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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Sales Manager and Directors Differ

The makings of quite an interesting annual, or extraordinary general, meeting of the shareholders of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union was supplied on December 1st when A. Lindley, who, since May 1st, has held the position of sales manager for the association, was retired from office as a result of a meeting of the directors.

The cause of this rather drastic action is due to breach of contract on the part of Mr. Lindley, according to the directors' version of the affair, while Mr. Lindley is equally insistent in asserting that he has in no wise contravened any of the clauses in the agreement under which he assumed the position of sales manager.

So far as THE REVIEW can learn the trouble arises over Mr. Lindley exceeding a line of credit he was authorized to give a certain prairie wholesale fruit concern, which has recently assigned for the benefit of the creditors. There is also a charge that Mr. Lindley violated his agreement in that some of the car lots sent out were sold on consigment in spite of the fact that this procedure is expressly forbidden in said agreement.

In reply to this Mr. Lindley affirms that at no time while on the job in person at Creston was this firm given credit in excess of amount stipulated in contract. And, furthermore, that while out on his selling trips all the information supplied him was to the effect that the firm in question was keeping its account within due bounds. On the score of selling on consignment, if we understand him right, his claim is that the cars thus sold were not made up as per his orders and that the parties to whom they had been sold refused to take deliverd and, as the goods were perishable, sale on consignment was the only course open to him.

In a general way this is how the thing came about. Just what the next turn of affairr will be is not announced, though it is thought Mr. Lindley's friends will ask for a special shareholders meeting to clear the matter up. As his contract has some five months yet to run it is reasonably certain Mr. Lindley will ask for payment in full for these months, if not for re-instatement as sales manager under a new board of directors. Such matter, we hear, must be decided by arbitration, under the terms of the agreement.

Alice Siding

Mrs. Pease and Mr. Compton finished the round up for the Patriotic Fund on Thursday last. A grand total of $142 was secured off the territory allotted them to work.

Tom Midford and Dick Smith came in on Sunday from a five-day hunt at Arrow Creek, in which time they accumulated four deer—one a dandy 4-point buck. Honors were evenly divided, each of them getting two animals.

For real, competent help to run any organization Alice Siding is always to the fore. On Saturday night the Creston District Conservative Association chose Stace Smith vice president and elected Andy Miller to the executive, almost heading the poll.

There was an informal gathering at Scotty Todd's on Friday night to discuss reorganization of the Social Club at which President Mason presided. It was decided to have a "hop" at the Todd auditorium on the 17th, at which new officers will be chosen. For this dance the ladies are asked to bring refreshments.

Miss Alice Carr was the Siding's representative at the Jordan store-warming dance at Port Hill on Monday. About 40 from Creston, Erickson and Duck Creek were in attendance.

The government telephone crew are at work here this week putting in the poles for the line from the Lowenberg ranch through to Sirdar.

The Soldiers Ladies' Aid had their last gathering for 1915 at Mrs. Mason's on Wednesday, when another dozen pairs of sox were finished to go on to headquarters in the next Creston bale.

At the Hood ranch prayers are being offered for an early spring. Just now some 80 head of cattle are being fed, which gets away with a load of hay a day and the season's cut of 100 loads is already shrinking noticably.

Victor Carr has the contract of hauling the poles and other supplies for the telephone line. Just now he is distributing a carload of poles along the right-of-way.

Kitchener

O. Benson left here last week for Cranbrook, where he will engage in logging operations for the winter.

M. Josefson, who left this place some time ago for Calgary, has returned as far as Cranbrook, and secured employment with the King Lumber Co.

Mrs. Andeen returned on Monday from a business visit at Cranbrook.

Joe Dubie was down from camp on Sunday. Joe says "Game is scarce ba gosh!"

The veteran quill pusher of the C.P. timekeeper staff, James McGovern, paid this town a visit last week, shaking hands and swapping hot air with his many friends here. At present James is vegitating at Kingsgate.

Kitchener's "four hundred" set is rather busy these days preparing for the coming holidays.

Canyon City

Four logging horses belonging to Huscroft Bros. arrived at the mill last Thursday to work in the woods. Jack Stevens has charge of them. About five hired teams are working in the woods, including H. S. McCreath's greys.

The shingle mill is about to start operations.

C. Blair was a Nelson visitor on Friday last.

Frank Fraser made a flying trip to Nelson on Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Leamy and family have moved to the sawmill.

The death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., some days ago was rather keenly felt by Mr. Fraser, sr., of Deer Lodge, who was an old schoolmate of deceased's.

Women show greatness in many ways. Mrs. D. G. Lyon is the first woman to shoot deer in Canyon City. She got two in one day last week, both of good size. She could do worse than join the home guards.

The news of George Hogan's wedding created several smiles in these parts last week.

The Canyon City Lumber Co. has purchased the Huscroft hay crop, to be delivered at camp No. 2. Fraser brothers have purchased Mudie's hay.

Deer are unusually plentiful in the Okanagan this year.

Moyie has promised $681 to the Patriotic Fund next year.

Up to the first of December Rossland had a snowfall of 38 inches.

∞:350 birds were on display at the Cranbrook poultry show last week.

The Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co. at Waldo have 150 men in their logging camps.

Recruiting has opened at Cranbrook for the 102nd Battalion. 21 men joined last week.

This year's poultry show is the best Grand Forks ever had. There were over 400 entries.

R. C. Crowe, a Vancouver lawyer, has moved to Trail where he will have his permanent office.

Prior to their departure from Fernie, the retiring Presbyterian pastor, Rev. Mr. McQuarrie, and wife were presented with club bag and silk umbrella respectively.

Looks Like Long May Be Candidate

The annual meeting of the Creston District Conservative Association was held in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night. There was a good turnout of members and the retiring president, C. O. Rodgers, occupied the chair. The most importans business was the election of officers, the following being chosen for the ensuing term.

President—R. J. Long
Vice-President—Stace Smith
Secy-Treas.—Geo. Young
Executive—John Blince, Henry Hamilton, Andy Miller, C. O. Rodgers, John Huscroft.

There was some discussion as to how many delegates the Valley is entitled to send to the provincial nominating convention and it was finally left with a committee to go through the November-revised voters list and ascertain the exact number entitled to vote in this section, and report back to the executive. This matter was brought to a head when the Canyon City delegates insisted that the C.C association was entitled to name two of the delegates, the total voters there being sufficiently large to assure them that number.

The re-appearance of R. J. Long in active political life as president of the association is taken to mean that local Conservatives have at last persuaded him to let his name go before the forthcoming nominating convention, although he has not publicly announced his intintion of seeking the honor.

On all hands he is conceded to be the strongest man the Conservatives have in the Valley and should he succeed in securing nomination he will poll a heavy vote in these parts. His personal popularity and his identity with the agricultural interests of the province are two strong factors in his favor.

Local and Personal

Call and see our display of box chocolates and candy.—City Bakery.

Mrs. W. A. McMurtrie left yesterday on a brief holiday trip to Cranbrook.

Rev. R. E. Pow was at Port Hill on Friday for a meeting of Kootenay Presbytery.

J. T. Black of Nelson, chief of provincial police, was a between-trains visitor on Monday.

Car of Galt Coal will arrive in a few days. Coal is cheaper than wood.—DAN SPIERS, Creston.

Mrs. R. Dennes and Mrs. Brown of Sirdar were between-trains visitors here yesterday for the bazaar.

Creamery meeting in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Business men and ranchers are all invited.

A. Klockmann, who is in charge at the Continental mine at Port Hill, was here yesterday, en route to Spokane.

Misses Minnie and Victoria Price, who have been visiting at Cowley, Alta., for some time, returned home on Monday.

Commencing Sunday the eastbound express is due to arrive at Creston at 12.51, noon, instead of at 12.27 for many months past.

Chas. Nelson, the C.P.R. extra-gang boss at Yahk was here yesterdyy making the purchase of a dairy cow, which went east the same afternoon.

The Valley baled-hay famine was raised on Monday when a month overdue mixed car of timothy and alfalfa came in. It is going at $15.50 a ton.

Rev. R. E. Pow on Tuesday received word of his appointment as president of the Creston branch of the B.C. Auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society.

Another phone was added to the local exchange this week when the necessary hello equipment was installed in A. Little's home on the Broderick ranch.

Mrs. D. G. Lyon, Canyon City, demonstrated her prowess with a big game rifle on Monday, when she brought in a couple of fine deer as a result of a morning's hunt.

Dick Smith and Tom Midford concluded a five day hunt at Arrow Creek on Sunday during which time they each bagged two deer—one nice 200 pound 4-point buck.

Rev. Mr. Mahood will be here from Queen's Bay for the monthly morning service in Christ Church, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock. There will be Holy Communion at the close.

When interviewed yesterday re the unusual atmospheric conditions Mayor Little refused to commit himself further than to naively remark that the weather man had taken to the water wagon and it had sprung a leak,

Mr. Slater, a Nelson dairyman, arrived on Tuesday with the intention of purchasing a car load of milch cows. He is also in quest of a quantity of live hogs which he will butcher here—shipping the dressed article west.

With three of the outside points—Sirdar, Erickson and Canyon City—still to hear from, the total sum promised in the Creston Valley for the Canadian Potriotic Fund is slightly over $1,000. At least $1,200 is assured—or 50 per cent. more than asked for.

Construction work on the government telephone line between Creston and Sirdar commenced on Friday last. As the line is a single-wire system it is being strung on the local phone company's poles as far as the Lowenberg ranch, beyond which poles are now being placed to take care of it, a car of them coming in from Canyon on Tuesday. Central will likely be placed in the head office of the Creston line.

Duck Creek

PARTICULAR NOTICE—Starting with the new year these notes will appear under the heading of Wyndel. These notes will deal with the same district as at present. will be conducted by the old firm and will lose none of their importance by the change in name.

Creston must have had a very quiet week, there being only two callers from here during that period. O J. Wigen on Tuesdoy and Tom Ramstod on Wednesday.

Monrad and Miss Olga Wigen drove out to Port Hill on Monday night and took in the dance. They are both enthusiastic about the "large handed liberality" of our American neighbors.

Guy Lowenberg, Dick Bevan and Victor Carr are batching here while employed on constructing the telephone line.

A car of poles arrived on the side track on Monday, for use on the Sirdar-Creston telephone line.

There will be a dance on Saturday night in the new hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Ladies please bring refreshments, gentlemen 50 cents each.

It is worthy of note that Duck Creek alone beat the whole Okanagan Valley in the export of strawberries and tomatoes, while it equalled them in the export of quinces, each place shipping two crates.

Monrad Wigen has started work on a further extension of the box factory.

E. S. Butterfield and Mrs. May were Creston callers on Tuesday.

Starting on Sunday, Dec. 12th, the morning train will arrive at this point at 12.30 instead 15.05 as heretofore. There is no change in the westbound's time.

Everything is shaping up nicely for the school patriotic concert on Monday, Dec. 20th. Be sure and attend. You'll enjoy it.

Something akin to a Zeppelin air raid struck Duck Creek on Wednesday night and reduced to ruins a large portion of a stone wall that took Teddy two weeks to build. He swears that if he can bring it home to the Germans he will immediately enlist with the Canadians.

Debators Debate Patriotic Affairs

Resolved, "That the Government should provide for all needs now cared for by Red Cross and Patriotic Funds." This is the topic that engaged the attention of the Debating Club at Tuesday night's meeting at the Presbyterian Church. Owing to an unexpected call out of town, A. L. Dougherty, on a few hours' notice, had to subsitute for Mr. Lindley on the affirmative, with the support of F. H. Jackson, while Messrs. H. Lyne and P. G. Ebbutt argued the negative, the Jackson-Dougherty forces winning by a vote of 18 to 11.

On account of the stormy evening the attendance was smaller than usual, but in every other respect this clash of intellects was the best so far this season. The winners quite briefly but quite thoroughly argued the question of the Patriotic Fund from the standpoint that it was every man's war and therefore every man should pay his fair share of the cost. It had been found that the voluntary system of giving had fallen down badly in this respect and therefore recourse to some method of direct or indirect taxation was not only necessary, but was likewise just and in the very best interests of such a great cause. On the Red Cross aspect of the question government supervision was urged to ensure prompt and regular delivery of supplies and an equitable destribution to the boys at the front. Also under such a system only the really necessary articles would be made and forwarded. At present such useless articles as respirators, personal property bags, body belts, etc., had gone overseas, only to be burned or used to clean harness, guns, etc. It was also claimed a central purchase department of materials would be a money-saver over the present system of every branch doing its own buying.

Eor the defence Mr. Lyne contended that the present method of raising funds was in keeping with the British system of voluntary enlistment for active service. In such a good cause people took satisfaction in giving and he was sure those who could afford to and had refused to aid would regret their decision far more than those who were making some sacrifice to do their bit. He pointed out that this opportunity for voluntary service was providing an outlet for the surplus energy of the ladies who, before the war, in the Old Country particulary, were somewhat objectionably active in other directions—on votes-for-women campaigns, etc.

Mr. Ebbutt devoted most of his attention to showing that government handling of financial features of militia matters was generally far from satisfactory, citing the pension scandals arising from the U.S. civil war. On the point of economical management of the Patriotic Fund he held a world's record in keeping down running expenses as well as equitably distributing the money had been made. As to the management of and work done by the Red Cross he was sure equal thoroughness in handling and still greater devotion to a noble cause was everywhere manifest. Our soldiers were making tremendous sacrifices in the cause of humanity and in return for this manifestation of the spirit of "Greater love hath no man this, that he lay down his life for his friend," what could be higher than nobler than our voluntary response to see to it that the dependants had just a little more of the wherewithal to make life comfortable than would be the case were they left to get along on the money provided the soldiers for services rendered.

Greenwood has prohibited coasting on the public streets.

Govt. Agent Stalker of Fernie has been transferred to Wilmer.

At Port Hill on Tuesday last, C. Neumeyer brought in a fine buck deer that weighed 253 pounds dressed.

Wm. McLaughlin, a Port Hill youth, lost the second toe on his right foot through the accidental discharge of a rifle he was carrying one day last week.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

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(Continued)

Then with all my strength I swung the ax and struck the rock fair and square and by good fortune upon some fissure, for it shivered and a crack started. Once again, this time with tremendous force, I swung and struck. The ax sank into the stone, the helve shivered in my hand. It was a right good blow, if I do say it myself, for the rock was by this time fairly split in two, the pieces falling to the right and left. Still it was well in the entrance. We had not yet a clear passage.

I was mad now, as mad as I had been in the inner cave fighting for her. The blood rushed to my face, a mist to my eyes. I stooped down and with my hands I seized one piece of that rock and, with such strength as Hercules might have used, thrust it aside. My mistress stood staring at me in awe, also in terror. The way was opened.

We stepped out upon the sand. My clothes were torn to rags; blood was clotted in my hair and on my forehead; my face was black with sweat and dust. I was a gory and horrible spectacle. Mistress Lucy had suffered no wounds, but her clothes were rent and torn. Her face was grimy and beneath the dust and earth stain it was as white as the cap of a wave.

"Thanks to God," she said at last, "and you, we have won!"

I thought she would have fainted. I caught her by the arm, sat her down upon the island and sprinkled the water from the brook in her face until presently she revived.,

"We are not safe yet," I urged. "There were hundreds of savages upon the island. They could not all have been in the cave. We must go warily. We cannot rest now."

"I am ready," she said with great spirit, getting to her feet, and stretching out her hand: "If you help me I can go anywhere."

I still had my sword. I drew it and led on, keeping well under the shelter of the cliffs. We walked up the end toward the giant stairs. There were men, islanders, at the top of the wall but my first glance told me that we had nothing to fear from them, for the stairs were gone. They were but a scattered heap of stones. The earthquake had crumbled the work of the builders of bygone years, and as the stairs had fallen away they had left the cliff sheer and bare for a hundred feet. They couldn't come at us."

"It is an act of God," said I, "that has broken down the stairs."

"But there may be another way of descent," she said after a moment. "Oh, let us leave this dreadful island!"

I had no hope that the dinghy had been spared, but its place was not far away, and we walked to it in silence. It was gone. A tidal wave had followed the earthquake. The canoes in which the islanders had come had been dashed to pieces and their keepers killed. The survivors were prisoners on the island unless their friends came to their help and even then until they could devise some way of getting down the cliff. And we, too, were prisoners. Some of our gear, the compass, some provisions which I had stored in the crannies of the rock were still there, but they were useless to us. Something else had happened. The earthquake had broken the vast barrier reef. Before us was a practicable passage to the sea!

If we only had a boat! I turned to the canoes hopeful of finding one seaworthy, and as I did so my little mistress caught me by the arm.

"Look!" she cried, pointing far up the horizon.

I turned, and there, bottom upward, floated the dinghy. The sight of her was like a draft of wine. I turned and ran up the sand, followed by my lady. When opposite the boat I kicked off my shoes—I had on little else but shirt and trousers—jumped into the lagoon, swam to the dinghy and towed her ashore. Assisted by Mistress Lucy, I turned her over. I then hunted up the few things we had saved, with a little store of cocoanuts which we had accumulated in one of the caves, shipped the oars, which, being tied to the rowlocks, had not been washed away, and shoved off.

The mast was still lashed to the thwarts, and a boat cloak had been caught under the forward thwart. The painter was still fastened to a ring bolt in the bow, and as soon as I had rowed through the narrow entrance I stepped the mast and improvised a sail with the boat cloak, and the painter. The breeze blew softly. We passed the island and then set our course by the compass to the eastward, headed for the great South American coast so many miles away.

We had come through many perils, but had so talked them all. Fortune, as if ashamed of her allotted trouble, made it up to us in the end, for in a few days we fell in with a Spanish ship of war in the service of the viceroy of Peru, which had been exploring the south seas and had been driven far out of her course by the same storm which had wrecked the Rose of Devon. Commander Don Antonio Recalde was an officer and a gentleman. There was no war between our English king and the Spanish monarch then, and he treated us courteously, gave us food and raiment, assigned a spare cabin to my mistress and berthed me aft with the officers. He was bound for Valparaiso, which in due course, without mishap, we reached. There we took ship for the Portuguese possessions on the other shore of the continent and thence we got a ship from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, and so at last we came to England and to Plymouth harbor, whence we had set forth nearly a year ago.

I paid the captain of the Spanish frigate which had picked us up with an emerald of great price, which he was loath to accept, but which we pressed upon him. We had little difficulty, through his kind offices, in selling another stone or two for ready money at Valparaiso, so we experienced no difficulty which could be avoided by the expenditure of money upon the way.

I took my mistress to the house of the devoted Master Ficklin, who, with that kindly woman, his sister, greeted us as if we had risen from the dead, and, greatly rejoicing in my lady's good fortune, gave us the warmest of welcomes. There I had what I expected would be my last interview with her. We had been thrown constantly together during the six months that had elapsed between our great adventures upon the Island of the Stairs and our arrival in England. We had discussed everything else, I think, but I had said naught of my love. Indeed, each league or sea over which we passed on our way homeward seemed to remove her farther from me.

We were alone. Good Mistress Ficklin had given us her parlors for the afternoon. I took from my pockets the canvas pouches filled with her treasure and laid them on the table.

"These, Mistress Wilberforce," said I, formally enough, although my heart was beating rapidly, "are yours."

She waved her hand as if they were of small moment.

"We have discussed that before," she said. "What of yourself?"

"Last night," I replied, "I went down on the docks. A company's ship sails for India next week. They want a chief mate, and if my references serve they will engage me."

"And you have these references?"

"I thought, madam, that your friends in the city might give them to me when they know."

"But I have no friends in the city," she said.

"These," said I, pointing to the table, "will buy them for you."

"And so," she said, without looking at me, "and so it is goodby then. May you be happy."

She extended her hand to me, and I caught it. I kissed it passionately, but when I made to let it go she would not.

"Master Hampdon,' she said, looking at me, her eyes brighter than the diamonds and bluer than the sapphire upon the table, "you are a fool."

"Right well do I know that, mistress," said I, striving to fetch a smile to match her own.

"And a blind man as well."

Whereat I was a blind man indeed, for my eyes misted up, but not with the blood as in the battle. And I, as strong and tough as a mountain oak, was as like to faint as any lovesick girl.

"John, John," came the sweetest voice in the world to me through the darkness, "don't you see? Don't you know that I love you, and you only, that you have all my life, and that my life, which is yours a thousand times on sea and shore, is not worth living without you?"

"But your friends, your world," I protested as she came nearer.

"I have no other friends, I want no other, and you are my world."

Well, it was not in me to resist after that, and for the third time in my life I held her in my arms, where since that hour she has often been again, and for the third time I drank the sweetness of her lips.

"Do you remember that night on the Rose of Devon when first you kissed me?" she asked, laughing.

"If I should kiss you a million times, sweetheart, as I mean to do,' I answered bodly, "I should not forget a single one of them, much less that."

"And to punish you for your presumption, although my heart went out to you, I confess, I struck you; and to teach you to be a dutiful husband, loving, devoted to me," she paused and laughed again, "I strike you once more."

Whereat she laid her hand once again, but in tenderness, upon my cheek, following it with a kiss.

I have had his majesty's sword laid upon my shoulder after I had led one of the king's ships to victory in the French wars, and I am now, if you please, Sir John Hampdon. We live at Wilberforce Castle, and our children play on the award, but the royal accolade meant not so much to me as that light blow upon my cheek with which my dear mistress sealed our plighted troth.

THE END.

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms, but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the young stomach against biliousness and are tonical in their effects where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

For Belgian Relief

Britain Faces Big Task of Caring for Them During the Winter

Inaugurating the committee of the city of London, which has been appointed to raise funds for the relief of Belgium, the Lord Mayor announced that the British committee had raised $5,000,000 with which the American commission had purchased food, distributing it among the Belgians who remained in that country.

Lord Curzon, who was one of the chief speakers, said that this money had been exhausted and that it was necessary to raise $4,250,000 monthly to feed the people during the winter. He pointed out that Germany was doing nothing for the relief of the inhabitants of the devastated country, and added: "If we win this war, and we hope and trust we will, every penny of indemnity which may be exacted should be handed over to Belgium for the recovery of the country."

Sir John Simon, secretary for home affairs paid a tribute to the American commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is chairman. "We know," he said, "that Hoover's fund is being wisely and economically administered, without at the same time assisting our enemies."

THE HEART.

How It Acts In Everyday Life.

The human heart, in a healthy man weighs but eleven ounces. It beats from long before birth until death, in an average lifetime, about seven million times, allowing seventy beats to the minute. Every twenty-four hours this slight organ performs labor equivalent to lifting a ton of material eighty feet into the air. If the blood becomes poor, and filled with poisons from diseased kidneys, the heart is not only starved, but poisoned as well. It soon becomes exhausted and unable to meet any extraordinary demand which may be made upon it. Supply pure blood; get the kidneys to working; tone up the feeble stomach! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, relieves the kidneys and tones up the alimentary canal. Give the heart the food it needs and it will continue to work till the natural end of life.

Berlin, Ont.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's medicines and found them to give perfect satisfaction. I had a stroke and got very bad. The doctor said I had no blood, my heart got very weak. I finally quit the doctor and began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. When I had taken about five bottles I commenced to notice a marked improvement, and in about one year and a half I was alright, could do my own work. I really think these remedies saved my life as I was in very bad condition.

"I have used 'Pleasant Pellets' in my home for several years and have found them to be good. We keep them in the house all the time. I think I owe my good health of to-day to Dr. Pierce's medicines."—MRS. HENRY HARMER, 91 Victoria St.

The modern improvement in pills—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They help Nature, instead of fighting with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are relieved, prevented, cured.

Britain's Predominence on the Seas

Great Britain's determination to maintain predominence on the sea is indicated by the latest Lloyd's Register of Shipping. On September 30, 432 vessels of 1,536,177 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom, not including vessels under 100 tons.

The tonnage now under construction is nearly 30,000 tons more than that in hand at the end of the last quarter, but 187,000 tons less than the tonnage building twelve months ago.

One vessel being built exceeds 40,000 tons, and another to be built between 30,000 and 40,000 tons.

Notice has been given that Capt. L. F. Guttman, of Austrian descent, a professor in Queen's University, has renounced his surname and is henceforth to be known as Goodwin. He went with the 14th Regiment company and was drafted by the war office to do special service work owing to his knowledge of explosives. He is now in Canada on a war office mission to Ottawa.

Increase in Butter Output

Saskatchewan Government Creameries Show Some Rapid Gains

The following table shows the very satisfactory increase in the production of butter at the Co-Operative Creameries in Saskatchewan operated by the dairy branch, department of agriculture, for the summer months of the past three years:

Month.	1913.	1914.	1915.
May	90,957	139,567	153,103
June	169,066	215,339	314,927
July	254,321	323,778	514,998
August	156,919	204,394	353,407
September	120,722	170,264	303,337
	791,985	1,053,342	1,639,772

It will be noticed by these figures that the output for the five summer months of 1915 shows a gain of 55 per cent. over the same period of last year and a gain of 107 per cent. over the same period of 1913, which indicates a remarkably steady growth.

This butter has all found a ready sale at figures considerably above the market price, on account of its uniform quality and the excellent reputation gained for Saskatchewan government butter. Dairy Commission Wilson reports that he has lately been obliged to refuse several carload orders as he is desirous of retaining a supply to meet the local demand. This would indicate that there is practically an unlimited market for the right kind of butter.

So much is said and written at this time about the grain crop of the province, that the importance of the dairy industry is liable to be overlooked. A comparison of the two branches of farming, however, shows that dairying is making far more rapid gains than is being made in grain crops. Statistics show that the acreage in grain crops this year amounted to 10,543,795 compared with 9,682,125 in 1913 and 9,912,464 acres in 1914, a percentage gain of 8.9 per cent. over 1913 and 6.3 per cent. over 1914, so gains of 55 per cent. and 107 per cent. in dairy products compares very favorably.

Applications for new creameries are coming from all parts of the province, so it would look as if the farmers are beginning to realize that dairying is the most stable and one of the most profitable branches of farming possible.

Machine Guns

Most of the machine guns used in the British army are water cooled. The steam given off by the water, which is boiled through the heat of firing, is liable to betray the position of the gun, however, and for some time inventors have been busy inventing an air-cooled machine.

They have been successful, and the Lewis air-cooled gun is now used by British soldiers. The Lewis gun weighs only 26½ pounds, and it can be fired from the shoulder.

It very much resembles, indeed, an ordinary rifle, but has a horizontal revolving magazine above the trigger, and the barrel is four inches in diameter on the outside appearing much larger than that of a rifle.

The gun is air-cooled by a sheath of aluminum, with radiating wings, like an electric fan. This sheath extends beyond the actual barrel of the gun.

As the gases, caused by the firing of the cartridges, come out of the barrel they act on these fans and drive them around, causing a continual draught of cool air to pass along the barrel.

The Lewis takes 48 cartridges at a time, but it can be reloaded in a few seconds.

"Just what is meant by circumlocution?" asked the seeker after knowledge.

"I haven't a definition on the tip of my tongue," replied the busy man, "but if you will look in the paper I dare say you will find a very good example of it under the general heading of 'Diplomatic Correspondence.'"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

Information and Education

To appreciate what newspapers mean to a country we have only to look at Russia. Before the war the Russian people, taken as a mass, did not read them. Now they are being urged to start a state paper not only to give the news, but as a "means of popular education." People here sometimes do not recognize that papers are teaching them modern history, as well as many others things.—New York Tribune.

Straw Shed for Cattle

Construction of Straw Sheds Very Simple and Inexpensive

A stable that will protect from cold weather and storms may be constructed with little expense when straw is plentiful. Each cow, if to be tied, needs about fifty square feet of floor space to allow for manure, feed alley, place for her to stand, and room to get behind her for milking, cleaning, etc. Young stock will need about half as much space. A barn 16x90 feet or one 32x45, will furnish room enough for twenty cows and ten head of young stock. A straw shed for cattle should be seven or eight feet high. The construction of such buildings is very simple. Posts are usually set in the ground eight to twelve feet apart and strong timbers put on top of these with poles close enough together to carry the straw on top of the timbers. Walls are constructed by making two walls two or more feet apart, and packing with straw. These walls may be made of poles, boards or woven wire, as desired.

Hogs will require from ten to fifteen square feet of floor space each in a straw shed. Fifty hogs will require a shed about 20x30 feet in size. It is better to keep the hogs in a separate building from the cattle. The shed for hogs need not be more than four or five feet high. It is advisable to make the walls tight, using woven wire, or something equally good, so the hogs will not work out through the wall.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Canada's Exports Exceed Imports

The balance of Canadian trade is being rapidly adjusted as a result of heavy exports of munitions and war supplies. The ratio at the end of August covering the first twelve months of the war stood at $599,549,154, representing total exports and $538,286,326 representing imports. For 1914 the total exports were $488,643,591, and total imports $575,664,462.

For the first war year the total exports of merchandise were $504,810,452, and imports of merchandise were $415,813,055. The aggregate of customs duties in the first year of the war was $78,857,044, a decrease of $16,000,000. In exports the increases were distributed as follows: Manufacturers, $58,000,000; animal products, $22,000,000; forest products, $5,000,000; fisheries, $1,000,000, and miscellaneous, $2,000,000. Exports of minerals fell away $4,000,000, and agricultural produce $50,000,000.

Greece gained its independence in 1830, when it was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NOW---You Can Have
A PERFECT Complexion

USIT

Trade Mark

50c, 75c SKIN FOOD — $1.00, $1.50 WRINKLE CHASER

USIT has solved the problem of beauty. Its use is bringing back the freshness and bloom of youth, and driving away, whenever used consistently, the wrinkles of worry and age. Used for centuries by the famous beauties of the East. Guaranteed free from hair growth. Your druggist has it. SEE YOUR DRUGGIST TO-DAY.

USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited
476 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto

Count the click of the wheels on one rail (because joints alternate) for twenty seconds, and the result will be the miles per hour the train is running. There are 176 thirty-foot rails in 5,280 feet. The train, say, is travelling at forty-five miles per hour. It covers 125.5 rails in one minute, or 2.25 rails in one second, which multiplied by twenty, equals forty-five rails in twenty seconds, or forty-five miles per hour.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

FREE
"Hallam's Trappers Guide" English or French, 96 pages tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for the trapper "Raw Fur Price List" "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and garments, also "Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog"
Guns, Traps, Animal Bait, Fish Nets, etc. at lowest prices, all illustrated. Send FREE. Address,
JOHN HALLAM 350 Hallam Building LIMITED, TORONTO

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick--"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for outdoor use--"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use.

BUY
EDDY'S

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Casey (annoyed at surveillance)—Say! Is watchin' me all yez have to do?

Foreman (curtly)—It is.

Casey (throwing down pick)—Begorra, then, its idle ye'll be tomorrow.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES
NUMBER 23

Humanity Over All

In days of old, when knights were bold,
And ignorance held full sway;
The records of the past unfold
How men went forth their kind to slay.
But times have changed; the world has gained
In knowledge, justice and good will.
At last it seemed peace was attained
By nations far and wide. No ill
Seemed brooding o'er the oceans wide.
When, lo, a spark flashed into flame
A dreadful war; and on each side
Thousands will die, but not for fame.
Destruction goes on night and day,
And millions have no country now;
No homes, no food, all in dismay.
Mankind's aghast at savage blow
To travellers on their way abroad—
Men, women, children, babes in arms,
Have been engulfed beneath the flood.
What means this madness? War's alarms
Have filled the world with death and woe.
E'en neutrals have to suffer, too.
Its time that right was might. Go thou
Help feed the hungry, cheer the sick,
Raise up the fallen and the weak.
Some day a wave of sympathy
May grip the hearts of all mankind—
And love and peace all nations bind.
—C.C.C. Cushing.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure constipation of childhood. They act as a gentle laxative, regulate the bowels and stomach and are absolutely safe. Concerning them Mrs. A. Crowell, Sandy Cove., N.S., writes: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers whose little ones are suffering from constipation." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Winter Fairs

It has been decided by the board of managers that the winter fairs at Regina and Saskatoon will be held as usual this season. The dates have been set for the second and third weeks of March, 1916, the Regina fair to be held during the second week and the Saskatoon fair during the third week of the month. P. F. Bredt, the new live stock commissioner, was appointed secretary, taking the place of J. C. Smith, resigned on account of enlisting for active service.

No fair will be held at Brandon the coming winter, owing to the conditions still existing which prevented the fair being held last winter. It has been decided, however, to hold a calf show, at which boys under sixteen years of age will exhibit stock which they have taken special interest in raising. Calgary Winter Fair will be held on Dec. 14-17.

HOW'S THIS?

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

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

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

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

The Geographical Board of Trade of Canada has notified the Lethbridge Board of Trade that the name of Belly river has been permanently changed to that of Old Man river. The board of trade had appealed to have the name changed to that of Lethbridge river.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

British submarines have now cleared the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German merchant ships, says a despatch to the Star from Copenhagen. Every German ship which was southbound from Sweden when the submarines started their campaign has either been sunk, or run aground, it adds.

Of fifty German ore carriers, 37 are virtually interned in Swedish ports, the correspondent declares.

How French Artillery Is Fed With Shells

One Munition Factory Turns Out 5,000 Shells and Many Aerial Motors a Day

The unremitting French artillery attack proceeding along the whole front is made possible by equally unremitting and intensive effort in the production of projectiles in works which are working regularly twenty-four hours a day.

One of these great establishments near Paris, visited by an Associated Press representative by official permission, makes more than 5,000 shells and a number of aeroplane motors a day. The works visited produced six hundred automobiles annually before the war. It was, like other modern industries, arranged so that material taken in at one end followed a regular progression until it came out at the other a finished car. The order of operations was different in shell making, so it was necessary to displace and rearrange five thousand machines, install many new ones and, at the same time, find hands to replace a thousand mechanics.

So formidable a task would have seemed before the war to be the work of a year, but it was accomplished in a few weeks, and the works were made ready to turn out daily thousands of parts of rifles and bayonets in addition to high power flying machine motors and shells. In a few days the shell production will have been doubled, while the flying corps will continue to receive a goodly number of new machines monthly from this factory.

Women, old, young and middle-aged, are working there in the places of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers at the front. Projectiles and rifle parts are given the precision of a chronometer, and every operation is supervised and the result verified before it goes on to the next hand.

The finished shell must not only stand a high hydraulic pressure, but it must give the proper ring. An expert in steel, isolated from the clang and hum of the factory in an almost hermetically-sealed hut, taps each shell as it is sent into him on a little trolley. Those which give out the proper ring are sent on, while the others go to the scrap heap. This is the final trial before loading.

Shrapnel bullets are placed in the core of the shell by young girls, whose work is fully up to that of trained arsenal workers.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Animal Diseases Costly

It is estimated that the United States has already expended over $1,500,000 in fighting foot-and-mouth disease, and it has not yet been exterminated. While this amount seems large and yet when compared with the aggregate losses from other contagious diseases of animals it is not so astonishing.

It is estimated that Texas fever causes a loss of $40,000,000 a year. The government has been spending large sums of money fighting the fever tick which causes the disease, but the greatest loss is to the Southern States, which because of quarantine are excluded from the markets of the north for several months each year. Tuberculosis of livestock comes next with a loss of $25,000,000; contagious abortion, $20,000,000; anthrax, $1,500,000; scabies of sheep and cattle, $4,60,000; blackleg, $6,000,000; glanders, $5,000,000; parasites, $7,000,000; poultry diseases, $8,750,000; other diseases of live stock $22,000,000, making a grand total of over $200,000,000 lost to breeders and dealers in live stock every year.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food—It Pays Big Dividends

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Syrup of a Hundred Uses

Of course, "Crown Brand" is your favorite Table Syrup. Of course, you enjoy its delicious, appetizing flavor with *Bread, Pancakes and Hot Biscuits.*
But what about "Crown Brand" in the kitchen? Do you use

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

for Gingerbread, Cookies, Cakes, Pies and Sweet Sauces for all kinds of Puddings?
Do you always use it for *Candy-making*?
Try it in all these ways. You'll find "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup handy, convenient, economical, dependable, good.

"LILY WHITE" is just what its name implies—a clear corn syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand", that is equally good for the table and for candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.
The Canada Starch Co. Limited. Montreal.

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to
PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES
Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

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

Time and Trial Prove
the unequalled value of Beecham's Pills as the best corrective of ailments of the digestive organs so common—and the best preventive of lasting and serious sickness so often resulting from defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For over half a century they have been used with entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses will prove to you that you can find prompt relief from the headaches, depression of spirits and general no-good feelings caused by indigestion or biliousness. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command such

An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

A Few Dont's

What Next to do for Good Health in Winter

Don't poison yourself with tainted air by staying in poorly ventilated, over-heated, crowded, foul-smelling, places. Fresh air does not cause pneumonia or any other disease, but is necessary for good health in winter as well as in summer.

Don't injure your health and lower your vitality by over-eating, or excesses of any kind. Good general health, maintained at a high standard by right living, is the best possible safeguard against pneumonia or any other germ diseases.

Don't indulge to excess in alcoholic liquors. Those who become addicted to alcohol reduce their resistance to pneumonia and increase the liability of death from it.

Don't sleep with the bedroom windows closed. Night air is purer than day air; it contains less dust and fewer germs.

Don't permit direct draughts to blow on you, whether in bed or not.

Don't sit around with wet feet or in wet clothing.

Don't permit anyone who has pneumonia to pass it on to you. Treat pneumonia as a "catching" disease.—Pennsylvania Health Bulletin.

Could Hardly Live for Asthma.—Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only its blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her, and said, angrily:

"Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself!"

Instantly came the reply:

"Weel, he's a vera industreous body."

Billeting System Aids Recruiting

Indications point to the success of the new system of billeting soldiers where they are raised as an incentive to rural recruiting.

The first town to report is Leask, Saskatchewan, which has enlisted 25 and guarantees 50 men.

Haliburton, Ont., the population of which is only 800, has raised the necessary twenty men to ensure their being quartered there for the winter.

It is the intention of the militia department to assign non-commissioned officers to each locality so that training may go ahead systematically.

Corns are caused by pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

For setting a mouse trap use bread soaked in linseed oil. Mice cannot resist linseed oil.

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

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, DEC. 10

Once More Creamery

The Creston Valley is not the only spot where the creamery question is a live topic. At Golden, where the estimated cow population for the whole Columbia Valley is placed at less than 60, the farmers' institute is talking butter factory, while at Cranbrook the board of trade, exhibition association and farmers' institute each have a committee co-operating with the other on this same creamery matter.

Cranbrook recognizes that there is not enough dairy stock in that immediate neighborhood to support a creamery, but the farmers' institute is going to solve the cow problem by endeavoring to arrange to have all the cream available at points from Kootenay Landing to Fernie, as well as along the branch lines, sent to a butter plant at Cranbrook.

This sams suggestion would seem to be worthy the consideration of the promoters of the Creston Valley creamery. If it is feasible to pay transportation charges on cream from here to Cranbrook, it of necessity follows that it could profitably be shipped from Cranbrook to a creamery here. And the latter arrangement would be the more economical, in that the express charges would be smaller seeing that it is reasonably sure Creston would have more cream to export right now, and the certain assurance that the greater increase in the dairy herds would naturally be larger here than in a semi-agricultural community such as Cranbrook.

Another feature which favors the selection of the Creston Valley for a creamery is the offer of a site and building material for the factory, to say nothing of the ideal natural situation this section affords such an industry.

While, naturally, each community will desire to have the factory in its own midst, we believe the present activity at both centres to get a creamery into operation, coupled with the absence of any pronounced sectional rivalry between the two points, creates an ideal opportunity for an informal "come let us reason together" conference on the matter. We believe under present circumstances that two communities that have so much in common as these should be able to come to some amicable arrangement that will be in the material interests of both.

Point Well Taken

The rather voluminous correspondence created by Mr. Lindley's letter as to the advisability of the Kootenay and Boundary fruit selling agencies meeting in conference to discuss measures for the more advantageous marketing of the fruit and vegetable crops clearly demonstrates at least two things: 1. That the present selling arrangements do not give universal satisfaction, and, 2. That growers all over the country have a lot of suggestions to offer which, in each particular grower's opinion, would help some in bringing about a little better state of affairs. All of which indicates that the proposed convention would be productive of much good in the abstract; with the reasonable assurance of concrete action if not taken forthwith being made so undeniably necessary as to render its long deferment almost out of the question.

In a letter to the Nelson News in this connection W. G. Littlejohn of Erickson gives the would-be attendants to such a convention some food for thought in a little discourse on the possible additional expense the proposed central prairie selling office would place on the individual rancher. In other words, we take it, if this additional selling medium is going to add another five per cent, or even one per cent., to the commissions already paid by the rancher to the local unions, Mr. Littlejohn is not prepared to concede that the new departure is worth while.

The point is a timely one; so much so, as a matter of fact, that unless the delegates to the convention can come back to the different local unions with clear and definite information that the new order of things ensures no increase in the commission paid by the rancher for selling his fruit, there is little hope in these times of stringency of a majority of the shareholders in any co-operative concern sanctioning any such business affiliation.

Whether or not the rancher should hold the proposition down to such a hard and fast dollars and cents basis we are not prepared to say; every man to his own industry—ours is not fruit growing. While it were a mistake to lose sight of the larger advantages that may immediately, or in the near future, accrue from marketing through a uniform Kootenay-Boundary channel and, possibly making this move the stepping stone to a united B.C. selling agency, it must be remembered that this is a material age and right now things financial are a bit too stremious to make much headway except with sure things.

The Littlejohn letter puts this aspect of the matter up to those interested in a matter-of-fact business way. As to whether the proposed move will be a good or bad investment, he is absolutely neutral. If the convention materializes, as THE REVIEW hopes it will, with a few men of the Littlejohr type in attendance, and succeeds in securing a unanimous endorsement of a selling arrangement along the lines suggested by Mr. Lindley, the local union may safely lend its co-operation in the full assurance that there's "something in it."

Standard Pack

The recent mulcting of the Fruit Growers Union in the sum of ten dollars and costs for marketing over-graded fruit is one of the straws that will eventually convince the growers of the sound business sense of adopting some plan where. by they will be sure that apples going out from Creston as of a certain grade will pass inspection at Regina, or any other point, and prove true in every detail to quality marked on box at loading point.

If we have the facts right it amounts to this that simply because a dozen or two dozen boxes of fruit in this car were found below standard as to color, every one of the other hundred or two hundred boxes of No. 1 fruit in the car had to suffer re-grading one standard lower, causing an unwarranted loss to the growers of at least 15 cents on each box, to say nothing of some loss of prestige that the whole Valley fruit-growing interests suffered.

Early in the season when it was suggested that the Union would endeavor to overcome this very sort of thing by a system of having the fruit put up by packers registered with the Union who, in cases of over-grading, would be held liable for financial losses such as those sustained in the Regina incident, the feeling against the innovation was so pronounced that it had to be abandoned.

Up to the present the Valley has been able to market its apple crop to fair advantage, we admit, but if the different fruit inspectors and fruit officials, who come through here, know what they are talking about, the day has about arrived when the quantity of fruit offering will be ample to allow buyers to pick and choose the selling agencies with whom they will do business, and as sure as death and taxes they are going to give the preference to the egencies that can deliver standard goods uniformly put up.

This is a bit of policy the rancher insists on observing in his way of doing business and if, as all those in authority assure us, market conditions have now reached the stage where the supply will readily enable wholesalers to classify districts and deal only with them in order of merit, the sooner the Valley gets away from its saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole policy of packing fruit so much the better for all concerned—which, indirectly, is all of us.

Vernon collected $168 dog taxes this year.

The P. Burns Co. shipped six cars of live hogs from Vernon on Tuesday last, for which the owners were paid over $8,000.

Since Sept. 1st the P. Burns Co. at Kaslo has been able to secure enough cattle from Kaslo ranchers to supply the town with beef without bringing in a single carcass.

Cranbrook wants a creamery. R. E. Beattie says the scheme is feasible if the cream supply of all the cows owned between the Landing and Fernie was shipped to Cranbrook.

Two changes in Kootenay newspapers are reported this week. The Conservatives have acquired possession of the Cranbrook Herald, and W. B. Willcox has purchased the Trail News.

Cranbrook agricultural society has a decided weakness for the Tory honorary presidents. Here's the list for 1916: Hon. W. J. Bowser, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Scott, T. D. Caven, M.P.P., and A. E. Watts.

Everything for Xmas.

We are just a little too busy and space is too limited to begin to enumerate the various items that make up our Christmas stock for this year, but suffice it to say that we can supply your every need at the very closost prices. We have a nice line of

Christmas Gifts for Ladies, Gents, Youths and Children. A complete stock of Fresh Christmas Groceries, Candies, Oranges, &c.

We invite your inspection; it's a pleasure to show this stock.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Boar for Service

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

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. 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 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 Gold 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 Jean, Caledonian Fractional, Hillside, Riverside, Golden Belle, Riverside Fractional, Golden Belle Fractional, Alturas, 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

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES

Boxes and Crates
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DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Favors Creamery

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—As a firm believer in the benefits of co-operation I was more than pleased to hear that Mr. Walter V. Jackson was bringing forward a proposition to establish a co-operative creamery to handle the dairy products of this district. In the hope that I may be of assistance in obtaining favorable consideration for the project I ask a little space in your columns.

The question of finding a market for his produce at a remunerative price is the one outstanding problem of the farmers' life the world over. Co-operation, wherever seriously adopted, has never failed in greatly simplifying the marketing problem and in increasing the profits of the farming community. The countries of Denmark and New Zealand are notable examples of what may be almost termed national co-operation, while the Citrus Fruit Growers of California and the Grain Growers' Association of our own provinces are good examples of co-operative principles applied in the interests of certain classes of producers spread over wide areas.

Nearer home, the Co-Operative Fruit Growers' Association of Wynndel deserves recognition as a shining example of the advantages derived from a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together." Surely there cannot be a single rancher at Duck Creek who would willingly go back to the old days when each sought out his own market. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"—what is successful in the matter of strawberry selling can be made a succes in the matter of butter, eggs, and other produce.

In a letter just received from W. Patterson, manager of the Cowichan Creamery Association of Duncan, B.C., he says: "The advantages of such an outlet for the farmers' butter, eggs, etc., is unmistakable. By co-operation only is it possible to have any voice in the marketing of your products." The creamery association just mentioned is one of the largest and most successful in the province, and perhaps a few figures showing its progress may be of interest.

It started in a small way in 1896—on the modest capital of $2,512.50. In its second year its total turnover was $10,398. Sixteen years later the turnover was $149,301. In 1910 they added the egg business and in the first year sold 37,114 dozen eggs. In 1911 they sold 81,706 dozen, and in 1912, 176,707 dozen.

I am sorry I have not more recent figures by me, but I understand that not only has the output steadily increased but the cost of manufacture has been decreased and the prices paid to patrons have been greater—which is the moral I wish to point. The association now runs a buttermaking plant, an egg business, a chicken fattening business, a feed business and an ice-making plant—and, I understand, is opening its own retailing establishment in Victoria.

From the foregoing it will be seen that one thing leads to another, and I confidently look for the time when the Creston Valley will not only have its own buttermaking plant but will handle co-operatively such lines as eggs, poultry, bacon, etc.

In New Zealand there are many co-operative bacon factories which successfully dispose of the trouble from which we sometimes suffer here: the finding of buyers for our pork at, say, 10 cents per pound, while we are paying from 27 to 30 cents for eastern bacon.

Before a creamery can be started here there are, of course, two important questions to be answered: Have we the necessary number of cows in the district, and can we raise the necessary amount of capital? Both these matters are being looked into and I hope will be answered in the affirmative. Meantime, will every rancher in the Valley think the matter over carefully and be prepared to co-operate when the opportunity comes.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your space. Yours truly,

Creston, Dec. 4. P. G. EMMETT.

Pruning Schools Again Assured

In 1914, the first year Pruning Schools were offered, 25 were held, and in 1915 the number increased to 47. As these schools proved to be very beneficial to the fruit-growers, the Department has decided to offer them again. Some requests have already been made, and these will undoubtedly be a big demand for them, it is hoped that applications will be placed as soon as possible.

The Department of Agriculture will provide a competent instructor, and will pay his expenses. The local administration of the pruning schools will be placed in the hands of a responsible local body, such as the Farmers' Institute, the Fruit Growers' Association, or the Board of Trade, who will be responsible for the guarantee of a minimum of eight pupils, (but not more than twelve), with the proper qualifications, at a fee of one dollar each, to take ten lessons of three hours a lesson, the school extending over five days. Where the number of pupils in a district justifies, two pruning schools may be arranged for, in which the minimum guarantee will be sixteen pupils, and not over twenty-four. The local organization will also provide an orchard or orchards, where the instructor may hold the pruning classes, and a hall or room in which the lectures may be held.

Besides the actual practice in the orchard, of which the course will consist chiefly, where the pupils will prune trees under the supervision of the instructor, there will be lectures on the theory of pruning, which will include talks on pruning as related to the formation of fruit buds, and to plant growth, also the subject of top-grafting undesirable varieties will be dealt with, along with many other points of interest.

The pupils will provide their own pruning tools, the necessary tools being a pair of pruning shears, a saw, and a pocket whet-stone. A pruning pole and a light ladder may also be necessary for large trees.

Government Seed Distribution Data

The object of the 1916 seed distribution is: The distribution of registered seed of the stable mixed farming crops among as many of the farmers of the province as possible, at the lowest possible cost, that the farmers of British Columbia may be enabled to secure and in the future to produce, within the province all the registered seed necessary for the improvement of the crops of the province.

Our experience in former years has convinced us that the good accomplished by such a policy is only limited by the number of farmers reached.

Accordingly we are this year endeavoring to place sufficient registered seed to sow from one to two acres within the reach of every institute member. In order to accomplish this it is necessaay to ascertain early the exact quantity of seed necessary and to secure sufficient high grade seed to meet the demand before the available supply is exhausted.

Rules and regulations governing 1916 seed distribution:

1. That certain registered seed varieties will be offered for crop improvement as follows:

(a) Registered Marquis or Red Fife Wheat not more than four (4) bushels to one member at 3c. per pound.

(b) Banner or Garton's No. 22 Oats not more than six (6) bus. to one member at 2½ and 3c per pound respectively. (Garton's No. 22 is a variety adapted to coast conditions.)

(c) Corn of one varieties listed below—not more than 3 pounds to one member at 5c per lb. (In ordering—state first, second and third choice.)

Minnesota No. 13, Northwestern Dent, Longfellow, Wisconsin No. 7, Quebec No. 28.

(d) Sludgstrop Mangel Seed, not more than five (5) pounds to one member at 30c per pound. We have about six (600) pounds of this seed, grown by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C., which we purpose distributing in small lots preference being given to applicants in order of receipt of orders.

(e) Alfalfa Seed, Northern grown not more than five (5) pounds to one member at 20c per pound—a nominal charge of 25c will in future be made for alfalfa nitro culture, money to accompany order.

2. That Registered Seed will be offered for general seeding in larger quantities than the above at:

Wheat—3c per pound. Oats—2½ and 3c per pound. Corn—6c per pound. Mangels 30c per pound. Alfalft 30c per pound.

3. That if sufficient seed of the desired grade cannot be secured to fill all applications, the said applicants will be notified and their money refunded before Jan. 31st. 1916.

4. That in the event of a seed shortage—after the seed for crop improvement has been allotted the applications for seed for general seeding shall be filled in order received by the department.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas Excursions to Great Britain

November 15th to December 31st
Limit Five Months

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Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve Sleeping Car and Steamship berths

R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent CALGARY, ALTA

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JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager

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

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Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S53

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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

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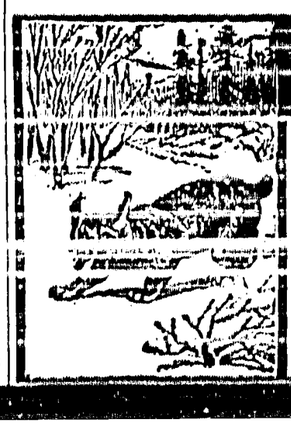

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A Prosperous Area

We are in receipt of very favorable advices from the southern portion of this province. All over the Boundary, Okanagan and Kootenay districts the crops have been exceptionally good. There is very great mining activity. The demand from the prairies for lumber has led to the opening of numerous logging camps, and the mills are all starting up. There are no idle men, but on the contrary some of the millmen are complaining of a shortage of labor. Our correspondent, who has covered some hundreds of miles during the past week or ten days, says: "It looks as if southern British Columbia would have a splendid fall and winter." —Victoria Colonist.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

Saskatchewan Live Stock Distribution

Under the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, the provincial department of agriculture of Saskatchewan distributed a total of 280 head of cattle to farmers this summer. P. F. Bredt, acting live stock commissioner, was in charge of the buying. On account of the advance in cheese prices it was difficult to buy Holstein cattle in Ontario at right prices, consequently many head of Shorthorns were purchased at an average price of $85.

An amendment to the above act last spring made it possible for the department to distribute bulls on a quarter cash basis. As a result of this about 70 bulls were distributed as compared with 24 last year. A big demand now prevails for bulls, and these will possibly be purchased throughout the west this winter. Some of the districts receiving cattle this year were Kerrobert, Rush Lake, Dobden and Eldred districts, north of Shellbrook, and Wadena.

The remains of an amphitheatre famous during the reign of Nero, have been discovered at Pozzuoli near Naples, and already the first row of seats has been uncovered from the volcanic deposits under which the whole is buried. The amphitheatre is 400 feet long and 300 feet wide.

Tommy L.—That's a top-hole pipe, Jerry. Where d'ye get it?

Tommy H.—One of them German Oolans tried to take me prisoner, an' I tie it from 'im.

W. N. U. 1078

Waste in Burning Straw

Soils Greatly Benefitted by Fertilizing Elements in the Straw

From the time the prairies were first cultivated up to a year or so ago it was the general custom to burn the piles of straw which dotted the fields after the fall threshing. In fact it is yet a very common practice and a very wasteful one.

It is an established fact that organic matter is essential for soil fertility. No one disputes the fact that our prairie soils are already rich in this essential but in many sections the soils would be greatly benefited by the addition of the fertilizing constituents which are present in the straw.

Hopkins, of Illinois, gives the value of oat straw for manurial purposes at $3.30 per ton. Wheat straw valued at $2.58 per ton. The same relative comparison gives the value of fresh farm manure at $2.22 and barnyard manure at $2.34 per ton. Any one who destroys a ton of wheat or oat straw, therefore, destroys more fertilizing elements than are contained in the average farm yard manure.

The best method of handling straw is to feed it to stock and return the manure to the land. Thus it serves a double purpose fodder and manure. When fed to horses or cattle on a maintenance ration or those doing comparatively little work, oat straw is condensed by Hoard's Dairyman to be from one-half to two-thirds the value of good clover and timothy hay. The manure from one ton of wheat straw is worth $1.52 and that from a ton of oat straw is worth $2.34. Thus the wastefulness of burning straw is evident.

Where sufficient live stock is not kept, however, to use all of the straw in this way, the straw can be returned directly to the land. It may be spread and plowed under or used as a top dressing on grain or pasture.

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength, is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

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

Big Cattle Industry

In connection with the offer of the Canadian government to supply France and Great Britain with beef, one of the most interesting enterprises in the history of Western Canada is about to be launched. It is proposed to utilize the Vermilion Valley in Alberta, east of Edmonton, where millions of tons of the very finest kind of grasses have been going to waste every year to grow and fatten cattle for the British and continental trade.

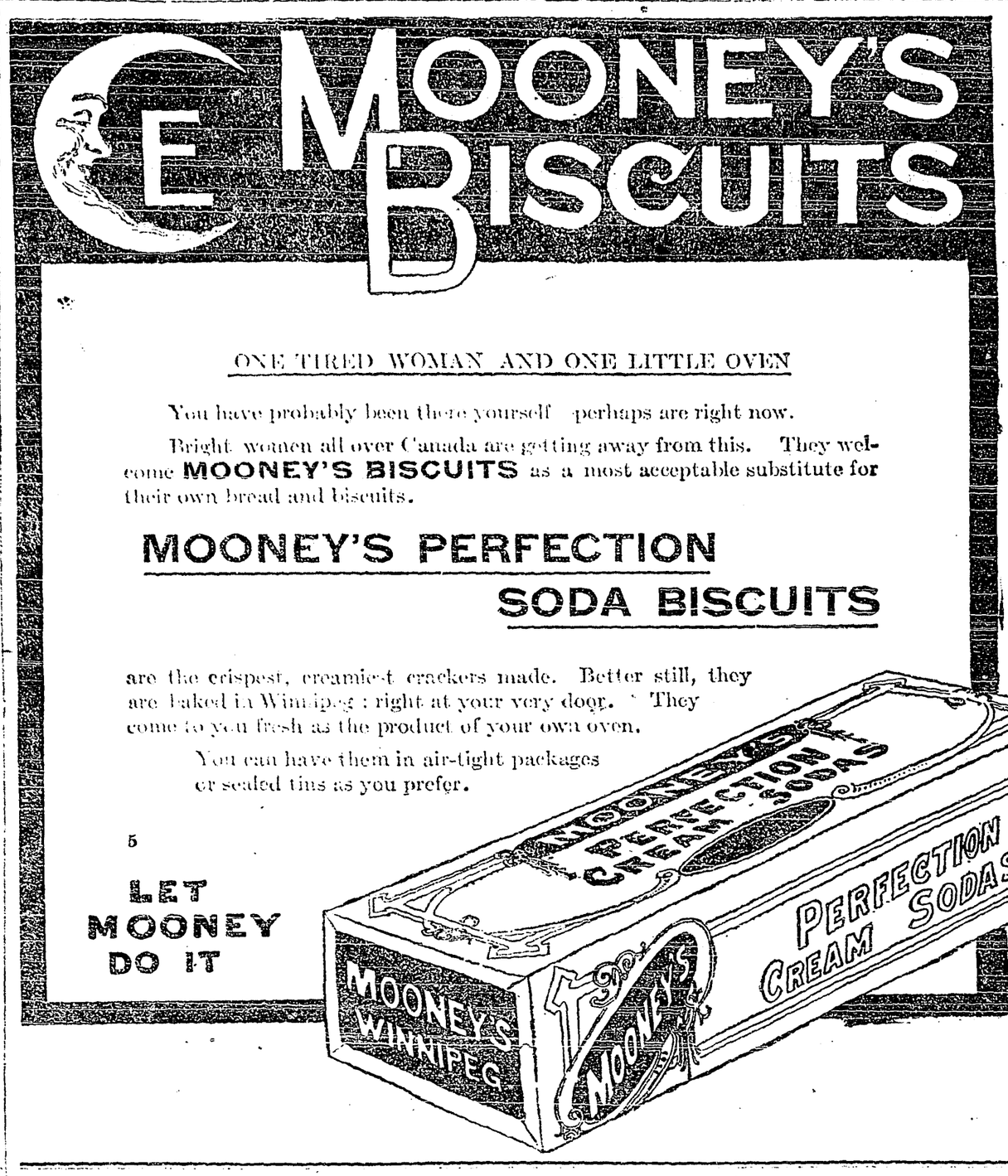
The scheme is being supported by the Alberta and Dominion governments and a large number of the foremost and wealthiest stockmen of Ontario are taking an interest in it. Half a million acres of land have been secured for the purpose. It is not intended to start big ranches but small ones which will be stocked and maintained under experienced cattle men.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A small special constable when on top of a tramcar was requested by the conductor to come down to deal with a man who was inclined to be abusive. Reluctantly the special constable complied with the request, but found himself confronted by a huge navvy about six feet six inches high and four broad.

"There he is," said the conductor. "He won't pay his fare."

The small special constable reflected, and then remarked: "Well, I suppose I must pay it for him."



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No matter where you live or what you or your family want in Furs or Fur Garments, you can buy cheaper and better by dealing direct with us.

When you realize that we are THE LARGEST CASH BUYERS OF RAW FURS IN CANADA direct from the trapper, you will appreciate our unrivalled opportunity to select the finest skins, manufacture them into desirable Fur Sets and Fur Garments then by selling direct to you by mail, save the middleman's profit by our system of selling

From Trapper to Wearer

BLACK WOLF SET. This is one of the many bargains illustrated in our FUR STYLE BOOK and is a beautiful set made from long haired—good quality—whole skins. **The Stole** is cut extra deep and wide over shoulder and back—giving good protection against cold—is trimmed with head and tail over shoulders and tail at each end—lined with good quality satin and warmly interlined.

No. 225 Muff $6.50
No. 224 Stole $6.25

The Muff is made in the large classy pillow style, trimmed with head tail and paws and mounted on good down bed giving great warmth and comfort—lined with good satin—with wrist cord.

No 224, Stole $6.25
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Recruiting Officer—And now, my lad, just one more question—are you prepared to die for your country?

Recruit—No, I ain't! That ain't wot I'm j'ining for. I want to make a few of them Germans die for theirs.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most active application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Military service is compulsory in Greece. It commences in the twentieth year, and lasts in one way or another for the long period of 31 years. The war strength of the Greek army is between 280,000 and 800,000 men.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Agricultural Commission

An order-in-council has been issued by Dominion commission to investigate agricultural problems. The personnel of this commission has not yet been announced. This action of the government is a result of the conference held in Winnipeg last November between representatives of the western grain growers and manufacturers, after which a joint memorandum was prepared asking for the appointment of the commission. It is gratifying to see that, not only have the manufacturers and farmers decided to forget their differences, but that they have also been able to combine in advocating a common policy which is apparently sound enough to recommend itself to the Dominion government. This much has been accomplished but the ultimate benefit which will be derived will be determined by the character of the men who are appointed to the commission. We trust that these appointments will not be conferred as rewards for professional politicians but will be given to men who understand agricultural conditions and who are willing to devote unlimited time and energy to the problems before them.—Industrial Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Country life is dying in America because of the drudgery of the farmer and the lonesomeness of his wife, according to William E. Smythe, of San Francisco, talking to the International Irrigation congress in Stockton, Cal. To substantiate his statement he cited statistics to show that between 1900 and 1910 the country population increased only 4 per cent. while the increase of population in the cities was 40 per cent.

Comets in War Time

The curious are noting that in the past four centuries various great comets have been visible in the Russian dominions only eleven times, and that each time such an appearance has coincided with great wars in which Russia has been engaged. The only exceptions to the rule that a bright comet has been plainly visible every time Russia has been at war for four centuries were the Turkish campaign in 1877 and the war with Japan, though in the latter case a faint comet became visible in January, 1904.

Delavant's comet, recently discovered, keeps up the tradition and corresponds in some respects very nearly to the comet of 1812, the year of Russia's last great national war against the "twelve tribes of Europe" under Napoleon. The present comet will remain visible for about the same period of the year as the comet of 1812.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters. He asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he was in command of a regiment passing over a plain in a hostile country, and he found his front blocked by artillery a brigade of cavalry on his right flank and a morass on his left, while his rear was cut off by a large body of infantry.

"Halt! Order arms, ground arms, kneel down, say your prayers!" replied the subaltern.

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It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.
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Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
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A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

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227 GRAIN EXCHANGE,
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For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
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My full name is .....
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If you suffer from Eczema, Pimples, Itch, Scalp Troubles, Boils, Blotches, Blackheads, Chronic Weakness, Sleeplessness, Blood Disorders, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Skin Eruptions, Piles, write for FREE 64-PAGE BOOK on these diseases and wonderful cures effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION. Yourself alone can tell if it will do you good. Send for it to-day. Address: THERAPION HOUSE, 11 Pembridge Villas, Notting Hill Gate, London, England. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL DO YOU GOOD.

BRITISH NAVY CLEARS THE SEA OF BULK OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

ARMADA OF 2,300 BOATS IS ENGAGED IN THE WORK

A British Expert on Naval Matters Disputes the Statement that Guarding Against Undersea Craft is Sport, and Graphically Describes the Perils and Hardships of the Work

The First lord of the Admiralty announced that the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable. By doing so Mr. Balfour crystallized the stories told by naval men who have come in from the North Sea to those who move among them in the anchorage on the eastern seaboard.

Following this an American author was privileged to give to the public a little indefinite information, very little and very indefinite, about the fleet; but to those who so often look upon a great battle squadron at anchor or watch the sudden rush to sea, or again, listen to the stories which carry to the fringe of an action, and who consequently know the secrecy with which it is sought to surround every movement on the sea, it is surprising the emphasis laid on the success of our warfare on the submarine.

With Teutonic braggadocio the Germans, it is popularly supposed, replied to Mr. Balfour's message, with the sinking of the Hesperian, just as they were credited with having answered Mr. Churchill's speech at Liverpool, when he threatened the German fleet if they would not come out they would be dug out like rats from a hole, with the sinking of the Hogue and Cressy and the Aboukir. But the navy does not believe the Germans give replies on these lines. The stake is too serious. And in the stern game where men are constantly looking into the jaws of death one cannot get any of them to believe one cannot get any of playing for fireworks displays—no, they are out for results all the time.

"The officers and men of the battleships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport." That statement may have been made, but it is the greatest possible travesty of a dangerous, monotonous and exposed life; so much is it so that it is inconceivable to anyone acquainted with the sea that any naval officer or seaman could frame the words.

There are 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries on duty outside the regular service keeping the North Sea clear. We always believed there were about 3,000 ships at work around our coast and what is this matchless armada searching for on the lone waste? What is this quarry that gives the great sport?

Reliable figures are not available of how many German submarines were afloat when war was declared. Possibly at the outside fifty. Fanciful stories have been published of submarines built in sections and carried overland—vessels of 1,000 tons, all fitted with most finely adjusted and delicate machinery.

To the Germans, we grant, everything is possible; but setting aside freak ideas and coming to absolute facts, the German yards would not turn out in a year more than twenty new submarines. And even supposing not a single submarine is being retained outside Kiel, off Heligoland or in the Baltic, for a year 3,000 ships have enjoyed great sport and been the envy of the fleet searching for about half a hundred under-water craft. No angling competition on a turbid canal was ever more boring or lustreless in individual success.

A summer sea, a sound, comfortable craft winding lazily through the western Kyles, with a background of blue Scottish mountains; a little music and well cooked, solid, sustaining meals for the hungry man. What a champion life the sailor leads hunting submarines. No wonder he looks such a jolly, keen eyed, clean skinned fellow when ashore. So is the picture in fancy. But what of it in reality?

The smaller craft have their month divided up—more than half of the thirty days they are on actual patrol work, but one-third of the time they lie at their mooring, ready at any moment to go out and reinforce a given unit; the remaining few days they come into the harbor and the men are then on shore leave.

But their work when out is no sport. Take the men who are patrolling given tracks. They do ten miles either way—back and forward, back and forward, no change, no variety—looking watching, ever ready should the skulking foe, who has a million square miles to hide in, suddenly rise in the limited area they guard. Night and day there stands the gun layer, his own master when to fire.

To watch these vessels from land, even at long intervals, as they pass back and forward grows tiresome. What is it to those on board, whose eyes must never relax and whose watchfulness must never waver. In fine weather life is passable, but recall the dirty, windy nights they passed through. Where was the sport in living under conditions which piled torpedo boats above high water mark, a March gale tossing them ashore like corks? For the gales of the North Sea are as fierce and bitter as on any ocean; the terrific nor'easters laden with the ice of Norway come cutting deep into the sailors who man even the ships that patrol the Scottish firths.

Respites from active service are now happly more numerous than in the anxious days when we thought the German fleet might put its nose out; but it was a melancholy experience to move slowly about the North Sea day after day, week after week and month after month—nothing in sight but water and no one on board knowing where they were except the captain. It was a maddening vigil, even the danger lurking that the fate that overtook the Hawke and the Pathfinder in broad daylight might overtake them at any moment. Never was it sport.

The men on shore tell of their hardships and the scares they have when submarines are reported about. Often it is imagination, but every nerve is taut so long as the alarm is on, not that the nerve strain is ever much slowed down. There are yacht clubs where the naval officers ashore can go for a little companionable company, and while the doings on the sea are inviolate, incidents are gone over, for the professional sailorman is not averse to quietly discussing navigation or the lie of certain waters or anchorage with his amateur brother. They will tell of heavy weather and nights spent when the salt waves seemed to blind their eyes and the tense cold numbed their bodies. There is a wonderful bond between the men who are drawn in common to the unquenchable call of the sea; but in the quiet conversation there is never a talk of sport.

The losses inflicted on the German submarines have been formidable; they are irretrievable. When this war started we had still to acquire actual experience in fighting the under-water craft. We had to learn. But after the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir there was a lull to the Pathfinder and the Hawke, and it took a long time before the Germans did anything to the Formidable. But we have grappled with the difficulty and we have means for tracing submarines immediately they enter given areas, which are among the most carefully guarded secrets of the navy.

But what is common knowledge among those acquainted with naval work is that we can trace a submarine travelling under the water through a curious formation of the wave it creates on the surface. Our sailors are now trained to pick out this wave. Even laymen in navigation will readily understand that if there is a large object under the water, approximating a thousand tons, even at a considerable depth, it will cause a displacement on the surface. This wave is not easy to pick out on a tumultuous sea, but we can do it, and, moreover, once we get on this wave there is no difficulty in following it, for the submarine is constantly sending up little air bubbles.

Once on this attack the submarine is doomed. But there are not many German submarines now. We keep sinking them, towing them in, blowing them up. If they had fifty at the beginning of the war their first line of submarines has disappeared.

I was standing on the eastern coast less than a month ago when three destroyers came steaming up, not three miles out. Two were steaming abreast and one stood back about midway. They were going about half speed. I watched them through the glasses until suddenly the rear destroyer made a spurt forward. She gathered speed so that the foam rushed over her bows. The others zigzagged and the guns boomed out. The destroyers were twisting and twirling in a maze of movements and while their guns crackled.

Soon the firing ceased and the destroyers steamed about over the apparently vacant sea for half an hour. Then they turned seaward and steamed away. Their mission was accomplished. On the next incoming tide the shore was strewn with oil. Life in these submarines is on a razor's edge.

Germany knows that the fearless, tireless British navy has swept from the sea the bulk of its submarines. It takes years to train the highly skilled men for submarine work. If they have many boats left—and the facts are against them having many—they cannot have capable men or skilled officers to work the most delicate machine in the whole service of the sea.

Crocker Land a Myth

McMillan Arctic Expedition Returning to New York

Word has just been received by the American Museum of Natural History that Donald B. McMillan and a party of six explorers, who left New York in 1913 to explore and chart what was supposed to be Crocker Land, in the Arctic Ocean, were safe, and that the relief ship Cluett, later sent with supplies to the McMillan party, reached its destination.

[illegible] of the McMillan expedition in a letter dated August 4 and sent by way of Denmark indicated that the party had decided that Crocker Land was a myth. Rear-Admiral Peary had reported he thought Crocker Land had been located by him from the summit of Cape Thomas Hubbard, Greenland, 130 miles to the northwest. Dr. Hovey said the explorers were returning to New York after two years' absence.

Practical Old Father—Why don't you get out and hustle for clients?

Lawyer Son—But the dignity of my profession, sir.

[illegible] look very dignified doubtin' ev'ything are you?

Do Not Lack Resource

Allies Can Look on Prolongation of Hostilities Without Anxiety

Since France and her allies, in spite of their attachment to peace, were obliged to suffer war, they will prosecute it to the end, and their intimate union will assure the final triumph of justice and right," says Premier Viviani in a declaration published in the magazine Lectures Pour Tous.

"France is not a country to be preyed upon," he continues. "She will not lay down her arms until she has revenged outraged justice, consolidated forever with the fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism in order to be able to reconstruct upon a foundation of right a regenerated Europe.

"Believing in our social, political and religious division, our enemies imagined this country's elements irreconcilable.

"What did they see? Workmen, employers, artisans, peasants, rich and poor men of all parties, all religious beliefs, offering to sacrifice themselves, all fulfilling their duty in defending their territory, as in the hour of revolution, in defending the liberty of the world. All understood that the most humble is useful to the fatherland; that from the general in chief, whose admirable sang froid compels the admiration of the world, to the very humblest, each has an indispensable role. The glory is for all; its light illuminates every forehead.

"It is not only to our army, whose heroism is guided by incomparable chiefs, that we shall owe victory; it is also to the nation that has been able to accompany that heroism with a union of silence and serenity in critical hours. If these hours seem long, let us continue to think of our country and everything will be easy for us."

Finance Minister Ribot, in the same issue of the magazine, speaking of the influence of finance upon the war, says:

"France will not lack resources to sustain her efforts in this war that she did not seek, but she is determined to purpose without flinching. As far as concerns finances, she can look upon the prolongation of hostilities without anxiety. The end of the conflict will not depend on our resources.

"Let France keep the faith she has in herself; let her continue to understand her financial duty as she has understood her moral duty and her military duty. She will thus aid in the final victory that the world feels is inevitable and that it awaits in the interest of the liberty of peoples and of civilization."

Victor Augagneur, the French minister of marine, declares:

"The German fleet is quite as effectively annihilated as if it were sunk. It is powerless and useless. Consequently our country is repaid a hundredfold for its material sacrifices to increase the strength of its navy."

Unite All Resources

Russia, Britain and France Are in Complete Accord

The Russian ministry of finance has issued the following statement:

"An exchange of views between the ministers of finance of the Allied Powers has confirmed once again, according to information received at the ministry of finance the accord between the governments of Russia, Great Britain and France, who have determined to unite all their resources to bring the present war to a glorious conclusion.

"Russia is assured that the necessary credits for the liquidation of orders placed for purposes of national defence, as well as for the payment of interest on the sinking fund upon foreign loans to the government guaranteed by the state and the people of Russia—difficulties which have hitherto hindered the payment of the Allies' orders in America—have probably been adjusted by the credit provided by the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 and other measures contemplated by the allied governments.

At the same time an agreement has been concluded with the British and French ministers and an agreement has been reached between the Bank of England and the Russian minister of finance enabling Russian banks enjoying short term credits to financial houses. The principal object of this last measure is to enable Russian bankers to retain possession of their foreign securities.

German Bayonets' Work

Cold Steel Causes Small Percentage of Casualties to Allies

How little the bayonet is used by the Germans in this war is shown by the fact of the first 1,000 soldiers treated in the American Red Cross hospital at Paignton, England, only six had been wounded by the bayonet.

About 59 per cent. of the shrapnel shell grenade or gun shot wounds were found to be non-perforating.

Not counting fractures, the wounds were located as follows: Head, 64; neck, 8; trunk, 122; upper extremity, 132; lower extremity, 241; central and peripheral nerve injuries, 11; circulatory, 1. Heart trouble and rheumatic fever were most frequently observed.

The average time elapsing between the injury and the first field dressing of the wound was about six and a half hours. Thirty-five of the 1000 wounded were unfit ever to return to duty, and those who did return were, [illegible] about twenty-three days on sick leave.

Only three of the thousand died.

IS ESTIMATED THAT THE WAR HAS TAKEN OVER TWO MILLION LIVES

WOUNDED NOW NUMBER NEARLY FOUR MILLION.

Conservative Minimum Figures Compiled from the Best Available Data, and Presented by an American Military Authority Reveal the Terrible Wastage of the War

Since the great war in Europe started more than 2,000,000 men have been killed; the wounded number nearly 4,000,000, while the total number of prisoners and of the missing is more than 2,000,000. These are conservative minimum figures compiled from the best available data, and made public by Brig.-Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.A., retired, in an address on the war, delivered before the members of the New York State Historical Association.

General Greene is an honor graduate of West Point of the class of 1870, and the author of many standard works on military history. He gave his hearers the benefit of what he called an "intelligent guess" as to the casualties of the war and submitted a table showing the increases of the national indebtedness of the European belligerents. The increase over 1914 approximately is $20,000,000,000. How much of this is war debt, of course, is problematical. The combined wealth of the allies is estimated at $204,000,000,000, while that of the Teutonic allies, with Turkey included, is estimated at $108,000,000,000.

General Greene alos discussed the changes in the art of warfare that have made the great struggle not only the most frightful but also the most interesting, from a military point of view, of any war in history. Incidentally, the speaker indicated what in his own opinion is required to make adequate the national defence of the United States.

In the present decade he said there had occurred more important changes in the art of warfare than in the previous fifty years, and in those fifty years more than in the five preceding centuries; in other words, since the first use of gunpowder in warfare.

What these changes in the art of warfare mean is learned by a study of the tables of casualties, financial expenditure, etc., compiled by General Greene. One of these gives the population, based on official figures, of the various countries concerned in the war. These figures are taken from official reports. Summarized, they show that on the side of the allies there are in Europe 266,500,000 people as compared with 122,200,000 population of the Teutonic nations and their ally, Turkey. The colonies of the allies have a population of 472,500,000 people as compared with 32,800,000 in the colonies that now or did belong to Germany, Austria and Turkey. The total population upon which the allies can draw is 739,000,000 as compared with 155,000,000 who owe allegiance to Emperor William, Franz Josef or the Sultan.

In his discussion of other phases of the war General Greene laid stress on the important part played by the aeroplane, the automobile, the submarine, and wireless telegraphy, which are for the first time effectively useful in warfare.

"We only dimly perceive, as yet," General Greene said, "the relation between these agencies and the stupendous scale of actual military operations. In the preceding fifty years the railroad, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, had first come into military use, and had gradually reached their complete perfection. It has often been said that had these means been at the disposal of Napoleon he would have conquered the world. This is mere opinion and speculation, but it is a fact that the means of transportation and of communicating intelligence were substantially the same in the time of Napoleon as in the time of Caesar.

"But from Napoleon's time to the present the art of war has benefitted by all the wonderful improvements in the mechanical arts and sciences; all of which are the servants of war as well as of peace. Instantaneous communication of intelligence, marvellously rapid transportation of troops, the ability to feed and supply unheard of numbers in the field, flying through the air to detect the enemy's movements, swimming under water to destroy the enemy's ships, hurling projectiles of unprecedented size to destroy his forts, caring for hundreds upon hundreds of wounded, which but for the automobile would have perished upon the field—these are some of the more important methods of warfare which now for the first time are being used to full effect, and which differentiate the war of today from all previous wars, and from those of comparatively recent years, almost as much as from those of antiquity.

"The fabled stories of the countless hordes who crossed the Hellespont with Xerxes and Alexander have been far surpassed by the actual numbers of the forces engaged in the present conflict. The figures are certainly startling. In Europe 78 per cent. of the population at war, in all the world 56 per cent. of the population, involved in the conflict; 13,000,000 men actually under arms; 2,000,000 killed, nearly 4,000,000 wounded, more than 2,000,000 prisoners. We cannot grasp these figures, but we can get some idea of what they mean by comparing them with the results of previous wars. We were accustomed to speak of our civil war as the greatest conflict of modern times, but apparently it was only one-tenth of the magnitude of the present conflict.

"At no time did the number of men actually under arms, North and South, exceed 1,300,000 men, and the total number of those killed in battle and died of wounds on the Northern side was 110,070, and on the Southern side probably not more than 80,000; so that in four years of war then the destruction of life was less than one-tenth of the destruction of life during a little more than one year at the present time. In the Napoleonic wars, from 1796 to 1815, the largest army ever assembled was that which Napoleon led into Russia in 1812 and this numbered somewhat in excess of 500,000. The German armies fighting today in Russia on the east and in France on the west are more than six times as large."

Referring to the war in the western theatre, General Greene said that the reports indicated that 2,500,000 a side occupied the trenches from the sea to the Vosges, which meant 8,000 men to the mile or five to the yard, more than the equivalent of a double-rank formation, in close order, with elbows touching, from end to end.

"Compared to these," remarked General Greene, "the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras in Portugal and of Petersburg in Virginia sink almost into insignificance. Imagine a continuous line in double rank across the state of New York from the Atlantic to Lake Ontario."

General Greene then took up a discussion of the manner in which the armies are supplied with food and rations, and the use of the motor truck.

"It would seem," he said, "as if the internal combustion engine as applied to the automobile has almost revolutionized that branch of the military science which has been called logistics."

Taking up a study of the economics of the war, General Greene said:

"The war is already long and the end is no more in sight than it was a year ago. The financial transactions are on a scale even more stupendous than the numbers of men engaged, and the increase in national debts fairly staggers the imagination. Approximately $20,000,000,000 have already been borrowed, and there is more to come.

"If, however, we consider these figures relatively to the population and the estimated wealth of the nations engaged in war we find that they are not unprecedented. Per capita the debts are no greater than those of England and France at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Moreover the per capita basis is not the only, and perhaps not the most important basis of comparison. Wealth has increased far more rapidly than population in the last hundred years; so that the debts at the present time are considerably less in the percentage of accumulated wealth than was our debt fifty years ago, or the European debts a hundred years ago.

"It is, of course, within the bounds of possibility that the war may continue until one or more than one of the nations involved becomes hopelessly bankrupt. But all, or nearly all of them, have still vast sources of credit untouched. It is beyond any question a fact that the military operations have not been anywhere restricted by financial considerations. Questions of finance have not made any change in the art of war, except as they have contributed through enormous resources of credit to make it possible to carry on military operations on a scale of such unprecedented magnitude."

Fight or Pay

Nine Good Reasons Why You Ought to Aid the Patriotic Fund

1—You owe to your country, and to the empire of which we are a part, either to fight yourself or help to make it possible for others to fight in this supreme struggle.

2—As a Canadian you have enjoyed the protection and privileges of British citizenship and have never yet been called upon in the defence of the empire.

3—The mother country has for years, practically borne the burden of your protection alone.

4—In this hour of trial we desire Great Britain to realize that every Canadian is supporting and upholding [illegible]

5—The war in which we are engaged is a righteous cause, a struggle for truth, liberty and for the sacredness of treaties and the given word.

6—If you can't go yourself, you can help to make it possible for others to go by guaranteeing that their families will be provided for in their absence.

7—The object of the Canadian Patriotic fund is to make provision for all families of soldiers going from Canada to take part in the present war.

8—Those who have gone to the front are making greater sacrifices than anything we can do at home.

9—An unprecedented crisis in the world's history calls for supreme sacrifice on our part. We must do our duty—we must fight or pay.

Mrs. Exe—My husband is such a [illegible]

Mrs. Wye—So is mine—full of thoughts of himself.

Shop Early! Shop Early!

Those who do their Gift-Buying now while our stock is complete will have no Christmas disappointments. Following are a few of the many suitable gifts we have in stock:

Christmas Stationery
Fancy Boxed Chocolates
Kodaks
Work Baskets
Hand Bags
Gentlemen's Wallets
Hand Mirrors
Military Brushes
China
Cut Glass
Toilet Sets
Safety Razors
Brass Ware
Perfume Atomizers
Latest Books
Mechanical Toys
Games
Iron Toys
Blocks
Model Builders
Woolly Animals
Sleighs
Pianos
Christmas Paints
Teddy Bears
Story Books
Tea Setts
Child's Stationery
Toy Stoves
Doll Houses

And loads of things too numerous to mention.

We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock. Finest display of Leather Goods in the Kootenays.

See Us First. *All Goods Made in Canada*

Creston Drug & Book Co.

Where it Pays to Deal — We Appreciate Your Mail Orders

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Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

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MEAT

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Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal 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

All kinds of nuts, also fresh roasted peanuts and popcorn, at City Bakery.

C. M. Loasby, yardmaster at Sirdar, was in town on Saturday. He states freight traffic through that point is the heaviest ever—almost ten times greater than at this time last year.

Letters from the boys at the front this week tell of the transfer of Stanley Watson and Russell Leamy, of the Second Canadian Contingent, from the fighting in France to the firing line in Belgium.

Jim Long pulled out for Cranbrook on Monday where he intends enlisting for the European scrap, with the 102nd Battalion, now being recruited. The Cranbrook recruits will likely be trained in that town all winter.

Attorney-General Bowser advised on Monday that Judge Forin of Nelson would preside at the first sitting of the County Court at Creston on January 19. T. M. Bowman, registrar of the court at Nelson, will act as clerk of the court here.

Everything considered, particularly the weather that prevailed, the English Church bazaar on Thursday last was a great success. The gross income was slightly under $110, which will net the workers about $85 when all expenses are paid. Owing to the stormy evening the social at night was slimly attended.

The band dance on Friday night did not attract the attendance usually in evidence at these affairs but in every other respect was a pronounced success. T. Butterfield was up from Duck Creek to help out with the music and the refreshments were the best ever. The affair gave the boys an excellent practice for their New Year's eve masquerade.

Capt. Forrester has just been advised that in future the government allowance for meals served in provincial lockups will be cut to 25 cents. Prospective wards of Castle Forrester will note that at this price only one variety of desert can be served at one meal, and toothpicks will be absolutely out of the question. For the present, at least, the allowance of water will not be in any way curtailed.

In addition to the band, at least twenty Creston young people were at Port Hill for the Jordan store-warming dance on Monday night. The affair would have been a big success had those in charge supplied sufficient refreshments. As it was more than one Crestonite had to be satisfied with a doughnut and a cup of coffee, and there was great kicking because the hole was altogether too large for so little fried cake.

Creston Red Cross Auxiliary's shipments of tobbeco to the boys on the firing line in France are getting through in fine style. On Monday Mrs. St. Jean, the former secretary, got exactly twenty acknowledgments of the "smokes" coming to hand. In acknowledging their receipt for himself and nine others, Corp. Still of the 1st B.C. Regiment says: " . . . Tobacco and cigarettes reached us just as we were almost stranded for a smoke. If it were not for the kind thoughtfulness of our good friends in Canada, and B.C. especially, we should indeed be in a bad way."

Mrs. S. Evans returned on Saturday from Wallace, Idaho, where she has spent the past few weeks.

The first all-steel passenger coach to come down the Crow went west on Friday. It was filled with Doukhobors returning from prairie harvest work.

R. J. Long is the new president of the Creston Conservative Association, and Geo. Young, the brand new secretary.

The Farmers' Institute will elect delegates to the provincial convention at the December meeting on Friday evening, 17th.

Owing to the altogether unfavorable weather on Wednesday evening the creamery meeting has been adjourned until Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The December meeting of Creston Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday evening. The October and November meetings went by default—no quorum.

Word reached Creston on Saturday that the 54th Battalion had crossed the Atlantic without mishap, arriving in England on December 3rd, after a 10-day voyage.

Members of Creston Masonic Lodge are reminded that the annual election of officers takes place at the December meeting, on the 15th, at which a full attendance is requested.

H. J. Unicume, the auburn-haired recently-retiree porter at the Creston House, left on Friday for Nelson, intending to enlist with the 102nd Battalion for overseas service.

The Red Cross depot will be open as usual on Tuesday afternoon to give out and receive work. It is expected another parcel of goods will be available for shipment next week.

The deer shooting season closes on Wednesday. To date Dick Smith, with three to his credit, is the only local hunter to have secured anywhere near the maximum season allowance.

Judging by the interest already manifest the band's New Year's eve masquerade ball is an assured success. Costume-making has already started and the Duck Creek ladies are out strong for the prizes.

The Alice-Siding Social Club will resume its season's activities on Friday evening next with one of their old-time favorite dances at Scotty Toods. The officers for the year will be chosen the same evening.

A. Lindley left on Tuesday on a business trip to points in the Crow and as far east as Calgary. He is enthusiastic over the prospects of organizing the Kootenay-Boundary central selling agency and confidently expects the convention at Nelson will clinch matters.

The Creston band made the trip to Port Hill on Monday night where they supplied the music for a grand ball in connection with the opening of the new Jordan store in that town. Their playing was favorably commented upon by all in attendance and if the boys would take on Saturday-night engagements their services would be in great demand in the Idaho town.

Mrs. R. S. Bevan was hostess at an afternoon whist on Tuesday, at which four tables of players competed. The prize score was a tie between Mrs. Forrester and Mrs. Hayes—the latter winning on the cut. Refreshments were served and an unusually enjoyable afternoon is reported by all the guests. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Boyd assisted the hostess.

Confusion worse confounded prevails in these parts of the animal kingdom. On Saturday, Milt Beam, the Valley's mightiest hunter, returned from a three-months' sojourn on Alberta, and on Sunday donned his hunting outfit determined, to maintain the Beam reputation for bagging the full legal allowance of vension before the advent of close season for deer. He will specialize on deer until he secures the maximum Game Act alottment, after which the cougar, etc., will receive due attention.

The following gentlemen were lucky enough to win a Christmas dinner goose at the shooting match on Saturday afternoon: F. H. Price, G. Hendron, G. Peterson (2), E. Ryckman, C. Moore, M. Boyd (2), John Huscroft, Dr. Hall and Chas. Huscroft. Gus. Peterson was high gun, getting his two birds on two attempts, while Mac Boyd required a half dozen tries to bag his couple. Dr. Hall was completely out of luck as his first and only bird was earned on his eighth attempt. Just to see if his luck was permanent he tried the ninth round but failed to win. There was also a shoot for four turkeys, the birds going to C. Moore, A. L. Dougherty, C. Huscroft and Teddy Haskins.

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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 supplied with only the best brand of goods.

J. H. DOYLE — Manager

We have just opened up a delayed shipment of

Watson's Underwear

for

adies and Children

As these were bought nearly a year ago we are selling them at old prices.

The Creston Mercantile Co.

LIMITED

Christmas Shopping is Easy Here

With the opening-up this week of a few cases of new goods we have now on hand the nicest stock of Staple Christmas Goods.

Our aim has been to purchase goods that there will be a demand for and by this means we have been able to secure better prices of which our customers will reap the benefit.

Special attention was paid to Groceries. See these and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We can fill your every requirement with Quality-First Goods almost at eastern prices.

In goods suitable for Christmas Gifts, including Jewelery, we are equally well prepared to serve you and save you money.

Make this store Christmas Shopping headquarters. You'll save time and money. We have what you want at prices that please.

Frank H. Jackson

General Store — *Phone 81* — *Creston*