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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Exam. Results at Creston Centre

The names of the successful candidates in the 1916 Entrance and High School examinations were announced the latter part of the week. The showing of Creston pupils is not equal to that of 1915, though this is not altogether surprising, particularly among the Entrance candidates, seeing that this was their first try at it, while last year most of them were writing for the second time.

In the High School Miss Zalla Johnson is the only one of a class of three writing on the Advanced Course, junior grade, to graduate, with a standing of 503. Miss Muriel Knott lacked 15 of the required number of marks to pass. failing to secure the requisite percentage in both French and algebra

In the Entrance eight of the fifteen pupils who wrote at Creston succeeded in passing, with marks well up to the standard registered at the other points in the province. The successful ones are:

Harold Goodwin 647.
Harold E. Gobbett 609.
Lillian M. Cherrington 580.
Trennie J. Long 550.
Fried Kunst 679, Boswell.
Ssrah I, Wood 637, Canyon City.
Ruth G. Klingensmith 556. Erickson.
Marion Swanson 601, Sirdar.

Another Creston pupil who passed well in the H.S. department was Miss Bessie Hurry, who attended the Nelson high school, and ranks first at that centre in the intermediate grade, with a total of 711 marks. To Miss Hurry's credit it must also be said that of all the pupils writing on H.S. work at Nelson, the marks obtained by herself are highest of any scored at that point—and by a very wide margin in most every case.

Order Made to Dismantle K.V.

On Tuesday the report was again current that the tearing up of the Great Northern Railway track, bridges, etc., would be commenced in a few days. In telephone conversation with Chas. Rykert, the Canadian Government representative at Port Hill the same day THE REVIEW learned that the story is substantially correct.

At least Mr. Rykert has been advised by the Great Northern people that the Dominion Railwey Commission has made the necessary order authorizing the dismantling of the line, and Mr. Rykert is now in communication with the authorities at Ottawa arranging the other details in connection with the admission of workmen from across the line to undertake labor of this sort in Canada. On the receipt of the let 'em in order from the Dominion capital Mr. Rykert expects the company will get busy immediately.

It is now just a couple of weeks more than a year since the railway made a similar application direct to Mr. Rykert, who refused to hear of the proposition unless a guarantee was given that at least fifty laborers living on this side were given work on the job. When assurance was given to this effect the matter was laid before the department at Ottawa, since which time nothing has been heard of it until this week.

During the winter the section house, water tank, and other buildings at Creston were sold to R. Lamont, who has removed some of them to other parts. It is now proposed to take most everything worth while, barring the fences, and move the stuff down to Bonners' Ferry divisional point.

It is expected a gang of about 200 men will be put to work and a quick clean up made, although, seeing there is some fifteen miles of right of way to clear, with a liberal sprinkling of bridges and trestles, the task will take about a month to complete it is estimated.

If the bridge across the Goat River is taken out it will be up to the provincial authorities to get busy strengthening the government bridge that possibly the C.N. [illegible] at that point. During the floods of the past few years had it not been for the protection afforded against floating logs and debris of all sorts the traffic bridge would have been completely wrecked, this year at least.

Seeing the line is to be wrecked it is to be hoped an early start at the work will be made—a magnificient crop of thistles that is now almost going to seed will be destroyed at some saving to the noxious weed authorities as well as benefitting owners of land in that particular neighborhood.

Shallow Pint Cup Suits Market Best

Some dissatisfaction appears to exist this season because the full pint instead of the two-fifth hallock is being used in the shipping of raspberries. The reasons for the adoption of the pint package are obvious, as was satisfactorily demonstrated by Mr. Flack at the conference on Wednesday night. The foremost reason is that the buying public take far more kindly to the pint cup seeing that it gives them more for the money, while at the same time the fruit forwarded in this way invariably gete on to the market with a far better appearance than the berries going out in the two-fifth holder

In this connection it will not be amiss that for this season, at any rate, it is absolutely essential to have regard for the buyers goodwill. The supply of berries promises to be considerably in excess of the normal demand and if the trade is to be got and held it will be necessary to give the consumer the fruit in the particular hallock that catches his fancy. This year the Puyallup, Wash., selling concerns will have 250 cars of berries to market. They are using the pint cup—pretty conclusive evidence that it is the one the public prefer, and if Creston is to have its share of the business with this competitor we must give the consumer the same attractive package.

Ths Mission growers are using the two-fifth cup this season, and although they are marketing 30 carloads of raspberries to date Creston has had no difficulty in securing orders for every available berry it has had to market.

Raspberry growers are specially urged to see to it that pickers gather the berries while they are of a bright pink color—before the blue shade appears on the fruit, to accomplish which it will be necessary to pick the vines clean every day. Where fruit is taking on the blue tinge it is advisabl to place it in another crate which can be used for shipping to some nearby point.

Kitchener

W. G. Robb of Kaslo, returning officer, was a Kitchener caller between trains on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery of Goatfeli were in the city on Sunday, the guests of G. A. Hunt and family.

A. Matheson was a business visitor at Creston one day last week.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt and Miss May Johnson were in Creston on Tuesday, calling on friends.

The British Columbia government have planted about 20,000 fry in Meadow Creek, east of town. They are the eastern brook trout.

Mr. and Mri. Peterson of Pasadena, Calif., who are motoring to Calgary, were camped here for several days while part of their Ford car went to Cranbrook for repairs.

Several of the Cranbrook sports spent the week-end with the speckled beauties up Goat River.

Mr. Hyes, of the C.P.R. staff, is here once more, still looking for posts.

Parliamentary candidates have more worry about them than the glad handing, etc., around campaign time. During the week R. J. Long, the coming M.P.P. for Kaslo, had the bad luck to lose one of his dairy cows, as well as a purebred ram.

Anniversary of War Gathering

"Resolved, That on this, the second anniversay of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Creston records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

The foregoing is the text of the resolution that will be submitted for consideration and approval at the monster patriotic concert, (which will be followed by a dance) to be held in the Mercantile Hall on Friday evening next.

The Red Cross Auxiliary is handling the affair and for the concert part are arranging for the appearance of Creston's best in the musical line, in solos, quartettes and duetts, as well as instrumental numbers by the band. There will also be some elocutionary numbers.

The ladies are in communication with a returned soldiee now resident at Fernie, to make the address in connection with the resolution, and this item on the programme should be one of the features of the gathering. The gathering will also have the pleasure of hearing Rev. J. S. Mahood render his own composition "The Empire of the Seas," a vocal number that is making a big hit—even Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, who was favored with a copy of the song, congratulating the composer on the excellence of the selection.

The concert will conclude about 10.30, after which the hall will be cleared and a few hours given over to dancing, music for which will be fuanished by the band and orchestra. For this feature will all the ladies attending please bring refreshments.

The admission for the whole evening's pleasure has been placed at 50 cents for adults, and now the busy season is easing off a little a large attendance is looked for.

Bully for Joe

The political campaign is warming up at Cranbrook. Joe Jackson is making his run rather the worse looking for some damages to the upper works of his nasal appendage, sustained in a mixup with a fellow elector who attempted to forcibly convince the always urbane Joseph that Tom Caven could poll a bigger vote than Archie Ellwell, even. While rather badly wrecked Joe asserts the authorities have not as yet discovered some of the missing parts of his opponent's anatomy. In fact Joseph was so het up over the incident that he would have eaten the fellow's head off had it not been Fridry.

Erickson

The ranchers interested had a meeting in the schoolhouse last night to discuss the tomato shipping proposition for this season.

R. J. Long was at Nelson on Tues- for the big Conservative rally in that city that evening.

Raspberry shipping is now on in earnest, with the peak of the season due early next week. Logan berries are also moving, W. G. Littlejohn obliging with the first crate on Monday.

Creston Valley rhubarb is still in demand. W. H. Kemp is getting an occasional call for this old reliable pie material.

In the grain line a field of wheat on the Bothwell place is about the best hereabouts.

Crawford's hill is in very bad shape for hauling berries over. Rocks as big as your hand washed up during the spring rains should be removed at once to make the hill even half decent for hauling.

George Hobden left Sunday on a visit to his old home in Ontario. He says it is 14 years since he last saw the land of his early days.

R. Lamont has just finished stacking the clover on his 20-acre field. The stacks are sure whoppers—almost as big as Goat Mountain when seen through the naked eye.

Indian pickers have made their appearance here They are at work on the Palmer place, due to a shortage of white help and a heavy yield of raspberries.

Miss Jeanne Palmer, teacher at the Ladner, B.C., school, arrived home on Saturday for the summer vacation.

Fruit Officials Meet Ranchers

D. Johnson, Ottawa, fruit commissioner for Canada, who is on the return trip to the capital after an inspection trip of Ontario, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia, was a Creston visitor on Wednesday and Thursday, during which time he was shown over a greater part of the Valley, and on Wednesday evening met as many of the growers as could be got together on short notice at an informal conference in the union offices that night.

In the course of a short talk Mr. Johnson briefly sketched agricultural conditions in the sections he had visited. In Ontario he had found the farmers so intent on making money in livestock, dairying, and other lines that the orchards were sadly neglected, generally speaking, wherever he went, and therefore the crop in that part of the Dominion would be even lighter than a year ago. At all prairie points he had called he had found the utmost optimism and splendid prospects for another good grain crop this year Consequently the retail merchants were looking forward to a good year's business with a good demand for all classes of fruit. Mr. Johnson had also visited parts of Washington and the information available was to the effect that as the U.S. apple crop as a whole was lighter than in 1915 the northwestern states would not be exporting in such large quantities into Canada, particularly in the face of the added duty of at least 10 cents net per box. In view of all these circumstances Mr. Johnson was quite confident the B.C. growers had a reasonably favorable year ahead of them.

Mr. Johnson regretted the prevalence of scab in the Valley. However, it was a very common nuisance this year at practically all provincial points, and Creston was no better or no worse in this regard than most other places. He was a practical convert to the efficacy of spraying and urged the strictest attention to this detail of orchard work. Sooner or later he hoped to be able to simplify the spraying proposition. Experiments were being conducted on a dusting process that he thought would shortly do away with the spray pump, though at present the system was not thoroughly enough demonstrated to pronounce it o k. A solution of sulphur, arsenate of lead and gypsum was sprinkled on the trees with the aid of the wind. A man and boy and one horse, with the necessary equipment could handle 40 acres a day, and the cost of the new process was little, if any highter, than the present liquid spray.

A. H. Flack, Winnipeg, the prairie market inspector, also spoke briefly. He went into the marketing of Creston strawberries at Winnipeg this season to some extent, corroborating the previous opinion that the fruit had arrived in good shape and had been favorably commented upon by both consumers and retailers at the Manitoba capital. However, Mr. Flack did not look for the returns to be quite as favorable as the reception of the berries might indicate, for the reason that the fruit came in at the last of the season when practically all householders had their berry supply all preserved and consequently the demand was light, much of the stock having to be disposed of on a none too favorable market. Discussing fruit packages Mr. Flack made a strong plea for the shallow pint. It was undoubtedly the most attractive cup with the consumer. The fruit in them had a better appearance and gave the buyer a little more for the money. Our most successful competitors were using the pint package and as competition for the raspberry trade was decidedly keen it were poor business policy to overlook an important factor such as this.

R. G. L. Clarke, the B.C. inspector also spoke briefly, mostly on matters dealing with orcharding in Washington. There was a quite vigorous discussion on standardizing fruit packages, there being considerable feeling that government should step in and legislate in this direction. At the close of the discussion Mr. Johnson stated that the matter was not being overlooked but that until after the war it nothing would be done.

Valley Couple's Golden Wedding

The first golden wedding celebration the Creston Valley has had to record was that on Sunday last, July 23rd, when Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Huscroft, surrounded by some forty of their descendants, foregather at the Canyon to pass together the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. In this party of forty-five four generations were represented, all of whom are living at some point in the Creston Valley, to which Mr. and Mrs. Huscroft first came in 1891—coming across the plains from Utah by the wagon route. Their first home, which was on the Kootenay, was wrecked by the excessive high waters that prevailed in 1894 They rebuilt at Deer Lodge, and have resided there continuously ever since. In spite of his advanced age Mr. Huscroft still takes an active part in the management of his ranch property. Their army of friends all join with THE REVIEW in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Huscroft many happy returns of the day, hoping their seventieth anniversary will find them participating in a similar happy reunion to that of Sunday last.

Wyndel

There will be the usual Presbyterian service at the schoolhouse on Sunday

Creston visitors this week include E. Butterfield, Mrs. May, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. P, Hagen and M. Hagen on Monday. M. Wigen, P. Andestadt and G. Oleson on Tuesday, and E Uri on Wednesday.

Miss F. White, who has spent the past three weeks livening up this burg, returned to her home at Canyon City on Sunday.

Mr. Moran of Cranbrook was a week-end guest with Mr. and Mrs. J. Bathie.

The dance held in Grady's hall on Friday night last was an unqualified success Quite a crowd from Creston and Alice Siding were in attendance and all enjoyed a thoroughly good time. All told some 75 guests were entertained. During the evening Mrs. Grady was presented with a handsome cut glass vase, as a token of esteem from her berry pickers and the men who have been boarding at her home.

Once more we bid adieu to the strawberry season and its passing leaves no regrets. It has, without exception, been the biggest year in the history of the district. Total shipments of strawberries are 11,018 crates. This includes nine straight carloads.

T. A. Cory of Medicine Hat, a large land owner in this district, was a week-end visitor at Wyndel.

Grady's hall has been the scene of several very good exhibitions of fistic and muscular demonstrations, particularly when the noble redmen held a boxing and wrestling fournament this week. The star performance was the wrestling match between Joe Goodwin of Creston and Thomas of Bonners Ferry, for a purse of $5—the best in three falls to take the money. After a draw in the first bout. Goodman floored his opponent two in short order. Some boxing matches followed the main event in which both the whites and Indians demonstrated there is a lot of promising raw fistic material in these parts.

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SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited TORONTO

(Continued)

"I thought as I'd better ring, Sir Penywern, as my lady's come in," said the butler.

Sir Penywern could have shouted for joy. But all he said was.

"Quite right, Fenner."

He was going towards the hall, but on seeing that the butler was returning to the study, he went back and accompanied him.

"Why didn't you send Lovat to make the room tidy?" he asked abruptly, looking hard at the old servant, in whom he now saw a possible accomplice in the death of Rathbone.

Fenner threw at his master a sidelong look.

"Beg pardon, Sir Penywern!" he said, to give himself time.

"I say why didn't you send the footman or one of the maids to sweep up the coal-dust?"

The butler, who was by this time examining the carpet under the sofa, looked up and down again, and for a moment made no answer.

That he knew something was more and more evident; how much was another matter, and how to get out of him the extent of his information was a task which would have tasked a K. C..

The servants' hall being the most active factory in the world for rumors and scandals, the butler was, of course, an adept in the art of seeing into a millstone

"Well, Sir Penywern," he admitted after a pause, "seeing the room looked unusually disordered, and knowing what under-servants are, and how they love to gossip, I thought I'd see to what was amiss myself," said he.

Sir Penywern nodded. The explanation seemed honest, and on the whole satisfactory. But the great question remained, had the butler himself had anything to do with the tragedy?

"I found one of the drawers of the bureau in the corner unlocked, Fenner," said the baronet steadily, looking him in the eye with peculiar directness. "It was one which I always keep locked."

The butler knew that he was under fire, and he remained steady, like the old soldier he was.

"Indeed, Sir Penywern? Which one?"

The baronet crossed the room to the corner, and unlocked the drawer into which he had again put the revolver. He beckoned to the butler, and pointed down to the weapon.

"This one. I keep a loaded revolver in it. I suppose you knew that."

The butler shook his head. Whether he was as innocent as he pretended it was impossible to make out.

"No, Sir Penywern, I didn't know it."

Both men were silent for a few moments, each waiting for more disclosures on the part of the other.

Then the eyes of the old servant travelled stealthily in the direction of the little red stain under the sofa.

"You think someone has made free, Sir Penywern?" he asked at last.

"It looks like it."

Another pause. Fenner still stared at the red stain, and then shot a rapid glance at his master.

In the meantime Sir Penywern decided that this supernatural ignorance was suspicious. It was certain that the boy whom the baronet had caught outside the stable-yard had already spread far and wide throughout the household such fragments of gossip as he had picked up, and that they had reached the ears of the butler.

"Do you know anything about it Fenner?" asked he solemnly.

The butler shot at him another steadily look. Then he said:

"About what, Sir Penywern?"

His master laid an impressive hand heavily on the old servant's shoulder.

"You are an old trusted friend, Fenner," he said, looking steadfastly into the impassive face. "Do you know anything about what happened here this afternoon?"

The butler looked up frankly, or at [illegible] as frankness as it is in the nature of his class to show.

"I don't even know what it was that did happen, Sir Penywern," he said.

The baronet moved his hand impatiently from his shoulder. It seemed to him impossible that this could be other than a lie, and his anger blazed up within him at the knowledge that everybody in the place, wife, upper servants, lower servants, hangers-on of the stables, all seemed to be united in a firm conspiracy against him to hide the truth, and to distort the facts of the afternoon.

He turned away abruptly.

"You can go," he said shortly. "And understand, I wish to have this room left as it is, entirely untouched, until tomorrow morning. I'm going to lock it up, and you must see to it that no one—no footman, housemaid, housekeeper, or anybody—comes in until I give them leave."

"Very well, Sir Penywern."

It seemed to his master that there flitted across the man's face a sort of warning look, as if he would have remonstrated, have uttered some hint or caution.

Then Fenner moved slowly to the door, and the baronet came after him.

"You are going to the police, Sir Penywern?" said the butler in a low voice, as they stood just inside the room before going out.

"Perhaps," said the baronet shortly.

He could not go out, for the butler would not give way. Raising those quiet, dull, furtive eyes of the automatic old soldier-servant, the man said, in a low voice close to his master's ear:

"Beg pardon, Sir Penywern. You've been good enough to say as you can trust me. So you can. Will you think it over, sir, before you go to the police? I should, Sir Penywern, if I was you. A scandal is so easy raised, and so hard to lay."

Again the master appealed to him urgently, though in a low voice:

"Come, speak out. What do you know?"

But the butler shook his head.

"All I know, Sir Penywern, is as you'd better go to your lawyers before you go to the police."

And before Sir Penywern could put another question to him the discreet Fenner had started to beat a rapid retreat down the passage leading to the hall.

For one moment the baronet thought of calling him back. But he refrained; after all, if the butler would not say more, he had perhaps said enough.

Sir Penywern took the key out of the inner side of the lock, inserted it in the outer side, and turning it, walked away with it in his pocket.

But he did not go far along the passage. Retracting his footsteps to the garden-door he opened it, and had the annoyance of seeing a group of boys and men from the stables and of girls from the kitchen flee like hares from the spot where they were all collected at the entrance of the path through the wood.

The knowledge that the whole household was now discussing an affair about which he appeared to be the only person left in ignorance sufficed to exasperate the baronet still further, and it was in a mood of the strongest resentment as well as perplexity that he began to make a deliberate examination of the doorstep and the path beyond.

This corner of the grounds, close to the house as it was, enjoyed a large amount of seclusion. Tall shrubs shut it in on the sea side, a high wall separated it from the courtyard; there were no overlooking windows on the ground floor, while the rooms above were all unoccupied.

Now that the curious group from the servants' quarters had fled, Sir Penywern therefore felt that he could make his investigations in privacy. Already he had found a small stain upon the doorstep, and more slight traces of recent disturbance along the pathway. Outside the gardener's shed there were marks of many footprints, and of scratching and raking up of the gravel.

And beyond that, going straight through the wood, past the corner where the gossiping group had been standing, Sir Penywern lost all trace of distinct foot-marks as before, in the damp, sticky slime of the narrow woodland path.

There was less daylight left, too, than on his first attempt to track Daphne's footsteps through the wood. He returned through the little square garden towards the door, which he had left open.

Bending low he walked with his gaze directed to the ground, noting every indication of recent foot-prints.

Near the door he found what appeared to be a distinct red stain. He stooped to examine it more closely, and then a slight rustling made him look up.

He found himself face to face with Daphne. She uttered a low cry, and it was evident that her first impulse was to beat a retreat. Then, finding it too late, she tried to smile.

"I—I was wondering where you were?" she cried. "Why are you not dressed for dinner?"

He made no answer, and the artificial smile died away from her face. She was almost livid, and in the white silk, lowcut dress she was wearing she looked like a ghost.

For one moment they stood there, without a word, unable to find anything [illegible] over the dreadful distance which had suddenly made itself manifest between them. Then a sort of sob broke from her lips, and, just as he made made an attempt to spring forward and detain her, she shrank back, turned and fled away quickly down the dark passage towards the hall.

"Daphne!" cried Sir Penywern hoarsely.

But she did not turn; she did not stop.

(To be continued)

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Where are the Old Ladies

How the Old Ladies of the Present Age Have Become Transformed

Someone was saying the other day (and she won't mind seeing her idea here) that the elderly woman of today is sowing her wild oats and having the protracted good time of her life. Obviously from the time a woman is married her years are filled with cares and responsibilities, until finally the children grow up, marry, leave home, and, husband having developed the poise and content of the usual elderly person, she finds to her amazement that she is free. Then comes the period of wild oats. She keeps a date book, goes to clubs, has a place on boards of things, travels on the federation special across continent, as likely as not, lives at hotels, sends her own telegrams, orders taxis, treats other women to luncheons and dinners, makes speeches, votes if she has a chance, legislates, uplifts and keeps a telephone on her desk. These are only a few. If she is not interested in this sort of thing you will discover her tucked away in the back seat of a touring car, where she is not the least trouble in the world, and is always under all circumstances, a perfectly splendid credential of respectability. Two generations ago women of her age were senile, and sat in the chimney corner where they would be out of the way. But the chimney corner went out of architecture, and she was just as naturally uprooted. There are fewer old ladies' homes than there promised to be. Not while grandmother can wear her granddaughters' shoes and hats and sashes and beads is she going to an old ladies' home. A generation ago there promised to be a call for an old ladies' home in every block. It's wonderful how we old ladies have become transformed, and fairly forced another issue. Of course, we are sowing our wild oats. We have made a place for ourselves. Hurrah! Really there are no old ladies. Ask the milliner!—Women's Clubs Magazine.

For Campers

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees, there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunder-storms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all-important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good whether you use an A-tent, wall-tent, lean-to, or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place, dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away."—Peter Johnson, in the May St. Nicholas.

Parcels for Wounded Soldiers

Nearly forty-nine thousand parcels have been sent, to date, by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of these parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes notepaper, toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, stylo pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, fruit, flowers, puzzles, mouth organs, playing cards, sweets.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause sometimes an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada.

An item in the British and Colonial Printer gives an idea of the extent of the German paper famine. Shortage of paper is so severely felt, it runs, that grocers, booksellers, drapers, etc., print their invoices on old paper taken from old circulars and old prospectuses which previously have been printed on one side only. Factories for making old newspaper and old books, now unsaleable, available for a second use are being established in Leipzig and Elberfield, and also in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Teacher Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?

Tommy Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.—Chicago Herald.

"What is Jim doing now?" "Anybody [illegible]

For the Big Drive

Hold the Foe Off and Prepare For a Knockout

To whichever part of the European fronts we look the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive. Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested; so, too, the Austrians can be concentrated upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast. There can only be one rational interpretation of these facts, and in France the army and civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint. The allies have now a definite ascendancy and at any moment they can reduce the enemy to a defensive on any and every side, but the autumn offensives in the Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince won on the Meuse in three months. Here is the measure of the difference of strength today.

The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the General's officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is over-shadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. Enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige, is to destroy this menace. It is at once the weakness and strength of the allies that while putting forth at these points just a sufficient defensive effort they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.—London Chronicle.

Villages With no Fighting Men Left

A remarkable record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote Scottish island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,000, close on 4,500 are with the colors. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war. The following letter, dated Windsor Castle, May 10, had been received by William Grant, journalist, Storoway, from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"I have received and laid before the King the specially bound copy of your 'Loyal Lewis' Roll of Honor, which you have been good enough to forward through Mr. Ian MacPherson for submission to the King.

"His Majesty wishes to express his appreciation of the gallant service rendered by the people of the island of Lewis, at the same time sympathizing with the families of those who have given their lives in this terrible war."

An Ice Mine

Probably the strangest mine in the world is to be found in Pennsylvania. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. It is 40 feet deep and from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist coming from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom. As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine. Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

The former Pacific Mail liner Nile has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $750,000. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was taken by Great Britain, and since then has been one of the most active merchant ships aiding the British navy. It has seen service in all Oriental waters, has carried troops from China to India to France, and for several months acted as a transport across the English Channel.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers. Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers, be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—Punch.

One defect of German diplomacy seems to be a foolish habit of letting important papers lie around loose.—Charleston News and Courier.

When a man begins to shout that he is just as good as anybody, that is one sign that he isn't.

Valuable deposits of coal have been [illegible]

Rural Credits

British Columbia Adopts the New Zealand Rural Credits System

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed $1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent, and will re-loan this money to the farmers throughout the Pacific province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government had to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B. C., says that the government expects to loan $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Oats of Barbed Steel

German Slim Trick to Kill the British Horses

Barbed oats are the instruments of offence invented by Germans. The War Office has had to issue to responsible officers in charge of cavalry and other mounted forces an order that every bushel of oats now must be examined carefully before it is used. It has been discovered that some of the sacks of oats purchased in the United States contained little pieces of steel, shaped like oats, and painted yellow. These are barbed, and a horse that swallowed one would have little chance of life. The placing of the barbed oats in the food is considered to be the work of Germans who have obtained employment in American granaries in order to kill the horses at 3,000 miles range.

A Gallant and Hardy Breed

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the dangerous character of mine-sweeping. Trawlers and drifters, being of moderate draught, have a certain advantage over heavier ships, for they can often pass in safety above mines which have been laid at a certain depth to catch deeper riding victims. On the other hand, the very nature of their duty compels them to spend most of their time in mine-infested waters, and the appalling risks they run are too often brought home to us by the casualty lists. But the erstwhile fishermen who man these boats are a gallant and hardy breed, too inured to the vicissitudes of wind and weather to be much impressed by the hidden and deadlier perils that now lurk beneath the grey waters.—The Navy.

Huns Fooling the Dutch

Revelations are accumulating about the cunning character of the German intrigue to arouse feeling against the allies. Baron von Kuhlmann, the notorious German publicity agent, is clearly indicated as the author of the insidiously spread canard, now fully exposed, that the allies intended to land troops in Holland. Some of the Dutch papers are pointing out that this palpable lie obscured the vital issue about the torpedoing of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

The Lord Mayor of London will become a vegetarian the day he gets some one to cook vegetables properly. Sir Charles Wakefield, an ex-mayor, endorses the same determination. A new vocation for cooks is looming up in these times.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

148

It bears the Seal of Purity

All over the world the name Sunlight stands for purity in Soap. Our $5,000 guarantee of Purity is something more than an advertisement. It marks the high standard we have set for ourselves to give you the best laundry soap it is possible to produce at any price.

Sunlight 5¢ Soap

YOU NEED

to aid nature occasionally when your liver is sluggish, your stomach disordered or your bowels inactive. Let this safe, mild, dependable remedy regulate these organs and put them in a sound and healthy condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

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

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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

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

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
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BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS, or MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS DOUGERA 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) FORMOF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Feline Agility

A cat can turn completely over and land on its paws in a fall of fifteen inches.

Visitor—But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living? "Oh! I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it."—Life.

What The Huns Would Do

Germany's Idea of the Meaning of the Freedom of the Seas

The "freedom of the seas" that Germany wants is freedom to paralyse the sea-power of the maritime States, and first of all the sea-power of England. That, as she well knows, was the invincible obstacle to universal over-lordship against which Napoleon, who "was her oppressor, and is her model," dashed himself in vain. Were it removed from her path by the "reforms" she advocates in international law, she would be free to pursue her ideal well-nigh unchecked.

We know what that ideal is. We have learnt it from her speakers and writers, but most from her actions. It is a German domination in all branches of human activity, founded upon the brute force of a vast army which is moved by an autocratic government. Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanias and fewer Sussexes when she was strong than when she is weak?

She would bind herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, but she would keep them as she kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbid her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone must constrain maritime nations, like England and America, to retain their fleets. Did they foolishly reduce their navies Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties consecrating the "freedom of the seas" and destroy their trade on that plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and all wickedness in her eyes.—London Times

Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional weaknesses difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and restore them to soundness.

Pulling "Bismarcks" to Pieces

The latest war auxiliary in Germany is the de-copperising of statues for the needs of the arsenal. Much adverse and unprintable comments have been passed because some corporations have laid violent hands upon Bismarck monuments. Replacing copper with iron has been taken as of ill omen. One paper went as far as to head an article against the crime, 'Oh for an hour of Bismarck!"

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday half-holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturday's," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day, the slaves were released from field work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and that of their families with money earned in this way."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

The Sacred Bridge of Pekin, which a few years ago, no one was permitted to tread upon except the Emperor, is now freely used by the Chinese pedestrians.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

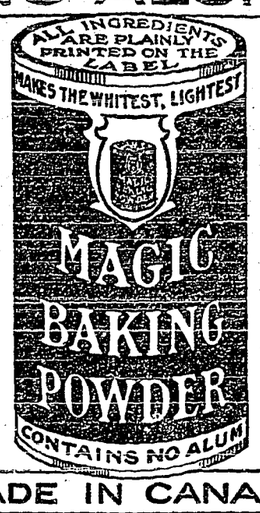
Waiter—Yes, sir, omelettes has gone up on account of the war.

Diner—Great Scot! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

Gloves With Fingers

It was in the twelfth century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

NO ALUM



MADE IN CANADA

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 592,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood—then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c. box today. Sold by all dealers.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if full protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one encounter today would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

The Worst Is Yet to Come

"Hell let loose," says Vorwearts, the organ of German socialism in describing the food riots in Berlin. It may be exaggeration. Even if true, however, it is nothing compared with what is going to "break loose" when the still deluded German people come to fully realize the extent of the crime committed against them by Prussian Junkerism.—New York Herald.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke. "No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

Tea in Burma

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

Woman Found In a Zeppelin

What a French Officer Saw in Burning Wreckage

Among the interesting statements gathered at Revigny by the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" regarding the end of the Zeppelin brought down in flames by the French is that of an inhabitant of the region whose evidence suggests that there was a woman on board the airship.

"I was scarcely more than twenty yards away among the people crowded round the burning mass of the monster sky-raider," he said, "when I saw a French officer, whom I knew, scrutinizing through his fieldglass a particular heap of burning wreckage, the flames of which lit up the night.

"He handed me the glasses, exclaiming, 'Look, there is no mistake, about it, a woman was with them.' True enough, I could plainly see through the glasses two slender feet shot with high-topped, high-heeled fashionable boots. They were undoubtedly the feet of a woman."

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Verdun

"It will, however, only be in restrospect, when the war is over, that we can fully appreciate the part played by the army of Verdun and its contribution to the general result. We cannot yet be sure of the exact reason, or balance of reasons, for the German choice. There were certainly dynastic and economic, as well as military reasons. The many failures of the German Crown Prince had to be redeemed, and the idea that a striking victory here would confirm and extend Germany's hold upon the mineral basin of Lorraine, which is essential to her iron and steel manufacturers, was probably not foreign to the decision. Among military reasons, probably the strongest was that France could be given a knock-out blow, whereas another thrust into Russia would not be decisive, even if successful, and any success upon the British front in France was highly problematical."—G. H. Ferris in London Chronicle.

Lake Tanganyika, which has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with General Smuts' campaign, is 2,700 feet above the sea. It is about 400 miles long, indented by capes so that steamers take three days to get from one end of the 400 miles to the other.

Customer (in barber's chair)—So you haven't heard Von Thumper, the famous pianist? Barber—No. Them long-haired fellers never patronize me—why should I patronize them?—Musical America

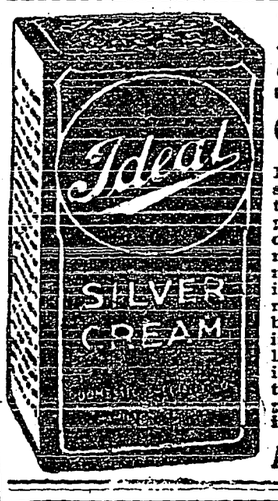
"I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

Wear FLEET FOOT Shoes

The Most Comfortable Footwear for Summer

A WORN BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS



Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albertz, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 148), 60, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Heligoland Germany's Bulwark

A movement has been organized in Germany for erecting a monument in honor of Count Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, on the island of Heligoland. It was during that statesman's rule in the affairs of the nation that Lord Salisbury ceded the island in exchange for Zanzibar. Speaking the other day in the Reichstag, Herr Waldstein, a Radical Deputy, said:—"We have all been asking ourselves with a certain feeling of horror what would have happened if Heligoland had still been today a British fortress. With the deepest feeling of gratitude we must remember today the man who by the Treaty of Zanzibar made the island the mightiest bulwark of our German coasts."

Policeman: What are you standing 'ere for? Loafer: Nuffink. Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONIC'S ANTIBILIOUS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

Parents!

You may rest assured of one thing, Cowan's Maple Buds will not harm your children — buy them for yourself and yours.

6-10

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C. Subscription: $2 a year in advance; $2.50 to United States points.

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JULY 28

Visit Here Later

Premier Bowser has decided to not pay any East Kootenay points a visit on his present tour of the interior. Important business, we are told, necessitates an immediate return to Victoria; and with a closing meeting at Nelson on Tuesday night Mr. Bowser left at once for the capital.

The outcropping of the "important business" was most fortunate. There is a merry party mix-up at Cranbrook just now that makes it very inadvisable for the government leader to land on the scene. A much similar situation existed at Nelson, but was very diplomatically smoothed over. Given time we are confident the official peacemakers will work the same charm at the divisional centre.

And, after all, so far as Kaslo riding is concerned at any rate, the premier can do far more effective work in these parts later on, when the campaign warms up a bit. People hereabouts will not be taking their politics real serious for almost another month. Seeing the premier can only favor with one call, and with the fight sure to be close, the campaign managers have planned shrewdly in having the visit deferred until his appearance will do the greatest good to the greatest number, so to speak.

Also, all special provocation for the husbandmen, in particular, to waste time talking politics will he well averted, and the board of trade given more time to prepare their memorial setting forth Creston's several special claims for governmental favorable consideration. So mote it be.

Leading the Way

While some members of more opulent eastern Canada Presbyterian congregations may be losing sleep 'o nights fretting over the disappearance of some pet theological theory with the proposed union of that body with the Methodist communion, Fernie church people, of these two faiths, have set a splendid example of their confidence in the workability of the union scheme by voting 40 to 1 (170 to 4 to be exact) in favor of immediately getting together. And, strange as it may seem, the Presbyterians voted unitedly for the amalgamation.

The union-church-to-be service will obtain and until June next Rev. D. M. Perly, the present Methodist pastor, will be in charge.

From every angle Fernie's progressiveness is to be commended. While the unior of the two denominrtions as a whole will not be undertaken until after the war, if more places follow Fernie's lead and demonstrate the practicablity of the scheme spiritually, socially, financially, and in every other direction, the ultimate consummation of this desirable scheme will be the more happily and speedily brought about.

Surely a few real, see-them-for-yourself examples of "how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity" should go a long way toward convincing extreme Goefearing Methodists and the Sabbath-keeping Presbyterians that their spiritual wants can be efficiently and effectively supplied from one and the same source in these latter days as in the former when the Master taught "There shall be one fold and one shepherd . . . My grace sufficient for thee."

Short Campaign

Although no articles have been signed, nor even a tentatiqe agreement entered into, that we are aware of, we feel reasonably sure of our ground in stating that the campaign in Kaslo will be more or less of the whirlwind variety.

Owing to the late season ranching operations will engage Mr. Long's serious attention for some weeks yet, while Mr. Keen is too shrewd a campaigner to start the ball rolling too far in advance of polling day. People can become fed up on politics, as well as on prunes.

The riding is not tremendously large. The number of centres at which a sufficiently large gathering can be had to make a public meeting worth while is not sufficient to really make it necessary for more than a month of platform work. And, besides, there is altogether too much doing with the agriculturists for a couple more weeks at any rate to make political campaigning popular.

Nomination proceedings are fixed for Thursday next at Kaslo. Up to the present there is nothing to indicate the appearance of any other candidates than Messrs. Keen and Long, though in the old Ymir riding. (now Trail) a Socialist candidate has entered the field.

We are told there are over 1100 names on the voters list, though it is not expected more than 900 votes will be polled. The vote of the soldier on the firing line will not be taken, though the man in training in the Old Country is to have the opportunity of casting his ballot.

Experimental Farm

Within the span of the present editor's residence here the Valley has been favored with the help and advice of two resident horticulturists or bugologists, as you prefer.

One of them was accused of knowing it all and not allowing the rancher to know the rest—nor any part of it. The latter also assured us that he had mastered about everything worth while in his line, though he seems to have fallen down badly in passing along most of his store of knowledge—more especially that having to do with gasoline engines on power sprayers, to say nothing of some personal weaknesses that are infra dig of government officials.

We judge from the fact that seeing the department has seen fit to place these gentlemen here permanently that the Creston Valley is looked upon as a coming horticultural section at any rate. By now it must also be apparent to those higher up that this part is also making headway as a dairying and poultry centre, and also with some classes of livestocks, all of which latter should have the same judicious encouragement as things horticultural.

Remembering the bad luck we have had, "bugologically" speaking, heaven deliver the Valley from having thrust upon it a double dose of this sort, in the shape of a mixed farming advisor along with another horticulturist.

What really should be inaugurated here in the stead of so much transient and travelling wisdom, is an experimental farm. Creston has the ideal situation in the middle of the Kootenays, and is the only centre in that territory where experimental work in both fruit growing and mixed farming as we have it in the interior can be carried on to the best advantage of all concerned.

At the present time a beginner in agriculture can get sixteen different kinds of advice on the same subject from sixteen different ranchers. And, possibly, all are somewhere near correct, though the enquirer is no wiser after parting company with the last than he was when he quitted the first.

We have not the space to enumerate the many departments of agricultural activity in which an experimental farm can be of the greatest value to both the beginner as well as the more experienced, and in a province where special effort is being made to attract men to the land this auxiliary source of first-hand practical information is a real necessity in this progressive era.

While in its infancy the farm will be possibly a bit of a luxury, it should very shortly become self-supporting, and even from the start given a splendid educational, if no monetary return.

Individually and collectively such a farm will be a mighty big asset to the Valley. The Kootenay country requires it, and Creston is the ideal location—geographically and from every other angle. Can we have it?

Some Liberal

Frank T. Abey, the well-known Kaslo druggist, spent a couple of days here the latter part of the week, accompanying Mr. Keen this far on his travels. Speaking facially, Mr. Abey bears a strong resemblance to Hon A. G. Mackay (no relation to Neil), the well-known Ontario and Alberta Liberal leader and in the exposition of Liberal doctrines and practises he is equally genuine and enthsiastic, though possibly not as eloquent. Needless to say, F. T. sees a win for John Keen in the Kaslo constituency, and nothing to it but a miniature Liberal landslide throughout the province on Sept, 14.

Janitor Wanted

Sealed tenders will be received up till Tuesday, August 1st, for the position of caretaker of the Creston School for the year ending June 30th next. Duties to commence August 15. For further information apply to F. H. JACKSON, Creston, to whom tenders must also be addressed.

Tenders for Kalsomining

Sealed tenders will be received up to August 1 for kalsomining the interior of the Creston School. For full particulars apply to F. H. JACKSON, Creston, to whom tenders must be sent.

Tenders for Painting

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till Tuesday, August 1st, for the work of painting the Alice Siding Schoolhouse. Material for the work will be supplied by the trustees. For further particulars apply to VICTOR CARR, Creston, B.C.

Preserving time is here?
How about Fruit Jars?

E Z Seal **SEALERS** Schrams

E Z SEAL, a heavy green glass jar, is a line we specially recommend. Quarts $1.50 per doz. Half-gallons $2.00.

SCHRAMS in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. And the old reliable GEM, in the same sizes, at the same price.

SCHRAMS TOPS—We have a large stock. Heavy White RUBBER RINGS at 10c. dozen.

Picnic and Market Baskets

Japanese made goods. Both the Picnic and Market varieties in several sizes and at prices from 40c to $1.25. Something you have been looking for. Dont fail to see them.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

Don't Take Any Chances

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

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

200 Wraps $1.50. 500 Wraps $2.75
1000 Wraps $3.75

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

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

Review Office

CRESTON : British Columbia

Kootenay Brand Creamery Butter the BEST Made

Those who are using it—and the number increases every week—unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Creamery Butter they have ever tasted.

This is a flattering recommend, but we feel sure you will endorse it on the first pound you use.

It is on sale at Jackson's Grocery and the price this week is 40 cents a pound, or 2 pounds for 75 cents.

Develop your own district first. Every dollar spent for Kootenay Brand Creamery Butter is a dollar kept in the Kootenay district—and a good part of it right here in the Creston Valley.

Cranbrook Butter Co.
CRANBROOK, B.C.

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

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

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.

Market for Apples Reported Bright

Creston Valley's rather promising apple crop this yerr has every indication of being somewhat of a money-maker, judging by the latest issue of the Fruit Bulletin, sent out by the prairie markets' commissioner McTaggart at Calgary. The Bulletin for July 22 gives a review of the eastern Canada apple situation and, briefly stated, Ontario will have little better than 60 per cent. of a full crop, while a 70 per cent. yield is the best conceded for Nova Scotia. Further, Mr. McTaggart says, "B.C. growers state that owing to the short crops in Ontario shipments of fruit from west to east will be undertaken on a much larger scale this year." The report is again current that the apple, pear and prune crops in southern Idaho particularly are almost completely destroyed by frost.

The American crop of pears would also seem to be away below normal, reports from California are to the effect that buyers are paying the growers equal to $1 per box for the fruit alone to ensure a supply for the canneries.

The Creston apple crop, which was figured at almost 21,000 boxes for 1915, just now gives evidence of at least a 25 per cent increase for this year. Yellow Transparents, among the first to come in, show up splendidly, with Astrachans, another early shipper, also a fair yield. Astrachans are very much in and out, however. The Duperry ranch, which is to the fore in this variety, will have hardly a box to market, while in other orchards there is a banner crop. This is almost a big year for Wealthys, McIntosh, Kings, and Spies, and the Duchess is, generally speaking, numerous. Of course, the quantity of Spies will not be large, as the trees of this sort are both young and not numerous.

The Jonathan is about the only variety that will be a disappointment this season. The July drop of these was excessive on most ranches, generally attributed to spring frosts, which also effected sweet cherries, though doing no harm whatever to the sour varieties.

Pears are counted as an average crop in these parts this year, but plums will be away below standrrd. Tomatoes are coming along nicely, but the 1915 output of these will be cut at least 25 per cent.

In view of the prevailing wet weather throughout June and early July scab is as prevalent as last year, when climate conditions were about the same. In consequence, it looks as if the Valley trade would run largely to twos and orchard ran in about the same proportion as in 1915.

Speaking of the first of the Creston rasps to reach Calgary this year, the market commissioner writes: "The first shipment of B.C. raspberries arrived from Creston on Eriday and opened in fine shape, being a heavy rack and good color. They were quickly disposed of by the wholesalers."

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Trail has now a night policeman.

Naksup shipments of poles are reported to be heavy once more.

For the first time in Canada, copper will be refined at Trail this month.

Recent rains assure an average potato and vegetable crop throughout the Okanagan.

An extra boat has been put on the Arrow Lakes to help take care of the small fruit crop.

Cranbrook's city teamster will draw a salary of $72 a month, while the city hall janitor gets $75.

W. R. Maclean has retired and Dr. Rose succeeds him as Conservative candidate in Nelson.

The fruit crop in the Boundary promises to be three times greater than it was last year.

Kaslo's electric light plant shows a profit on operations for the past six months of almost $1,000.

Since the first of the year 16 new phones have been installed in Rossland, bringing the total up to 251.

Commencing August 1st the C.P.R. proposes an increase in freight rates on all ore going to Trail smelter.

The Columbia river at Trail still remains high, but is around two feet or more below the high water mark this year of 54.75 above low water. Warm weather has made the going down rather a slow matter.

There is a lumber famine at Kaslo, and sidewalk repairs are held up in consequence.

At the end of June Kaslo council had an overdraft at the local bank of almost $4,000.

When the zinc plant is ready at Kaslo, Monty Davy's expects to treat 75 tons a day.

Chinese living between Rossland and Trail complain of autoists robbing their gardens.

More firecrackers were exploded in Greenwood on the Fourth of July, than on the First.

Trail is to have two new moving picture theatres. Both in newly-erected buildings.

For the year just closed it cost $5,311 to run Golden school, $2680 was for teachers salaries.

Over 400 of Nelson's 696 public school pupils have bad teeth, 152 of them were also victims of goitre.

After doing duty for 13 years, the foundations for the city scales at Trail are now being renewed.

Some 95 Germans interned at Brandon, Man., are being transferred to the camp at Morrissey.

77 different mines are now shipping ore to Trail smelter, though the receipts are still below average.

Pending completion of the new school Trail trustees will utilize the city hall for at least one room.

Through the burning down of their mill at Jaffray last week the owners claim to have lost at least $25,000.

Albert Goodwin, a smelter employee, announces he will run as a Socialist candidate in the Trail constituency.

The attendance at Kaslo public school is increasing so aapidly that another room will be necessary next year.

Rossland miners and mine owners have agreed upon a new scale of wages, which holds good for three years.

According to official measurements, just now the flow of the Columbia river at Trail is 212,000 cubic feet per second.

The new raise of 40 cents per day per man at Trail smelter will mean an additional $18,000 on the next monthly payroll.

Police Magistrate Chipman of Kaslo has resigned. Mayor Anderson will look after the work until a successor is appointed.

W. T. Haynes has retired as manager of the Fernie-Fort Steele brewery, to accept a lieutenancy in the 225th Battalion at Vernon.

A Trail school pupil, William G. Black, made the best marks of the whole province in this year's senior grade high school exams.

Passenger traffic on the Nelson street railway for the past three months shows a considerable increase over the same period last year.

Greenwood council has refused the request of the hotelmen for a reduction of the license fee. Phoenix has granted a reduction from $650 to $500.

W.I. Members Important Meet

For severrl good and sufficient reasons a large turnout of members of Creston Women's Institute is desired at the regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, August 5th.

At this meeting it will be necessary to elect a delegate to attend the institute annual convention, which is to be held at Nelson in September, seeing that the Creston representative is expected to prepare and read a paper on a given subject for the edification of tnat gathering.

The local organization has also been strongly urged to undertake a branch of patriotic work in connection with the Canadian Serbian Belief Committee. This committee has undertaken to co-operate with the French government in mahtaing large colonies of Servian refugees in Southern France, as well as having undertaken to relieve the distress (by sending food and clothing) to 60,000 Servian prisoners in Germany, to say nothing of helping out a hospital unit that has been despatched to Corfu for the use of the Servian army.

What is urgently needed in this field of endeavor is money, and it is proposed that the funds from the tea that will be served at the close of the meeting will be turned over to Servian relief, and an effort made to organize some permanent work to provide further help from time to time. The hostesses for this month's tea will be Mesdames Boyd, Hayes, Jackson and

The meeting proper will be devoted to the discussion of matters having to do with roses. Mrs. Geo. Cartwright is expected to open proceedings with a talk on "Rose Culture," which will be followed by another on "Making Rose Beads," and still another of some kindred nature. The programme committee will submit the usual excellent array of musical and literary talent, and a decidedly worth while session is assured.

This will also be the lsst institute gathering before the holding of the flower show on September 1st which, combinsd with the other important features should assure a very large attendance at 3 o'clock sharp.

Land Registry Act

SECTION 24

In the matter of an application for duplicate certificate of title No. 7609F issued to Jakob Cycak covering the Southerly two-fifths of Lot Eight (8), Block B, Subdivision of District Lot Two Thousand and Thirty Seven (2037) Group One (1), Cariboo District Province of British Columbia, Plan 1166.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title covering the above lands to Jakob Cycak unless in the meantime I shall receive valid objection thereto in writing.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Kamloops, B.C. this 27th. day of June, A.D. 1916.

C. H. DUNBAR, District Registrar.

MINERAL ACT

FORM F

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Success Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located: On Sheep Creek, near Wolf Creek, about 12 miles from Salmo.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as Agent for Harry E. Douglas, Free Miner's Certificate No. 86109B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of May, A.D, 1916.

W. M. MYERS.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited
OFFICE, SMELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT
TRAIL, - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA
SMELTERS AND REFINERS
PURCHASERS OF
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD ORES
TRAIL BRAND PIG LEAD, BLUESTONE AND SPELTER

These are the days when "readymade" refreshment is very much in demand. In the liquid varieties we know of nothing so satisfying as

Raspberry Vinegar
Welch's Grape Juice
Montserrat Lime Juice
Eiffel Tower Lemonade Powder

or for the more formal occasions there could be nothing quite so good as

45c. - JACKSON'S TEA - 55c.

We carry a complete line of absolutely fresh Groceries at prices just a little more attractive than most stores.

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

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. S50

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables
Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE
H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

TOO LITTLE BLOOD MEANS MUCH MISERY

That is What Makes People Pale, Weak and Languid.

The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children, is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anaemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills actually make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, strengthens the nerves and brings new health and strength. The following is proof of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to restore health. Mr. Geo. Turner, New Haven, N. S., says:—"No doubt due to constant hard work I got in a badly run down condition. It took very little exertion to tire me, and my appetite was far from being good. Often I had headaches, and when going up stairs, or after any slight exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I grew considerably alarmed about my condition. I decided to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I felt much better. I continued using the pills for some weeks longer, and they completely cured me. I can warmly recommend this medicine to men who are weak or run down."

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

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Wife (with newspaper)—It says here that men grow bald because of the intense activity of their brain.

Hub—Exactly! And women have no whiskers because of the intense activity of their chins.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S Liniment, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Foe Ships in American Harbors

There are eighty-eight German and twelve Austrian ships in American ports with a total net tonnage of 308,479, lying idle on account of the war. The merchant ships may leave when they like, but warships must remain till the termination of the war. The reason why none of the merchantmen leave port is because the Allies maintain an effective patrol outside the three mile limit.

Defeat

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavour, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Forestry Farms

Changing the Treeless Prairie Into a Park-Like Country

"Saskatchewan requires more Forestry Farms. Then there would be at least two lectures continuously on the road to hold meetings, giving lectures on forestry, shelter-belts, etc. The gospel of tree-planting should be brought to farmers. These lectures could take the names and locations of farmers who are anxious and ready to plant trees, send in the lists to the head office in the province, and inspectors should be sent out to examine each farm, so as to advise farmers where to plant, and how to prepare the ground for the following year's planting. It is all right to expend money on the general Conservation Commission to enthuse citizens the Dominion over on what our natural resources are and how they should be conserved, but the practical working end of the problem should not be neglected. Give Saskatchewan forestry farms and practical men to meet progressive farmers, and in a few years the treeless, wind-swept prairies would be changed to a park-like country, with trees on every farm."—Saskatchewan Farmer.

They All Went Away Together

P. A. BONNOT'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

And With It Went All Those Symptoms Which Mark the Earlier Stages of Kidney Trouble.

Grand Clairiere, Man., (Special.)—"All persons who suffer from rheumatism should use Dodd's Kidney Pills." This is the statement volunteered by Mr. P. A. Bonnot, a well-known resident of this place. Asked to give the reasons why Mr. Bonnot said:

"I suffered for three years from rheumatism. I consulted a doctor without getting any results. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills fixed me up."

That rheumatism is caused by sick kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood was again shown in Mr. Bonnot's case. His earlier symptoms were: heart flutterings, broken and unrefreshing sleep, fitful appetite, a tired nervous feeling, a heaviness after meals, neuralgia and backache.

When he cured his kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills the rheumatism and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared.

A Millionaire's Restitution

Wm. F. Cochran of Baltimore says "Burning with passion for humanity, and feeling a sincere and deep yearning to make my life count for something, I am seeking to make restitution in some degree to society for the debt which as a parasite all these years I owe it. Particularly am I concerned about that section of society in the sweat of whose brow I have eaten my bread, and upon whose backs I have had a free ride—labor."—Baltimore Christian Socialist.

Choked for Air. Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

According to a heart specialist, if one retires to bed at ten instead of twelve he saves the heart 876,000 foot-pounds a year. Lying down half an hour daily lessens its labor in the same period by 219,000 foot-pounds.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

Italian Royalty's Narrow Escape

Italy's Queen narrowly escaped raiders who dropped bombs near the train on which Queen Helena and the Princesses Jolanda and Haralda were travelling. The royal party was on the way from a section of the front to Venice when the Austrian aeroplane made the attack. The lights in the train were extinguished and the railroad line was in darkness, but despite these precautions bombs fell on the line near the train, breaking telegraph wires.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Back Door Dodge

When German meets German then comes the tug of wits. The butchers of Cologne do not at all care for the State organization of meat supplies. One enterprising son of "Kultur" secreted five tons of meat in his premises and sold it to "good customers" at the back door. When faced with the discovery, the wily butcher pointed to the regulations which specified that the restrictions only applied to meat sold over the counter. The law has been made up to specific.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Stamps as Spy Messages

Arranged to Convey Information of a Naval or Military Nature

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation and the German Government the importation of used and unused postage stamps, according to information received from Switzerland by Hugh Clark, a New York philatelist.

American dealers' supplies of stamps from Italy are thus suspended; and those from Germany are delayed because they must come by way of Roumania and the Orient, whereas formerly they reached here by way of Italy.

The British Government does not permit German stamps to be sent out by way of Holland or the Scandinavian countries, according to local philatelists, and the French Government is equally strict.

The letter received by Mr. Clark carried the intimation that two secret codes built upon the use of postage stamps sent through letters had been discovered by the Italian and German authorities, and that these were responsible for the respective decisions of the two governments. Through these codes certain numbers and types of stamps, imported or exported, were said to be conveying information of a naval or military nature.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
(SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Prevent Collisions in Darkness or Fog

Announcement has been made that William Marconi will bring out shortly a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fog. It is described as a simple contrivance, easily installed, which will be operated from the bridge of a ship.

Roumania's credit holds firm. Her 5 per cent loan for $24,000,000 was over-subscribed by $16,000,000.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED!

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures.

Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nerviline will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two, and then you feel Nerviline penetrating through the tissues; you feel it drawing out the congestion, feel it sink in deeper and deeper till at last it touches the core of the joint or the heart of the muscle affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerviline—no one ever does. Just try it—you will be amazed at its magical power over pain, a power it gets from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots it contains. It's harmless—any child can use. Nerviline, can rub it on for a sore throat, for a bad cold, for stiff neck, for earache. No family remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the most economical: trial size 25 cents. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Baker's Bread in Great Britain

"The ordinary whitened bread has on occasions when analysed been found to contain wood-dust, bone-dust, alum, sulphuric powder and salts or magnesia, which enables the flour to take up far more than the normal amount of water. As this emasculated flour known in the trade as 'seconds' is naturally of a grey and unattractive color, it is put through a process of bleaching in order to endeavor to give to it the look of pure fine wheaten flour. There are two principal ways of achieving this—both processes highly injurious, especially to the digestive organs and teeth of children. One is the mixing of alum with the flour, the other bleaching it by means of chemical fumes. There is no law to prevent either, and no obligation to give the purchaser any maximum of wheat in the loaf."—Dr. Wm. A. Brend in the Nineteenth Century.

"My mother always told me that in taking you I was marrying beneath my station."

"Beneath your station, eh? That wasn't a station your family had; it was just a water tank."

Boy labor at the Woolwich Arsenal fetches from $5 to $10 per week.

Fighting or Paying

Nothing might well earn greater disapprobation on the part of the public than that the wife or other dependent of an enlisted soldier should suffer need. Is not the separation from husband or son, with the days and nights of anxiety that necessarily follow, a sacrifice greater far than the dollars which are the contribution of those who escape these penalties of separation for many months, and perhaps forever? Besides, the patriotic citizen does not and will not cavil at paying. Even though here and there to pay is a hardship, there is recompense in the knowledge that not in the history of the British Empire has there been opportunity for so great service to the cause of humanity and civilization.—London Free Press.

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother has something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is it medicine you got or ice cream?"—Kansas City Journal.

Van Dusen (at Van Rock's country seat)—Mr. Van Rock, I love the very ground your daughter walks on!

Van Rock—Well, it's for sale if you have the price.

THE RIGHT OIL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NO lubricant is good enough for *every* purpose. You don't want to use the same oil on a high-speed, low-power tractor as on a low-speed, high-power tractor. You can't use the same oil in your thresher as you do on a spindle.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

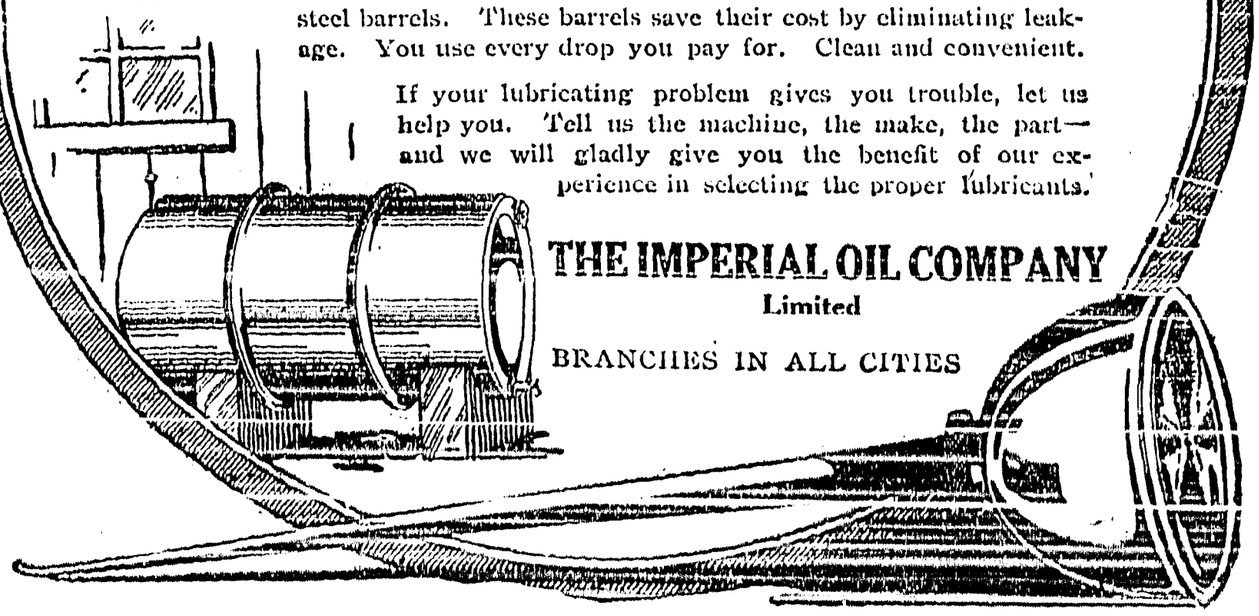
A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

RAIDING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES HAS NOW BECOME GRIM WORK

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING IN SURPRISE ATTACKS

The Monotony of Trench Existence Broken by Preparing for Raids, and in Affording an Opportunity for Our Soldiers To Get at Close Grips With the Enemy

Between the British and German modern machine warfare, wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more tabooed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes; and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place; the grim monotony of casualties and watching continues. This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his door step proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery in order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner, while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding, which the Germans promptly adopted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say.

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

Thousands of Factories Mobilized

The British Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the munitions of war acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 259 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments under the acts. A total of 3,337 establishments has now been declared controlled.

Asquith Points Way to Victory

Increasingly Close Co-operation and Vast Resources of Allies Bound to Triumph

In observance of the thirtieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war, addressing a great meeting of his supporters and many who in past years, had been his opponents.

The Premier made a touching reference to the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill, and a memory that will live as long as the British Empire." Lord Kitchener had bequeathed to the country an array of armies, said the Premier, and it was for the country to make the best use of these.

In a survey of the situation, Premier Asquith declared that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, Mr. Asquith said, were making resistance to the Austrian onslaught which every day was becoming more effective. As for the French, nothing could exceed the valor with which they were maintaining the defence of Verdun. Co-operation among the General Staffs of the allies was becoming more intimate and complete every month. British assistance had been offered to Gen. Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not merely a struggle of armies," the Premier continued. "It is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

After speaking of the effectiveness of the navy's blockade Mr. Asquith said:

"Owing to the rashness of the enemy we were allowed to see another and more stirring, dramatic aspect of the navy's qualities. The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the British navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our Grand Fleet, and had the temerity to claim what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple more such victories and there will be nothing left of the German navy worth speaking about. The truth is slowly leaking out, and its full extent is not yet realized or appreciated. Our command of the seas, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established."

In reference to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said the recent rioting, leading to the loss of many innocent lives, had created a situation which seemed to a majority of responsible Irishmen of all parties to call for a settlement. The history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities.

"Don't let us add another to their number," said the Premier.

What he desired, he explained, was a provisional settlement, for when the war came to an end the country would have to take stock of its internal relations, the fabric of the Empire would have to be refashioned, and relations between Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions would of necessity be brought into close and connected review.

A Glorious Trinity

In an Ohio town is a colored man whose last name is Washington. Heaven has blessed him with three sons.

When the first son arrived the father named him George Washington. In due time the second son came. Naturally he was christened Booker Washington. When the third manchild was born his parent was at a loss, at first, for a name for him. Finally, though, he hit on a suitable selection.

The third son, if he lives, will go through life as Spokane Washington. —Saturday Evening Post.

Germans Conceal their Losses

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the eminent military critic has, after a visit to Paris, where he examined the records of the War Office, compared the lists of German prisoners with those published in Germany, and with the private lists in towns and villages where the prisoners hailed from. He also analysed the figures issued by Berlin for 1914-15, and arrived at the conclusion that 3,500,000 men had been permanently lost to the German fighting forces by Jan. 1, 1916, leaving only 5,000,000 out of the original 9,000,000 maximum possible recruitment of Germans available for war.

You can put all the United States except Alaska in Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left.

Bulgars Have Set Example

Unlike Germans, Respected Red Cross on Lady Paget's Hospital

There was a large party at King's Cross to welcome Lady Paget and fifty-four other members of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital staff at Uskub on their return to London. A well known member of Lady Paget's party said: "We have travelled back to England via Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Norway. On October 22 the Bulgarians entered Uskub. Their advance was so rapid that there was no possibility of getting the patients safely out of the hospital. Lady Paget pluckily decided to stay behind to look after them. The line of battle went right through the hospital buildings, but the Bulgarians respected the Red Cross flag.

"There were 800 patients, about half of them being Serbs, and the other half Bulgars. The Bulgarians, I believe, did what they could to help.

They told us they were anxious to stand well in English eyes. The refugee population, kept alive from the relief fund stores, numbered many thousands. Lady Paget organized daily relief for about 4,000 people.

"King Ferdinand, and both the young princes came to Uskub before we were permitted to leave. None of them, however, came to the hospital. After leaving Uskub we were detained in Sofia for a month. Lady Paget was the guest of the Queen of Belgium. I was allowed to visit the British prisoners—of whom there were about thirty—and they all spoke well of their general treatment. Two prisoners we were able to bring away, Private Morris and Private Woodbine, the latter being blind."

Prince Edward in Cairo

The Prince of Wales' visit to Egypt resulted in many beggars of Cairo blessing his name, though he is ignorant of the fact. A correspondent saw the Prince making some purchases in the bazaar, and, when the business was concluded, he approached the merchant and asked him if he knew whom he had had the honor of serving. The merchant shook his head, and when informed of the truth he burst into loud lamentations. He had shamelessly overcharged the Prince, and nothing could convince him that he could not suffer an ignominious death. The correspondent promised, if the merchant distributed largesse to the poor in the Prince's name he himself would personally intercede with the Prince on the merchant's behalf. The merchant thankfully agreed.

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)— What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say egg over there, what do you say Jock—Ye juist say "Ooof," Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock —Ye say, "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awuf' easy language.—Glasgow Herald.

"I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

WHAT IS NEEDED TO CONVINCE GERMANS THEY ARE DEFEATED

TAKING OF TOWNS WILL IMPRESS THE PEOPLE

Officer of Prussian Guard Believes That Each German Victory For Which They Pay so Dear, Brings Them Nearer to Defeat, But Nation is Kept in Ignorance

The London Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, writing on internal conditions in Germany says:

"The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home, as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian Guard regiment recently said:

"'We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat.'

"But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to tear the empire to pieces.

"The German army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the condition of a garrison whose fighting men see their rations daily reduced.

"To break the fighting spirit of a nation at bay, something more than economic pressure must be applied. The Germans must see with their eyes that they cannot hold the lines (in the enemy's country, remember) which they have prepared. Just as the early confidence of civilian Germany was inspired by names on the maps—Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, Belgrade, Warsaw, Monastir—so their morale and their mental staying power, undetermined by privations, must finally be broken by names on the maps.

"After making every possible inquiry of everybody I could find who has lived in Germany recently enough to be fairly competent to judge, I believe that if the Germans are forced permanently to evacuate one large town on the Western front, whose name could not be lied off the map, we might at last be able to say that the internal conditions of Germany were bringing victory within sight."

An Irish soldier had lost his left eye in action, but was allowed to remain in the service on consenting to have a glass eye in its place. Being a typical "absent-minded beggar," he appeared on parade one day minus his left "lamp."

"Nolan," said the officer, "you are not properly dressed. Why is your artificial eye not in its proper place?"

"Sure, sir," replied Nolan, "I left it in my box to keep an eye on my kit while I'm on parade."

"Would you call Uncle Peter a stingy man" "Well, no; I'd merely say that he had all his generous impulses under perfect control."—Boston Transcript.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

Letter Received From Lady Lawley Expresses Appreciation of Work of Canadian Women

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Montreal branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild from Lady Lawley, Hon. Secy. at the Guild Headquarters in London, Eng:—

"I hardly know how to thank all those who have so kindly contributed, and hope you will come to my aid by conveying the expression of Her Majesty's appreciation to the various branches and individual workers who have contributed to your last consignment. Her Majesty was much interested in the Indian made socks, and much astonished what one of Her little petticoats has been and is doing for the cause, as we see that in addition to 6 cases of comforts made from the proceeds of this little petticoat, there is more to follow.

"The South African picture books are delightful, and I will send them to one of the Officers' Hospitals.

"The dressings have been despatched to Cliveden Hospital as requested.

"I must not forget to mention the comfort bags from Yarmouth, which were lovely and will be much appreciated.

"Should you by any chance get any women's and children's things, I should now be glad of a few, as I am asked for some for widows and orphans of officers, and as you know, our department for women and children has been closed.

"Could you let Mrs. Hamilton know that her shirt was quite correct?

"With renewed thanks,

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANNIE LAWLEY

Hon. Secy.

Advantages of a "Bantam Battalion"

Out west they are raising a "Bantam" Battalion. One has already appeared in the vast "somewhere in France," and an officer referring to it, said that he was much struck by their sturdy appearance. In point of endurance he considered it not improbable that they would march an average new army bettalion to a standstill. For trench warfare he considers that they will have a very distinct advantage over tall men, more particularly of the reckless type so familiar to platoon officers, who grow weary of reiterating the injunction, "Keep down."

Wireless Saves Many Lives

The History of Marconi's Great Discovery is Short, But Most Dramatic

There is one man whose name stands out amid the conflict of the European war for what he has done to save life. While other destroy, he preserves.

And this man is Chevalier Marconi, who invented and perfected the wonderful "wireless" telegraphy. To him belongs the credit of saving life all over the world, since to his great invention thousands of people owe their rescue from maritime disaster.

The history of wireless telegraphy is still short. As recently as 1899 messages were first sent from England to France, while in 1902 the "waves" he had mastered, carried greetings between Canada and England.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distres occurred on March 3, 1899. On this date the R. F. Matthews ran into the East Goodwin lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult, if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore and speedily brought lifeboats to the rescue.

During the next ten years instances are recorded of wireless aiding ships in difficulties, but not until 1909 was public interest really roused in this matter.

On January 23, 1909, just ten years after the case of the R. F. Matthews, the Florida rammed and sank the great White Star liner the Republic, off the Nantucket Lightship, some thirty miles from the American coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out urgent calls for help "C. Q. D." Through the boundless air the magic letters sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer ships changed their courses and hurried to the scene of the disaster.

Sixty miles away was the Baltic, separated from the sinking liner, with its two thousand human souls, by a dense fog. And from half past six at night the Baltic scoured the surface of the ocean on its errand of mercy. All through the long hours Binns sat at his instrument sending out messages and directions to the ship coming to the aid of the Republic.

And then, at night, after a day of zigzagging two hundred miles on the ocean, the Republic sent the welcome word to the Baltic that they were close together. The lookouts on the ships could see nothing, but the wireless operators knew. And so the passengers of the Republic were saved by means of wireless telegraphy.

This splendid rescue brought the use of wireless for saving life well before the world. Shipowners at once began to see the necessity of having their vessels fitted with it. Marconi had fully proved his right to the honor of saving life.

The following year, after the saving of the Republic, wireless telegraphy was put to still another use. In the autumn of that year an American inventor named Wellman set out in his dirigible balloon, patriotically called America, to cross the Atlantic. In theory the idea was good; in practice it went wrong. Presently Wellman and his band of devoted helpers found themselves drifting aimlessly about over the wide Atlantic, with apparently little hope of rescue. But the wireless operator with the balloon succeeded in calling aid to the stricken airship.

This was one of the first cases where two of the marvels of the age—wireless telegraphy and airships—came into contact. Since then wireless telegraphy has been adapted to all sorts and sizes of air craft.

While the Republic was the instance which first drew attention to the powers of wireless, the story of the Titanic struck it in drama. On its maiden voyage across the Atlantic this gigantic liner struck an iceberg in mid ocean on the night of April 14, 1912.

On board were 2,201 passengers and crew, while the vessel itself had cost well over one million pounds to build. Yet in a moment she became a helpless wreck.

The wireless operator sent his call for help broadcast into the air, and it was answered by the Carpathia, which vessel steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue. But before she had reached the scene of the disaster the Titanic had sunk. Out of the 2,000 odd human beings 712 were saved from the lifeboats of the ill-fated vessel. And it is quite accurate to say that, but for the wireless call, most, if not all of these must have perished from exposure.

But it is not possible to mention even all the most remarkable rescues effected by wireless. There was the Vulturno, which caught fire 1,000 miles west of the Irish coast, and in answer to the wireless appeal no less than eleven ships went to the rescue, saving altogether 521 lives.

Then again, when the Empress of Ireland was struck by the Storstad a wireless call ended in the saving of 452 lives.

But the instances are endless. And the modern usages of war have multiplied them. Of this period nothing as yet can be written; we must wait till the coming days of peace.

But brief mention may be made of the Lusitania, when 764 lives were saved.

A word here as to the call used—S. O. S.—is not out of place. "C. Q. D." the original call for danger was adapted from the old "all stations," or general, call of the telegraphy. But at the first International Wireless Congress it was suggested and approved that a better call was "S. O. S.," which by its arrangement of dots and dashes is different from any other call.

"S. O. S." has no special meaning. It is not intended to express "Save our Souls!" or anything else equally dramatic. This call is an international one, and has the same meaning in all languages.

As the number of vessels carrying wireless equipment increases, so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being muzzled.—From Answers, London.

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Local and Personal

BUGGY WANTED—A second-hand buggy or light express wagon. Write E. Butterfield, Wynndel, B.C.

Geo. Heald was a week-end visitor at Boswell and Nelson, on business connected with O.U.G. shipping interests.

Mrs. Briggs of Cranbrook, who has been here for a week on a visit with Mrs. G. M. Benney, returned home on Tuesday. Margurite Benney accompanied her.

It begins to look as if July would get away without any call fcf marriage licenses, though August is far more promising in this regard—the early part, especially.

The executive of the Creston Liberal Association are having a business session in Speers' Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. All members aae specially urged to be present.

HORSE FOR SALE—Weigh about 950 lbs., well broken to single and double harness, and saddle. Gentle. Suitable for ranch work.—Apply Canadial Bank of Commerce, Creston.

Creston anglers will hear with a good deal of satisfaction that Meadow Creek, in the Kitchener country, was last week stocked with some 20,000 fry of the eastern Canada brook trout variety.

W. G. Robb of Kaslo, returning officer for the constituency, was here on official business on Saturday. He states there will be over 1100 names on the voters list for the riding in the coming election.

Commencing with Sunday, August 14th, Creston Anglicans will have service every third Sunday, instead of once a month as at present. For the present the services will be morning and evening alternately.

Percy Hendren and Lionel Forrester left via the overland route on Monday, for the Salmo country, where they will spend several days doing assessment work on some properties Capt Forrester is interested in in that section.

M. S. Middleton, Nelson, assistant provincial horticulturist is here this week. M.S visits here more frequently tl an formerly owing to the fact that he is conducting some experimental work in the spraying line on the Stocks & Jackson ranch this year.

Major Mallandaine, Fernie, spent the week-end at his home here. Recruiting for the 225th is still fairly well maintained and he is confident the 400 men necessary to bring the regiment up to full strength will be secured before the corps is ready to go overseas.

J. J: Fingland, Kaslo, the new road superintendent, was here on an official visit the early part of the week. The recent floods have necessitated considerable repair work to some of the bridges in the Valley, which will be undertaken as soon as the high water disappears.

J. H. Doyle returned on Monday from Nelson, where he attended a meeting of the hotelmen of the Kootenay, for the purpose of forming an organization for the forthcoming anti-prohibition campaign. An executive of five members was selected for the work, Mr. Doyle being one of the number.

Sergt. Fred McMurray, who was taken from here to Rossland a couple of weeks ago, passed through on Sunday, in charge to two men of the 223rd Battalion, heading for Calgary, where he will be tried as a deserter. He was more than cheerful considering the fine prospect he faced of two years' imprisonment for his escapade

Residents requiring shaves, shampoos, singes, or any of the other numerous tonsoral touch-ups, have found it necessary to forego these luxuries for a few days. While returning from the postoffice on Monday morning Sam Hatfield had the bad luck to fall off the sidewrlk on Fourth street and in the mixup to have his left wrist so badly sprained that a visit to Dr. Henderson was necessary.

Clarence Pease, who with his friend Dave Atkinson, both of Princeton, B.C., have been spending the week with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease, were guests at a surprise party arranged by the young people of town at the Pease home on Wednesday evening. There were about forty in attendance and a real sociable time was spent principally in dancing—with supper at midnight. The visitors sampled the fishing at Kitchener on Tuesday and came home with a catch almost equal to the lawful allowance.

Misses Doyle were week-end visitors with friends in Nelson.

Miss Ollie Gilpin, who has spent the past three weeks with friends at Grand Forks, returndd on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. K. Brown arrived home on Sunday after almost a month's stay with Spokane and other Washington state friends.

Mr. Jerrold arrived from Irvine, Alta., on Tuesday, and will spend some weeks in Creston, the guest of his sister, Mrs. M. Young.

T. A. Cory, a C.P.R. conductor out of Medicine Hat, who has land interests in the Valley, was a Creston visitor the latter part of the week.

Mrs. J. B. Moran, who came home from Cranbrook about a month ago, returned to the hospital in that city on Sunday. Mrs. George Meade accompanied her.

Four of the nine pupils from the Creston school eucceeded in passing this year's Entrance examination. Of a total of fourteen from Valley schools seven were successful.

Mrs. Manuel of Blairmore, Alta., who is looking for a B.C. town in which to open up in the mercantile line, was a Creston visitor for a couple of days the early part of the week.

Mrs. Remington of Burmis, Alta., is Creston's newest resident. She has purchased the Moran property on Victoria Aye., next to the Lidgate residence, and with her family moved here this week.

Mr. Cullen of Ainsworth, who had been counted on as vice-principal for Creston school for the ensuing term, has declined the position, and the trustees are advertising for a man to take the situation.

Levi Harper, a well-known resident of Port Hill, loaded a car of stock and effects at Creston on Friday, and the following day started on the rather long trip to the Peace River country, where he proposes to make his home in future.

A. H. Flack, Winnipeg, chief fruit inspector for the prairies, was a Creston visitor on Wednesday. He confirms all previous reports as to the favorable impression the Creston berries created on the Winnipeg market this season.

The proclamations for the coming provincial elections show there will be seven polling places for the convenience of Creston Valley electors. They will be at Kitchener, Erickson, Canyon City, Creston, Wynndel, Sirdar and the Reclamation Farm.

Creston is getting more prominent on the map every day. This week a coast moving picture theatre man is in communication with the authorities with a view to opening a movie theatre in Creston. He will likely be along next week to look the prospect over.

Complete returns on the sale of strawberties during the month of June are now available, and it is announced that the shippers will be paid at the rate of $2.28 per crate for the goods shipped last month. For July shipping the price will not be quite so attractive.

The Red Cross begs to remind that this is Sock Week, and that donations of soldiers' footwear will be received up to and including Tuesday next. The hosiery can be left at any of the stores, or at the depot over Speers' store, which will be open on Tuesday afternoon. Several pairs came in on Tuesday of this week.

Premier Bowser late last week found it impossible to remain away from business at Victoria beyond the middle of this week, consequently his tour of the Kootenays was ended for the present at Nelson on Tuesday night. It is announced he will be back to complete the trip about the middle of August, when he will also tour the Okanagan country.

Besides the socks left with the Red Cross on Tuesday, the workers also acknowledge donations of old linen from Mrs. C. Blair and Mrs. Jones of Kuskanook. At this meeting, also, a resolution of appreciation of the splendid services rendered the cause by the Canyon City ladies was passed, and receipt of $80 acknowledged.

John Keen of Kaslo, the Liberal candidate in this constituency arrived, on Friday and is spending the week here quietly, getting better acquainted with his supporters and completing organization details. Barring a slight cold he contracted on the trip down he is feeling fit for a strenuous campaign, and is quite confident of a majority vote in his favor on polling day. He is holding no public meetings this trip but will make at least two public appearances in Creston after the campaign opens.

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SHINGLES, $2 per M. and up.
BRAN, $1.10 per hundred.
SHORTS, $1.20 per hundred.
2 cans CORN for 25c.
2 cans PEAS for 25c.
2 cans BEANS for 25c.

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