiling and thrilling to her touch again, as always. Indeed, I have never got used to it even after all these years. As I look back at it now I do not think I have ever had happier moments in my life than those in which she clung to me and was dependent upon me.

"Why not?" she asked.

"You forget that we broke down the way last night."

"But you are a sailor; you might make shift."

"Yes; but not you," I answered.

"Without me?"

"Without you I go nowhere."

She looked at me with shining eyes.

"Come," said I, "let us go into the outer room. We may find out something."

I had wound my watch in the dark and looked at it now as we came into the light. It was three bells in the morning watch, or about half after 9. We went past the altar with its grim, bony circle of attendants and stared through the entrance. There was an open space in front of the cliff forty or fifty yards wide perhaps. After looking some time and seeing nothing I foolishly—and yet it would not have made no difference in the end—stepped out upon the shelf which made a sort of platform in front of the cave, and Mistress Lucy fearlessly came with me.

[illegible] appeared in view when to our astonished surprise we heard the report of a firearm and a heavy bullet struck the coral wall just over our heads. I had just time to mark the spot whence it came by the betraying smoke as I leaped back into the shelter carrying my precious charge before me. I was puzzled beyond measure. I was certain that the savages in these parts of the south [illegible] and I could not account for it. The shower of arrows and spears that came through the opening and fell harmlessly on the sand I could easily account for, but not that shot.

"That," said I solemnly, "was a narrow escape."

"Do these islanders have firearms?" she said, the same thought in her mind.

"I never heard of it. I cannot account for it."

"I can, though," she said. "Just before the discharge of that gun I caught the sight of a man in clothes such as you wear. Could it be possible that it was some one from the ship?"

I nodded my head.

"It is quite likely," I answered.

At this moment conversation was interrupted by a hail. I heard in that lonely island my own name called.

"Master Hampden," the cry came to us, "will you respect a flag of truce? If so show yourself at the opening, and I shall do the same."

"Don't go," cried my little mistress, hearing all; "they are utterly without honor and—"

"I think it will be best for me to go," I said. "Stand clear so that if any treacherous movement be made I shall have space to leap backward and meanwhile look to your weapons."

I examined my pistols and then calling out that I would faithfully observe the flag of truce I stepped out into the open. There below me on the edge of the glade, convenient to a tree behind which he could leap, for the rascal trusted me apparently as little as I trusted him, stood the wretch Pimball. Back of him, beneath the trees, I distinguished Glibby and a number of the crew, nearly all of them, I should judge, and back of these were massed the savages. Pimball had a white neck cloth tied to the muzzle of his gun.

"Say what you have to say and be quick about it," I said, but he looked past me and took off his hat with a profound sweep.

"Good morning, Mistress Wilberforce," he cried.

I turned in a hurry and found that she had stepped out by my side. The two of us presented a fair mark for any weapon. One might have escaped, but hardly two.

"Get back," I cried harshly.

"I stay where you are," she answered firmly. "See, I too am armed." Her little hand lifted a heavy pistol.

"I can talk with the two of you just as well as with one," said Pimball.

"Talk on and be brief," I returned seeing that there was no use arguing with my little mistress.

"You have found the treasure," he began: "there is no use denying it. We have it from our savage friends that the things are there. In years gone by they sacrificed here and on the cone yonder; but for generations the island has been taboo. The white man has broken the ban and we are here to take the treasure."

"Indeed!" said I sarcastically, whereat he turned pale with anger but still mastered himself.

"We offer you," he continued, "safety. We cannot take you with us, but we will leave you here on the island after we have taken the treasure, and," his eyes turned from me to my companion, "if you are willing to give up the woman I will enroll you with our following and we will all get away together on the Rose of Devon."

"What of the ship?" I asked.

It was a hard thing to control my temper, but I wanted the information.

"She was badly stove up but not entirely wrecked. We fought the savages, conquered them, made them our friends. We can get away in her and you can navigate her or we can do without you for that matter and make shift to get back to the South American coast at least."

"So you offer me free passage and my share of the treasure if I will give up Mistress Wilberforce, do you?"

"That is it," answered Pimball, "Eh, mates?" whereat a deep chorus of approval came from Glibby and the men.

"And this is my answer," I said furiously, leveling my pistol at him. "Get back, you villain, or you will have looked your last on life."

"But the flag of truce?" he cried, dropping his weapon.

"It is not meant to cover such propositions as yours. As for the treasure you shall have it when you can get it."

As I spoke he sprang behind the tree and motioned to his men to fire, but I was too quick for him, and we were safely within the cave when the sound of the reports came to us.

"Now what is to be done?" said my little mistress.

"The next move," I answered, "is with them."

"Shall we go further back into the cave?"

"No," I replied. "We will stay here for the present."

(To be Continued)

T. G. Roberts Assistant Eye Witness

Theodore G. Roberts, the well-known novelist, has been appointed assistant eye witness to Sir Max Aitken. At the outbreak of the war Roberts volunteered with the Canadian forces as a private, fought at Ypres, was promoted to be a lieutenant, and then gazetted captain.

Ask for Generous Support

An Appeal on Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915 Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men, with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic fund.

This greatest of all the national benefications is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August $700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national executive committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow the fail. It is the duty of the government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the federal authorities give to the Patriotic fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go, and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organizations, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations, in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Waste of Feed

Care Should be Taken in Feeding Animals in Order to Prevent Waste

The balance sheet on the average farm would show a much larger profit if less feed was wasted. So little is lost at a time that we do not realize our wastefulness, but if we would take the time to count up what is knocked out of the troughs by the animals and trampled under foot in one month's time we would be so surprised at the large quantity that we would all take steps to be more careful in the future.

One of the most common ways of wasting feed is to feed it upon the ground when the surface is wet or soft. Feed scattered about in this fashion will soon be trampled upon and buried under the mud. Pigs, especially, are wasteful of feed given to them in this way, but many feeders have realized the loss and have prevented it by building concrete feeding floors which will not only pay their cost in the feed they save in a few years, but enable the quarters to be kept in a more sanitary condition.

Feed may be wasted when it is fed in the mangers in excess of the animal's needs. This is a loss that is easily preventable, for the feeder if he is observing will know just how much the animal will eat up clean.

On some farms the great loss comes in overfeeding. In such cases much of the food that is taken into the system is not properly assimilated hence wasted. Some animals will stop eating when the stomach is full, while others will eat so long as there is anything before them. Animals such as the latter should be given only the amount of food that they require. This will depend on the kind and size of animal, as well as the purpose for which it is used. In cases of overfeeding not only is food wasted, but some of the energies of the body will be taxed to dispose of the excessive amount and the horse will be injured instead of being benefitted by the good intentions of the feeder.

B.C. Timber

Under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, an attractive pamphlet entitled "British Columbia Timber" has been prepared for distribution among the buyers in overseas markets. It is intended to draw the attention of importers overseas to the forest products of the province, and especially to the facilities for exporting British Columbia lumber. Consisting of nearly forty pages, and containing nearly thirty illustrations, the pamphlet treats of the principal exportable woods, their qualities and uses, together with information concerning their strength values, and suitability for various uses.

Life of the Eskimo

Census Taken of the Northern Inhabitants of Canada

"Not lost, but gone into a blue book," is not an incorrect manner of speaking in regard to much valuable information collected at great cost by Ottawa officials, and which fails to reach the eye of anybody save the diligent browser amongst government archives. In view of V. Stefansson's present expedition into the far north, and current controversy concerning former expeditions, the recent report of M. Fabien Vanesse, who took a census of Baffin Island and also of Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Straits, is worthy of attention.

Great difficulty was experienced by the officials, notwithstanding the help of an interpreter. Asked their age, the invariable reply was "none savi mi," and endless calculations harking back to outstanding local events, scores of years since had to be entered into by the native before the officials could make their approximate entry in the age column. Eskimos count easily up to ten, above that their mode of determination is as long as intricate. The terms "year," "month," "day," "hour," are absolute mysteries to an Eskimo, and his language has no translation for them; he knows only "summer" and "winter," the latter lasting nine or ten months of the year. There was a great deal of difficulty to ascertain from the head of an iglo if he was married or single; for these words they have no counterpart either, nor for "child" or "family." M. Vanesse in the end managed to make himself understood by asking first if they had an iglo (family home), a koney (wife), a pikkinini (children). Absence of family surnames effectually hides the possibility of tracing relationships of the same generation, or of one generation from another, which added to the censustaker's perplexities.

Their ability to reckon with much accuracy higher than the total number of fingers and thumbs of their pair of hands made it burdensome to ascertain any idea of an individual's yearly earnings. On an average this seemed to run anywhere from $800 to $1,000, but worth, of course, a vast deal more if these hunters of the frozen solitudes could market the product of their toil and valor in any of civilization's competitive markets. Such an income as given would be accounted for by the hunter's capture of ten or twenty polar bears, of anywhere from twenty-five or thirty to one hundred red foxes, of possibly two, three or four narwals, of eight to ten wolves, and probably of hundreds of large salmon, each weighing ten, twenty, or thirty pounds, and which he throws to his dogs.

Were the Eskimo honestly treated by the trading ships which come his bleak way annually, an Eskimo's lot would not be so hopelessly unfortunate. The traders "skin" him as thoroughly as he unpelts the victim of his prowess with spear or arrow out on the ice floes or in his kyak on the frigid, emerald waters of the inlets. Subsequently at the outpost factories he exchanges—equally guilelessly—his money, or any remaining furs he happens to have, for a few pounds of biscuits and tobacco, pipes, matches, some few yards of showy cotton goods. God help the poor Eskimo! The early Indians of Quebec or Ontario were not treated more generously under either French or English auspices, it may be, but at least he pursued his hunting under circumstances to which the Eskimo's life is little short of a cold storage hell."

Ode to a Car

My auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, now you refuse to go, or won't, or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride—a happy day, I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white tires so new, now down and out for true in every way. To thee, old rattle box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is worn, frayed are the seats and torn, the whooping cough effects thy horn, I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, and good folks choke and wheeze, as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a mansion twice, now all are yelling "fee"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the grippe, thy spark plug has the pip, and woe is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, trying to pay my bills, since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the mon, so help me John, Amen! I'd buy a car again and speed some more.

Canadian Wheat For New Zealand

Fifty thousand bushels of wheat bought in Canada by the New Zealand government are being shipped. This is the second instalment of one hundred thousand bushels purchased, in addition to four hundred thousand bushels secured last winter.

The Topic Of the Hour

Ways and Means for Bettering the People's Schools

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

One of the most important movements that ever arose among the people of the west is manifestly sweeping over Saskatchewan at present. It is the great campaign for bettering the people's schools, making them give increased value for the money expended upon them, linking them up more intimately with the real needs, interests and conditions of the prairie dwellers, and giving Johnnie Canuck's children as well as John himself the advantage of the world's ripest educational science and experience.

The movement was launched when on June 22, Hon. W. Scott, speaking in Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly as premier and minister of education, affirmed that though the school system of the province had been a creditable one for pioneer days, the time was now at hand for a fundamental revision and readjustment of the laws and regulations relating to the common schools, particularly those in country districts. While not committing himself as yet to any specific reforms, he suggested many, with a view to arousing popular discussion.

For example, Mr. Scott suggested the grouping of several rural schools under a single trustee board; the establishment of rural high schools so that the farmer's boys and girls must enjoy the benefits of a good secondary education without being weaned away from country life; the revision of the curriculum particularly with a view to giving agriculture a more central place and rendering the schools more efficient in their work of training for citizenship in such a province as Saskatchewan; the creation of educational means to meet the needs of children living where as yet the establishment of a school district was impracticable; the abolition of what he called "automatic" school grants and the establishment of a system of grants better adapted to encouraging local efficiency and enterprise; the revision of the inspectoral system and possible creation of rural superintendencies, so that country schools might enjoy that close and systematic supervision which had proved so beneficial in city schools; and so on.

The premier invited the assembly and the citizen body at large to unite in a great non-political, province-wide campaign of discussion and suggested that, if the people wished it and as soon as they were ready for it, a special session of the legislature might well in the not distant future be devoted almost exclusively to introducing such changes in the Saskatchewan school system as would make it second to none in the world.

In these proposals, Mr. Willoughby, as leader of the opposition, heartily concurred, and since then there has been more earnest study of what the schools are and should be than ever before in any like period.

The first to respond to the premier's invitation for suggestions were naturally the teachers of the province, who, through the board of sub-examiners conducting the annual departmental examinations last July, presented very important memorials to the minister of education. The autumn is the season for teachers' conventions and every week hundreds of other professional educators are debating in what respects the school system is open to improvement.

Every important newspaper in the province has vigorously supported the campaign of discussion and it is evident that it is to supply the great popular topic for both correspondence and editorial columns this winter.

Most important of all, however, is the growing response of labor unions, grain growers' associations, churches, and other similar bodies vitally interested in the welfare of the people. To direct and encourage discussion and to disseminate information Saskatchewan Public Education League was organized at Regina on September 22, at a citizens' convention representative of all walks of life and every portion of the province. The president is Mr. W. P. Reekie of Weyburn and the secretary, Mr. W. G. Cates, Box 1101, Moose Jaw. The Manitoba government sent a special representative to this convention.

Very seldom has a subject of such vital concern to the average citizen so engrossed the attention of such a multitude of the people of he west.

Women Desire Franchise

In Winnipeg alone 7,500 women have already signed the petition to the Manitoba government asking for an equal franchise with the men. The league aims at a total of 22,000 for the province and some of the workers are building on having a list of 50,000 names to show the government the earnestness of the demand.

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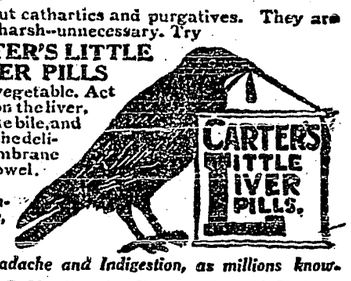
Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.



Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for **FREE** CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely **FREE** No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO.,
535 College Street - Toronto

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time, work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

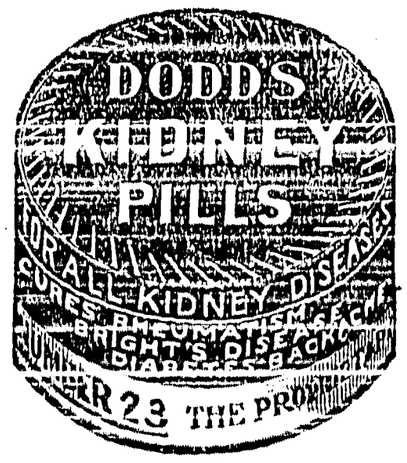
The First Step in Economy

When people are compelled by circumstances to economize on their former rate of expenditure they begin by cutting down the things they can best spare. They give up some things altogether and others they reduce. That is the position of the nation today, as it is the position of all the belligerent nations. Every man, woman and child can help, and will have to do so sooner or later. The first step in economy is to stop waste. That entails no hardship, only a little trouble.—London Times.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Another Boat For Canadian Meat

Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, states that it is expected that another ship will be provided shortly by the admiralty for the Canadian meat trade. This will have triple the accommodation of that now loading at Montreal, and will sail from Halifax.



Britain's Battle Flag

Evolution of the Flag of Freedom on Which the Sun Never Sets

The ancient Britons, conquered by Julius Caesar, fought under standards on which were displayed the figures on animals and birds common to various sections of their country. Among these were the bear, the wild boar, the vulture, the raven, the black eagle, the cormorant, the wolf, the stag and even the ram.

There were, of course, no silk standards in those days, the material used for these flags being woollen cloth or leather. Caesar sent a number of British banners to Rome after the conquest of Britain.

In 1000 A.D. a standard bearing a raven was unfurled in England by the conquering Danes; in 1087 the ensign of William Rufus bore the effigy of a young eagle looking the sun in the face, with "I endure it" for a motto.

In 1606 the first British Union Jack, combining St. George's and St. Andrew's cross and symbolizing the union between England and Scotland, was decreed by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. In 1801, when Ireland was united to the empire, the cross of St. Patrick was added to those of St. George and St. Andrew, thus forming the trinity crosses which constitute the meteor flag of England, on which the sun never sets.

HOW'S THIS?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Non-Fattening Foods

Many foods which are nourishing do not produce fat. The two kinds which create fatty tissues are fats of all kinds, like butter lard, drippens (food cooked in them), and the large group of foods classed as starches. If eaten in excess starch will be laid up in the body as superfluous or stored fat.

Following is a list of nourishing foods which will not produce excess fat:

Light meats, like chicken, white fish, lean beef, all vegetables except potatoes; fruit of all kinds except bananas; grain or cereals, except oatmeal and rice; beans and cheese; milk, in small quantity, eggs.

Milk and eggs will fatten unless exercise is taken or the body is in a very run down condition. Cocoa is a fattening drink also.

Greatly Discouraged Over Baby's Illness

Mrs. Jos. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., writes: "Last autumn our baby was very sick and we were greatly discouraged. The doctor did not seem able to help him and we began using Baby's Own Tablets which soon made him a fat, healthy child." Thousands of other mothers give Baby's Own Tablets the same praise. The Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Carried It Through

A teacher in a rural school in Massachusetts was one day explaining to her class the degrees of comparison of adjectives. To make sure she was understood, he called on each pupil in turn to give comparatives and superlatives of adjectives which she named, and got good answers until she asked one little fellow to name the comparative degree of "sick."

The answer puzzled the teacher, because, although it was not the one she wanted, the pupil had given a comparative. She decided she could best show him his error by letting him go on, and asked sweetly, "Well, if 'worse' is the comparative of 'sick,' what would you give as the superlative?"

"Dead," came the answer without a moment's hesitation.

Gentleman—I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you.

Tramp—Gimme a dime, boss, an' see how quick dere'll be somethin' in me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Chatty Neighbor—I suppose you don't stand for any war arguments among your boarders?

Boarding House Mistress—Oh, yes. You see, our biggest eater gets so interested that he forgets to eat, and our next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over."

"But what is his reputation? That is the principal thing."

"Well, papa, he is reputed to spend fifty thousand a year. That's good enough for me!"

"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?"

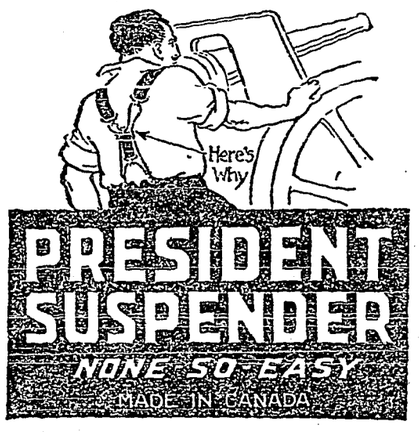
"Oh, yes. Isn't it queer? Now I'm in the private business of managing an automobile repair shop."

Camp: You didn't miss it so far."

Banana Flour

Meal of the Banana is Used Mixed With Wheat Flour

The manufacture of banana meal or flour as a regular industry promises to be an effect of the year realized by Jamaica. The diminished sales of bananas have led to careful experiments, and a consular report states that in one of these 537 pounds of fruit yielded 138 pounds of flour, the cost being low enough to make selling at twopence a pound very profitable. Mixed with wheat flour, the banana meal makes satisfactory and nutritious bread and cakes that housewives are urged to try. For bread the material may be equal to or somewhat less than the wheat flour, and for plain cake or gingerbread the banana meal may be substiuted entirely for other flour, the usual ingredients being added.—Tit-Bits.



HOMESTEAD ENTRIES SHOW BIG DECREASE

War Has Had Telling Effect on Immigration to Canadian West

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,954 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in Britsh Columbia. In Manitoba the entries this year have totalled 2,350 as compared with 2,092 last year. It is interesting to note that during July homestead entries were made by 22 Germans and 164 Austro-Hungarians.

A Real Asthma Relief.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy, and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

Oil in Bread

Bread in which olive oil was used instead of lard was found to be very much sweeter and more tender. The same quantity of oil was used as had been used in lard, and after the loaves were made up for baking they were rubbed over with the oil, which improved the crust. The healthfulness of olive oil as a food is well known.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you ever buy on a margin?"

"Never."

"Well, why don't you? It seems to me much safer to dabble around the edge and avoid getting in too deep."

A Doctor's Experience

Medicine Not Needed In This Case

It is hard to convince some people that tea or coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, tea and coffee are insiduous poisons that undermine the health. Ask him if tea or coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to me.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

Million Dollar Contract

Canadian Woollen Mills Get Giant Order From Italy

Canadian woollen mills are working on a huge order from the Italian government. This order is for one hundred thousand blankets and no less than six hundred thousand woollen shirts. It was placed through the Italian commission in London and was obtained through the sending of personal representatives to England by the Canadian mills. These representatives dealt directly with the Italian commission and were able to satisfy them as to the capacity of the Canadian industry for turning out the quantity and quality required.

An important factor in obtaining the contract was the undertaking of the department of trade and commerce to assume the responsibility for the inspection of the goods. The contract is worth a million dollars. Already deliveries are commencing to be made. The goods will be sent via New York to Genoa as the most direct route.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Captain Bernier Discovers Land

Captain Joseph Bernier, Canadian Arctic explorer, has returned on the vessel Guide, after a successful trip to new land discovered in the north, known as Baffin Island, which in 1916 will be recognized as a Canadian possession. This newly-discovered land, which is located in the Arctic archipelago, about 2,500 miles from Quebec, comprises 500,000 acres of territory as extensive as France and Italy combined. The only casualty reported by Captain Bernier, was the loss of one life, a German, who while taking photos of the islands, wandered too far away from the Eskimo settlement and was lost.

Altogether the trip was successful in every way and brings to a close Captain Bernier's fiftieth year of life on the water.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

Agriculture Commission's Wide Scope

It is stated that when the government appoints a commission, which for some time it has had in view, to go into the whole question of agriculture production, transportation, marketing, it is probable that it will be a larger body than is usually created.

The idea would be to enable the work to be divided up and undertaken by different groups, thus providing for greater expedition than would be possible where the whole commission dealt with the different questions successively.

The investigation proposed will not deal alone with agricultural problems, but also with allied subjects, including immigration subsequent to the war.

Imperial Growth

The Canadian premier does not doubt that after victory our imperial structure will grow further, because it is a living thing, and growth is its law. It is the old problem in a new form—to meet the needs of a changing world without throwing away the heritage of our past progress. If on the whole perhaps the British people may claim in their history to have solved this problem with an exceptional degree of success, let us hope that the genius of the race may be with us to solve it once more in its ever-growing complexities and on its ever-widening arenas.—London Daily Chronicle.

Ethel—Jack pretends to love music, yet he never asks me to sing.

Marie—Perhaps there's his way of proving that he does.

Canadian Cattle for France

Beginning of Trade Which Will be Built up Between Canada and Europe

According to the Weekly Bulletin of the department of trade and commerce, 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have arrived in France. This is a beginning of the importation by France of 100,000 live cattle that will be required to keep up the stock of the country which is being depleted by war conditions. Arrangements have been made whereby France is to receive from England 20,000 tons of frozen meat. In addition to this, there will be required from thirty thousand to forty thousand head of cattle to feed the army. The report says, "In connection with the import into France of Canadian cattle, it is interesting to note that 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have already arrived at Saint Nazaire, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction in every respect. The French government and the parliamentary agricultural committee were both represented at the post of Saint Nazaire, where the Canadian cattle arrived, and everyone was greatly impressed with the quantity of the animals imported from Canada, and especially of the favorable conditions under which the transportation of these animals was carried out."

This is only a beginning, however, of the stock trade which will be built up between Canada and the European countries. After the war is over France, as well as the other countries now engaged in war, will require many cattle to restock the farms and ranges which have become depleted. We shall probably have to compete with the United States, but if we prepare now and breed what the market requires, we shall be in a position to get our share of the trade.

French Tribute

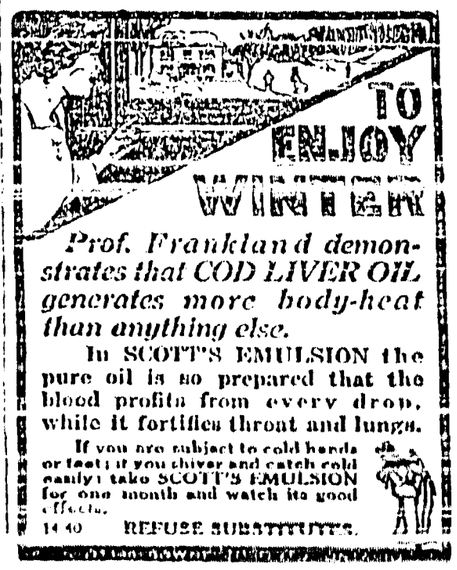
What would have become of us, even after the battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the seas and had blockaded us; if Germany had been able to revictual herself in America and elsewhere? Britain goes to war. Immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters. Germany is blockaded and cut off from countries which supplied her with cotton, metals and munitions of all sorts; from countries where, too, are one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reinforced by an army which is being made up, slowly but surely, of all the best fighting material, not only in Britain, but in Canada, South Africa and Australasia, and our financial power is being consolidated by its financial power in the world, the power which, in the twelfth month of war, is capable of raising, without inconvenience to herself, a loan of £640,000,000.—La Guerre Sociale (Paris).

Champion Shot Killed

Lieut. A. N. V. H. Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, champion shot of the British empire, is reported to have been killed while fighting in Flanders. Lieut. Ommundsen was the winner of the chief prizes at the shooting tourneys held at Bisley, England, including the King's prize, which he took at the meeting of the National Rifle association in 1910. He has been a member of international rifle teams.

Bill—I see the deepest trench of the seas yet discovered is off Mindanao, in the Pacific, 32,088 feet.

Jill—That may be useful information when the sailors take to fighting in trenches.



Nyal's Emulsion
OF
Cod Liver Oil

A reliable and efficient remedy for the relief of Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Catarrh. Its a good builder for feeble and backward children.

Made in Canada.

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

Boar for Service

Registered Large English Berkshire Boar, Creston Boy, for service. Fee $3. STOCKS & JACKSON, Mountain View Ranch.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local and Personal

Christmas is only five weeks distant.

BIRTH—In Creston, on Nov. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Young, a son.

C. O. Rodgers was as far east as Cranbrook this week on a business visit.

Mrs. A. North and Mrs. W. D. Tuohey of Sirdar were visitors here on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. A. P. Crompton was a week-end visiter with Cranbrook friends, returning on Monday.

On the 15th the C.P.R. section crews out of Creston were cut down to one man and the foreman for the winter months.

Percy Edwards of Trout Lake spent a few days here last week a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson, returning on Monday.

Mrs. James Moore and family this week moved in from the Griffin ranch to the former Lancaster residence on Victoria Avenue.

The first sleighs made their appearance on Tuesday morning and it begins to look as if the slipping was here to stay for the season.

Rev. Mr. Mahood of Queen's Bay, who took the service in Christ Church on Sunday morning, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore.

Duck shooting should be at its best about now. Parties returning from the prairies report that all the duck flights have now gone south.

Thos. Mawson, who has been helping off with the crop in the Estevan, Sask., section for the past three months, returned to Creston on Thursday last.

Postmaster Gibbs is having a few days off this week, putting things in shaps for winter on the Brittania ranch. In his absence F. W. Ash is handling the work.

The school children had a whole holiday on Monday while some changes were being made in the heating plant, the work being done by Messrs. Embree, Hendron and McPeak.

The Methodist anniversary concert was repeated at Port Hill on Saturday night in the Oddfellows Hall, to a quite large and appreciative audience. The farce "That Rascal Pat," made a big hit.

The Westbound express was almost two hours late on Saturday, due to a heavy snowstorm at Alberta points along the Crow line. It was 8 below zero at Cranbrook that morning and snow over a foot in depth.

RED CROSS—The depot will be open on Tuesday to receive and give out work, with an ample supply of wool and cut-out garments ready for making up. Workers are reminded that sox should be washed before sent in.

This week's export trade consists of a car of potatoes which went out on Thursday. Apples are moving by local freight in considerable quantities but the Union officials figure there is less than three carloads left in the Valley now.

Local hunters have been quite active since the heavy snow fall of Tuesday morning in quest of deer. This game seems quite plentiful but hard to locate on account of the heavy snow hanging to the thickets making it difficult to see the animals readily. So far Harry White and F. J. Klingensmith are the only lucky ones reported.

The 54th Battalion, which has been in camp at Vernon since the early part of June, left on Monday for the Old Country; according to at least one letter received here on Wednesday. Among the Valley recruits with this contingent are Teddy Malone, A. Biddulph, Reg Watson, Stanley Reid, and S. A. MacDonald, last term's principal of Creston School.

This week's whist drive at the R.C. rectory, which was in charge of Mrs. Hayden and Miss C. McCarthy proved the best of the series to date. The winners at whist were Miss Zalla Johnson and Mr. M. McCarthy. After cards and refreshments, a couple of hours of dancing was indulged in and the evening from start to finish was thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance.

The Ladies Guild announce the annual bazaar in connection with Christ Church for Thursday, Dec. 2nd. While the quantity of sewn work offered for sale will not be as large as formerly, a nice line of toys has been secured which should prove attractive to Christmas shoppers. At night there will be an evening of games, music, dancing, and refreshments, of course. This year's bazaar will be in the Parish Hall.

Miss Jessie Dow is visiting friends at Sirdar this week.

Capt. Forrester paid Boswell an official visit on Friday last.

Jas. Johnston was a visitor at Nelson the latter part of the week.

CANARIES FOR SALE—2-year Canary singers for sale.—Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

Eggs are again classed among the luxuries. They are bringing 50 cents a dozen this week.

The next ten-cent tea under Red Cross auspices will be at the home of Mrs. Henderson on Tuesday, Nov. 30th.

Mrs. Simon Trombley received a hurried call to attend her mother, who is seriously ill, and left for Calgary on Saturday.

Will Smith, another of the prairie harvesting contingent, returned on Saturday. He had been working at Nobleford, Alta.

The Burnett brothers arrived on Friday from the States and are now located on their ranch at West Creston for the winter.

The Methodist Bible Class is resuming its monthly social evenings, the first being arranged for Wednesday evening next, Nov. 24th.

Since going to Hedley the military fever has had its effect on A. B. Stanley, who has been chosen secretary of the Hedley boy scouts troop.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Compton and family are this week moving into the residence on the Swanson ranch, which has been unoccupied for some time.

Creston's coldest snap so far this fall was on Saturday morning when the mercury got down to 13 above zero. At Cranbrook the same a.m. it was 8 below zero.

RED CROSS—The Creston Auxiliary has just received word from Toronto headquarters that the barrel of fruit and jam arrived safely and is now on its way to the London, England depot.

R. M. Winslow, the provincial horticulturist, was forced to cancel a a proposed between trains visit to Creston on Saturday, being suddenly called to Victoria on important departmental business.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hall and young son arrived on Monday to join the doctor who has definitely decided to locate in Creston for the winter. They are now comfortably settled in the Reid cottage on Victoria Avenue.

D. B. Scrimgeour, of Vancouver, inspector for the fire insurance underwriters, was here on official business on Friday. As he was unable to test the water system he held out no hope for a reduction in insurance rates.

The Valley's cow census will be trken during the month to see if there are enough animals of the dairy variety to supply a creamery, At least 300 are required, of which number the Canyon City country can provide about 100.

A friend of ours with a liking for figures has discovered that if every male resident in the Creston Valley 18 years of age or over will give one cent a day Creston's assessment of $800 for the patriotic fund will be raised—with a hundred or two to spare.

Guy Lowenberg, who will superintend the installation of the government telephone line from Sirdar to Creston, is busy this week arranging to have a supply of poles on the ground. Construction work is due to commence early next week.

The next meeting of the Literary and Debating Club will feature a debate on the topic: Resolved, "That the asked-for prohibition legislation is in the best interests of British Columbia." Principal Masterton and Rev. F. L. Carpenter will argue the affirmative, while Messrs. Embree and Hayes will champion the negative side.

RED CROSS—The 10-cent tea given by Mrs. Ebbatt and Mrs. Hayes, at the former's home, on Tuesday afternoon, was well attended in spite of the disagreeable weather. During the afternoon Miss Rose Cherrington recited the poem "Socks, Socks, Socks," which was much appreciated. The proceeds amounted to $7.40. Many presents for the boys in the trenches were also received.

In view of the majorites piled up elsewhere in B.C. in favor of Church Union the vote of Creston Presbyterians is not as encouraging as many anticipated. The members voting approved of union 20 to 14 and the adherents balloted 6 to 1 in favor. Although returns for all Canada are far from complete it is feared the majority in favor will not be unanimous enough to warrant the merger.

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

How to Keep Your Feet Dry?

BUY YOUR

Leather and Rubber Footwear

in the Latest Styles and Best Qualities at

The Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

Currants
Raisins
Peels

Buy early; the supply the world over is limited.

F. H. Jackson
General Merchant
Phone 81 CRESTON

Our TEAS are BEST
Read This Letter

Nov. 11, 1915.

Dear Mr. Jackson

The Groceries arrived in good shape. I would like to know the name of the tea you sent in my first order. My mother says she never drank better tea, and it akes such a little of it to make at good pot of tea.

Yonrs truly

Holiday Jewelry

For the Christmas trade only we will in a few days open up a limited stock of the most popular selling lines of imported English-made Jewelry. We urge early buying as all advices are to the effect that these goods will be 20 to 25 per cent. dearer next year.

Jackson's Teas
45c. and 55c. Pound

win their popularity on account of their superior flavor. Our Teas are unequalled in the Valley.