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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916 No. 7

Fruit Packages Standardization

At our request the article below is supplied by A. H. Flack, the prairie fruit inspector who addressed a Creston gathering on the above subject a couple of weeks ago. The subject comes close home to every grower in the Valley and is well worthy a close pernsal. He says:

This snbject warrants the most serious consideration of all fruit growers and shippers. It is one that has frequently been discussed at various conventions and meetings but unfortunately owing chiefly to the fact that so many diversions of opinion have been in evidence no progress has been made to remedy this important matter. The conflicting opinions have in fact aided to complicate rather than to solve the situation.

At a time especially when and industry is passing through trying times and when united action is most necessary. The question of standardization must be approached with a broad mind and we should not permit our various ideas to prevent us accomplishing something definite. My attention and study has been directed to this matter for some time and to those of us who are privileged to watch the markets, especially in connection with the requirements of the trade and the consumer, noting the adverse effect that numerous packages have on your pockets is to convince us that standardization is of such paramount importance that you should not delay in getting into line and using only those packages that will assist you in obtaining the best results.

Some misunderstanding probably exists as to what is meant by standardization. Standardization means to select the best packages in use for various kinds of fruit and to standardize them, so that it would be illegal to ship fruit in any other packages. This does not mean that you will be required to pack only plums in the four basket crate, or peaches in the peach box, or pears in the pear box, but it would mean that when you use a four-basket crate, peach box or, in fact, any package it would have to be of a specified size. Many of you probably are of the opinion that the various packages are more or less uniform. You would probably be surprised to learn the chaotic condition that really exists.

We have three destinct sizes of peach boxes on our prairie markets and two distinct sizes coming from B.C. One measures 11 inches wide and 18 inches long, while the other is 11¼ inch wide and 18 inches long. Your competitors use the 11½ inch package. Pear boxes vary also. We have chiefly two sizes from B.C. one 11 inches wide 8½ inches deep and 18¼ inches in length inside measurement while the other is 11½ inches wide 8½ inches deep and 18 inch length inside measurement. Regarding the four-basket crate, there are several different sized tin tops on our market, two from B.C. and two from Washington. The B.C. ones measures 7½ at top, 6½ at bottom and 3¾ deep and 7½ top, 6½ at bottom and 3 7-8 deep respectively; while the Washington ones measure respectively 7¾ top, 6½ bottom, 3¾ deep and 8 top, 6½ bottom, 3½ deep. We find in general use two apple boxes for domestic purposes, one 10x11x20 inside and the other 10½x11½x18 inside.

With the introduction of the crate package we have numerous sizes each representing the ideas of different shippers. Berry packages are numerous and embrace the 2-3 and 4-5 for shipping local. The deep pint and the shallow pint. In addition to the packages above stated we have others used by our competitors from the Western States.

I wish briefly to describe the adverse effect that the absence of standardization has on the producers. B.C. until recently, when shipping prunes in the peach box, used the 4 inch box, which was fairly satisfactory and was identical with the package used by our competitors. The season 1914 witnessed the introduction on our markets from Washington of the 3½ inch peach box for prunes nosing about one eighth of an inch less than the package we were using. Our f.o.b. prices on prunes are largely controlled by the quotations from competitive points and our 4 inch box sold for the same price as the 3½ package.

The only remedy we had was to adopt the 3½ package, but this was impossible at the time as our box material was already purchased. The result of this was that owing to the fact that our competitors quotations in the 3½ package were lower than they could have been in the 4-inch, that the f.o.b. price on our 4-inch package was affected.

A similiar situation existed regarding strawberries. The package we were using was the 4-5, containing 55.5 cubic inches, while our competitors used the deep pint, containing 33.6 cubic inches. With very few exceptions we could not obtain any more for our 4-5 than the pints sold

[Continued on Page 4

Canyon City

W. Stewart of Cranbrook, who has been mill sawyer here during the winter, returned to his home town last week. John Wood has resumed his old job as sawyer.

Jim Johnson, government bridge foreman, on Monday commenced work putting in the new span of the Goat River bridge. The pile driver arrived on Tuesday.

Miss Gibbs of Creston was a Sunday-Monday visitor with Mrs. Pochin.

The death of Mr. Richard B. Staples last week has been keenly felt by Canyon City ranchers, amongst whom deceased was well known and highly respected.

Deer have been seen quite often on our different highways during the past two weeks.

Mawson brothers of Creston are busy hauling their summer wood supply before sleighing is all gone,

At a ratepayers meeting in the school house on Saturday, a committee of four was appointed to draft a resolution and forward the same to the department of public works, asking that no other improvements be made to the Goat River bridge than what is necessary to make it safe until such time as it may be possible to build new approaches and also a new bridge some 60 feet or more higher than the old one.

Canyon City's sons of Erin and others will be out in full force at the Irish Night at Creston on the 17th. If Mike McCarthy will guarantee to clog or even do a jig John McRobb could be counted on to be "among those present."

W. Carver, who has been looking after C. O. Rodgers' purebred Holsteins at Camp No. 2 during the winter, returned to his ranch this week. John Leech of Calgary has arrived to look after the stock this summer.

Leap-Year Dance

The leap year dance in the Parish Hall on Tuesday night under the auspices of Christ Church Ladies' Guild, was voted a grand success by everyone there. Among the hundred or so present but of town visitors were noted from Sirdar, Wynndel, Alice Siding, Port Hill, Erickson and Canyon City as well as Corp. Keddell and Pte. Turner of E Company 107th Kootenay Regiment, Morrissey. The first part of the evening "ladies choice" was the rule, but there seemed no difficulty getting partners. The Creston band surpassed themselves keeping excellent time in 25 popular and varied numbers, with extras. The moonlight waltz was evidently much enjoyed though the eclipse, due to want of pressure in the gasolene department, was only partial and of short duration. Mr. Andy Miller, as floor manager, contributed much to the success of the evening, with his usual geniality.

Cranbrook Conservatives want the government to cancel for the present the regulation compelling poor farm-

W.C.T.U. Silver Medal Contest

The medal elocutionary contest, an annual feature of W.C.T.U. work in the Creston Valley, was staged in Mercantile Hall on Friday night, before a fair-sized audience, with W. Levesque as chairman.

The judges, Mrs. Cherrington and Messrs Masterton and Dougherty had a serious time in making their decision as to prize-winners, particularly as between those carrying off the first and second place honors. The first prize, a silver medal went to Miss Edna Holmes, who scored 127 points. Miss Bertha Pease was second, with 125, and the others scoring as follows: Miss Vera Smith 119, Miss Mabel Craigie 117, Miss Audrey Craigie 104, and Miss Rosanna Shorthouse 102.

While the two last named failed to shine as brilliantly on the fine points on which the award is made up, they were still big frvorites. Audrey Craigie's selection, an adaptation of Kipling's "Bobs" made over in spots to feature Sir Sam Hughes, was a popular number, done with a whole lot of naturalness, and a decided treat of its sort, but marred by a defective memorizing of some of the lines. Pretty much the same criticism will apply to Rosanna Shorthouse's handling of "Why Pat Swore Off," except that her effort lacked free-and-easiness in expression, though noticeable for some naturalness on the purely Irish lines.

In addition to the literary numbers provided by the contestants, Miss Hardman also contributed a recitation in keeping with the occasion which scored a decided success. Other numbers on the programme were vocal solos by Mrs. Knott and Miss E. Smith, a violin solo by Mr. Crompton, and a duett by Misses Muriel and Francis Knott, all of which were of a familiar strain and much appreciated. The audience were also called upon to participate in three campaign songs which they did with considerable vigor especially the closing number "O Canada."

The medal was presented by Principal Masterton, as were also very pretty maple leaf pins to the other five contestants. The audience also showed its appreciation of the hard work done by Miss Hardman in training the candidates by passing the usual hearty vote of thanks.

Erickson

Adlard brothers are erecting a fine new packing house on their ranch.

The pile driver was brought here on Tuesday for operations on the new span that is being placed in the Goat River bridge.

Pruning has started in earnest and many ranchers are busy remodelling their orchards. Among the early birds are Alex. Duperry, J. M. Craigie, and Truscott brothers.

"Dad" and Milt Beam emigrated to the Goat River flats on Monday to set out a few traps for lynx and other fur-bearing animals.

R. Lamont is ready to do considerable fencing on his ranch near the station, a considerable quantity of poles being on the ground now. He also has the old K.V. tool house at Creston on the place converted into a stable.

What a different between the mornings of March 1st this year and the same a.m. one year ago. We had it 8 below zero this season while in 1915 some Valley ranchers were planting spinach seed.

J. T. Shorthouse has decided to lease the Maxwell ranch, instead of the Palmer as stated last week.

Ben Dow is moving on to the Martin ranch this week. We hear E. Ryckman will work his mother's ranch this year.

Another violinist will shortly be added to the band orchestra, in the person of Alex Duperry, who won the Heath violin in the recent patriotic fund raffle. He is practising up the "Irish Washerwoman" to be ready for "Irish Night" in case Mike McCarthy decides to give an exhibition of clogging.

Mrs. Harrison of Yahk was a visitor here the early part of the week, taking in the leap year ball at Creston on Tuesday.

For the first time since coming here "Dad" Beam's trusty rifle failed last season to garner its full quota of four deer. However its record for 33 years service is a total of 505 deer, to say nothing of much other game that has succumbed to this death-dealing engine of war.

Wynndel

Mrs. Grady was a Creston visitor on Monday. E. Butterfield and O. J. Wigen were at the capital on Wednesday.

Ed. Penson returned home Monday from Canyon City, where he has worked all winter.

We understand that for some time past Creston has been languishing for some really good music, and therefore they are to be supplied with some of that article on March 17th. Well, nothing's too good for the Irish.

O. J. Wigen left on Thursday for Victoria where he will represent the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Association at the annual convention of the B.C. Fruit Growers Association. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Olga Wigen.

Monrad Wigen and Carl Carlson were Wynndel's only representatives at the leap year ball at Creston on Tuesday.

We hear a lot of bleating from Alice Siding way re Creston electing so many worth while men from that quarter to fill vacanies in different organizations. Well, that is one of the drawbacks of being such an insignificant place that cannot support and run its own affairs.

A meeting of the directors of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Association was held on Tuesday. The main item of business was to select the representative from this association for the directorate of the B.C. Fruit Growers Association whirh convenes at Victoria next week. E. Butterfield was the unanimous choice for the post.

Wynndel had its first visitation from the fire fiend yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock when the residence of Gunder Oleson was burned to the ground. The fire was from a defective chimmney, As there was little or no water available nothing could be done except to save the household effects practically all of which were gotten out with the help of the neighbors, who responded quickly when the alarm was given. No insurance was carried. The loss will be close to $500.

Alice Siding

Geo. Ferguson of Nelson, who was scouting the Valley for horses the early part of the week, picked up three head in these parts—one each from Geo. Hood, Victor Carr and Jacky Moore.

The Social Club's masquerade ball is officially announced for Friday, March 24th, at the Todd Auditorium. All attending are requested to mask. Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

Triesa Churchill treated the little folk to a birthday party at her home on Saturday afternoon. There was no let up in the fun from 2 till 6, when supper was served. The time of their life is reported by all the guests.

The Soldiers Ladies Aid have their March meetihg on Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. John Johnson's, Wynndel. Will the members please bear this in mind as a full turnout is desired,

Reid & Mather started work this week getting the foundation timber in shape for the new McMurtrie residence, so that construction can be rushed when the real fine weather comes.

A small-sized skating tournament was in evidence on Sunday on the [illegible] here. About 40 young people, including some from Erickson and Creston, were making good use of the ice.

Alice Siding had its usual quota at the leap year ball at Creston on Tuesday night. The affair was a huge success—Andy Miller was in charge.

Miss Faxhall arrived from the Old Country this week on a visit to Mrs. Collis.

For February the school shows a percentage of 90.8 of all the pupils in attendance during the month. Those showing perfect attendance and punctuality are: Arnold Baines, Walter Carr, Wilfred Mason, Morgan Pease, Roy Pease, Ruth Smith,

Creston February School Report

HIGH SCHOOL—R. B. Masterton, Principal.

Number actually attending, 21.

Number daily present, 19.12.

Percentage of present, 91,04.

Perfect attendance—Lillian Cherrington, Lionel Forrester, Vida Gobbett Margaret Webster. Lyda Johnson, Vivianne Moore.

Highest Standing on monthly examinations—Entrance; Harold Gobbett 97, Lionel Forrester 96. Lillian Cherrington 93, Harold Goodwin 90, Mary Parker 89, Vivianne Moore 82.

Preliminary Junior High School—Lyda Johnson 86, Margaret Webster 84, Vida Gobbett 69. Mabel Huscroft 70.

Advanced Junior High School Zalla Johnsou 74, Jennie Nichols 56. Muriel Knott 55.

Attendance is now about normal—This is a source of much satisfaction as the clases have been badly broken up for the last two months. This irregularity will interfere very much with closing examinations.

DIVISION II.—W. de Macedo, Vice-Principal.

Number enrolled, 31.

Average actual daily attendance, 27.10.

Percentage of enrollment in attendance, 87.

The standing in the monthly examination, which was on the subject of arithmetic, is as follows:

Junior fourth—Orin Hayden 100, Katherine Moore 99½, Clarke Moore 77½, Audrey Attridge 74½, D. Carpenter 55.

Senior third—Henry Brown 93, Ruth Compton 86, Francis Pow, 76, Arthur Gobbett 75, Lionel Moore 73.

Junior third—Teresa Maione 77. John Beeby 69, Louise Bevan 62, Jack Shorthouse 62. Joe Romano 40.

Perfect attendance—Almeda Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Ruth Compton, Agnes Hobden, Hazel Hobden. Eunice Moor, Lionel Moore, Vera Parker, Francis Pow, Henry Brown. Louise Bevan, Ruth Lidgate, Joe Romano, Rose Cherrington.

DIVISION III—Miss B. Hurry, Teacher.

Number of pupils attending during month, 27.

Average daily attendance, 25.

Perfect attendance—Alta Attridge, Harry Benney, Harry Compton, Elson Lidgate, Frank Maione, Robert Moore, Juluis Moran, Cyrus Pow, Merle Reid, Donald Spiers, Gladys Webster, Alice Milton.

Highest Standing—Second Reader: Harry Compton, Alta Attridge, Alice Milton. First Reader—Robert Moore, Merle Reid, Robert Hetherington. Second Primer: Beatrice Scott, Elson Lidgate, Evelyn Bevan.

DIVISION IV—Miss Beatrice Hardman, Teacher.

Pupils in attendance, 34.

Average daily attendance, 29.90.

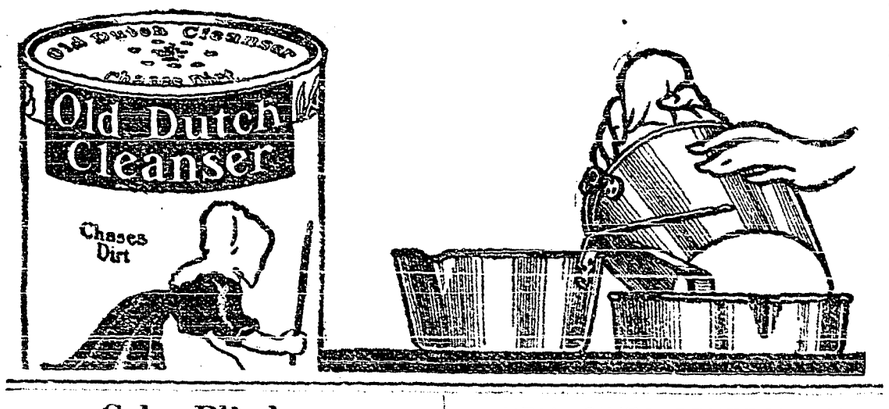
Perfect attendance—Laura Boadway, Irene Carpenter, Ivin Compton, Harold Davis, Keith Lidgate, Jessie Lindley, Albert Sherwood. Gordon Spiers, George St. Jean, Gilmoure Taylor, Henry Webster, Donald Young, Lily Wilson, Dudley Wilson, Oliven Evans.

Highest standing: Junior 2nd. primer—George St. Jean. Senior 1st. primer—Gilmoure Taylor. Intermediate 1st. primer—Albert Sherwood. Junior 1st. Primer—Marvin Little.

For February the school shows a percentage of 90.8 of all the pupils in attendance during the month. Those showing perfect attendance and punctuality are: Arnold Baines, Walter Carr, Wilfred Mason, Morgan Pease, Roy Pease, Ruth Smith,

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use

Old Dutch



Color Blindness

A Rare Case Believed to Have Been Discovered in a Soldier

In an Englishman who enlisted for service with the Canadian contingent psychologists believe they have discovered a person color-blind to blue and yellow—a phenomenon as rare as the proverbial white cow. Dr. Mabel Chew Williams, assistant professor of psychology of the University of Iowa, is now at the Nela Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, making tests with delicate instruments, which are only to be had there, to prove that the case is really what it seems to be. The Englishman is on a furlough while the tests of his unique failing are being made.

About four per cent. of all persons are color-blind, but only to red and green. The usual color-blind person cannot distinguish between the color of a strawberry and its leaf but has no difficulty in separating blue from yellow. If the tests prove that the Englishman has the rare form of color-blindness, the discovery will have much theoretical value in the science of psychology.—U. of Iowa Bulletin.

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Hower, Eastburg, Alta., says: "I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Half of Crop Still in Hands of Farmers

Figures supplied by the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways, report that on December 31, 1915, there had been handled by these roads a total of 43,820,00 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that not much more than half of the wheat crop of 1915 is out of the hands of the farmers at present.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

The Senator and the Major were walking up the avenue. The Senator was more than middle aged, and considerably more than fat, and, dearly as the Major loved him, he also loved his joke.

The Senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said: "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?"

"Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."

Wife—I see that Mrs. Ketchum has got a divorce.

Hub—Confound it! That means another wedding present.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from [illegible], overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking [illegible] after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

[illegible], Toronto, Ontario.

W. N. U. 1090

INDIA GIVES GENEROUSLY

Ambulance Funds and Aeroplane Funds Have Now Reached Large Totals

The princes and people of India continue to shower their gifts to carry on the war to a successful issue. The Punjab aeroplane fund no wexceeds 25,000 pounds. Ambulance carts and motor cars have been given while a general hospital with 3,000 beds for Mesopotamia has been raised, and the greater part of the material for it collected. Special gifts of about $80,000 from the Pepaul and Durbar and about $40,000 from the prime minister of Nepaul have been made to the viceroy as the donation toward the expenses of the war. Strenuous efforts to assist in the manufacture of munitions continue to be put forth and indeed India's endeavor to assist the allies to victory grows daily.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Zeppelin Bombs

Zeppelin bombs differ from ordinary explosive bombs, inasmuch as they are intended not to scatter fragments over a wide area, but to produce a sudden and intense heat at a given point, thus starting a fierce conflagration.

The bomb, as a rule, is conical, of 10 inch diameter at the base, corded round, and has a metal handle at the apex. The base is a flat cup, on to which a pierced metal device and handle fitted at the top. The funnel is generally filled with thermit, which upon ignition generates intense heat, and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal of the extraordinary high temperature of over 5,000 degrees Fahr. The molten metal is spread by the concussion. Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke.

There is generally some melted white phosphorous in the bottom of the cap, which develops nauseous fumes. In some cases celluloid clippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of petrol.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Woman Can Out-Talk Man

A woman can talk longer than a man, and does so because she uses less force by a large percentage than a man does. A German professor has proved by actual and very delicate measurements that the baritone singer uses far more energy than either. The range of voice differs greatly, so the percentage varies to the same extent, but as a general result it was proved that a tenor uses only from one-seventh to one-sixteenth of the lung power of the baritone or bass. The difference in the force used by the contralto and soprano who sings [illegible] is sometimes the force of the thrilling soprano.

The explanation is so simple that it is surprising that it was not thought of long ago. It has long been known that the tenor or soprano brings the vocal chords together and keeps the edges vibrating only by the emission of air. The bass or contralto leaves the space between the chords wider open and has to vibrate [illegible] more of the membranes to a considerable larger amount of air required.—Popular Science Monthly

Navigation in Hudson Strait is Restricted

Engineer in Charge of Surveys Makes His Report to Government

F. Anderson, the officer in charge of the Hudson Bay surveys, does not take a very optimistic view of the navigability of the Hudson Strait under any conditions. His report of this investigation during the year contained in the annual report of the department of naval affairs, states that as already mentioned navigation would would have been greatly impeded by ice until the end of August for vessels entering the strait from the east and from early in October entering from the west because Fox Channel ice began to appear at the west entrance about the latter date greatly interfering with vessels.

As to the ending of the navigation in the straits, Mr. Anderson states: During the past season after the middle of September snowstorms were the order of the day, and this, taken in conjunction with the ice conditions detailed above, rendered the period during which ordinary tramp steamers could have navigated the straits with safety is limited.

The employment of hydro-aeroplanes in connection with wireless stations to warn vessels in or out of the iceberg dangers in Hudson Straits is the rather unique recommendation of Mr. Anderson.

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

Auction Sales of Live Stock

The price which a settler would expect to pay if buying live stock in Western Canada, or which he would get if selling, is well indicated by the figures prevailing at auction sales held throughout the country from time to time. As a recent such sale at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, spring calves brought $24 to $30; yearling steers, $40, and cows averaged about $60.

SHIPPING FEVER Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epizootic, Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One small size bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. SPOHN'S is sold by all good druggists and harness shops or manufacturers. Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

Flour Milling

Grinding Western Canada's wheat into flour is one of the natural industries of the country, which is growing rapidly in importance. At Medicine Hat, alone, the mills are now said to represent a capital investment of upwards of a million and a half dollars. They turn out eight thousand bags of flour every twenty-four hours, have an annual payroll of $100,000, employing 120 men, and pay a vast sum for the products which they consume.

The products of these mills go to the uttermost parts of the earth, including China, Japan, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, besides furnishing flour for the citizens of Western Canada, and bran and shorts to farmers and stockraisers.

Canadians Are Volunteers

Canada need not have gone to war. Never lose sight of that fact. We are a self governing people, and if we had refused to permit our sons to go to European battlefields, no power would have undertaken to tell us that they must go. We were not even asked to give our assistance. We offered what we had to offer. We entered the fight because the honor of Britain is our honor, because the pledges of Britain are our pledges, because the safety of Britain is our safety, because the cause of Britain is our cause. It has come about in the providence of God that the Union Jack is the emblem of liberty, equal rights and Christian civilization. We rallied around the Union Jack.—Victoria Colonist.

RAW FURS

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your furs in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices. Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs.

Write for our price list and special offer.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.
Fastest Growing Raw Fur House in New York
193 W. 27th St. New York, N.Y.

"Jimson has become a very firm believer in signs," remarked Black.

"What caused it?" asked White.

"Why, he picked up a horseshoe in front of his house yesterday, and when he went in he found a note from his wife, saying that she'd ran away with the chauffeur."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now, you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing—what makes it stay up?

Read it in the Faces of the People You Meet

The Irritability, the Worry, the Gloom, the Despair of Nerve and Brain Troubles. The Blood is Watery, the Nerves Are Starved.

This is the age of nervous troubles, of brain fag, of heart failure, of paralysis and bodily weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet.

The business man, the factory hand, the professional man, the woman in the home, all find their nervous systems giving way before the terrible strain of modern life and keen competition. Nervous force is consumed at a terrible rate, and the blood which must make good this loss becomes thin and watery, lacking in quality as well as quantity.

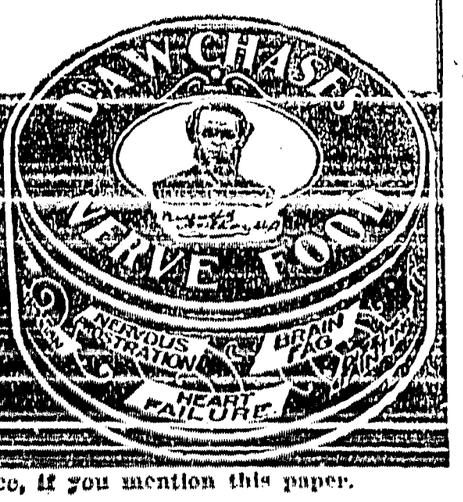
The whole secret of preserving health and curing disease in all such cases is to supply an abundance of rich, red blood. Stimulants may drive the heart at a more rapid pace for a time, but the breakdown will come with greater force.

The blood demands nourishment, the nerves cry for sustenance. They call for just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

In many, many thousands of cases of this kind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exactly what was needed. In using it you are not experimenting, but are supplying to the system the very ingredients from which Nature reconstructs the wasted nervous system. For this reason its cures are both thorough and lasting.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN SPELLS THE DOOM OF GERMANY

THE FORCE TO BE USED TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS

In Only One Way Can Germany Ever Hope to Persuade Britain to Permit Her Ships to Sail the Seas, and that will be by Relinquishing all Territorial Gains Made by the War

In entering the war Germany hoped and expected to defeat France and Russia with ease. Her statesmen counted not perhaps upon permanent British neutrality, but upon a temporary paralysis of British statesmanship, which would permit her generals to repeat the success of 1870 and enable her to confront Great Britain with a stupendous accomplished fact. The prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war wholly transformed the situation, says the New York Tribune, and, despite the military failure of the British to the present moment, has been the dominant factor in the defeat of Germany; that it, in the foiling and thwarting of what were the main purposes of German statesmanship at the beginning. In losing control of the sea, or rather in losing the ability to use the sea, Germany lost a decisive battle far more serious than that at the Marne. The final suppression of the submarine campaign, which survives now only as sporatic raids succeed in sinking an occasional ship of relatively small importance, ended the naval phase of the war and brought what is, so far, the only decision in any campaign that has been opened.

Here one strikes at the heart of the real disaster that this war has already foreshadowed for German industry. Before the war Germany dominated Russian markets; she was able through the terms of the Treaty of Frankfort, to sell advantageously in France. But both Russia and France have taken back their ecnomic freedom and both have strongly indicated their purpose to discriminate hereafter against German manufactures. Unquestionably British products and those of the United States conceivably, will receive more favorable tariff treatment than Germany when the war is over. Again. up to the present moment Great Britain has competed with Germany on a parity in her home colonies. Nothing is more certain than that after the war there will be imperial preference, and probably international preference, between France and Great Britain and their respective colonies.

Now, taking the war as a contest between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other, what has happened? First of all, Germany has occupied some 8,400 square miles of French territory. That area had a population of some 2,500,000 before the war, but all the men were cleared out before Germany came, by the mobilization. It contained the busiest industrial plants, the richest coal and iron mines. The possession of both has been of great advantage to Germany, and France has suffered severely by the loss of them. But, on the other hand, Germany has lost all of her colonies; most of them have been actually conquered; only German East Africa is practically intact, and even here the British have occupied the coast. All German colonial investments have been swept away. This is, however, only a relatively minor loss compared with the loss of the use of the seas. Germany is above all else a country highly industrialized, which lives by exporting its products of German efficiency to all parts of the world. She is not self supporting in the sense that France is, but, like Great Britain, she is primarily a factory, her national income depends on the returns she gets from her manufactures, plus the freight hre great merchant marine earns in transporting these products and bringing back raw materials and food.

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by complying with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by Germany has ended in decisive defeat. If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such a fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentine and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies. Conceivably the British would not make such a bargain. Then what? Either Germany would have to offer more or she would have to continue in a condition which meant paralysis to her industrial establishments. She might make peace with France, with Russia, and with all her continental enemies, but she would not be one step nearer the freedom of the seas than was Napoleon after he had conquered the continent. She could, to be sure, send her manufactures to Russia and to France, if they were prepared to resume friendly relations, but would they be?

"As soon as we appeared around the bow of the Nicosian the submarine fired one shot at us, which went wide. The marines then opened with a well aimed volley, which swept the decks of the submarine and seemed to demoralize the crew, for they immediately left their guns and rushed for the conning tower, several going overboard, but whether they were shot by rifle fire or dived over in panic, I cannot say.

"We then opened fire with our port and stern guns, but the first shot hit short. However, it may have hit the submarine beneath the waterline. The next shot hit the conning tower which appeared to be split in half, sending two men flying into the air. The next and succeeding shots all hit the submarine which gradually sank, everyone of her crew being either drowned or shot, and only a few parts of bodies and a large quantity of oil remaining on the surface.

"Not only were their two guns of heavier calibre than ours, but, in addition, they had several torpedo tubes, whereas we could only get two guns to bear upon them. If they had stuck to their guns they would at least have stood a sporting chance, but apparently German submarines, although always ready to attack defenseless merchant ships and kill and maim their passengers and crews, have no stomach for fighting armed ships of his majesty's navy, even when the odds are in their favor.

Constantine Praises Lord Kitchener

Kitchener's Logic and Stories of War Convinced All Who Heard Him

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British war minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the A.P. correspondent:

"I am a soldier. Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language and we understood one another perfectly from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident has ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago north of Scotland," said Lord Kitchener, "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in our North Sea net. The others nosed through and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through to get around, to find an opening, but there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their bases at Heligoland. But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperatly trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrendered themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of the British war minister made to General Dousmaris, the chief of the Greek general staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying. "Suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought out in Egypt or in India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "It's all very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

INSTRUCTIVE VISIT MADE TO ONE OF BRITAIN'S STRONG NAVAL BASES

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT OF CONCENTRATED POWER

A Party of Foreign Journalists Given an Opportunity of Viewing Some of the Watch Dogs of the North Sea, and Securing Some Interesting Information

Under the escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea and from which big point ocean going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness with long lines of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa. Back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting the sailors in oilskins, a north wind cutting the sea into foam, and seagulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with storehouses stretching a half mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

Here also were the "mother ships," ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children each time they came from a raid or a battle. The huge establishment was vibrating with energy and in the harbors mine sweepers were coming back from their work, hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel canal. Nothing had been seen of the German ships and the British officers—the men who had now received their stars in the famous fighting under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

One of the officers who was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Blucher, and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January, pointed out these self-same tubes and told how they had worked.

"First, we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Blucher amidships. She was lying off shore about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great ship threw up her bow, turned clean over and sank.

"Yes, this is the one that did it," and he patted this terrible death dealing engine affectionately, as if it were his child, which in truth it has been since he laid the Blucher low. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelburg student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a meleite shell having exploded in it. This has been rebuilt. One dent in the side armor was pointed out, as big as a washbowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars were now neatly bandaged with two inch riveted steel plates so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever.

The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 to 38 knots and even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 knots on regular service. (A knot is 2,025 yards).

Lying outside of them were the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being sea-going craft of great radius which now are making distant under sea voyages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oar racing shell, but the new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidship for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water for 72 hours," he said, "yes, three days without inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of 24 hours under water, but the E boats make 72 hours just as easily. During these long deep water runs they thread their way through the Skager Rack or skirt around Teneriffe and past Gibraltar, with as much ease under water as above.

"The direction and proximity of distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by the science of navigation and the steering goes on as easily under water as above."

There are many famous sea fighters among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenigen Louise off Havre and was in the Heligoland battle. In fact, all these ships had seen battle service unless they had just come from the yards and the Arethusa's men were proud of the fact that she had gone from the shipyard into battle.

"Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on a Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday and had sunk a battleship and were back in the yard again by next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

The Banker and Farmer

Prosperity of the Bank and Farm Go Hand in Hand

The banker stands close to the farmer. He is in position to know about the farmer and his business. When the farmer goes to a bank to borrow money the banker learns his financial circumstances; his various sources of income; the kind of farmer he is; the number of children he has, and whether his wife works in the field. We would not claim that the banker is not modest because he pries so deeply into the farmer's affairs as he doe not do it through personal inquisitiveness, but to get at the facts concerning the security for the loan. However, it makes no difference as to the reason why the banker asks questions that will unfold the farmer's affairs; he gets them and what is more the farmer is willing to confide in the good banker.

In many instances, the banker does not need to ask any questions, for he already knows the character of the farmer, his income, and all matters pertaining to his welfare. The farmer's business is an open book. He cannot hide his wealth. His buildings and improvements are in the full glare of God's sunlight; the crops are in his fields or granary, and stock will be found in pasture or stable. The value of improvements can be judged, the fields measured, and the cattle counted, and the value of all recorded. There is no basement business in farming. It is all done above the ground.

But there is another side to this question which is complex and needs a business judgment to solve. It is the combining of forces of the farm to produce the largest as well as the most profitable crops. Farming is more and more requiring a keen business judgment, and the banker is willingly assisting the farmer in the adoption of better business methods.

Not all bankers have seen this nor informed themselves upon the business practices of farming, for recently our attention was called to a rather stupid act of a banker. He had lent money to a certain farmer for a year for the purpose of purchasing some dairy heifer calves. At the end of the year the banker demanded his money, so the farmer was forced to sell his heifers. The banker had not helped this man by lending him money. in fact he injured him. If he had extended the loan till the heifers began to return something to the farmer the banker would have helped both the farmer and himself.

It is a hopeful sign to note that most bankers are informing themselves upon business methods of farming so that they can render the farmer a good business judgment. At the recent Banker Farmer convention there was a motto on the wall that reads as follows: "Take interest in the farmer as well as from him." The banker who is not willing to do this and to lend money upon the basis that will be to the best advantage of the farmer is short sighted as to his own welfare. The prosperity of the bank and farm go hand in hand.

Sinking of Submarine

Gunner of "Baralong" Gives Details of Action Showing Cowardice of Germans

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the story of a gunner who was a member of the Baralong's crew, concerning the attack on the Nicosian and the sinking of a German submarine.

"On August 19 at 2 p.m.," says the gunner, "we received a wireless message from the Nicosian, saying she was being chased by a German submarine. We accordingly proceeded full speed to her assistance. At 3 p.m. we sighted the Nicosian, which was being shelled by the submarine, while the crew was getting the lifeboats out.

"We got plenty of ammunition ready on the poop and at 3.30 p.m. the marines took cover behind the bulwarks on the port side of the afterdeck with rifles. The gunners also took cover behind their guns. The excellent seamanship of our captain brought our ship up on the starboard of the Nicosian, the submarine being on the port side, so that for a few minutes we were hidden from the submarine's view. During that short interval we cleared for action, trained our guns, set the sights for 700 yards and hoisted the white ensign.

National Registration In New Zealand

Similar Plan Might Possibly be Adopted to Raise Half Million Troops Here

Details of the national registration act recently passed by the New Zealand parliament have been received by the department of trade and commerce. The act is of interest to Canada, as being along the line of possible adoption here in case the war should be protracted and more drastic action should become necessary to secure the authorized increase of the Canadian forces to half a million men.

Under the New Zealand act, which contemplates the securing of full and detailed information as to the number of men available for enlistment, every male resident is required to furnish to the government a schedule giving full particulars as to age, nationality, occupation, dependents, etc., and also stating whether he is willing to enlist for active service. For failure to furnish the particulars required or for making false statements a penalty of $500 or six months' imprisonment is provided.

Butter Making

The main points in making fine winter butter on the farm are to have clean, well fed, preferably some fresh cows; a fairly rich cream, properly ripened, but not kept too long before churning; proper churning temperature; light even salting; careful working; attractive package, and good salesmanship. The person who combines all these can rest assured of a good market at paying prices for all the good butter that can be produced on his farm during the winter months.—H. H. Dean, in the Canadian Countryman.

Battleships to Survive Single Torpedo

Future American Vessels Will Have to be Hit Twice to Sink

Future American battleships will be able to survive the explosion of a single torpedo against their hulls, regardless of where they are struck, in the opinion of U.S. navy experts. Experiments which have been in progress for more than a year, it is learned, have demonstrated that two or more torpedoes must find their mark before ships sub-divided and protected as the new American craft can be sent to the bottom.

The two super-dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers congress has been asked to authorize this year will be designed on this plan. Battleships Nos. 43 and 44, contracts for which have already been awarded to the Mare Island and New York navy yards, have added interior construction resulting from the study made of the question of torpedo defense since the outbreak of the European war. But later ships will have even increased provisions in this regard.

The experiments are continuing and officials expect further information on the subject to be developed. Details of the work are regarded as confidential, but it is known that some experts are at least hopeful that a type of construction will be involved which will greatly reduce the effectiveness of either mines or torpedoes against heavy ships.

The Will to Win

The empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well-informed and highly organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation, and encourages the foes. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rulers) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which still can be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence would be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

Shooting at Close Target

Story From Gallipoli Tels of Work of New Zealanders

Remarkable performances in the way of close shooting upon the Gallipoli Peninsula are recorded of the New Zealand howitzers and field guns. The New Zealand official war correspondent, Malcolm Ross, reports that toward the end of August a major of infantry telephoned, calling attention to the fact that the New Zealand howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards in front of the trench occupied by his men. He therefore asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy. The reply was that the firing was being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted his men and his guns even with a margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the infantrymen in the front trench had apparently run out of bombs and were being severely dealt with by the Turks.

During the Turkish counter attack on the night of May 19, the New Zealand No. 2 battery of field artillery fired 611 rounds of shrapnel at Turkish trenches only 20 yards distant from the Australasian trenches. The shells shrieked continuously over the heads of the Australasians crouching in their trenches, and throughout the night there was only one premature burst. As it was a dark night and the range only 1,000 yards, giving necessarily a very flat trajectory, "the feat," the correspondent says, "involved accurate and careful 'laying' on the part of the gunners. The slightest error, such as the short setting of a fuse, would have been serious under such circumstances."

But that close shooting in the Dardarnelles operation occasionally accidentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8th, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Bahr ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack, and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, MAR. 3

Once More, Ferry

A recent letter from J. E. Griffin, deputy minister of public works, to E. W. Wright, re the removal of the Kootenay River ferry, again brings that question into the limelight.

After advising that the reason for refusing the petition for the removal of the ferry was "not that only man would be benefited," Mr. Griffin proceeds as follows: " . . that the benefit derived was not sufficient to warrant the expenditure under existing financial conditions, and that the money suggested to be expended in connection with this matter could be spent to better advantage at some point in the District where there was no ferry at all."

With Mr. Griffin's frank statement of the case no fault can be found, provided he has sure and certain information as to the probable cost of the work.

Providing the same amount of roadmaking, grading, etc., will have to be done at the new location as has been done at the point where the ferry now operates, it will be necessary to grade the river bank, on the west side, a matter of 130 feet to an average depth of 6 feet over a width of 22 feet, while on the east side a stretch 170 feet long will have to be graded to an average depth of 5 feet to a width of 19 feet. And, of course, the ferry will have to be moved up the river possibly one and a half miles.

Now, off hand, it would seem to THE REVIEW if four men, two teams of horses, and the necessary scrapers, etc., were put on to that bit of necessary roadmaking, and remembering the earth removed could be dumped close at hand, the work should not take more than two weeks, which at $7 per day for man and team and $3 for men would only get away with less than $250. Or allowing 20 cents a cubic yard for its removal the cost is the same.

Surely half a dozen husky men with half a dozen stout sweeps could row the ferry to its new home and duly instal the cables, etc., in two days, which would mean another $40—or the entire job done inside $300, if our estimating is sound.

For this $300 all the residents across the river would be saved almost two miles on the round trip to Creston, while the not codsiderable traffic from this side would be similarly convenienced. And at certain seasons of the year a much drier road would be available.

The shortening of that trip by two miles would, we fancy, have been much appreciated during that few weeks of below-zero weather just passed, to say nothing of a like appreciation about the time the prospective high water recedes later on in the year. Or in case of an emergency call for medical help the time gained by not having to cover those two extra miles might mean the saving of a human life—surely a safeguard worthy of the expenditure of $300 of the people's money.

Too, when we remember that last fall about $2,000 was spent on bridges across sloughes in this same section to give easier access and shorten the trip to Corn Creek by possibly a mile, the injustice of refusing even a thorough investigation into this ferry removal matter in all the more apparent.

Premier Bowser assures us we have a business administration at Victoria. A splendid business axiom, especially for a new firm, is "No order is too small to escape our attention." And that is all that is asked. If the undertaking necessitates any unreasonable expenditure residents beyond the Kootenay are agreeable to foregoing the undoubted benefits to bederived. If the work can be done for $300, or even double that amount, the undertaking warrants favorable consideration, and under all circumstances is worthy impartial inspection to ascertain probable cost.

Kaslo's Opportunity

Saturday's bye elections went pretty much as THE REVIEW had predicted. In Rossland the Hon. Lorne Campbell, the new minister of mines, is returned by a small majority, while in Vancouver M. A. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate exceeded the new minister of public works, Hon. Mr. Tisdall, and L. D. Taylor, independent, by over 4,000 votes.

To-morrow Hon. Mr. Flummerfelt, the new minister of agriculture, takes his chances at the polls, opposed by the Liberal leader, H. C. Brewster. In view of Mr. Tisdall's turndown the fight in Victoria looks none too sure for the new minister though it is possible a man of his standing running in a conservative community like the capital may not be as adversely affected by the party reverse in Vancouver as would be the case in the average constituency.

With a defeat, to the tune of 4,000 adverse votes chalked up against Hon. Mr. Tisdall it is unnecessary to remark that Premier Bowser is uncertain as to whether it were wise to have some of the other ministers temporarily assume the duties of the public works department insofar as their welfare is concerned on the floor of the legislature, or start in looking up an apparently safe constituency in which Mr. Tisdall can qualify to the utmost in every detail pertaining to the portfolio.

If there is anything to the theory that the world appreciates a game fighter, and some other considerations, we fancy the premier has nothing to lose, and everything to gain in hastening to open up some other constituency on Mr. Tisdall's behalf.

And why not Kaslo—nominally somewhat of a Conservative stronghold. Given the same latitude as that granted, or taken, by the Hon. Lorne Campbell in Rossland, in the matter of assurances as to government works and improvements to be undertaken in the constituency, Mr. Tisdall would have better than a fighting chance to win on at least the 9-vote margin established by Hon. Mr. Campbell.

The prestige a cabinet minister candidate carries in a bye-election goes a long way in a riding like Kaslo and with something tangible on reclamation, better consideration on school affairs, the ferry removal matter adjusted, and a line of other good things such as Rossland was tempted with, Mr. Tisdall's chance of bringing home the bacon would look good, indeed—just as favorable as most any other constituency at any rate.

With so much uncertainity as to who the government candidate is to be, the interjection of the minister might satisfactorily decide this little matter in every respect.

With the Nelson Daily News handy for publicity purposes, and a battalion of workers at such centres as Nelson, Cranbrook and Fernie to lend a hand, Kaslo's advantages are so numerous and apparent as to warrant at least serious consideration at the hands of those most interested.

Or, should Mr. Flummerfelt fail to carry Victoria it might be preferable to throw out the life line in his direction. What could be more in keeping with the eternal fitness of things than to have the new minister of agriculture the direct representative of one of B.C.'s most favored agricultural sections, the Creston Valley—to say nothing of the fun a bye-election campaign of this sort furnishes.

Make it Stick

The shareholders of the Fruit Growers Union have a meeting tomorrow night at which business of the most vital concern to the Union's welfare will be up for consideration.

In some quarters the overdue payment for some of the produce shipped in 1915, coupled with an unsatisfactory balance sheet, has created a spirit of "dont give a hang," or something stronger, which, if too generally maintained, is sure to make a heap of unnecessary trouble for those in charge—if not something worse.

And we say "unnecessary trouble" advisedly; not that we believe the union's affairs were run to the best advantage last year, but rather on the principle that it's useless to cry over our spilled milk.

The view we wish to impress on the shareholders is this: That as partners in the Union they are in the same position as THE REVIEW, and most every other business in town; either through bad management or bad times 1915 has been a money-loser for most of us, but seeing our money is invested in these businesses, and our bread and butter comes therefrom, we have got to see the thing through—endeavoring to profit by past mistakes or extravagances so as in the near or distant futuro at least an even break may be our reward.

It is pretty generally conceded that a selling agency of some sort is an absolute necessity. What possible gain there can come of parting company with the Union and taking to some new concern is a mystery to us.

The prime necessity in a selling agency is to sell the produce offered for the best possible price to 30-day customers, or better, with the minimum of operating expense, rebates, bad debts, etc. To accomplish this some help will have to be hired and some supervision given by officers and directors.

This latter can be as readily got for the present organization as any new concern. The material from which to choose directors, etc., is the same no matter how or under what name business is done.

Under all the circumstances it would seem to us that if some new finance is necessary it will be better to protect our present investments rather than sacrifice the substance for the shadow, shall we say. If more money must be put up it were folly to forsake a poor relation to back a stranger of the same expensive tastes and with no surer guarantee of immunity from future losses or more prompt and higher returns.

Looking over those entrusted with the Union's affairs for 1916 we have a sprinkling of those conversant with the mistakes of the past; others who are confident they know how things should be run, and still others who look all over like the right men in the right place. Unless someone has something safer and less expensive to offer it would seem good business—to us—to "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Telephone business is falling off at Grand Forks, Greenwood and Nelson. At the latter point about 40 phones were disconnected in 1915.

Cranbrook trustees are looking for more accommodation for the high school pupils. At present there is not [illegible]

FLOUR Specials

"OUR BEST"

$3.75 per 98 lbs.
1.90 " 49 lbs.

—the last word in flour and the highest fancy patent made.

'STRAIGHT GRADE'

$3.35 per 98 lbs.
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—our No. 2 Grade. This will please you and cannot be excelled at this price.

REMEMBER it does not pay to experiment, and that the manufacturers' guarantee stands behind every bag.

S. A. SPEERS

General Merchant - - Creston

Fruit Packages Standardization

[Continued from Page 1

for. Raspberries proved to be popular in the shallow pint and often sold in preference to ours in the 2-5.

I have dealt with this matter rather briefly as space will not permit taking this phase up at any length, but I think that it must be obvious that some united action in order to standardize our packages is necessary. There are yet even more important reasons that should induce us to give this matter our serious attention, and they are as follows:

First, to encourage f.o.b. sales. It will not be desputed but that sales f.o.b. shipping point are usually to the advantage of the producer and are to be encouraged. I do not mean to suggest that standardization will alleviate the evil of consigning, but I am in a position to definitely state the trade will have more confidence in buying f.o.b. than they have to day. With several sizes of packages for the same purpose in use the trade loses confidence in purchasing f.o.b. as they often do not know the particular size they are getting until they examine on arrival.

Second, to discourage price cutting. Price cutting at shipping point is probably one of the greatest evils that exists to day. It has more far-reaching effects than one at first thought realizes, being very often responsible for breaking a market, or forcing it to be a consigned one.

Generally speaking the chief feature that induces a wholesaler to object to a price is that when he knows that his competitor is purchasing cheaper. He immediately realizes that he cannot pay the higher price, as his competitor will be able to undersell him. Price cutting always has a tendency to reduce the prices to the lowest, never to increase them to highest quotations. In this way a shipper who undersells the market is responsible for a loss to the balance of the community.

We all know that if we cannot sell [illegible] consign so that price cutting at shipping point often results in creating a consigned market, owing to the fact that the wholesalers will refrain from buying except at a low figure. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the disatrons effects that a consigned market has on the producer.

Again price cutting at shipping point usually results in price cutting at distributing centres and there probably is nothing that ultimately affects the growers so much as price cutting on our markets. All the accompaning discouraging results that arise from unsettled markets, will be found whenever this evil exists to any extent. Space again does not permit me going into this matter at length, but Mr. Producer get busy, get together, and if you wish to survive do not cut prices.

Perhaps you cannot see what connection standardization has with this matter. With so many packages in evidence the shipper using the small package can undersell the shipper using the larger one and standardization is the only solution to overcome this. I do not intend to suggest that it will entirely prevent the evil of price cutting but it will assist considerably, and for this reason alone it is worthy of your attention.

Third, standardization will act as a protective measure against the importation of fruit in packages other than those adopted by us. To illustrate this. It is obvious that we should use the 3½ peach box for prunes, but we have no assurance but that our competitors may appear with a 3-inch package next season. Standardization will prevent this.

There is yet another important point regarding packages and it is one that shippers should carefully study. Some markets prefer fruit packed in different packages to others, and I would urge that consideration be given to this matter. Your competitors often have secured advantages over you in this connection.

At a special meeting on Friday Cranbrook Conservatives passed a resolution expressing their full confidence in T. D. Caven, M.P.P. Some other business was transacted at the meeting, of course.

Strawberry Plants

Hardy, northern-grown stock of the following varieties:

Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty Glen Mary and Magoon

100 Plants, postpaid, $1.50
1,000 Plants, f.o.b. here, $6.50

10% Discount on all orders, with remittance in full, received before March 25th

Monrad Wigen
Wynndel, B.C.

To Exchange or For Sale

—An Agreement worth $7,417.74 I will exchange for a fruit farm or a small stock farm.

—The property consists of a store block on Simpson Street, Fort William, Ontario, worth $20,000.00.

—I sold the property to Alderman William McCall of Fort William, and W. W. McGillivary, manager Bank of Hamilton, West Toronto, Ont. They are owing now $10,026, on which they pay 7 per cent. interest, taxes and insurance, and agree to pay $600 every six months. I hold the deed to the property and it is good security.

—I still owe $2,608 at 8 per cent. Loan is held by the Northern Trusts Co., Winnipeg, and can be paid off any time. The interest and a payment on principal can be made every six months.

—I have given the purchasers permission to suspend the $600 payment every six months until the war closes—they will pay, however, $105 every six months, the amount necessary to pay the interest on the loan. Anyone buying or exchanging for this agreement and paying off the loan will have $10,026 bringing 7 per cent. interest.

I will consider any offer for this Agreement. Kindly give the fullest possible information.

R. A. BURRIS,
31 Court Street, Port Arthur, Ont.

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 remembered long after the price is forgotten

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

Local and Personal

Presbyterian Ladies Aid meets this afternoon at Mrs. Heald's.

Building material? See Canyon City Lumber Co. advt. on page 8.

This has been the poorest season in years for trapping in the Creston Valley.

Some rare values in shoes are in evidence in the Mercantile Co. advt. on page 8.

Bryce Cartwright left on Friday for Pincher Creek, Alta., where he has secured a position.

Rev. R. E. Pow was a Nelson visitor on Wednesday for the spring meeting of Kootenay Presbytery.

T. E. Goodwin was a Proctor visitor on Monday, purchasing a couple of milch cows for his dairy herd.

Creston school is again operating on the summer schedule—9 to 15.30. The change took effect on Wednesday.

Monrad Wigen is offering special prices on strawberry plants purchased prior to March 25. See his advt. on page 5.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hall and children left on Tuesday for Calgary where, we understand, they will make their home in future.

Jas. Compton left on Monday for Great Falls, Montana, to visit his mother who is in poor health at present.

Mrs. F. H. Jackson left on Friday for Vancouver and Victoria, where she will visit with friends for two or three weeks.

Rev. R. E. Pow, who is at Nelson for the spring meeeing of Kootenay Presbytery, has been chosen secretary of that body for the ensuing year.

H. K. Oatway is a Cranbrook visitor to day. We understand Mrs. Oatway and children will return with him to make their permanent home here.

Three dances are already in prospect for this month: Irish Night on the 17th, Alice Siding masquerade on the 24th, and a band dance on the 31st.

The violin donated to the Patriotic Fund by James Heath, which was won by Alex. Duperry at the drawing on Saturday night, netted the fund close to $20.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Dewand family, who have been on the Griffin ranch for the past year, left on Monday for Calgary, where they intend to make their future home.

Miss Edna Holmes is the winner of the silver medal in the W.C.T.U. 1916 elocutionary contest. She captured the honor in a class of six, leading her nearest opponent by two points.

J. H. Fulmer, blacksmith, who has been in business in the Grady shop for the past three months, has taken a year's lease on W. K. Brown's shop, and takes possession next week.

Not a solitary marriage to report from any point in the Valley for the past two months. However Pastors Carpenter, Kennedy and Pow are hoping for better luck in March—there are five Wednesdays this month.

AS OTHERS SPEAK OF US

Good-Bye, Creamery

In a letter received by the President of the Local Board of Trade from Creston the statement is made that a co-operative creamery for that place is out of the question at present, and that properly gone after good support will be obtained there for the Cranbrook Creamery:—Cranbrook Herald.

Large Increases Shown

Exports of strawberries from the Creston district in 1915 showed an increase os 100 per cent. over the previous year. Large increases also in strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants and cherries. The peach production increased 1,500 per cent; plums 250 per cent; crab apples and pears:—Regina Province.

Pleasing Development

Development of the prairie market for produce is very pleasingly shown in the shipments from Creston, B.C., during the past season. On a carload basis the district sent out 103 carloads of fruit and vegetables during the year 1915 as against 70 cars the previous year. The value of the export crop in this district is placed at $85,000, against $57,000 in 1914, and this does not include shipments of timber and live stock products:—Calgary Herald.

They All Follow Joe

Joe Grafton, formerly of Fernie, but now an officer of the 192nd Bat. with headquarters at the Sanitarium Hotel, Frank, was in town yesterday rustling recruits for his regiment. John Angus McDonald, formerly of Fernie, also holds a commission in the 102nd. Both these men are well known throughout District 18 and they are securing large numbers of recruits among the miners in the Alberta camp:—Fernie Free Press.

A Paper Worth Having

Starting in its eight year recently, the Creston REVIEW is a better paper than ever, and is one that the good people of that town should appreciate to the full- It is not every place that has an editor of the capacity of Chas. F. Hayes, one who is not only able but willing to get out a live. interesting sheet—and that always mean work and plenty of it. Creston is fortunate in having such a publisher—may its business men show their appreciation more strongly than ever, as it is real dollars in their pockets to do so.—Trail News.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Kaslo board of trade had $86 worth of members last year. Also $95 worth who failed to pay their annual dues.

The Western Pine Lumber Co. mill at Grand Forks is being fitted up for operations. It will employ about 60 men.

Lieut-Col. Mackay of the 107th Kootenay Regiment, Fernie has been authorized to raise an overseas battalion.

At Greenwood this winter only eleven charity-permits to shoot deer were issued. A year ago over 100 were given out.

334,137 tons of ore were taken out of the mines at Rossland during 1915. This record was exceeded in 1903 when 360,000 tons were mined.

Waldo claims the oldest living citizen in ths Kootenays in the person of a Mr. Tornay, 92 years old- He is an advocate of votes for women.

The Kootenian advises that the recent epidemic of measles at Kaslo attacked the women, non-smokers and teetotallers the hardest of all.

Kaslo schools re-opened on Monday after being closed for two weeks on account of an outbreak of measles. There will be no Easter holidays this year.

The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. at Fernie, which has paid no dividends since March, 1911, is again on a paying basis with a quarterly dividend of $93,189.

Some members of Kaslo council are of opinion that two-thirds of the electricity developed at the town's power plant is either stolen or never paid for.

Because he did not get what seemed the right price for his apples T. F. Miller of Kaslo beat up selling agent Simmons rather badly in a fistic agrument at Kaslo one day last week.

Revelstoke has just disposed of $13,000 of 5½ per cent. sidewalk debentures running 20 years, to a Spokane brokerage house at 90. Some $51,000 15-year local improvement bonds at 6 per cent sold at par.

Five carloads of frozen potatoes for the vegetable evaporating plant, and which thawed-out on the road, and were therefore not usable, arrived at Vernon one day last week. The city had to unload and cart them away.

James Anderson, a prospective Conservative candidate in Kaslo, who captured the position of mayor of the town for 1915, has very little on A. T. Garland, another aspirant for the same honor, who was last week chosen president of the board of trade.

Through the refusal of the Rossland city council to put the city's electric light service on the metre system figures are now presented to show that the residents, during 1915, paid $2,833 more on the flat rate plan than they would have had the meteres been in use.

Growers of Canyon City, Erickson, Creston, Wynndel Districts

Take notice, I am about to make a business trip to the prairies. Advise by mail or phone what Vegetables you have for sale, and if prepared to let them go in the month of March.

A. LINDLEY
BOX 31 CRESTON, B.C.

Seeds ! Seeds ! Seeds !

We have just opened our 1916 stock of GARDEN SEEDS and invite your inspection.

We handle D. M. FERRY'S, STEELE-BRIGGS, and McKENZIE'S Seeds—any of which we can recommend.

1915 prices prevail on these but we recommend early buying as the world's seed suyply is limited, and prospects are for higher prices later on.

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

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D. D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. $50

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand

TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

house 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

Mary strove vainly to free herself. "Don't, oh, don't!" she gasped.

Dick released his wife and smiled the beatific smile of the newly wed.

"Why not?" he demanded, with a smile.

"Agnes!" it was the sole pretext to which Mary could turn for a momentary relief.

The bridegroom faced about and perceived Agnes. He made a formal bow and spoke quietly.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Lynch (!)" a smile of perfect happiness shone on his face—"you could hardly expect me to see any one but Mary under the circumstances. We were married this morning."

Aggie accepted the news with fitting excitement.

"Goodness gracious! How perfectly lovely!"

"You bet it's lovely!" Dick declared. He turned to Mary, his face glowing with satisfaction.

"Mary," he said, "I have the honeymoon trip all fixed. The Mauretania sails at 5 in the morning, so we will—"

"Where is your father?" the bride asked, without any trace of emotion.

"O Lord! I had forgotten all about dad. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll send dad a wireless from the ship, then write him from Paris."

"What was your promise? I told you that I wouldn't go with you until you had brought your father to me and he had wished us happiness."

"Mary," Dick said reproachfully, "you are not going to hold me to that promise?"

"I am going to hold you to that promise, Dick."

"All right. You pack up what things you need, girlie—just a few, because they sell clothes in Paris. And meantime I'll run down to dad's office and have him back here in half an hour. You will be all ready, won't you?"

"Yes, yes, I'll be ready. Go and bring your father."

"You bet I will!" Dick cried heartily. He would have taken her in his arms again, but she evaded the caress.

"Just one!" Dick pleaded.

"No," the bride replied with determination.

There was silence in the drawing room until the two women heard the closing of the outer door of the apartment. Then, at last, Aggie relieved her pent-up emotions in a sigh that was near a groan.

"Oh, gosh," she gasped. "The poor simp!"

Garson, learning from the maid that Dick Gilder had left, returned just as Mary was glancing over the release with which General Hastings was to be compensated, along with the return of his letters, for his payment of $10,000 to Miss Agnes Lynch.

Mary spoke crisply to Agnes. "And now you must get ready. You are to be at Harris' office with this document at 4 o'clock, and remember that you are to let the lawyer manage everything."

"I don't see the use of all this monkey business," she protested. "All I want is the coin."

"Listen, Agnes. The last time you tried to make a man give up part of his money it resulted in your going to prison for two years."

"But that was so exciting."

"And this way is so safe," Mary rejoined sharply. "Besides, my dear, you would not get the money. My way will. Your way was blackmail. Mine is not. Understand?"

"Oh, sure!" Aggie replied grimly, on her way to the door.

"Mr. Griggs," Fannie announced. There was a smile on the face of the maid, which was explained a minute later, when the visitor was shown into the drawing room, for his presence was of an elegance so extraordinary as to attract attention anywhere—and earth as well from ribald observers.

Meantime Garson had explained to Mary.

"It's English Eddie. You met him once. I wonder what he wants? Probably got a trick for me. We often used to work together."

"Nothing without my consent," Mary warned.

"Oh, no, no, sure not," Garson agreed.

Further discussion was cut short by the appearance of English Eddie himself, a tall, handsome man in the early thirties, who paused just within the doorway and delivered to Mary a bow that was the perfection of elegance. Mary made no effort to restrain the smile caused by the costume of Mr. Griggs. Yet there was no violation of the canons of good taste, except in the aggregate. From spats to hat, from walking coat to gloves, everything was perfect of its kind. Only there was an over-elaboration, so that the ensemble was flamboyant. And the man's manners precisely harmonized with his clothes, whereby the whole effect was emphasized and rendered bizarre. Garson took one amazed look and then rocked with laughter.

Griggs regarded his former associate reproachfully for a moment and then grinned in frank sympathy.

"From your costume," Mary suggested, "one might judge that this is purely a social call. Is it?"

"Well, not exactly," Griggs answered with a smile.

"So I fancied," his hostess replied. "So, sit down, please, and tell us all about it."

English Eddie wasted no time.

"Now, look here," he said, rapidly, "I've got the greatest game in the world. Two years ago a set of Gothic tapestries worth $300,000 and a set of Fragonard panels worth nearly as much more were plucked from a chateau in France and smuggled into this country."

"Are them things really worth that much?" Garson exclaimed.

"Sometimes more," Mary answered. "Morgan has a set of Gothic tapestries worth half a million dollars."

Griggs went on with his account.

"About a month ago the things I was telling you of were hung in the library of a millionaire in this city." He hitched his chair a little closer to the desk and leaned forward, lowering his voice almost to a whisper as he stated his plan.

"Let's go after them. They were smuggled, mind you, and no matter what happens he can't squeal. What do you say?"

Garson shot a piercing glance at Mary.

"It's up to her," he said. Griggs regarded Mary eagerly as she sat with eyes downcast.

Mary shook her head decisively. "It's out of our line," she declared.

"I don't see any easier way to get half a million," Griggs said aggressively.

"If it were fifty millions it would make no difference. It's against the law."

"Oh, I know all that, of course," Griggs returned impatiently. "But if you can—"

"My friends and I never do anything that's illegal. Thank you for coming to us, Mr. Griggs, but we can't go in, and there's an end of the matter."

"But wait a minute," English Eddie expostulated. "You see, this chap Gilder is—"

"Gilder?" Mary exclaimed questioningly.

"Yes. You know who he is—the dry goods man."

Mary, however, had regained her self control, and her voice was tranquil again as she replied:

"I know; but just the same, it's illegal, and I won't touch it. That's all there is to it."

"But half a million!" Griggs exclaimed disconsolately. "There's a stake worth playing for. Think of it!" He turned pleadingly to Garson. "Half a million, Joe!"

The telephone rang, and Mary excused herself. The instant she was out of the room Griggs turned to Garson anxiously.

"It's a cinch, Joe," he pleaded. "I've got a plan of the house." He drew a paper from his breast pocket and handed it to the forger, who studied it with intent, avaricious eyes.

"It looks easy," Garson agreed.

"It is easy," Griggs agreed.

"I promised Mary never to—"

"But a chance like this! Anyhow come around to the back room at Blinkey's tonight and we'll have a talk. Will you?"

"What time?"

"Make it early, say 9."

"I'll come," Garson replied half guiltily. And in the same moment Mary re-entered.

Griggs rose and spoke with an air of regret.

"It's 'follow the leader,' he said, "and since you are against it that settles it."

CHAPTER X.

Garson's Noiseless Gun

Something of what was in his mind was revealed in Garson's first speech after Grigg's going. "That's a mighty big stake he's playing for."

"And a big chance he's taking!" Mary retorted. "No, Joe, we don't want any of that. We'll play a game that's safe and sure."

The words recalled to the forger weird forebodings that had been troubling him throughout the day.

"It's sure enough," he stated, "but is it safe?"

"What do you mean?"

Garson walked to and fro nervously as he answered.

"S'pose the bulls get tired of you putting it over on 'em and try some rough work?"

"Don't worry, Joe. I know a way to stop it."

"Well, so far as that goes, I do, too," the forger said, with significant emphasis.

(To be continued)

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Beresford and Astor Select Titles

William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has chosen for his title Baron Astor of Hever Castle, after his splendid Tudor estate in the county of Kent.

Lord Charles Beresford has taken the title of Baron Beresford of Metemmeh and Carraghmore. Metemmeh a village in Egypt, was the scene of one of Lord Beresford's exploits while in command of the Safieh in the Nile expedition of 1885.

PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS MEAN BAD BLOOD.

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a vegetable remedy such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is and has been for over 40 years.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache and constipation.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealers; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"My husband and myself have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for liver and kidney troubles, also for bad blood, and we found it good. I am glad of the opportunity of giving testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. George Burdett, 28 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.

Canada's Part

American Paper Believes That Canada's Part in the War is a Far-Seeng Defensive Proceeding

As a nation living and progressing along the line of personal liberty and the individual initiative, and desiring and insisting upon the opportunity to develop ourselves in peace, we are profoundly interested in the heroic support that Canada is giving to the allied cause, which in many ways represents the things that we most care for as a nation. In this respect at least the United States is, as Mr. Depew put it "associated with Canada." The Canadian confederation is like another self to the American union. It is an instructive thing to study the influences which underlie Canada's action in this crisis. It is not so many years since the London Times, speaking for the British middle class and the British middle position as between the great political parties, deliberately advised Canada to cut the cord that binds her to the empire and go her own way. Canada not only did not go, but is today contributing her treasure and her young manhood to defend the mother country in a great emergency. There must be something besides the "call of the blood" in this attitude. The Canadians, in point of fact, are convinced that they have much at stake, as a free country suspecting and hating militarism, as Britain herself. Participation in the war is really a far-seeing defensive proceeding on the part of Canada. We are not politically or militarily associated with her in this warfare, but we also have our interests in the conflict and for much the same reason.—Boston Transcript.

Some remarkable facts about the metal required to fill the orders for shrapnel and other shells that Europe has placed in the United States were given recently by the Mining and Engineering World. A British 3.6 inch shrapnel shell requires 6 pounds 15¼ ounces of steel, and 5 pounds 9⅛ ounces of brass that contains from 66 to 70 per cent. of copper, or about 3¾ pounds; and round the shell is a small copper band that weighs 4¾ ounces. A shell of that size requires 1.87 pounds of spelter. Its contents consist of 7.92 pounds of bullets, composed of seven parts of lead and one part of antimony. Now, Europe has ordered not less than 25,000,000 shells of all kinds. To make them will use up 101,000,000 pounds of copper, 46,750,000 pounds of spelter, and 173,250,000 pounds of lead.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

A Problem in Industry

Women engaged in occupations formerly regarded as reserved for men have increased in numbers, according to London census returns, from 35,000 to 50,000 in the current year. This momentous change is due chiefly to the taking of places vacated by enlisting men. The necessity forced on many women through the loss of bread winners is also an influence, and there is a general tendency of inventive genius in every industry to devise means of transferring work from men to women. Every invention that enables women on a large scale to do work formerly requiring men means a large volume of profit through the economy effected. Towards the primitive condition in which woman maintains and man defends the race the progress of invention is moving.

Another suggestive statistical disclosure is that the female population of London exceeds the male by over one million. This presents a problem to all who strive to arrest the changing tendency and contend that woman's place is the home. There must be a million homeless to provide for, and the aggregate excess of the female population is likely to increase. —Toronto Globe.

Great Mineral Wealth

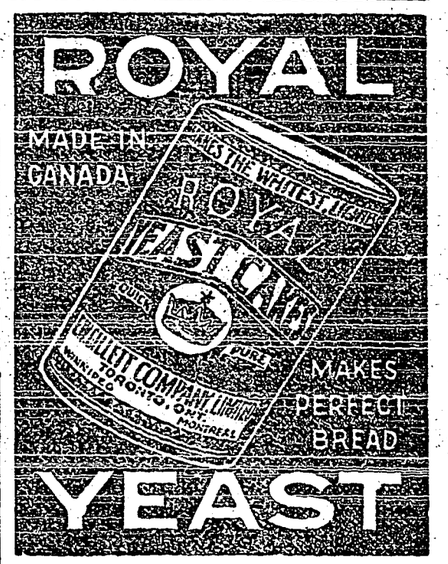
A mining authority has estimated that British Columbia has produced metals and minerals in the last fifteen years valued at five hundred and ten million dollars. The year's output is valued at thirty-two million five hundred thousand. The mineral industries of British Columbia include the two largest copper mines in the British empire, one of which is producing over one hunderd and forty million pounds of copper per year. British Columbia's gold output for 1915 is estimated at seven millions.

Hstorical Tree Cut Down

The big elm tree in Independence Square, Philadelphia, said to have been planted by King Edward VII. of England when he visited this country as Prince of Wales in 1861, was cut down recently. The tree had been dead for some time. Under the ground surrounding the tree when the stump was removed were found several objects, including a six-pound cannon ball and a variety of coins, some of revolutionary date.

Lloyd George the Man of Action

Mr. Lloyd George is the active man of the administration. He is always doing something, and lately he has seemed to be doing the right thing at the right time. Popular judgment of him is based on his words, though, as surely as the popular judgment of Mr. Asquith. His appeal to the Unionists for the immediate, self sacrificing help the nation needs was a masterly collocation of words, full of phrases which must have strongly impressed his hearers. It was one of the memorable oratorical efforts the war has inspired in Great Britain.—New York Times.



Giant Battleplanes

Baron Cederstroem, the well-known airman, and director of the Swedish government aeroplane factory near Stocknolm, says light monoplanes are things of the past, and the builders are devoting their energies to the construction of heavy armoured biplanes capable of carrying immense loads of guns, wireless apparatus, petrol, bombs, and signaling apparatus for long journeys.

The revolving air cooled motors have almost been entirely discarded for stationary water cooled engines.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.

Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again." —Mrs. Fred Behnke, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well." —Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

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

"I want Bovril—not that!"

No substitute will save money in the kitchen as Bovril does, or give the same nourishing value to soups and stews. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Bovril is thus so strong that it cannot possibly be put up in cheap cubes. Get the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

B.H.B.

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription

You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everytning without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefitted by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the *old reliable* remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 20, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDORF.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

CONSUMPTION

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT

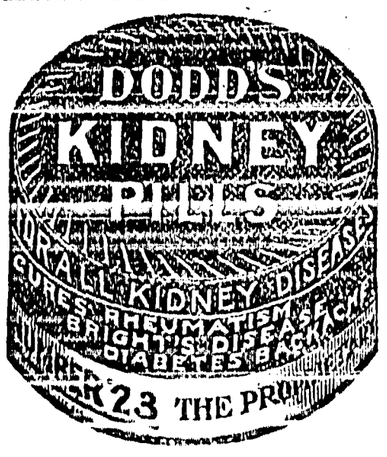
NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 163 Yonge St.
TORONTO, CANADA

The Manitoba government is said to have been contemplating assistance to the extent of $500,000 to an abattoir to be established at Winnipeg. If the assistance is given, the rates and service in the abattoir will be directly under the control of the government. It is claimed that this would be a great advantage to stock raisers and farmers disposing of their animals through the Winnipeg market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Whatever became of that chap Timson who was in our class at college and who gave promise of becoming a wonderful inventive genius?"

"He made good on the promise all right. He's doing nothing since he left college but invent ways of dodging work."



W. N. U. 1090

Measuring Hay in Stack

A number of enquiries have been received concerning quantity of hay in stacks of different sizes. It is impossible to give any rule that will be at all accurate as allowances must be made for the time the hay has been settling and the kind of grass. The usual method is to determine the approximate height and width and length of the stack and in this way find the number of cubic feet. The number of cubic feet in a ton varies from 400 to 500, depending on the kind of hay, its degree of ripeness when cut, the height of the stack, etc. For timothy and clover hay in moderate size stacks about 500 cubic feet is required to make a ton of well settled hay. Prairie hay and slough hay are somewhat heavier and from 400 to 450 cubic feet will make a ton. The United States department of agriculture gives the following method of determining the number of cubic feet in a hay stack: Multiply the overthrow (the distance in feet from the ground on one side of the stack over the stack to the ground on the other side, by .31, and then by the length and by the width. This is probably a little more accurate than to try to determine the average height and width.—Montreal Family Herald.

Cause of Asthma.—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to irradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. KeHogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

Home of the Thoroughbred

The British Isles form the home of the thoroughbred horse. The breed as it is now known, was gradually built up during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, chiefly by the crossing of Eastern sires with native stock, and in a lesser degree by the importation of Eastern mares. There are indeed authorities who consider the present day racehorse to be the result of a combination of the Arab and the British warhorse of mediaeval times. But no matter what his exact origin may be, the fact remains that the thoroughbred is the most valuable horse in the world, and that his presence in the Continent of Europe, in America, both north and south, and in the Colonies, is due to the breeders who have for several generations sold their surplus stock to buyers from all parts of the world. The thoroughbreds, on the whole, does better in the British Isles than anywhere else, and thus it happens that though each country in which racing takes place has now thoroughbred stock and a stud book of its own, each and every one of these countries has to come to the fountain head every now and then to buy fresh blood from the racehorse owners and breeders of the British Isles.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Serbians Gnawed Bark off Trees

The English Red Cross unit attached to the Serbian army had to abandon $5,000 worthy of tents, several motor cars and valuable sets of operating instruments, besides leaving the wounded behind in the hands of the advancing Bulgarians.

Two of these nurses have reached Saloniki with nothing but the clothes they had on. Everything else was lost. The two young women had tramped for seven days, making twenty-four miles in one day.

Roads were covered with mud and the women had to spend the night in barns and earthen hovels. Some of the refugees and prisoners were so hungry, said the nurses, that they ate the bark of trees. They declared the patience and endurance of the Serbians was marvelous and there was no complaining.

It is the good old summer time in the Argentina, but the people there are going to have the fruits of our season, even if they do come high, says a despatch from New York. The liner Vestris sailed for the South American republic with 2,999 tons of Oregon apples and California pears and 1,000 tons of potatoes. Both the apples and pears will sell in Buenos Ayres for about 15 cents apiece.

Germans Buy Goats to Feed Children

The poor children of Berlin will suffer less from a shortage of milk if the latest plan of the Prussian ministry of agriculture proves a success. It is announced that a large number of milch goats will be purchased in the near future and farmed out among herders in the province of Brandenberg, and that the milk from them will be distributed free to the Berlin children.

The goat's milk will be reserved exclusively for the children of families in poor circumstances, who will not need in future to suffer from the fluctations in the supply of cow's milk. The chamber of agriculture in the province of Brandenberg is to be charged with the buying of the goats. The distribution of the milk will be entrusted to the National Woman's Association.

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake tonight, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c family size bottle; small trial size, 25c., sold by any dealer anywhere.

Heavy Mails For Prisoners

The Swiss mails have transmitted to prisoners of war during the period from August 19 to December 15, 1915, 13,000,000 parcels, 70,000 letters and cards and 2,000,000 money orders for a total sum of 30,000,000 francs of which 23,000,000 francs was for French prisoners in Germany and 7,000,000 for Germans in France.

The Swiss priest, Philippe Iseppi of Samaden, has been appointed visitor for Italian prisoners in Austria and Father Noseda, of Morbio, also a Swiss, will visit Austrians in Italy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Since the Russians assumed the offensive protective machine to prevent loss in attack are being used more and more by the enemy.

One is called by Germans Teufelswand (the devil's wall). It is an elaboration of an invention of the Russian engineer Pletneff, which was used with effect near Warsaw. The Devil's Wall is a steel or steel-sheeted breast-high barrier mounted on wheels. It is from ten to fifteen yards long. The men are sheltered by it from all missiles except hand grenades.

On the front side of the wall are artificial arms, also dipping and hacking appliances, which are manipulated by soldiers. Small trees forming obstacles to the "wall's" advance can be sawn through, and wire entanglements can be clipped to bits.

PRESSED HARD

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefitted myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

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

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

New Russian Force

"Death's Hussars" is the Name of a New Irregular Force in Russia

A grim fearsome force of irregulars has arisen lately in Russia.

In France this new force might be described as franctireurs, though the title would not be altogether appropriate; in Spain it would be called guerilleros; in the Balkans comitadijis, though here, again, the title would not altogether fit them. I can best describe them, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, as an irregular force which acts independently of the general body of the army, and devores itself principally to hurried, perilous, and merciless raids on the dispersed forces of the German enemy. They cut his communications; they kill his stragglers; they sometimes rush down on his officers' quarters; recently they captured a general in this way.

In short, they are everywhere, must be expected and watched everywhere, are a terror, especially by night, and nightly add to the toll of that terrific death list which is filling the pages of the German newspapers.

It is, of course, war to the knife on both sides; they are treated with the same ruthlessness as they display—not one can escape immediate death if he be caught; they are in every sense of the word Death's Hussars.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

The British Aristocracy

Oxford, home of aristocracy among other lost causes, was perhaps hardest hit of all English institutions when the war broke out. The aristocracy itself never has given a pretext for the advocates of conscription, because the aristocracy of England is in the field and has been since the beginning. It is not only fighting, it is sacrificing itself every day, and the toll of noble lives which cuts England's heart is appalling even to us, who consider one life as sacred as another.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Complete Breakdown After La GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform despondent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says: "Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know just what to take."

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

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a class of students at a business college. Of course the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my sucess in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck. Just take that for your motto, pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir; but please tell us whom did you pluck?"

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Honey Production

A return issued by the British Columbia department of agriculture places the honey production of the province this year at 200,000 pounds. British Columbia produces a great wealth of flowers in unmeasured areas and as the climate appears to be very suitable to bees, a great honey industry is predicted.

CALL 100 WOMEN

Ask them what they think of Zam-Buk and you will be surprised how many of them would tell you it is the best known healing balm, and that it should be in every home. A contest in "Everywoman's World" recently proved this!

Women from coast to coast have proved by actual test that Zam-Buk is unequalled for the skin diseases and injuries of children as well as of adults. They have found Zam-Buk different to ordinary ointments in that it allays the irritation as soon as applied; prevents festering, inflammation, blood poisoning, etc., and permanently heals in a very short time. As a mother and head of a family you owe it to yourself to have Zam-Buk always handy!

If you have not yet tried Zam-Buk, get a box at once.

Druggists and stores, 50c.

ZAM-BUK

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

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 Hone Co.**, Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

LITTLE

THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

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 FOUGERA 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 EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

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

"I've just made t'ree resolutions fur 1916, an' I'm goin' to keep every one of them," said Dusty Rhodes.

"Ye ain't resolved to go to work, hev ye, ole pal?"

"No. My resolutions are dese: In 1916 I ain't going to drink champagne or take milk baths or put up at de King Edward when I'm in Toronto."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Miss Passay is always denouncing modern literature. She thinks there's nothing worth reading except the classics."

"She seems to forget that most of the classics were modern when she was young."

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

Brentwood

Spring is Coming

That horse needs some spring blood medicine and a general toning up to stand the summer's work and heat. All you need is a package

Pratt's Animal Regulator and Blood Purifier

Do not leave it until the hot weather sets in and then wonder why your driver has no life and a very rough coat of hair. For sale by

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited

CRESTON - B.C

Head Offices

CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Boar for Service

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local and Personal

Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired Goods called for and delivered, or leave at S. A. Speers' store.—H. F. WEBER, Box 16, Creston.

FOR SALE—Small cook stove, $5, one 50 egg Chatham incubator, $7, also a few Ontario and McIntosh apple trees.—R. Boadway, Creston.

The March meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be a quilting, at the home of Mrs. Cartwright, when work for the rescue home at Vancouver will be in order.

Mrs. Erickson, who has been at Invermere for the past few weeks, returned on Friday and is again Mrs. Bennett's guest. Mr. Erickson was here yesterday.

Mrs. W. S. Ryckman of Cranbrook spent a few days here on a business visit the early part of the week. Her son, Ernest, will have charge of the ranch at Erickson this year.

Creston's payments to the Patriotic Fund for February total slightly over $141, which amount was forwarded Victoria on Wednesday. List of contributors will appear next week.

Geo. Ferguson, the Nelson transfer man, is here this week looking for a carload of horses. He picked up about eight animals here and has gone to Kitchener to look over some there.

Mrs. Jas. Stocks, who has been visiting in Toronto and other Ontario points since December, arrived home on Sunday. Her health is still far from robust, though somewhat improved.

Corp. E. Keddell, one of the guards at the Morrissey camp, has been home for a few days looking after his ranch bungalow which was in danger of collapse owing to the weight of snow on the roof.

While no pussy willows or posies of any sort have as yet been gathered in the Valley, a rather encouraging sign of spring is reported by Fred Hurry, who saw a wild goose heading northward on Tuesday.

The C.P.R. is handling the express and baggage business with one car now instead of two as formerly. Since Tom Caven went to Victoria for the session slightly less accommodation in this respect is necessary.

March certainly came in like a lion, an icehouse-flavored gale blowing all Tuesday night and Wednesday and the mercury going almost to zero. One year ago H. F. Weber was planting spinach on the Hatfield ranch.

Returns of the canvass for the Patriotic Fund in B.C. have been received from 22 out of about 60 centres in the province. Figured on the per capita basis Creston's contribution beats centres like Grand Forks, Nelson, Armstrong, and other places by almost 50 per cent.

At the Women's Institute meeting on Saturday afternoon in Speers' Hall, there will be a talk on "Patriotism" by Mrs. Lyne, a demonstration of making the simpler surgical dressings by Mrs. Henderson, and some musical and literary selections by local talent. Meeting at 3 prompt.

At the evening service in Holy Cross Church on Sunday, Father Kennedy will deliver the first of a series of addresses on "The Existence of God," "Necessity of Religion," etc. A hearty invitation is extended to all interested to hear any or all of these talks. The services are the first and third Sunday of each month.

It was a year ago last Monday that Creston said goodbye to the ten local recruits for the 48th Battalion on their departure for Victoria, and who went overseas in June. At least four of them have been in the trenches for some months, while the rest are still at Shorncliffe. George Hogan, one of the ten, has distinguished himself by getting married since reaching England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huscroft entertained at whist on Thursday evening last, five tables of players competing. The honors were carried off by Mrs. J. W. Dow, who won on the cut with Mrs. R. J. Long, and Mr. M. Boyd. Refreshments were served, followed by an hour of sociability, the evening's pleasure being up to the high standard always maintained by the genial host and hostess.

The Red Cross Auxiliary acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations; Pair sox, Mrs. McKelvey; old linen, Mrs. Matthews; two surgical shirts and old linen, Mrs. Cherrington. The following completed work was also turned in on Tuesday: Mrs. Cook 3 pairs sox; Mrs. Pease and Mrs. McKelvey, pair sox each; Mrs. Hayden, day shirt; Mrs. Compton, surgical shirt.

TURKEYS FOR SALE and a gobbler. M. McCarthy, Creston.

Dan Spiers returned on Saturday from a month's visit at Rosetown, Sask.

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS $6.50 per thousand.—MONRAD WIGEN, Wynndel, B.C.

Men's high rubber boots at $4.75 pair at S. A. Speers. Guaranteed to stand wear and tear, and just the thing for the slushy and muddy days.

Pte. B. H. Turner, one of the guards at the internment camp at Morrissey, is here on a few days leave—the first since going on duty several months ago.

Rev. Mr. Mahood of Queen's Bay will be here for morning service in Christ Church on Sunday, with a celebration of Holy Communion at the close.

Vital statistics for the Valley for February are births 4, marriages none, deaths 2, the latter being Charles Wright and Richard Staples, both citizens of advanced years.

For an interior centre there was quite a hot time in the old town Saturday night when the election returns were received. The Creston House got them over the long distance phone from Nelson.

The Fruit Growers' Union have an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Auditorium on Saturday night. Some committee reports are to be adopted and the matter of 1916 financing adjusted.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fuller of Thedford, Ontario, who are on their way home from California where they spent the winter, are spending a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Rose are sisters.

The Red Cross Auxiliary will have another of their popular 10-cent teas at Speers Hall on Tuesday afternoon with Mesdames Sherwood, Boyd and Geo. Johnson as hostesses. Work will also be received and given out at the tea.

Lent starts on Wednesday next and Easter Sunday will fall on April 23rd, the latest in many years. Mayor Little assures us the ladies will not have so long a wait for their new millinery again until 1943, when Easter falls on April 23rd, he claims.

Recent news of the 54th Battalion at Bramshott camp is to the effect that Arthur Biddulph is taking a training course in entrenching. The regimental crow is now in the keeping of Teddy Malone who is working overtime to have it in rare shape to do full justice to St. Patrick's Day.

"It looks to me like a big night that night" is the way the local Irish speak of the St. Patrick's night celebration the ladies of Holy Cross Church are arranging for Friday, March 17, in the Auditorium. Cards and dancing will be the features with good music and refreshments. The admission is 50 cents.

RECRUITING HERE—Authority has finally been given to mobilize the 107th Kootenay Regiment as an active service force and it will be officially known as the 225th. Battalion. Capt. Mallandaine will have general supervision of recruiting in East Kootenay, and we understand, a recruiting station will be opened in Creston in a few days.

W. S. Watson is just in receipt of a photo of his sons Stanley and Reg., taken while the former was in from the front on a few days leave. The latter continues to take on weight but Stanley does not show any tendency in that direction. Campbell Dow, who is with the 54th, also finds soldiering to agree with him. He is now some 40 pounds heavier than when he left Revelstoke.

The last word in postal facilities was supplied this week when two regulation letter boxes arrived and are now erected at either end of the station platform. This is a decided convenience for those posting mail at the train as it is no longer necessary to stick around waiting for the train's arrival. Postmaster Gibbs clears the boxes as the train pulls in, on week days, and the mail clerks on Sundays. Thank you, Mr. Green, M.P.

Bridge foreman Jim Johnston has a gang of men and the steam pile driver at work installing a new 80-foot span in the Goat River bridge at Erickson. The work will entail an expenditure of almost $1,000. Canyon City people are petitioning the government not to spend any more money than necessary to make the structure safe, fearing if too much work is done there the chances of getting the proposed high-level bridge will be indefinitely postponed.

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