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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916 No. 52

Enough of London Will See Ireland

A letter from Fred Hurry at the West Sandling Camp, dated December 14th. would indicate that the fighting is not very heavy, as he, Hogan, Haggart and Kerr, who went overseas in June, are still in training and not even a rumor is going of a move into Belgium or France. Camp life is becoming monotonous, so much so that he is up against it for a likely place to spend his occasional short leaves from duty. He writes;

I have been digging trenches to-day; yesterday was marking on the range, and will be marking to-morrow. The drafts have been shooting lately and the old 48th do the scoring. The shooting has been none too good; nothing like the work we did at Lydd.

We have a muster parade to-morrow morning. We are looking forward to some change pretty soon, and this muster parade will likely have something to do with it.

Since I wrote last we have been changed from a reserve to a pioneer battalion. The name and number is the same yet, but will likely be changed before long. The staff pioneers of the battalion have been drawing working pay, which is 50 cents per day extra, and we may draw this pay before long since now we are all pioneers. Nothing much has been done so far, and it is something nobody here knows much about as there are no pioneer battalions around here. There is one at the front. rnd one forming in eastern Canada.

One thing I can tell you: Our training is being changed somewhat. It is mostly trenching and mining now. I was at Ashford all last week, Hogan, Kerr and Haggart were there, too. We were handling supplies. It is about 20 miles from here, and is the base of Canadian supplies in England. We were billeted and it was sure just like a holiday.

The later Canadian battalions to come over are at Bramshott, which is over a hundred miles from here, so it is not very likely that I will see the Creston bunch. We are all looking forward to Christmas leave. I have an invitation to London for Christmas but may not go. I have been there three times now, and would prefer going somewhere else. Some of the boys go to Ireland, and if I get long enough leave I think I will go there, too—if I do I will write you a letter about the trip, and mail it at Belfast.

J. Cook, President J.A.Lidgate, Secy.

While somewhat lacking the attendance and pyrotechnics that characterized the gathering of a year ago, the 1916 annual meeting of the Creston Farmers' Institute was not entirely devoid of the oratorical fireworks that have come to be looked upon as a feature of this gathering since T. M. Edmondson began to take the work seriously. However on this occasion the stormy petrel's sphere of activity was limited and it was almost doxology time before an opening came for him to spread himself, and his greivances were 99 per cent. imaginary, as usual.

President Heath was in the chair and very briefly reviewed the year's work. The utmost harmony had prevailed and the officers and directors had accomplished considerable good work for the institute as the various reports and statements show.

The report of secretary-treasurer Lidgate covering the finances of the Institute proper showed that the total receipts from all sources were $308 and the total expenditure $137, thus starting 1916 with a balance of $261. The total membership is now 236, an increase of 9over the year previous; the membership being spread over the territory from Boswell to Yahk.

In the tradingdepartment the year's operations mounted up to $26,730, of which these items were the foremost: Feed, $21,014; Hay, $1,140; Sugar, $2,052; Powder, $1,158; Coal oil, $626. While this is an increase of about $10,000 over 1914, the secretary pointed out that the gain was not entirely due to increased quantity handled—increased prices on all commodities was partially responsible. Mr. Lidgate stated that all obligations incurred in this department of the work had been met, for which many thanks to the members.

W. S. Watson, auditor, reported that in his annual inspection of the books and accounts he had found everything in order and certified them correct. He called attention to the fact that owing to but 164 of 236 members paying their dues promptly the Institute's grant had suffered to the extent of $18, He also asked for an expression of opinion as to whether the trading department accounts should be audited. This matter will be gone into by the directors.

President Heath named Messrs. Littlejohn and Goodwin scrutineers and the election of officers was proceeded with. Barring the auditor and secretary-treasurer there were candidates galore for every office, and outside of the presidency, which Jas. Cook captured rather handily, the contests were quite close. This year's officers are:

President—Jamee Cook.
Vice-President—A. Miller.
Secy.-Treas.—J. A. Lidgate.
Auditor—W. S. Watson.
Directors—W. A. Pease, P. G. Ebbutt, T. E. Goodwin, A. D. Pochin, James Adlard.

In assuming charge of the meeting President Cook very briefly thanked those present for the honor, and assured them he would give the work his closest and best attention. Secretary Lidgate also appreciated the unanimous renewal of confidence shown in him. He hoped the good feeling that existed in 1915 would obtain throughout 1916. His motto he announced would be "Industrial unity is strength; political unity is victory."

It was announced that the increase from 3 to 5 per cent. on the margin on which the trading department handles goods became effective on January 1st. This extra 2 per cent. is to finance the purchase of the warehouse.

An immediate report from the committee dealing with this year's spray supply is hoped for at the regular meeting on the 21st. As yet the secretary has only received orders for a half car of lime-sulphur.

At the close T. M. Edmondson had some questions to ask regarding the disposal of a certain car of feed and the matter was thoroughly and satisfactory explained. He also had a complaint to register about the Institute increasing the charge of handling goods in the trading end, which was threshed out very fully and the Institute's action in this regard approved.

In the voting for directors was the showing of Messrs. Pease and Ebbutt drew comment from many present. Excluding three "plumpers" for other candidates the former's name was on every ballot cast with the exception of eight, while Mr. Ebbutt was on all of them save ten. Although M. McCarthy failed to make the grade, he came within three votes of tieing Messrs. Pochin and Adlard.

Wynndel

N. Craigie was a Creston caller on Monday, returning on Tuesday. Bob Dixon paid the metropolis a call the latter day.

Dr. Henderson of Creston was a Wynndel caller on Wednesday.

A dance is billed for Saturday night in the dance hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. The ladies are asked to bring refreshments.

Two things are suffering especially, as a result of the cold snap—water pipes and news; all frozen up.

Hay hauling and wood cutting are the chief industries around here these days. Everybody's doing it.

Between Port Hill and Bonners Ferry the snowfall to date is over 6 feet. It is feared so much snow will go hard with the deer and pheasants.

Pte. Morris, one of the guards at the internment camp at Morrissey, was so badly frozen while driving to Ferne for supplies, that he will likely lose both hands and feet.

Patriotic Fund is Now at $2,141.00

In acknowledging receipt of Creston's initial payment of $800, under date of January 4th, Secretary Nation writes C. G. Bennett, the local treasurer, as follows:

I am directed by the Executive of the Provincial branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to express their thanks and appreciation to your committee, for the splendid results of your recent canvass, and also to the contributors for the generous way in which they have responded to the call for assistance in this great work I felt assured at the meeting which we held when I was there, that good results would accrue, there seemed to be the proper spirit pervading the people of your district, and I am sure it is a great pleasure to me to know that you have done so well.

With our Indian neighbors and the "across the river" people still to hear from; the Patriotic Fund total for the Creston Valley is now up to $2,141.00.

Returns were received this week from Kitchener where $25 in cash has been subscribed, and also a $5 donation from "A Friend." The Kitchener subscribers are:

Hunt, Mrs. G A	$ 1 00
Hunt, G A	6 00
Miller, J E	5 00
Dubie, Joe	5 00
Clauson, Teddy	1 00
Rymell, Harry	5 00
Andeen, Mrs. L	1 00
Adamson, Miss E	1 00
	$ 25 00

During December the following payments were made on account of deferred subscriptions:

Hall, E H	$ 2 60
Twohey, W D	3 10
Palmer, Alf	5 00
Jackson, F H	1 00
Hayes, C F	8 00
Boyd, M J	50
Hall, Mrs W W	6 00
Ebbutt, P G	7 00
Forrester, W C	2 50
Long, R J	10 00
Little, F G	1 00
Adlard Bros	2 00
Cartwright, Miss M	5 00
Butterfield, E	1 00
Dow, Mrs S E	1 00
Fraser, Frank	1 00
McMillan, J	25
Embree, W B	50
Carpenter, Rev F L	1 00
Moore, Mrs M C	50
Squires, A L	1 00
	$ 59 35

The drawing for the calf donated by R. Lamont takes place on Saturday night in Mercantile store. There has been a good demand for tickets and at least $30.00 or $40.00 should be realized from this source.

Local and Personal

These be rare days for the wood sellers and plumber.

The Red Cross workers contemplate holding a whist drive this month, probably on Friday, the 28th.

Gordon Smith, who has spent the past three weeks with his wife and family here, left for Rossland yesterday.

The Roman Catholic ladies are having their fortnightly whist drives at the R.C. rectory next Wednesday evening.

Creston Orangemen install their 1916 officers at a special meeting tonight, to which visiting brethren are cordially invited.

In the list of officers of Christ Church Guild published last week we omitted the name of Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, the new treasurer.

The Patriotic Fund is up to $2,141 at present. $25 came in from Kitchener the latter part of the week. During December $50 came in on deferred payments.

The annual vestry meeting of Christ Church congregation will be held on Wednesday evening next, January 19th, at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Mahood will preside.

Geo. Pacey returned this week from the Continental mine at Port Hill. Ore hauling will have to be suspended [illegible] for the present.

The cold weather the early part of the week put a crimp in the school attendance. The total attendance in all the rooms on Tuesday was less than half a hundred.

John Baines was last week added to the staff of guards at the internment camp at Morrissey.

Jos. Neal, who has been recuperating his health at Cranbrook for a couple of weeks, returned to town on Sunday.

That 10-below bit of atmosphere on Tuesday convinces even Mike McCarthy that Creston is in the winter banana belt alright, alright.

Miss Jeanne Palmer, who has been in the hospital at Nelson for some days, under treatment for ear trouble, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Truscott and children of Eagle Hills, Sask., arrived Wednesday on a short visit to the former's mother, Mrs. H. Truscott.

The drawing for the calf donated to the Patriotic Fund takes place at the Mercantile store promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday night. A few tickets still to be had.

A rather acute coal famine prevails in Creston right now, though a car load of the Galt article from Lethbridge has been on the road over a week now.

Postmaster Gibbs was off duty a few days this week with a rather serious attack of la grippe. S. A. Speers and Hugh McCreath were similarly indisposed for a few days.

Commencing this month the Creston dependants of the Patriotic Fund will be paid through the treasurer of the local branch. At present there are only two on the list.

Creston Liberal Association at the annual meeting on Saturday re elected all the old officers en bloc by acclamation. J. W. Dow is president with W. V. Jackson, secretary.

The school board has named C. F. Hayes acting secretary during the absence from town of Trustee Mrs. Mallandaine, who left Fernie for California last week, we hear.

This week the Fruit Growers Union received an order for two cars of mixed products to be shipped as soon as the weather will permit. Potatoes are on the up grade being quoted at $15.

Owing to the prevalance of la grippe amongst the members, coupled with unavoidable absence of Secretary Henderson at Sirdar, the annual meeting of the board of trade did not materialize Tuesday night.

The westbound passenger has been anywhere from an hour to three hours late every day this week. The delay is principally due to the cold, the engines' steam apparatus failing to work properly Between Creston and Moyie, on Tuesday, the eastbound lost over an hour on account of the cold dip.

Sirdar

R. C. Proctor, the popular bridge man, was a Sirdar visitor last Saturday, leaving for Nelson and Rossland on Sunday evening.

Miss Swanson was a Creston caller between trains, Saturday last.

R. Jarett of Kootenay Landing returned home last Friday and was a Creston caller on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Loasby, who have been visiting friends at different prairie points, returned home last Tuesday,

Mr. Geo. Brown and daughter are visiting friends in Sirdar, prior to their return to Cranbrook.

Capt. Forrester and Dan Spiers of Creston were callers last week end.

John Taylor, switchman, here, received injuries to both arms, the result of a fall from a car last Tuesday. Dr. Henderson attended him, both leaving on the eastbound freight that p.m.

E. S. Good, who has been visiting his family at Pincher Creek, Alta., returned to Sirdar Monday last.

Cranbrook Herald: Mr. "Joe" Daly, the genial and popular Mayor of Sirdar, was in the city Monday and Tuesday exchanging compliments of the season with his many friends. Joe, who has been under the weather for some time, expects to leave shortly for Honolulu, Hawain Island, where he hopes to regain his health basking in the sun with the "Koola Koola" girls.

Tuesday morning the thermometer registered 14 below zero, thus recording the coldest day this winter.

Water Supply is Trustees' Trouble

In the absence of Mrs. Mallandaine, who is out of town for some weeks, Trustees Hurry and Jackson were the only members of the school board present at the January meeting on Friday night.

After the minutes had been adopted as read, the question of having an acting secretary during Mrs. Mallandaine's absence was discussed, and on motion C. F. Hayes was appointed temporary secretary.

Letters were read from Inspector Dove, and Alexander Robinson, the provincial superintendent of education enquiring as to what action was being taken on the recommendations contained in the recent report furnished by the inspector.

The secretary was instructed to write these officials stating that all matters, outside of the water supply, would have prompt attention as soon as funds were available for the work.

The trustees are urging the local waterworks company to provide the service specified by the school inspector; in fact if the authorities at Victoria propose to take the measures outlined in their letter a service that will ensure reasonable protection in case of fire must be got by the trustees or the schools will be ordered closed until such time as it is forthcoming.

The contract for putting in double doors at the main entrance was awarded Geo. Hendron at $15. This includes all labor and materials.

The board has been advised that sufficient taxes have been paid in to cover the long-exisiting deficit with the treasuary department and a long-wanted advance of funds from Victoria is expected almost any day.

Liberals Re-Elect Former Officers

About the best-attended annual meeting the Creston Liberal Association has had was that of Saturday night in Mercantile Hall, which was in charge of President Dow.

The foremost item of business was the election of officers. This matter was simplified to a great extent as the meeting was practically agreed on the resolution introduced that all last year's officers and executive be returned by acclamation. The mover and seconder pointed out that the best possible men had been chosen a year ago to handle affairs due to the fact that a general election was imminent. However, the appeal to the people had been deferred until 1916. In that contingency it was felt a good stroke of business would be done by keeping the old guard on the job, and in this view the gathering concurred. The officers, therefore, are:

Hon. Presidents—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, H.C. Brewster.
Hon. Vice-Presidents—John Keen, M. A. Macdonald.
President—J. W. Dow.
Vice-President—J. F. Rose.
Secy.-Treas.—W. V. Jackson.
Executive—W. K. Brown. T. Harris, J. H. Doyle, R. M. Reid, J. D. Spiers, J. Stevens, M. McCarthy, J. McPeak. W. Levesque, R. Telford, F. Putnam, G. Cartwright, E. Cartwright, D. Learmonth, F. Romano.

Resolutions expressing the utmost confidence in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Brewster were introduced and carried unanimously.

The executive will have its first meeting on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, in Mercantile Hall.

Confidence in John Keen's ability to carry the Kaslo riding was expressed by all present, the members claiming Liberal prospects in the Valley were never brighter than they are for the coming contest.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

Finish of Germany

President of Wall Street Journal Gives Toronto Audience His Opinion on War

That the war will end by Germany's collapse by the beginning of the winter of 1916-17, and that Canada and Russia, by reason of the extent of their land, will be the chief beneficiaries of the renaissance of progress and prosperity to follow, were the encouraging predicitions of C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal, who addressed the Toronto Canadian Club recently.

It might well be asked, said Mr. Barren, where the United States stood. "The man who has not arms when burglars are at the front door had better stand still," he commented, amid laughter. But the United States was getting arms. She was building them for the British empire, too. She had never before floated a loan for half a billion dollars but she had done so for the allies, "and this is only the beginning."

"Such financial brains as I have tell me that Germany cannot go through another winter of war such as this," said Mr. Barron, in dealing with the prospective length of the struggle.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

Floating Forts

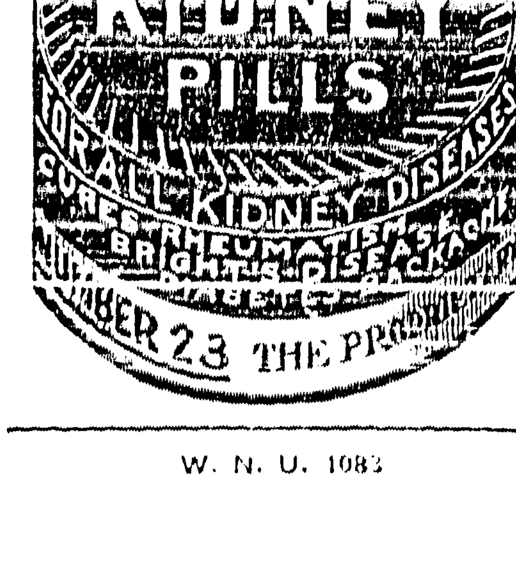
Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval expert, discussing the employment of monitors in recent bombardments of the Belgian coast, makes some remarkable revelations of progress in British naval architecture and hints at the utility of the "floating forts" as rendering possible the landing of forces for a grand turning movement against German armies in Belgium. "If you are content," he says, "to have a low speed, it is possible to so extend the sides of any ship as to make it mine and torpedo proof. It is a mere question of having two hulls—an interior, which constitutes the vessel proper, and an outer, against which underwater weapons are to expend themselves."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Bitter Choice

Let us be honest. Harper's Weekly has been constantly in favor of keeping out of the war, if it could be done without abandoning the principles laid down by our government in defense of humanity. It has been done, and brilliantly, and we are glad we have kept out. Glad, in the sense that it is our choice; yes, but not happy. It is not a joyous thing to see other countries bleeding for our benefit, while we pay nothing, but instead prosper. Especially if Germany is successful enough to justify the planned and prepared aggression, control of reluctant peoples, glory of material power, contempt for ethics, then indeed will the American choice be bitter to look back upon. Then indeed shall we dream bad dreams over what psychological effect our coming in might have had, at a critical moment, on the Balkan States, on Turkey, on Germany—what effect a most energetic effort to reach our maximum in munition shipments as a belligerent might have had.—Harper's Weekly

Through the incident of the great war the world is becoming daily appreciably smaller. Affairs in faraway countries that a few years ago would not have aroused more than a passing interest here in Canada are today clothed with an importance and personal touch that must surprise us. The fact is that the war is making us think less parochially, and more imperially.—Calgary Herald.



W. N. U. 1083

Postal Curiosities

Stamps bearing Queen Victoria's effigy ceased to be valid after the last day of June in the present year. Previous to the introduction of stamps letters had to be taken to one of the branch offices, which were limited in numbers even in large cities; and if the sender prepaid the postage a red mark was affixed and it went forward. If the sender did not pay in advance, the postage was payable on delivery, which was very customary, and was frequently considered the safest way of insuring that the missive would reach its destination.

When the new stamp was introduced in 1840 it was invariably called the "Queen's head," and old people used this term for many a long day afterwards. When first issued to the public the sheets on which the stamps were printed were not perforated, and each had to be separately cut, a process both slow and troublesome; and it was some years before perforation was adopted.

A Valuable Medicine For Little Ones

Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I wish every mother and especially young mothers knew the value of Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly worked wonders with our baby. She was troubled with colic and constipation and cried all the time, but the Tablets soon put her right and she is now a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Bit of German Humor

They need something to hearten them up a bit and excite their risibles in London, and so we respectfully suggest that the dispatch from World's Berlin correspondent describing a visit to the German fleet be widely distributed in England.

"Do you think the British fleet will ever come out?" is the question that everybody on board, "from coal-passers to the highest officers," asked of the correspondent. The German fleet, it appears, is waiting for a challenge. Why does not Great Britain "throw the glove in the naval arena for Germany to pick up?"

The ships on which this delightful segment of German public opinion was found are as snug as bugs in a rug under the guns of Wilhelmshaven. They are protected by mainland fortifications, by mines in the sea and by the outlying fortress of Heligoland. They are as secure against come-outers as a cave dweller, and designedly so.

Many things have happened while these ships have held this comfortable berth. The British fleet has come out sufficiently to control the seven seas. Aside from a few submarines there is not a German ship afloat anywhere except in neutral harbors and in heavily protected German waters. Men-of-war and merchantmen alike have disappeared, while British flags, commercial and naval, are seen as frequently as in peace in every ocean. With nearly all its colonies in the hands of the enemy and its great high-sea fleet held helplessly a prisoner in its own harbors, Germany may fairly be asked what kind of comic opera challenge it is awaiting.—New York Herald.

In all infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms from the organs insure an orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot maintain its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

As the happy couple were leaving the church the husband said to the partner of his married life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you; why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.'"

"I will have more courage and say it louder next time," said the blushing bride.

Officers From Front to be Instructors

It is announced that a number of Canadian officers are to be brought home from the front to be used for instructional service, and that the units of the permanent forces doing garrison duty in Canada will be allowed to send half their officers, non-commissioned officers and men to the firing line.

Battle of Champagne

A Graphic Description of the Big Bombardment

There was still wreckage enough remaining on the battlefield of Champagne three weeks after the battle was fought to give some idea of the havoc of destruction when it was fresh after the advance, says an eye-witness account, within a space fifteen miles in length by from one to three in breadth. At least a million men were engaged on both sides; 25,000 prisoners were taken, and at least two or three shells for every man engaged was fired.

That sheet of preparatory shell fire which descended upon fifteen miles of German front trenches had meant a swath of slaughter to start with. For three days, night and day his bombardment continued. According to accounts of German prisoners they could only hug the shelter of their subterranean chambers under their crumbling parapets. A wall of artillery fire back of the trenches kept the supplies from reaching them. In front of the trenches the continued crash of shrapnel blasts was cutting the barbed wire. For months the French had been accumulating ammunition which they poured out from every calibre of gun.

The shell fire not only killed and wounded Germans; not only made the most elaborate trenches into dust heaps, but littered the field with smashed German cassions, transport wagons, clothing, equipment, and all the empedients of an army. There was peace in the German trenches for the first time in three days as the wave of French infantry rushed for the German trenches. Then the French guns stopped firing lest they kill their own men. The wave had not more than 200 yards to go. Estimate the time that it takes the average man to run that distance, and you have the time it took the French soldiers to reach the wreckage which had been the German trenches and grapple with any survivors in the dugouts. In some places the wave swept on beyond the trench like the tide running up an inlet. The Germans between such forces were caught in a pair of pincers. This accounted for the prisoners, who were taken in batches. They were surrounded by infantry with no way of retreat open to them.

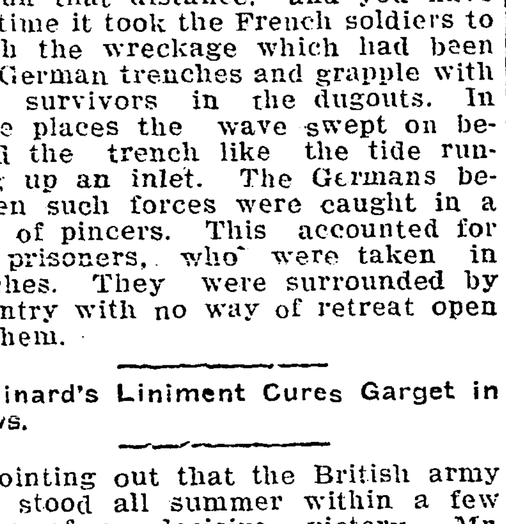
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer within a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill in the house of commons emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results. "The situation is now entirely changed," he said, "and if there has been any operation in the history of the world that, having been taken, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow of reinforcements, and utter disregard for life, it is that operation so daringly begun under Ian Hamilton by the immortal landing in the Dardanelles."

King George's Closest Friend

The King is making a personal sacrifice in sanctioning the return to the navy of his most intimate friend, Commander Sir Charles Cust. Commander Cust, as the King's equerry for twenty-three years, has been the King's companion, serving His Majesty as Duke of York, Prince of Wales and Sovereign. The King and Sir Charles were shipmates when His Majesty was Duke of York, and they were companions in the old Britannia as cadets.

"WHY WOMEN CANNOT SLEEP."



The highly organized, finely strung nervous system of women subjects them to terrors of nervous apprehension which no man can ever-appreciate.

The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which are necessary for happy womanhood, are only possible when the sensitive organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce.

Chatham, Ont.—"A few years ago I suffered a general break-down and got very weak and thin. I was in an awful state. I was very much discouraged and at times thought I would lose my mind. I knew of Dr. Pierce's medicines so I got his 'Favorite Prescription.' It gave me immediate relief, and completely cured me in a very short time. My sister used it with good results also. She was in a very delicate condition. I got her to take it and two bottles cured her completely.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines; they are all that is recommended of them." MRS. MARGARET ROY, 87 Park Ave., Chatham, Ont.

Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you never tried "*Crown Brand*" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

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

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "*Crown Brand*". Perhaps you would prefer it.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal 30

Direct Marketing

Selling Dairy Products so That They Will Reach Consumer in Fresh Condition

As a rule, people get their ideas of a branch of business from the viewpoint at which they are located. If the dairy business is viewed from the viewpoint of the family living on a farm in a remote portion of the country away back from any of the trunk lines of railroads, it looks like a dull, profitless business, for in the majority of such cases the cows are indifferently cared for, the amount of the dairy products is not large, and the prices paid at the cross roads dealer's place is rather small.

On the other hand, the dairy farmers who live within easy access to a lively manufacturing town where there is a large number of laborers and their families to feed, there is a good demand for all that can be produced, and at a high price. In such cases there is an urging force which calls for more products of an excellent quality. The reward for the labor and expense is prompt and generous. If the business is well managed in such localities the dairymen and their families can constantly enjoy the results of their labors to a great degree if they will.

Where one lives in a portion of country too far from the consumers to deliver butter direct to them it is a good plan to get in touch with a first class dealer in afmily groceries in a large town or city and make arrangements to ship a quantity of butter once in about two weeks. The dealer prefers to get his products in such a way, because they are in much better condition than they are if they go through the hands of the four corners grocerymen and subsequently through the hands of the commission men in the city or large town. It is an object for a dealer to be able to say that his butter came from first hands today, and consequently is fresh and in first class condition.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Wireless Wonders

Assertions have recently been appearing in various publications to the effect that submarine torpedoes can now be controlled and directed by wireless; and to the effect that torpedoes which can be successfully controlled by wireless can with equal success be diverted by wireless from their objective. Both claims have yet to be made good in contest, but the claim of a well known motor car company to control a motor car by wireless has been substantiated fully. At the Indiana state fair a car was started every five minutes by wireless from the company's headquarters, five miles away. The car was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing on and off the electric current of the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for forty-five seconds, after which the magneto was cut off. The operation of starting the car was repeated at five minute intervals.

There was once a rich but very mean old lady who paid her servants as little as possible, and kept very few. One of her staff was a thin, miserable looking lad of twelve, who answered the door, did the knives and the windows, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the poodle, and had the rest of the time to himself. One visitor asked him:

"Well, my boy, and what do you here?"

"I do a butler and a gardener out of a job, [illegible]

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

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
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Britain Fights for Permanent Peace

Sir Edward Grey Reaffirms Premier Asquith's Historic Pledge

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliance with Japan, France and Russia, the foreign secretary proceeds:

"In our view the conditions of peace must fulfil those laid down by the prime minister on November 9, 1914, It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the government collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, November 9, 1914, Premier Asquith said:

"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace, until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State bank, amounting now to about $850,000,00. Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The cheque system, as it prevails in Great Britain and Canada, is practically unknown in Russia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way?

Eliza—You might say that I got the meals the same as I got me pay.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE U. S. VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES

GERMANY THREATENS EXISTENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Gifford Pinchot says that the Allies are Fighting to Uphold the Highest American Ideals, and the U. S. Should Hamper Them as Little as Possible in the Conduct of the War

Gifford Pinchot, in an address at the Aldine Club, New York, answered his own question: "Both in our own interest and to satisfy our sense of justice, what do we in the United States most desire as the outcome of the war?" by saying:

"Victory for the allies, of course."

Mr. Pinchot discussed the disturbance of foreign trade and the inconveniences to certain classes of American business men, and this led up to his query as to the wise position for the United States to take in the matter. Answering the question: "Why?" Mr. Pinchot said:

"First of all, because this is really our war; that is to say, the principles for which it is being fought are principles for which the United States stands, and which we are interested in having prevail in the world at large. It is to our interest as a people not to have treaties regarded as scraps of paper; not to have decency and humanity disregarded in methods of warfare; not to have militarism in the ascendant and democracy crushed. We want the small nations to be respected. It is of vital consequences to us that civilization as we know it shall be protected and preserved against the German theory that nothing is sacred against the self-interest of the strong.

"If the allies win, there is no trouble in sight for the United States. We in America may then proceed, undisturbed from without to work out our own problems in our own way. If the allies win, democracy in Europe will be preserved against the encroachments of military autocracy, and the prospect for lasting peace will be at least reasonably good. But if Germany wins, the very existence of democracy in Europe will be in danger, and if democracy goes under on that continent it will not long survive on this one.

"If Germany wins, world-wide peace will become a dream, and we shall find ourselves compelled to use all our power and all our resources to get ready for what will then be the inevitable armed conflict with Germany, a conflict which the German military rulers already are known to regard as a necessary part of their program of world control.

"We are today a peaceable and peace loving nation. Nothing is more certain than that, if Germany wins, we shall be forced to transfer our first and best attention from self-improvement to self-defense, and to arm on a scale that not even the most ardent advocate of preparedness now regards as possible. In the face of a victorious Germany, determined upon world power, we can hope to preserve our national self-governing existence only by force of arms. The victory of Germany would transform the United States also into an armed camp.

"If, then, it is enormously to our interest as a nation to have the allies win, let us hamper them as little as we reasonably can in their conduct of the war.

"We must never forget that the allies are paying in blood and treasure a price beyond anything we could have imagined before the war began, and paying it to maintain the principles to which the government is dedicated. The allies are protecting us, with the rest of the neutral world, from the necessity of either to arm to the teeth and fight or to yield to the control of a military autocracy whose only law is its own advantage. The least we can do is not to attempt to tie their hands."

Shelter for Implements

"Seasonable Hints" For the Farmers During Winter

"The real test of the farmer is, perhaps, in his ability to make the most profitable use of the various products of his farm and his foresight in getting ready in every way practicable between harvest and seed time for the productive operations of the next season." Thus states Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director, Dominion Experimental Farms, in presenting Seasonable Hints, No. 3, for November, December, January and February, to the farming public of Canada. A careful perusal of its sixteen pages will amply reward the stockman, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the poultryman, the tobacco grower, and those especially interested in bees. A feature of this third issue is the advice under the caption "Shelter the Implements." The enormity of the vast sum of money spent annually on farm machinery is impossible of realization. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about $1,000, which under ordinary conditions of treatment will not do good work for more than five years. To counteract this waste, for unsheltered implements means waste, shelters should be built. A working plan of a shed 25 by 47 feet outside measurements is given, with directions necessary for its construction. A careful study of this plan, which, as stated, is capable of many modifications, will be helpful to those intending to build. To those, therefore, who would have a compendium of information, which outlines many necessary fall and winter duties pertaining to agriculture in all its phases, Seasonable Hints, No. 3, is available at the department of agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

The One Complete Success

The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."—The Nation, London.

A Home Warning

They are saying in France that the Ancona victims are the result of the American failure to exact reparation for the Lusitania. That is a bitter reproach to rest upon the government of the United States. Its faults will be still greater, however, if it remains deaf to warnings regarding hostile acts within the country until smouldering fires burst into flames that might be hard to extinguish.

Mobilize Resources

Commission Gathering Data on Agricultural and Industrial Questions

The economic and development commission recently appointed is rapidly getting under way with its programme. Leading organizations interested in agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, marketing, transportation, immigration and other matters affecting the progress of Canada, are forwarding to the office of the commission at Ottawa statements expressing their views as to what they believe to be the greatest needs for the future. With the assistance of this information, the commission will be guided in its investigations.

In order that questions requiring the consideration of technical experts may be dealt with properly, special committees of inquiry are being appointed. It is the aim of the commission to proceed as rapidly as possible towards assisting in the mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources, so that Canada at the close of the present conflict, may be in the best possible position to meet conditions.

Social Committee

Arrange Programmes For Social Events of the Community

Social life needs guidance. To this end it is suggested that each community arrange for a social committee, chosen from among the young people of the community whose duty it shall be to arrange a programme for the social events of the community throughout the coming winter. This committee should arrange the time, the place, and the events of each occasion. To avoid interference with other community events, this committee should confer with representatives from the educational, the religious, the Grange, and the other social organizations of the community, all of which should have representation on the main committee. If possible, the programme should be printed for general distribution. Additional events may then be held at other times than those scheduled in the general community programme of social occasions.—Rural Educator.

France After War Grafters

People Who Profit Unduly From Needs of the Nation Are Punished

A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A Supply Corps officer named Parent and his soldier clerk have been sentenced by a court martial to five years in prison and fines of 1,500 francs ($300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000).

"Jean Busseret, a tent manufacturer, who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs ($300,000) worth of goods by the payment of commissions, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Three other business men convicted on similar charges have been sentenced to prison.

Thrilling Adventures Of English Woman

Her Escape From Belgium Was Effected by Disguise

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, an English woman of Belgian birth, who arrived in New York recently, told her friends the story of how she escaped from Belgium by disguising herself in the costume of a Flemish peasant and creeping under the barbed wires on the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Carter came to seek aid for Belgian soldiers who have been blinded or permanently disabled.

She went from London to Belgium to visit her father, and says that her passport was taken away and torn up on the orders of General Von Bissing, the military commander. She was suspected of being a spy, but after two months obtained a new pass from another German commander, but that also was confiscated.

Realizing that her only means of escape was by subterfuge, she went to the home of a friend in Antwerp and emerged from the house in disguise. She was carried in the cart of a Belgian cheesemonger part of the way to the Dutch border and smugglers guided her the remainder of the way.

"There were times," said Mrs. Carter, "when we were crawling on the ground, and it was eleven hours before we reached the barbed wire that marks the border. Then I was literally poked and rolled through the lines of twisted wire to safety."

Value of Wireless

Is Proving a Great Life-Saver in Connection with Accidents at Sea

During the fiscal year of 1915 the inspectors of the radio bureau at Washington reported 26 cases of vessels leaving United States ports which met with accident or disaster requiring the use of wireless to summon assistance. Four of these calls were due to fire, twelve to running ashore, stranding or getting into an ice jam, three to breakage of machinery, four to collisions, one to shifting cargo, one to vessel being storm-battered and waterlogged, and one to being torpedoed.

Except in the case of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed, the assistance rendered resulted in but two lives being lost. Since the closing of the fiscal year the following marine disasters have occurred in which the use of wireless helped to save a number of lives:

On September 15, the Fabre liner Santa Anna, bound from New York to Naples with 1,700, caught fire in mid-ocean, and all the passengers and crew were saved. The S.O.S. call brought the Italian steamer Ancona to her aid, 600 passengers were safely transferred, and the burning vessel was escorted to the Azores.

Six days later the Greek liner Athinai, bound from New York to Piraeus and Saloniki, caught fire 650 miles east of Sandy Hook, with 470 passengers and crew on board, and had to be abandoned. The Anchor liner Tuscania responded to the S.O.S. call and took off 341 passengers in lifeboats, and the remainder were brought to New York on the freighter Roumanian Prince.

The inspectors of the radio bureau stated that the report of the Athinai showed conclusively that many persons might have been lost and the cause of the loss of the steamer never known if the vessel had not been equipped with wireless apparatus.—New York Times.

Report on Ross Rifle

British and Canadian Arm Will be Discussed in Parliament

It is understood that all the facts in regard to the Ross rifle will be placed before parliament next session. There have been varying stories in respect to the Canadian arm, some of them favorable and some very unfavorable. It has also been reported upon by experts and discussed in the British house, when it was announced some months ago that a mysterious official: "This is how I am inada. This report has never seen the light of day on this side of the Atlantic. That the full facts may be known, it is expected that all papers will be brought down and that not only the working of the Ross rifle but the British arm as well will be dealt with.

British Women Busy

Since the war began to drain Britain of men so heavily the number of women workers has increased. There are now 50,000 women clerks employed in London, against 35,000 in 1912. The increase in other cities is in proportion.

Before the war began there were 1,000,000 more women than men in Britain.

The French minister of war has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading:

"Keep silent: Be careful: The Enemy is Listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"

"Oh, not a great dale," promptly replied Pat. "Shure, the donkey's in the shafts in the wan, and on the seat in the other."

MAKING FARM WORK INTERESTING BY MEDIUM OF JUNIOR FAIRS

CHECKING DEPOPULATION OF RURAL DISTRICTS

One of the Best Ways to Further the Progressive Agriculture Movements is to Interest the Boys and Girls in the Work Through Holding Annual Fall Competitions

The Junior Fall Fair as it is being carried on in Saskatchewan, was first inaugurated by the district representative in Ontario and the county agent of the United States.

In Ontario the Junior Fall Fair is known as the Rural School Fair. In the United States it has taken the form of societies, such as "The Corn Club Boys," "The Canning Girls," the "Baby Beef Boys," etc.

In Saskatchewan the department of agriculture and the department of education co-operate in this work. The object aimed at in holding these fairs is two-fold. In the first place the children are given the educational line embodied in the work. And, secondly, the Junior Fall Fair has proven one of the best ways of linking the farming public and the department together that they may become acquainted and thus further the interests of progressive agriculture.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

During the spring months the agricultural secretary visits the teacher and children for the work in connection with the fair.

The general details are as follows: The boys and girls of each school nominate three of their number to act as directors on the Junior Fall Fair board. After the nominations have been concluded a meeting is held at some central point for the purpose of electing a president and secretary treasurer.

All the business and management in connection with the fair is arranged by the board of directors; that is, when the material supplied by the department is given out in the spring a complete list is kept of the pupils receiving the same, thus when the Junior Fall Fair takes palce all products are automatically entered. It is the duty of the president of the School Fair board to sign all cheques and have general supervision over all matters pertaining to the fair.

The secretary-treasurer is a busy person and should be one in a position which would allow his or her visiting, with the agricultural secretary the plots grown by the children during the summer. This makes it possible for the secretary-treasurer to report to the board of directors, who, in co-operation with the school teachers and agricultural secretary, prepare the premium list.

This co-operation of the board of directors, school teachers and agricultural secretary creates a greater interest among the boys and girls of our farms in agriculture; helps bring the life and interests of the school more closely in contact with the home-life of the pupil; encourages the boys and girls in a common and natural appreciation of the beautiful in nature, as well as giving them something definite to do and to have something which they can call their very own.

The school children carry on the work on plots at home. These plots are of a uniform size, generally 1-100 of an acre, which makes the work of comparison more simple. All seed grain, garden seeds and tubers are supplied by the department of agriculture. Eggs are also supplied for hatching purposes. Only pure strains are supplied thus making the children familiar with the better side of farming.

The agricultural secretary visits the plots of each boy and girl during the summer, scores them, and makes suggestions of a practical nature where the occasion warrants. This is the key to the lasting effects of the fall fair work.

The fair is held some time during the months of September and October, as suits the district in which it is to take place. The rules and regulations are the same as any agricultural society fair, and all prize money is paid by cheque, arrangements being made at the local banks re cashing of the same.

General benefits derived from school fair work:

1. Rural depopulation is checked. The children whose early impressions are lasting have not a craving for other lines of work when farming is made interesting and instructive through the junior fall fairs.

2. A community interest is created, thus bring people together socially, which means much towards elevation.

3. Children are interested in progressive agriculture. When children become interested it is much easier to interest the parents.

4. Rural education is put on a firmer footing. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

5. Social advantages:

(a) The training received by the boys and girls in the fall fair work will help them to be of greater service to the community in which they live.

(b) Agriculture and other lines of education are placed on a firm, practical footing, recognizing the fact that the future of Saskatchewan depends to a great extent on how well both are carried on.

Prize money is contributed by the municipal councils, school trustee boards and individuals interested in the junior fall fair work.

An objection has been raised to giving cash prizes; but it is thoroughly understood that the children are not to compete for the monetary value of the prize, but for the educative value and incentive to grow or produce some article better than other pupils produce. All money should be paid by cheque and in this way the children are acquainted with banking.

The line elevator companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, who operate country elevators in Sasaktchewan, are donating a scholarship of $100 to be used in a course in agriculture or domestic science at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, to the boy or girl in each municipality making the highest score in competitions. Competitions at the annual junior fall fair between the age of 14 and 18 years are eligible to compete for this scholarship.

Geography in Germany

Bavarian Children Are Taught Some Queer "Facts"

The school authorities in Bavaria have published notes on war geography for the children attending the public schools. The following information is given regarding Russia:

The Russian territory already occupied by the Germans is four times as extensive as the Kingdom of Bavaria, but is only one-seventy-fifth of the entire Russian empire. But the greater part of Russia is thinly populated, and the most populous districts are already in German possession, so that Russia can now show only six-sevenths of her former population.

At the beginning of the war, Russia had fifty million more inhabitants than Germany and Austro-Hungary combined; namely, 170 millions against 120 millions. After a year of warfare this position had been reversed: Russia now has only 145 millions, whereas the Central Monarchies rule over 156 millions.

The new territory occupied in east and west as an extensive as the entire Kingdom of Prussia.

69 B.C. Surveyors Have Joined Colors

That 69 British Columbia surveyors have joined the colors is an interesting announcement made by Mr. C. H. Dawson, the surveyor-general. Of these four have fallen in action, four have been wounded, two are prisoners in Germany and fifty-nine either are serving at the front, waiting instructions at Shorncliffe to proceed to the continent, or training in British Columbia. Victoria's total contribution is twenty-one. Two of these have given their lives for their country—namely, Captain J. H. McGregor and Lieut. E. K. Colbourne, and two are prisoners, Lieut. R. D. Gillespie and Pte. J. M. Milligan.

Saskatchewan produced 16,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than any Kansas, the largest American producer. Let us own up like good sportsmen, and see if we cannot do better. New York Wall Street Journal.

Temporal Powers Of the Papacy

This is German Bait to Ensure Sympathy of the Roman Catholics

The restoration of the temporal power of the papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist sympathy of the Roman Catholic cause. According to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard, Prince von Buelow's visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve both as revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Although the Kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse to support this proposal. Thus the Allegemeine Rundschau, of Munich, urges that the pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence.

The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of making Rome the capital of a reconstructed papal state, but if met by refusal, Germany would inflict the supreme humiliation upon her of establishing the seat of the pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.

By His Right

An Irish chauffeur in San Francisco who had been having trouble with numerous small boys in the neighborhood of his stand discovered one day on examining his car that there was a dead cat on one of the seats. In his anger he was about to throw the carcass into the street when he espied a policeman.

Holding up the carcass, he exclaimed: "This is how I am insulted. What am I to do with it?"

"Well, don't you know? Take it straight to headquarters, and if it is not claimed within a month it becomes your property."—Harper's.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JAN. 14

The Unnecessary Evil

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute is now a matter of history. The various reports of the year's work, including the statement of the selling department, were very satisfactory and adopted with little or no comment. In fact to those presens who had not thoroughly glimpsed Mr. Edmondson, the Institute's stormy petrel, in an aisle seat, with a telltale daybook under his arm—pencil a-dangling to more readily enable him to locate chapter and verse—it looked as if the gathering would adjourn without even a little of the usual fireworks display.

Albeit, Mr. Edmondson was running true to form, and in addition to his daybook he was also armed with letters—several fyles of them, in fact,—that for bulk were almost as formidable as the portfolios at Washington containing the correspondence President Wilson has had with Germany dealing with the sinking of ships carrying U.S. citizens—and all stored away in a black bag of a very much John Oliver design.

Mr. Edmondson's greivance was that the secretary had permitted storekeepers to buy feed from the Institute, and forthwith retail it at a big profit, and amongst his correspodence he had a letter bearing more or less directly on the subject. When the matter was finally cleared up it was discovered that it was a couple of local merchants who had brought in the car and the institute had brought in the selfsame car about six tons of bran and shorts to help make up the weight and thus oblige the firm selling the goods.

The explanation of this matter satisfied all present, including Mr. Edmondson, apparently; and the directors and secretary were also unanimously sustained in their recent action of increasing the margin on which goods are sold from three to five per cent. to finance the purchase of a warehouse, though Mr. Edmondson was also agin' the government, so to speak, because special notices in the matter were not sent out to all members. Had anyone suggested the secretary was responsible for the war, the heavy snowfall, the low price of vegetables, the disrespect for the Indians, the failure to have a municipality organized, or the increase in the number of hobos in the Valley these days, Mr. Edmondson was in rare humor to discuss any or all these topics, and prove them, too—to his own satisfaction.

But we are straying away from our text. What we particularly wish to call attention to is that notwithstanding the satisfaction given by the secretary during the year, and the emphatic approval recorded of his work (in contradistinction with Mr. Edmondson's presidential vote, which was nine a year ago, and five on this occasion), while a couple of dozen members were warming up around the stove prior to going home some time after the meeting adjourned, Mr. Edmondson on the strength of misinformation launched into a tirade of abuse and charges of dishonesty in connection with the secretary's conduct of Institute affairs that Institute members generally do not for a second believe can be substantiated, even in a court of public opinion.

All of which creates a situation that we feel sure the Institute will not tolerate. The members to a man have every confidence in the secretary's business ability and his business and personal integrity; so far as the would-be and ex-president's usefulness is concerned the reverse is the plain truth. If this man Edmondson is to be allowed to presume on the liberty his Institute membership gives him to give vent to, annually or oftener, what looks like personal spite in an attempt to "get" the secretary or give him a "reputation" that is far from belonging to him, it can only be a matter of a very short time till the Institute has to part company with a mighty good secretary. In J. A. Lidgate the Institute has the right man in the right place; if you heave a brick through almost any window of an institution down New Westminster way you'll hit a T. M. Edmondson. The Institute's business affairs are too important and too well handled by the present secretary to leave him liable to even annual attacks, such as this latest, at the hands of a seemingly interested, erratic and not-al together necessary member such as the 1914 president.

Worth Consideration

An organization which may, or may not, be the success the gentlemen laboring for its creation claim it will be, but one that should have the careful consideration of the growers in these parts, is the Kootenay-Boundary selling agency, a convention to perfect which is called for Nelson on January 20th.

During 1915 the policy of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union was to sell to the retailers only. So far as soft fruits were concerned this policy was adhered to pretty faithfully, but with vegetables and apples it was not found feasible, even with a salesman steadily on the road. In fact, although the 1915 crop was only normal, it was necessary to have the assistance of commission houses as well as the wholesaler to successfully dispose of the crop. In connection with the consignment business it is but fair to atate that no truck or trade with them would have been necessary, it is claimed, had carload lots true to grade of the desired varieties and quantities been available.

While in theory the selling to retailers is productive of the biggest returns, it doesn't work out that way in actual business life, for the reason that collections are slower and harders to make, and the possibilities of loss through stores making assignments or going out of business is far greater. With co-operative concerns this matter of prompt payment for goods is a prime essential; so much so that the grower will take a slightly lower price for his fruit if assured spot cash or even 30 day payments. In selling to responsible wholesalers specified pay days are practically assured; trading with retailers generally precludes this possibility, unless the selling agency has some surplus working capital.

As we understand it this proposed Kootenay-Boundary association will have a selling office in Calgary. The staff will consist of some clerical help—stenographer and bookkeeper—and a salesman or salesmen as trade demands. Each day the different shipping centres will advise the Calgary office what stuff they are forwarding, and the prairie salesman will immediately look up dealers for these various cars and see that they are turned over to them or shipped on to houses outside Calgary on arrival.

In case no wholesaler can be secured as a buyer it will be permissible to sell to consignment houses and the Calgary office will see to it that the growers get a square deal all round from these commission men. The office will also adjust all claims to rebates, etc., and advise the shipping point as to who purchased the cars and at what price, as it is proposed to let the individual selling agencies do their own financing, and also permit them to say exactly to whom their stuff can be sold, and the lowest price they will accept. It is figured 5 per cent. or less will be ample to cover all charges of the Calgary office.

On the face of it the proposition looks good—to us—if thoroughly competent men are secured to handle it, more especially at the Calgary end. The local growers will be thoroughly informed of all the details. as the local union is meeting on Saturday to select delegates to attend the gathering at Nelson. From all reports the 1916 crop will be a big one, and the marketing problem will be the more serious the larger the yield.

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED WITH

Sweaters and Mackinaw Coats

and as we are not in a position to carry these over we will clear them out at close to cost

MACKINAW COATS, the Hudson Bay variety, going at $5.50 while they last. These sold regularly at $6.50 last year and are the best to be had. We have all sizes in stock to-day.

SWEATERS—Ladies, Misses, Men's, Youths, Boys, There is a nice range of colors in all the standard sizes. The materials are right and we offer them at a reduction of 25 Per Cent. off 1915 prices. See them to-day while the stock is complete.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

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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
Rough and Dressed Lumber

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done is ours long after the price is forgotten

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Growers' Convention

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Most of you have undoubtedly read the call in the Nelson Daily News of January 7th for a convention to be held at Nelson on January 20th of representatives from small and big localities of the Kootenay and Boundary districts.

The importance of this convention can hardly be over-estimated; it can readily be made the turning point in our industry—rescuing it from the present unfortunate condition of long hours of labor without any corresponding financial reward and placing it on a more progressive, co-operative and fraternal footing and assuring a fair measure of prosperity and consequent contentment and higher regard for our calling as well as for our fellow citizens. To longer blame the other classes of humanity for our failure to make proper use of our mental capacity to reap our full share for our physical exertions in our calling as agriculturists—the noblest of all callings—is the height of folly.

And in the fulfilment of our obligations to mankind, such as we realize them in our nation today, it is time we straightened our backs and carried our burdens erect; not as the underdog, but as the first and most important link between all classes of humanity and the supreme laws of creation, which constitutes life and growth in plant and animal kingdom.

Tillers of the soil!! It is time we awoke from our mental lethargy and took a more active part not only in our own affairs but also in those relating to the well-being of our fellowmen. We should indeed be a morbid class amongst humanity if we only sought selfish interests—that is truly tolerable amongst the consuming class but not amongst the producing class.

As farmers we have too much waste and too little supervision in the production and marketing of our products, ana this can only be remedied by economic business co-operation. In the working out of this we must be cautious, and not try to destrop or injure such legitimate commercial establishments as may seem to stand in our way, but, rather, try to amalgamate our interests with such responible concerns, and make use of their professional skill and experience for safe and economic distribution amongst the consumers.

In closing let me urge you to carefully read the recommendations set forth in the call of the convention of growers to be held at Nelson on January 20th. Should you have still better ideas of your own come prepared to present them at this gathering, with a loyalty that will fraternize with the majority. GROWER.

Alice Siding

This trip it was the weather that prevents us reporting a pleasant time was had at the Social Club dance on Friday evening. There was plenty of good music, likewise refreshments, but the attendance was too small, particularly of ladies, to enable M.C., Ronald Smith, to stage the usual good time.

We again rise to remark our ability to furnish live ones for office holders in worth while organizations. At the Farmers' Institute meeting on Friday night Andy Miller was elected vice president and W. A. Pease was top man when the directors' ballots were all counted.

King winter and old la grippe are still to the fore and the Soldiers Ladies' Aid are holding no meetings till things are squared away in the weather line, particularly.

D. Jones arrived from Saskatchewan on Tuesday and is spending a few days with his friend, A. Mason.

W. A. McMurtrie, who lost his home by fire about three weeks ago, has rented Jas. Compton's house, and is moving into it this week. He will commence re-building as soon as the weather is favorable.

Most of our ranchers have been active this week putting away their season's supply of pork and beef.

The Social Club does not appear to be a bit downhearted over their hard luck with their dances, but to sort of make the punishment fit the crime their next hop will be a hard times affair. The date will be announced next week.

Monday's mail had [illegible] John Miller. On Saturday he had the misfortune to be thrown off a load of hay, and as a result one shoulder is rather painfully sprained and he is compelled to take a few holidays.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Trail people are paying $6 a cord for their fuel.

Golden reports it as cold as 23 below zero last week.

For 1915 Cranbrook had 150 births, 37 mariages and 40 deaths.

Kaslo had only four fires in 1915 with a loss of less than $1,000 all told.

100 phones are now in use at Trail. Two months ago there was 60.

Provincial Constable Arden of Moyie has been transferred to Hosmer.

Grand Forks' municipal elections cost the city less than $25 annually.

Vernon had it 15 below zero one night last week—the coldest snap in years.

Customs receipts at Trail for 1915 were more than double the 1914 figures.

To date Rossland's total snowfall is over 7 feet—three feet of it came in November.

Another teacher, a lady B.A., has been added to the staff of the Kaslo high school.

Lethbridge will send four or five rinks to the curling bonspiel at Fernie this month.

H Company of the 107th Regiment, Nelson, has volunteered for active service abroad.

The men at the Sullivan mine, Kimberley, are giving $100 a month to the Patriotic Fund.

A season ticket for Rossland skating rink is $6. At Grand Forks it's $5, and at Kaslo $4.

On the hills Rossland council has the walks sprinkled with cinders to make traveliing safer.

Cranbrook elected its 1916 municipal council by acclamation. Lester Clapp is the new mayor.

A Boosters' Club has been started at Trail with 150 members up to the hour of going to press.

A Grand Forks hotelman was last week fined $50 for allowing patrons to shake dice for drinks.

A patriotic curling bonspiel at Golden last week netted the war fund $62. 80 curlers participated.

The Kootenaian claims Kaslo people consumed far more turkey and goose this Christmas than last.

The city engineer reports 256 bath tubs connected up with Fernie's water system in 1915. Also 615 toilets.

During December the employees at the Granby smelter at Grand Forks gave $1,906 to the Patriotic Fund.

The 1916 new year was welcomed into Greenwood with absolutely no eclat whatever—not even a solitary gun was fired.

Now that Greenwood feels a little more prosperous the hotel licenses have been raised from $400 to $500 a year.

Some 250 Italian employees at the Trail smeltea have agreed to giye $1 a month to Italy's Red Cross during the war,

Kaslo musicians are not in the habit of underestimating their worth. The music for the recent firemen's ball was just $55.

Great Northern machinists are busy at Mirror Lake taking the engines, boilers and machinery out of the old steamer Kaslo.

Father Anthony, who has been in charge of St. Mary's R.C. church for some months, has been transferred from Cranbrook to Fernie.

Starting on Saturday last the C.P. R. put on a daily dining car service on the Boundary country line. Before a tri-weekly service prevailed.

At Grand Forks $4,360 has been promised for the Patriotic Fund. Judge Brown and lumberman DeCew are the only $100 contributors.

Between Dec. 20th and 25th 260 sacks of mail were handled at Trail postoffice, while over 2,000 parcels were received or sent out from Trail.

Cranbrook ministers have protested to the military authorities at Ottawa against the 102nd Battalion recruits being quartered at the hotels, and have asked that the men's uniforms be provided at once.

Cranbrook council has figured it out that [illegible] for the 102nd Battalion, by [illegible] in that city, [illegible] almost $5,000 to the place. In order to retain them the council will donate $140 a month for the fitting up and maintainance of quarters for them.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Ginger Snaps, fresh stock best quality, while they last, 2 lbs. for..... 25c

SNAPS! SNAPS! SNAPS!

—no reference to the weather, of course, though it is to some extent responsible for our close prices on

Mackinaw Coats, Heavy Socks, Sweaters Lumbermen's Shirts, Felt Insoles

and other Heavy Dry Goods. We have only a limited quantity and they are going at cost to clear.

The goads are great wearers. See them this week.

45c. *ALWAYS SPECIAL—Jackson's Teas Nothing in town to equal their Flavor* 55c.

Frank H. Jackson
General Store *Phone 81* *Creston*

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Cali Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

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

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Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
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CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

The magnate stared in sincere astonishment over this absurd, this futile suggestion for his guidance.

"What do you mean?" he vociferated, with rising indignation.

"Why," she said very gently, "I mean just this: Give them a living chance to be honest."

"A living chance!" The two words were exploded with dynamic violence. Gilder found himself unable to express the rage that flamed within him.

The girl showed herself undismayed by his anger.

"Yes," she went on quietly, "that's all there is to it. Give them a living chance to get enough food to eat and a decent room to sleep in, and shoes that will keep their feet off the pavement winter mornings. Do you think that any girl wants to steal? Do you think that any girl wants to risk——"

By this time, however, Gilder had regained his power of speech, and he interrupted stormily:

"And this is what you have taken up my time for? You want to make a maudlin plea for guilty, dishonest girls, when I thought you really meant to bring me facts!"

"We work nine hours a day," the girl's quiet voice went on, a curious pathos in the rich timbre of it, "nine hours a day for six days in the week. That's a fact, isn't it? And the trouble is an honest girl can't live on $6 a week. She can't do it and buy food and clothes and pay room rent and carfare. That's another fact, isn't it?"

Mary regarded the owner of the store with grave questioning in her violet eyes.

"I don't care to discuss these things," he declared peremptorily as the girl remained silent for a moment.

"And I have no wish to discuss anything," Mary returned evenly. "I only want to give you what you asked for—facts. When they first locked me up I used to sit and hate you."

"Oh, of course!"

"And then I thought that perhaps you did not understand—that, if I were to tell you how things really are, it might be you would change them somehow."

"I!" he cried incredulously. "I change my business policy because you ask me to!"

There was something imperturbable in the quality of the voice as the girl went resolutely forward with her explanation.

"Do you know how we girls live? But, of course, you don't. Three of us in one room, doing our own cooking over the two burner gas stove and our own washing and ironing evenings, after being on our feet for nine hours."

"I have provided chairs behind the counters," he stated.

"But have you ever seen a girl sitting in one of them?" she questioned coldly. "Please answer me. Have you? Of course not," she said, after a little pause during which the owner had remained silent. She shook her head in emphatic negation. "And do you understand why? It's simply because every girl knows that the manager of her department would think he could get along without her if he were to see her sitting down—loafing, you know! So she would be discharged. All it amounts to is that after being on her feet for nine hours the girl usually walks home in order to save car fare. Yes, she walks, whether sick or well. Anyhow, you are generally so tired, it don't make much difference which you are."

"What has all this to do with the question of theft in the store? That was the excuse for your coming here. And instead of telling me something you rant about gas stoves and car fare."

CHAPTER IV.

Inferno

The inexorable voice went on in its monotone, as if he had not spoken.

"And when you are really sick and have to stop work what are you going to do then? Do you know, Mr. Gilder that the first time a straight girl steals it's often because she had to have a doctor—or some luxury like that? And some of them do work rather than steal. Yes, they do—girls that started straight and wanted to stay that way. But, of course, some of them get so tired of the whole grind that—that—"

"I'm not their guardian. I can't watch over them after they leave the store. They are paid the current rate of wages—as much as any other store pays." As he spoke the anger provoked by this unexpected assault on [illegible] of the mouth of a convict flamed high in virtuous repudiation. "Why," he went on vehemently, "no man living does more for his employees than I do. Who gave the girls their fine rest rooms upstairs? I did! Who gave them the cheap lunchrooms? I did!"

"But you won't pay them enough to live on!"

"I pay them the same as the other stores do," he repeated sullenly.

"But you won't pay them enough to live on!"

"And so you claim that you were forced to steal. That's the plea you make for yourself and your friends?"

"I wasn't forced to steal," came the answer, spoken in the monotone that had marked her utterance throughout most of the interview. "I wasn't forced to steal, and I didn't steal. But, all the same, that's the plea, as you call it, that I'm making for the other girls. There are hundreds of them who steal because they don't get enough to eat. I said I would tell you how to stop the stealing. Well, I have done it. Give the girls a fair chance to be honest. You asked me for the names, Mr. Gilder. There's only one name on which to put the blame for the whole business, and that name is Edward Gilder. Now, won't you do something about it?"

At that naked question the owner of the store jumped up from his chair and stood glowering at the girl who risked a request so full of vituperation against himself.

"How dare you speak to me like this?" he thundered.

"Why, I dared," Mary Turner explained, "because you have done all the harm you can to me. And now I'm trying to give you the chance to do better by the others. You ask me why I dare. I have a right to dare. I have been straight all my life. I have wanted decent food and warm clothes and—a little happiness all the time I have worked for you, and I have gone without those things just to stay straight. The end of it all is, you are sending me to prison for something I didn't do. That's why I dare!"

Gilder could not trust himself just then to an audible command. He was seriously disturbed by the gently spoken truths that had issued from the girl's lips. He was not prepared with any answer, though he hotly resented every word of her accusation.

Cassidy faced about, and in his movement there was a tug at the wrist of the girl that set her moving toward the door. Her realization of what this meant was shown in her final speech.

"Three years isn't forever," she said in a level voice. "When I come out you are going to pay for every minute of them, Mr. Gilder. There won't be a day or an hour that I won't remember that at the last it was your word sent me to prison. And you are going to pay me for that. You are going to pay me for the five years I have starved making money for you—that too! You are going to pay me for all the things I am losing today, and—"

The girl thrust forth her left hand, on that side where stood the officer. So vigorous was her movement that Cassidy's clasp was thrown off the wrist. But the bond between the two was not broken, for from wrist to wrist showed taut the steel chain of the manacles. The girl shook the links of the handcuffs in a gesture stronger than words.

"You are going to pay me for this!"

* * *

They were grim years, those three years during which Mary Turner served her sentence in Burnsing. There was no time off for good behavior. The girl learned soon that the favor of those set in authority over her could only be won at a cost against which her every maidenly instinct revolted. So she went through the inferno of days and nights in a dreariness of suffering that was deadly. Naturally the life there was altogether an evil thing. There was the material ill ever present in the round of wearisome physical toil—the coarse, distasteful food; the hard narrow couch; the constant, gnawing irksomeness of imprisonment, away from light and air, away from all that makes life worth while.

The best evidence of the fact that Mary Turner's soul was not fatally soiled must be found in the fact that still at the expiration of her sentence she was fully resolved to live straight, as the saying is which she had quoted to Gilder. This, too, in the face of sure knowledge as to the difficulties that would beset the effort and in the face of the temptations offered to follow an easier path.

There was, for example, Aggie Lynch, a fellow convict, with whom she had a slight degree of acquaintance, nothing more. This young woman, a criminal by training, offered allurements of illegitimate employment in the outer world when they should be free. Mary endured the companionship with this prisoner because a sixth sense proclaimed the fact that here was one unmoral rather than immoral, and the difference is mighty.

(To be Continued)

Canada's production of shells has attracted attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in the production of shells and other munitions for the Russian army. With a view to studying the development of the shell making industry in Canada, Major H. Kenedo, director of the arms factory of the Imperial Tokio [illegible] Arsenal at Atsuta, Japan, [illegible] and called on the members of the shell committee. He was introduced to Chairman General Bertram by the Japanese consul-general, Mr. Yada. The necessary facilities are being extended to him for the inspection of [illegible] shell loading processes.

Washington (D.C.) women have taken to carrying cakes.

Scotland is taking to the use of mechanical potato planters.

During the 10-year period ended in 1909 on all the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland only one passenger was killed for every 79,000,000 carried.

Shippers' Association

Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in Saskatchewan

Co-operation is slowly but surely winning a place in Canadian agricultural. The co-operative marketing of grain and also the joint purchasing of stock and other supplies have been practised to some extent, but not until last year was the joint marketing of stock attempted.

Under this system carloads of stock from Saskatchewan are made up by the shareholders and forwarded to the larger market centres where competitive bidding is assured. There the animals are sold under the direction of the associations' manager and the proceeds from the sale, less the cost of transportation, the manager's commission and the other necessary charges, are distributed to the persons supplying the stock. Each shareholder's stock is branded with paint, or in some other harmless manner so that the animals belonging to each may be sold separately, thereby insuring to each the exact return from his stock. The associations are simple in their working and as the animals are not paid for until the proceeds are received from the purchaser little initial capital is required.

The Hanley Farmers' Stock shipping Association, of Saskatchewan, was the first one formed. This association was registered early in 1914, and had an authorized capital of $500, but at the close of the year it had a paid up capital of only $42. Yet the association shipped fifteen carloads of stock during the year, made of 1,162 hogs and 38 cattle.

The hogs sold in Winnipeg at an average price of 7.24 cents per pound. After deducting the transportation charges, the manager's commission, the selling commission, and other necessary expenses, and allowing for shrinkage, the shippers received an average price of 6.33 cents per pound, home weight. The cattle shipped were all common in their classes, being bulls, dry cows and stockers. An average price of 4.49 cents was realized in Winnipeg, which, after deducting shrinkage and expenses, left a net price of 4.8 cents per pound, home weight, for the shippers. Basing his calculations on prices paid in the neighboring towns, the manager estimated that the association, during the year, saved the farmers of the district upward of $1,680 on hogs alone.

There are a number of these associations, now in different parts of Saskatchewan, and general satisfaction is being expressed with the results obtained, so that it is confidently expected that expansion along this line will be rapid.

Editor Appointed

George Batho to Run Agricultural Publications for Manitoba

The appointment of George Batho as editor of agricultural publications for the Manitoba department of agriculture was announced recently.

His duties will be to furnish farmers of the province with all the practical information which the department of agriculture and the agricultural college can supply. This form of assistance will be greatly extended in future.

It has been recognized that in the matter of publicity the Manitoba department of agriculture has fallen behind all other provinces in Canada. The minister of agriculture believes that the large staff of professors and instructors at the agricultural college, the extension service section, the demonstration farms system, the weed branch an other departments must necessarily become the source of more information of a practical nature for the farmers of Manitoba, than they have been in the past. So insignificant has been this work in the past that the Dominion authorities urged upon the minister of agriculture the appointment of an agricultural editor under the special federal grant to the province for agricultural instruction. Under this grant the new appointment is made. Mr. Baho's marked ability as a journalist, his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge, not only of agricultural conditions but also of public questions in Manitoba, were considered as making him admirably fitted to build up an important branch in the provincial department of agriculture.

The weed question is one of which the farmers need much instruction. Mr. Batho will give the farmers the cream of Prof. Bedfords ideas on weed eradication. Prof. Bedford is now in complete charge of the weed problem, R. G. O'Malley, chief weed inspector, having resigned, as announced in the Free Press several days ago.

For the last twelve years Mr. Batho has been editor in chief of the Nor'West Farmer. His early years were spent on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario. He later learned the printing trade as a supplemental to his intention to enter the field of agricultural journalism.—Free Press.

Charge of the Highlanders

Germans Offered Charging Britons Money and Watches

A thrilling description of a dashing charge of a Highland regiment near Loos is given in the following letter from a Scottish member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

"Our division," the letter says, "after a week of furious bombardment of the German trenches the like of which the world has never heard before, and which sounded, especially on Friday, September 24, like several thunderstorms rolled into one, were ordered to take Loos.

"A battalion of our local regiment was chosen to lead the attack. Up over the top of the parapets of the trenches they got at 6 a.m. on the eventful Sunday morning for the famous charge. Everything was still, and the 'Jocks' didn't run, neither did they shout, but in silence, with a slow walk, and with deadly determination written on every face to get at close grips with their diabolical enemy, the line went along in silence till suddenly the deadly German machine guns spoke.

"A sheet of lead met our brave fellows, and they toppled over in all directions. Those not hit, went through this sheet (it never yet rained so hard), through the second line, and into the third line, where 'Allegamne' had his machine guns. Our lads were now upon them, ferocious as lions who had tasted blood and driven absolutely mad in the hellish carnage.

"They were upon them with the dreaded bayonet. Terrified yells of 'Mercy, kamerad,' were heard in all directions.

"Devils who a moment before had been pumping lead by firing machine guns now held up watches, purses, etc., for our men to spare their lives.

"But these grand Scottish lads of our famous regiment were not to be stopped that day. Leaping right over the tops of the various lines of the German trenches, bare knees showing, kilts swishin, performing the so-called impossible task of piercing the German lines, they did not stop even then, for the Germans were out of their trenches and over the crest of the hills, great, big, fat, hulking, blue-clothed cowards, fleeing for their lives, with the Scotties after them at full tilt.

"Every house in the village had its machine guns, which wrought havoc, but that didn't stop our fellows. Into the houses they went, and soon the dead Germans were shovelled with the bayonets out through the windows into the street. After clearing the village they set off after them again over the open country to Hill 70, clearing the ground of the encumberers as they went. 'Twas a famous victory.' But, oh, looking back, it was a sight to make angels weep—the fruits of scientific murder (if is not war), and that on a tremendous scale!"

Cost of Living

Average Increase in England is About Forty Per Cent.

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Comimssioner Bickerdike, of Manchester, the average increase in the retail prices of food affecting the average working class household in England is about 40 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

Compared with July, 1914, British meat has increased about forty per cent. in the whole, and imported meat only a little over five per cent. Flour and bread have advanced about forty per cent. each. Since the beginning of 1915, when the movement to increase wages began, in comparison with the increased cost of living, about four and a half million people, according to the board of trade estimates, have had their wages increased by over $3,750,000 per week. These figures relate only to organized labor. In other industries where individual employers have granted advances, it is estimated that three million workers have received increases amounting to $2,500,000 per week.

Homestead Entries Show a Decrease

Six Thousand Less Homesteads Taken Out This Year as Compared With Last

For the first nine months in the present calendar year there was a net decrease of 6,741 in the total number of homestead entries taken out in Western Canada. The province of Manitoba alone shows an increase in homesteads, the total number for the nine months of this year being 3,036 as compared with 2,776 for the corresponding period of last year. In Saskatchewan, entries this year total 4,605, as compared with 7,672 last year.

In Alberta this year's entries were 5,090, compared with 7,812 last year, and in British Columbia there were 382 entries this year compared with 694 last year.

In the statement showing the nationalities of the homesteaders for the month of September it is interesting to note that there were 12 Germans and 113 Austro-Hungarians who made homestead entries.

Prairie and Bush Fires in Canada

Manitoba Heavy Loser and all the Provinces Suffer Through Dry Periods

Canada during 1915 lost over ten million 'dollars' worth of forests through unnecessary fires. In face of the fact that the forest resources of the country are within measurable distance of depletion through the enormous annual waste, the 1915 depredations are sufficient to cause grace concern.

Information compiled by the Canadian Forestry Association, with the assistance of the Dominion forestry branch and provincial departments, prove that more than twelve thousand forest fires, large and small, occurred in Canada during the past spring, summer and fall, or an average of 1,400 a month between snow and snow.

In Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and British Columbia about eighty-five per cent. of the losses were due to settlers' fires. Quebec and British Columbia have secured splendid results from their "permit" laws, by which all settlers are obliged to obtain the supervision of a forest ranger before setting out their clearing fires. Ontario has no such law and has suffered serious consequences but it is recognized that the minister of lands, forests and mines has the problem under consideration and may evolve an adequate remedy in the near future. New Brunswick has already made a good start in the regulation of settlers' fires, and will probably spread the plan across the entire province.

Perhaps the outstanding fact of the season's forest destruction is the absence of any serious loss along the lines of railways governed by the Dominion board of railway commissioners and their forest protection regulations. Before the imposition of these laws the Canadian railways were pointed out as the chief offenders in burning of forests. Now, however, the non-government lines under the board's control are annually presenting a record of fire immunity which places them permanently among the minor causes of damage to the country's timber. As a matter of fact, only two or three fires of over ten acres in extent were attributable this year to those lines where the system of the railway commission has been put completely into effect. On two railways of relatively small mileage, to which the board's regulations do not apply, no less than 200 fires were reported. Many of them were serious in extent and at least 600,000 acres were burned over by fires, due either to locomotives or men travelling along the right-of-way of these two roads.

Manitoba lost more than $1,000,000 in damage to mature timber and young growth in 1915. The total area burned over was 800,000 acres, according to official reports thus far received. Final reports will probably show an increased loss. The fires in Manitoba took place mainly in the latter part of May and the early part of June and were particularly destructive in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Railway.

In the province of Saskatchewan the most destructive fires took place during the same period as in Manitoba, but the fires were confined more to the areas under effective patrol and the total destruction is not so great. The present figures indicate a total burned area of about 160,000 acres and a total damage of $170,000.

In the southern portion of Alberta there has been an exceptional amount of rain throughout the season so that the fires reported from the region south of the Peace River country and Athabaska Landing are comparatively small in number and covered only about 25,000 acres, on which the damage is estimated to be about $1 per acre.

In the valleys of the Peace River, the Lower Athabaska river, and the Mackenzie river conditions have, on the other hand, been phenomenally dry, resulting in fires that have been more destructive than in many years previous. Probably not less than half a million acres were burned over. As a good deal of the country burned over is probably incapable of producing merchantable timber, the loss would not be over $200,000.

In British Columbia the area patrolled by the Dominion rangers is confined to the railway belt. In the eastern portion of the belt rains occurred at fairly regular intervals, and, while there was at several times considerable danger from fire, the ranger staff was able to cope with the situation effectively, with the exception of the month of August, in the Lower Fraser valley, where several fires got beyond control. While 10,000 acres of logged-over land were burned, the fires were kept out of the merchantable timber, only 1,000 acres of which were burned.

A man entered the shop of a Jewish haberdasher, and, going up to the counter, asked: "Say, mister, have you got shirts?"

"Yes, sir," replied the old Hebrew hoping for a customer.

"Clean ones?" asked the man.

"Yes, sir; very clean."

"Then," cried the man, "for heaven's sake, put one on."

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

14-48

Germany's Crops Have Failed

Editor of Wall Street Journal Gives Some War Impressions

"Gearmany's crops have failed. Only two-thirds of a crop has been harvested this year in that country, and there is where he pinch comes. Ordinarily, Germany requires three hundred thousand Poles every season to assist in its harvest. The failure this year has been due to the shortage of labor and to the unfavorable weather conditions. This has struck at the very basis of Germany's financial strength. She is now forced to pay cash for food in such neighboring countries as Switzerland and Denmark, and gradually her gold supply is being drained, leaving a smaller reserve on the strength of which paper currency may be issued. As a result, Germany's food supply has been cut in two. Her soldiers must be fed and the people behind the trenches are forced to do without regular rations. Accordingly we are hearing of the bread riots in Berlin and the offers of peace which Germany inspires with such magnanimity."

This constitutes the most startling of a series of startling and informative statements pertaining to the war recently made by Mr. Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal. He visited Europe in November of last year for the express purpose of acquainting himself with the underlying principles of the great world struggle and the articles which came from his pen following that trip have been embodied in the well known book "The Audacious War."

It is Mr. Barron's opinion that Germany and Austria have reached the maximum in the strength of their forces in the trenches and in the utilization of their national resources.

"They are at the point now," he said, "where they have no reserves."

On the other hand, the allies were just beginning to approach their maximum strength.

Referring to the recent Anglo-French loan, Mr Barron said that the bonds of the allied nations were being widely sold throughout the United States. This was due largely to the sympathy of the majority of the people across the line with the allies.

"The ally of the allies is the federal reserve act, combined with our workshops and steel plants," declared Mr. Barron. "Germany realizes that the base and the backbone of this war is on the North American continent."

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

Game Raising Farm

From the first game farm in Minnesota tables of epicures will be supplied with pheasants and mallard ducks within two years and possibly within one year, if present hopes are realized.

"We will raise ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants and ducks on the farm," said the superintendent of the Game Protective League. "This is only a starter on the 'more game movement.' More than a hundred citizens, most of them farmers, will begin game breeding next spring both for sporting purposes and for the market.

"Every game bird raised and sold in captivity helps to protect the State's supply of wild game, and if my plans work out Minnesota will within a few years be the greatest game producing state in the Union.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Isn't that a Bourguereau?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they stopped for a moment to look at the new pictures.

"Oh, my, no," replied her hostess, Mrs. Nuriche; "it's a lion. But I told Josiah when he brought it home that it looked a good deal more like one of them things you mention."

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

63 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1033

America's Debt to England

Commerce of Neutrals Rests on the Protection of the British Navy

Our government, for certain reasons which ought to be apparent to all, cannot, and certainly should not adopt an attitude on this subject which is a shade more threatening than the one it has taken, says the Boston Transcript, expressing a sane American view of the note to Britain. No doubt it must define and confidentially assert the rights of neutral nations at sea in time of war. But the big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the navy of Great Britain. But for that protection our ships would today be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the William P. Frye type would never have ceased.

This is true, and it is also true that the allied powers have the sympathy of the world in the use so far as that use is legitimate, of the one effective weapon that they possess against German militarism—the control of the seas. Against the terrible stress of German land preparation their means of resistance for a time fell short, and even now they avail no further than to keep the enemy at bay. To withhold supplies from the German nation is the allies' one great hope of winning the war and of defending free institutions the world over against the mailed fist of Prussian absolution. We say that this, being so terribly true, amply warrants the United States government in refraining from any menacing tone in asserting its rights as a neutral to trade ad libitum with any other neutral. Our government does well to abstain from threat, and to say instead: "Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

If the American people believed that President Wilson had any intention to stab the allies in the back, at the time of their most crucial need of all their resources, they would not approve the stand he has now taken.

Worn Worried Women

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely

It is little wonder that there are many times in a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy from the time she arises until it is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her indigestion is disturbed and her system threatened with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow of health to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunshiny than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Waterloo, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and often it seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while in bed without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I am convinced that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

You can get these Pills from 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.

Friendly to The French

The Athens Messager is quoted in a Havas despatch from the Greek capital as saying that there is plausibility in the report that Djemal Pasha, Turkish minister of marine, will co-operate with the entente allies in the rebellion which, according to Constantinople advices, he had organized against the Turkish government in Syria and Palestine.

Djemal Pasha has always been friendly to the French, the newspaper states.

"There's a church near," said the country farmer to his paying guest; 'not that I ever puts my nose in it."

"Anything the matter with the vicar?"

"Well, it's this way. I sold the old vicar milk and eggs and butter and cheese, and, seeing as he patronized me, I patronized 'im. But this new vicar keeps 'is own cow and 'ens. 'If that's your game,' I thought, 'we'll 'ave 'ome grown religion, too.'"—Tit-Bits.

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline

Get Trial Bottle To-Day

You dont have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times, just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes: "I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

More Respect for Allies

Germans See They Are Not the Whole Thing

Very significant at this time is the publication in the leading Roman Catholic organ, the Kolnische Volkszeiung, of a rebuke addressed by one of the army chaplains to the arm chair fire-eaters at home. He declares that many of the letters written from the homes of Germany to the husbands and sons in the field disgust and dishearten the soldiers at the front, the best of whom are tired of the bitter losses and terrible sufferings caused by the war. He denounces the habit of classing Germans as supermen, and says that the German troops at the front have learned to respect their foes so that they do not echo many of the sentiments expressed by their ultra-patriotic friends and relatives at home. The whole letter is really an appeal for less war enthusiasm and more reasonable appreciation of the point of view of Germany's foes. This, too, would have been impossibe six months ago.

It is the rise in the cost of living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her oversea supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of our own country. The war has proved beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

"The other day two parties of wounded soldiers, from different hospitals, were taken to a place in Surrey in England. "At tea-time they mingled, and a wounded Colonial, catching sight of another son of the Dominions, became strangely excited and made his way to the other man's side. He had recognized his rescuer.

"They went to the Dardanelles as strangers, but during a terrible fight the first was badly wounded and was carried from the field of death by a stranger. Now rescuer and rescued, both wounded, had met for the first time since that day. The rescued soldier was in tears as he poured out his thanks to the man to whom he owed his life."

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the toothbrush, nail file, whisk broom, etc., had been daily used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you-se'f?"

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers, We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. *Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices*

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

History of Canadian Herd of Buffalo

Now Totals Over Two Thousand Pure Bred Bison

The Canadian government buffalo herd was started in 1897 by the gift of three Texas buffalo presented by Mr. T. G.Blackstock, of Toronto, to Rock Mountain Park. These animals were placed on exhibition in the paddock at Banff, and the following year their number was increased by a similar gift from Lord Strathcona, who presented the government with thirteen head from his Silver Heights herd at Winnipeg. This herd gradually increased until by 1909 it totalled nearly 100 head.

In 1906 the government entered into negotiations with Michael Pablo, of Montana, for his herd of pure blood bison on the Flathead Indian reserve. This herd was known to be the largest herd of pure blood bison then in existence but was not believed to number more than about 300 head.

Pablo had for years tried to get the American government to give him enough land on which to keep the herd and at last they announced that the Flathead reserve was to be thrown open, which meant that Pablo would be forced out and compelled either to find a new range or a purchaser for the herd.

Howard Eaton, the well known guide and friend of Theo. Roosevelt, heard of the matter, and secured an option from Pablo for $300 per head. He then went to Washington and tried to get the U.S. government to buy the herd. Roosevelt and the Bison Society urged the purchase but congress refused to pass an appropriation and Pablo had to look somewhere else. Through Alex Ayotte, immigration agent at Missoula, the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian government which realized the opportunity offered. Before the United States authorities realized what was happening the bargain was completed. It was supposed that there would be about 300 buffalo, but the total finally captured amounted to 708. The price paid was $250 per head, f.o.b., at Edmonton.

The task of rounding them up proved much more difficult than was anticipated. It called for perserverance, endurance and horsemanship of the highest order. The buffalo were extremely wild and swift of foot and could outrun the fastest horses.

The first year, 1907, 400 buffalo were secured—200 males were shipped in the spring and 211 cows and calves followed in the autumn. As it had not been possible to get Buffalo Park fenced and ready in time for these arrivals, they were placed in Elk Island Park—a fenced enclosure, 16 square miles in area, established several years before for the protection of elk and moose.

There are still know nto be a large number of buffalo left on the range and although Pablo now had many other offers he agreed to let the Canadian government have the remainder at the same price. In the autumn of 1908, therefore, another round-up was made, and eight miles of wing fence and a large corral were built. After six weeks hard riding the animals were all rounded up and the tired cowboys went home to sleep. That night, led by an old clever bull, the entire herd escaped by climbing an almost perpendicular cliff and broke away to the mountains.

The next year Pablo decided to put them in huge wooden cages out in the range and to haul these cages the thirty miles to the station. There they were unloaded into a small corral to await shipment. The last and final struggle then occurred—that of getting them on board the train. The great brutes resisted to the last. It took nine days to load 200, and eight of them killed themselves in their struggles. The majority had to be drawn on the cars by means of a block and tackle.

During 1909 the buffalo from Elk Island Park were also transferred to Buffalo Park at Wainwright, with the exception of about 60 which were left at Lamont for exhibition purposes. Last year the buffalo at Banff, with the exception of 17 males, were also transferred. There are now 13 at Banff, 108 at Elk Island, and approximately 2,000 at Buffalo Park.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Canada's Exportable Wheat Surplus

According to on official estimate of the wheat yield in Canada this year, out of a total yield of 337,258,000 bu., there will be an exportable surplus of 228,132,000 bushels. The average loss in cleaning, and allowance of 10 per cent. for grain not of merchantable quality, is estimated at 33,625,000 bu.

The total amount retained for seeding next year's crop, say 11,000,000 acres at 1.75 bu. per acre, is placed at 34,500,000 bushels.

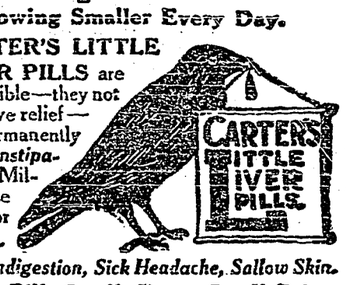
To Make Bombs For Britain

Bombs have been added to the munitions products which Canada is now producing for the British war office. An order for 50,000 of these projectiles has been received by the commission and is being placed for speedy delivery.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

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



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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 EDDY-STONE 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

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

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co, 90, BEEKMAN ST, NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR **FREE** BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents** Pony Razor Strops **75 cents**, O. K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Stories of Disorder In India Unfounded

Most Comprehensive Official Denial of Reports From the Germans

The India Office has made formal announcement that German press statements circulated in foreign countires regarding disorders in India are absolutely unfounded. The announcement specifically denies the report that a revolt has broken out anywhere in India, or that Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans have united to make difficulties for the "detested British," as stated from German sources.

Denial likewise is given to the assertion that the Rajah of Bhagalpur has headed any uprising, or that grave disorders already have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Muspur, or that rebels have interfered with the departure of native troops, causing the British troops to retire and subsequently occupying their barracks and arsenals.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end," the secretary of state for India announces. "There is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bahawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, eleven years of age."

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I am the architect of my own fortune."

"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."

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

Special Values for Cash

SEE OUR WINDOW

BOOKS, reg. value up to $1.50, your choice 75c. each.

CHINA, values 45c. up, at very special low prices.

CALENDARS, regular value 35c. Your choice 25c. each or 2 for 45c.

TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS. Etc. at reduced prices.

FANCY CHOCOLATES—We still have a few fancy boxes at special prices.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.

Limited

CRESTON - B.C

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CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prces are reasonable

Boar for Service

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local and Personal

In endeavoring to make their owners rich while eggs were at 50c. a dozen the local hens over did the thing, with the result that hen fruit went down to 40c. a dozen the latter part of the week.

Lieut. Crompton, who has been home on furlough since Christmas, received word on Wednesday to report for duty at Victoria on the 15th, and left for the capital the same afternoon.

Miss Nita Reid, who taught the Erickson school last year, had her leg fractured in a sledding accident at Grand Forks during New Year week. The sleigh ran into a tree, injuring her sister, Vera, as well.

Creston Fruit Growers Union shareholders have a special meeting at the union office on Saturday night, to select delegates to attend the Kootenay-Boundary growers convention at Nelson, on January 20th.

The W.C.T.U had their January meeting at Mrs. Knott's yesterday, for Red Cross sewing. On the 21st they have the silver medal contest in Mercantile Hall. The February meeting is on the 10th at Mrs. Fred Smith's.

E. Payne left on Friday for Morrissey, where he goes on duty as a guard at the internment camp. Some alien is due for a busy time rolling cigarettes, if the guards are allowed to consume the coffin nails while on duty.

Dr. Henderson had a hurried call to Sirdar on Tuesday to attend a brakeman there, by the name of Taylor, who had fallen off a box car while at work in the yard that afternoon, breaking his arm and spraining the wrist of the other hand.

Mayor Little broke away from the revision of his weather prohecies the early part of the week long enough to observe that another leap year has come round, and "think of what will happen if the war is over and the boys back from the front before 1916 closes," says he.

Tuesday's below-zero weather was too much even for the Red Cross workers, hardly a corporal's guard of them turning up at the depot for the regular meeting. All the officers, particularly, are asked to attend next Tuesday's meeting. as business of importance is to be disposed of.

All the details in connection with the recommendations made by the special committee, of which A. Lindley and O. J. Wigen were prominent members, of the Kootenay-Boundary fruitgrowers conference in Nelson last month, have been made public, and a convention to deal with the whole matter is called for the 20th, in the same city.

Reassuring news as to Nelson Brown's whereabouts was received last week in a letter from "Scotty" Cowan to J. H. Doyle. Cowan, who is overseas on active service, reports meeting a corporal of the regiment, who conveyed the intelligence that he had witnessed the capture of Nels. by the German troops and claims he is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

While many Creston people were growling because the mercury was doing business as low as 10 below zero on Tuesday morning. local climatic conditions were semi-tropical as compared with Cranbrook where a temperature of 44 below was experienced the same a.m. Had it not been for Tom Caven's hot air, passengers on Tuesday's westbound would have found travelling far more uncomfortable.

F. B. Callander, who has ranched in the Valley for some years. and who has been deputy game warden since August, 1914, was advised on Friday that he had been given a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, England, and he leaves for the Old Country early next month to get into training for the big spring drive on the western front. He holds the rank of color sergeant in the Creston Company of the 107th Regiment and has every necessary qualification for a rapid rise from the post assigned him.

With these weekly Manitoba chinooks its a case of "the more they come ths worse they get." We had another on Monday which continued well into the wee sma' 'oors of Tuesday, that for velocity and intensity is the worst on record; Incidentally there was a snowfall with it during the evening and in this detail Banker Bennett was generously favored, the sidewalk past his residence being piled about four feet high with as choice a bit of snowdrift as has been. Hard luck transients willing to do a job of work for a meal will give the Bennett home a wide berth for the time being.

MILCH COW AND CALF FOR SALE—Cow is three years old and calf seven months. Will sell right for cash.—Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

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

The drawing for the calf donated to the Patriotic Fund takes place on Saturday evening. There are several lucky-number tickets yet to be had—all you want of them at 10 cents

The cold, even, was too much for the members of the Presbyterian Mission Band, who failed to foregather in sufficient numbers to hold the annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Unless an unexpected enrollment of pupils takes place this week the horticultural department will be advised that there are not enough candidates available for either the pruning or packing schools.

It is announced that Father John, who retired from the charge of Creston Roman Catholic parish last week, will take up work at Penticton after a well-earned holiday, which he is spending at New Westminister.

Jas. Cook is the new president of Creston Farmers' Institute. J. A. Lidgate was re-appointed secretary. During 1915 the organization had a membership of 236, an increase of 9 over 1914. Close to $27,000 of feed, etc., was handled.

From appearances the inaugural sitting of the County Court at Creston, which has been postponed from Jan. 19th to the 25th, will furnish quite a busy time for Judge Forin, if all the cases entered come up for trial.

Father Kennedy of Ottawa, the new rector for the Creston Roman Catholic parish, took his first services here on Sunday morning. In appearance he is a younger man than Father John, and created a very favorable impression with his parishoners.

The police court records show that the work of the local magistrates was almost cut in half comparing 1915 with the year previous. The year just closed saw but 18 cases up for trial, while in 1914 the total was 27 The Small Debts Court for 1915 disposed of 30 cases.

The excessive snowfall is making the matter of gathering a living a very serious matter for the large flocks of pheasants in the Creston Valley. Almost every poultry keeper in town is havihg visits from these birds. Unless the January thaw arrives speedily this class of game bird will be scarcer than usual next season.

At the inaugural meeting of the Women's Institute on Saturday afternoon the old board of directors was re-elected. They are, Mesdames. Downs, Forrester, Henderson, Maxwell and McKelvey, and at a subsequent meeting of the board Mrs. Downs was re-elected president, and Mrs. Henderson, vice president. The secretary will be announced later.

The 1915 returns of Brand Inspector Forrester, who took up that work in May last, show that for eight months last year 123 head of cattle and 50 horses were shipped out of the Creston Valley. Most of the cattle went west, there being five carload lots. Most of the horses went the other way, two carloads, principally Indian stuff, going to Edmonton. Six of the animals were bought for British army work.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid was held on Friday afternoon at Mrs. McCreath's. The election of officers resulted in all the 1915 officeholders being re-elected. They are:

President—Mrs. J. W. Dow.
1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Pow.
2nd Vic-Pres.—Mrs. W. K. Brown.
Secretary—Mrs. Forrester.
Treasurer—Mrs. Henderson.
Auditors—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Boyd.

The aid has a working membership of 20 and during the year close to $260 was raised.

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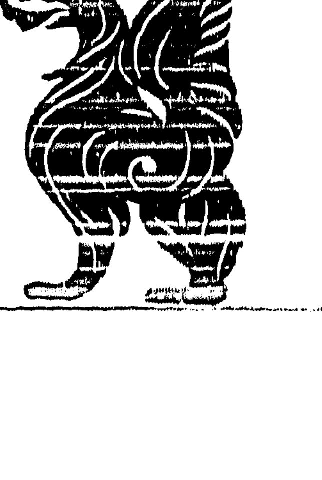

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